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## WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

During the past week, and since the issuing of the last number of volume ten, we have had so many business matters to see after, that but little time has been devoted to editorial duties. This assertion is not made apologetically, but as a matter of fact.

The commencement of a new volume at this eventful period, when Abraham the I. has, in all probability, been installed into office as successor of James the IV., to preside over those of the American States preferring him for their Chief Magistrate, all others having dissolved their connection with the American Confederation, or are evidently about to do so, might be considered by some an appropriate time for the expression of sentiments in relation to passing events, and for indicating what course will be pursued in future. To all such we have to say that no material change has come over us; we still believe, as we have for many years, that the Union, about which so much has been and is being said, will go to destruction as fast as time will permit, and that nothing can save it.

The next twelve months will, in all probability, be as eventful as the past, but in common with the majority of the people of Deseret, we expect, whether peace or war prevails in the States and throughout the world, to be very little effected by what may be transpiring outside these peaceful and secluded valleys, and each day perform the duties thereof, whatever they may be, to the best of our ability. Should our knowledge increase, which we trust will be the case, improvement may be expected, if not, no change for the better may be anticipated.

## The Eastern Mail.

For sometime past the mail from the east has failed to arrive here regularly, and it was reported and very generally believed, that some order had been made, or some arrangement entered into by the department, by which it was to be carried only twice a month each way thereafter, although the Postmaster at this end of the route had received no orders nor instructions to that effect, and continued to make up and dispatch the mail eastward every week as formerly.

The last regular weekly mail, up to Saturday last arrived January 19th. There was an arrival on the 26th ult., and from its having been brought in again two weeks in succession, there is some probability that the weekly trips have been resumed, but there is little or no certainty about its being carried as regularly hereafter as it was last summer and fall.

By the late arrival, dates from New York to the 5th of February, and from St. Joseph and other frontier towns, several days later, were received, but they contain nothing new of interest, all the principal items having been received by the express, weeks since. News by slow mails is not much sought after in these days.

## Third District Court.

On Monday next, the 11th inst., Chief Justice Kinney will commence the annual session of the Third District Court, for the transaction of Territorial business at the Court House in this city. A grand and petit jury have been summoned to be in attendance.

How many criminal cases there may be presented for the consideration of the court, we have no means of knowing, but understand that the civil docket is very large, and that several important suits will be brought forward for trial, growing out of the disastrous mercantile operations connected with the Utah Expedition, most of the trading firms which followed the army to this Territory, having suspended payment and many of them have, like the extensive freighting company of Majors, Russell & Wadell, made assignments for the purpose of securing "home creditors and indorsers."

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

AND  
PONY EXPRESS.

FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The Pony Express, with eastern dates up to the 22d ult., which was due here on Friday evening, arrived at midnight on Monday with eastern dates up to 26th.

MR. LINCOLN ON HIS TRAVELS TO WASHINGTON.

The President elect reached New York on the 19th; his suite occupied eleven cars. The crowd that turned out to see him was estimated at a quarter of a million. He was formally received by Mayor Wood at the City Hall, on the following morning.

His Honor, in addressing Mr. Lincoln, said that the city had never offered hospitality to a man clothed with more exalted powers or resting under greater responsibilities. He was entering into office with a dismembered government to re-construct, and a discontented people to reconcile. His Honor referred to that topic because New York was deeply interested, her people were sorely afflicted, her commercial greatness was endangered. She was the child of the American Union, and had grown to her position of grandeur through the maternal fostering care of the Union and they feared that if the Union died, that New York's supremacy might die with it. The people, therefore, looked to the President elect to bring about friendly relations between the States, only, he considered, to be accomplished by peaceful and conciliatory means.

Mr. Lincoln, with feelings of deep gratitude made his acknowledgments for the grand reception extended to him, from a people the majority of whom were opposed to him in politics. He agreed with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor, alluding to the political difficulties of the nation. He was devoted to the Union and he could never consent to its destruction. The ship, he said, was made for the carriage and preservation of the cargo, and so long as the ship could be saved with the cargo it should never be abandoned. They should never cease in their efforts to save it as long as it could be done without throwing overboard the passengers and cargo. So long as the prosperity and liberty of the people could be preserved in the Union, it would be his purpose and effort at all times to preserve that Union.

The members of the Common Council and of the State government were introduced. On his return to the Astor House, Mr. Lincoln was visited by about a hundred distinguished guests: in the afternoon went to Barnum's museum, and in the evening visited the opera. He declined an invitation to visit Brooklyn. During the day Vice-President Hamlin and family arrived in the city, and joined Mr. Lincoln and family at the Astor House, where they were serenaded by the Wide Awakes and other Republican clubs.

Mr. Lincoln and suite left New York on the 21st, passing through Newark and Trenton. At the former place he was received and addressed by the Mayor, and responded briefly in the same vein as at New York. At Trenton he had separate receptions from both branches of the New Jersey legislature, and addressed both. In the Senate chamber he alluded to revolutionary reminiscences: expressed his determination to do his utmost to restore peace. No one would do more than he would to preserve it, "but it might be necessary to put the foot down firmly." This last sentiment called forth loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. L. hoped to have their assistance in piloting the ship through this voyage surrounded with so many perils, for if it suffered from the attack now, there would be no pilot ever needed for another voyage.

## HIS RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

On the afternoon of the 21st, the President elect and suite arrived at Philadelphia, and were conducted to the Continental Hotel.—The reception at Philadelphia was grand.—The barouche in which Mr. L. was conducted to his hotel was drawn by four white horses in gay plumage. The procession consisted of mounted police, cavalcade of citizens of all classes and politics, Pennsylvania dragoons, and the nabobs of the Council committees of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Patriotic emblems were everywhere paraded in the route of the procession. On the balcony

of the hotel, the Mayor addressed Mr. Lincoln, and in return was addressed, but from the crowd and noise were inaudible, except to those immediately around them. The little of the speech given in the dispatch, is in amount the same as before reported, that the President elect considered the present but a bogus or artificial crisis—yet, artificial though he might regard it, much evil to the country had ensued.

On the following morning—the birth-day of Washington—Mr. Lincoln was called upon by the authorities of the city, to run up a new national flag with 34 stars, from a platform in front of Independence Hall. A large enthusiastic crowd filled the square and the streets leading thereto, while working men in great force were in procession throughout the city. After raising the flag on the hall, Mr. L. entered within, where he was officially received and made another speech, adverting feelingly to the place where he was, and said that he had never entertained a feeling politically which did not spring from the Declaration of Independence. He then said:

"Now my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest of men in the world, if I can help save it. If it cannot be saved on that principle, it will be truly awful; but if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it. (Applause.) Now in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no blood shed or war—there is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance that there will be no bloodshed, unless it be forced upon the government, and then it will be compelled to act in self defence. (Applause.)"

Mr. Lincoln in his concluding remarks, seemed to think that in saying that much, he might have been indiscreet, he was, however, willing to live by it, and if the pleasure of the Almighty, die by it. (Great applause followed.)

## ARRIVAL AT HARRISBURG.

Mr. Lincoln and suite left Philadelphia soon afterwards, and arrived at Harrisburg at 2 p.m. He had enthusiastic receptions at the stopping places en route, and on arrival at the depot was escorted in procession to the Jones House, where he was welcomed by Governor Curtin. At the State House he alluded to raising the flag over Independence Hall at Philadelphia. He said that his friends had so arranged it that he had the honor of raising a magnificent national flag to its head staff. (Applause.) And when it went up, he was pleased that it went to its place by the strength of his feeble arm, and without an accident it flaunted gloriously to the wind in the light of the glowing sunshine. (Great applause followed.) Mr. Lincoln was very anxious to regard the Philadelphia ceremony ominous of what would follow his efforts to raise the nation, and hoped with the co-operation of the people, the national flag of the country might yet be kept flaunting gloriously. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Alluding to the great display of military in the streets and the tender of their services which had been made, he was anxious to have it understood his most earnest hope was that they might never be called upon to use them.—(Loud cheers.)

## MR. LINCOLN TAKES FLIGHT BY NIGHT.

To the great astonishment of the nation, the President elect had to terminate his travels to the capital by nightly flight and in disguise. There is a great deal of telegraph before us on the subject and much of it confused, from which we make a summary.

It appears that as Mr. Lincoln was retiring to rest on the evening of the 21st, in Philadelphia, that a messenger demanded instantly an interview with him in his bedchamber. On hearing the name of the stranger calling upon him, who appears to have been some body of importance, the door was at once opened, and a message was delivered from Gen. Scott and the war department, informing Mr. Lincoln that they were in possession of indisputable evidence, from secret agents, that a plan had been devised for his injury, and recommended his passing through Baltimore incog. To Mrs. Lincoln, Colonel Sumner and a Mr. Judd only, and two reporters sworn to secrecy, was anything communicated. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statement of the affair:

"On Thursday night, after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. He declined to admit him unless

he gave his name, which he at once did. Such a prestige did the name carry, that while Lincoln was yet disrobed, he granted an interview to the caller. A prolonged conversation indicated the fact that an organized body of men had determined Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave Baltimore alive, if indeed he ever entered it. The list of names of the conspirators, presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at nine this morning, by special train, the idea was if possible to throw the train from the road, at some point where they could rush down the steep embankment and destroy in a moment all on board. In case of the failure of this point, they were to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot. So authentic was the source through which information was obtained that Lincoln after consulting with his friends was compelled to make arrangements that would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies."

Thousands of persons desired to call on him after his arrival at Harrisburg, but he declined seeing them. A final council was held at eight in the evening. Mr. L. did not want to yield. Col. Sumner cried with indignation, but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, prevailed, and at 9 o'clock he left on a special train, wrapped up in a Scotch plaid and a very long military cloak. He was accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend.

The committee of reception, composed of several prominent republicans, arrived from Baltimore, to join Mr. Lincoln and to accompany him to their city. They were, of course, greatly disappointed on learning that Mr. L. had gone. On the arrival of the regular train at Baltimore, in which was Mrs. Lincoln, family and the suite of the President elect, the train was greeted with groans.

An explanatory statement is made which sets forth that Mr. Lincoln's troubles in Baltimore would probably have occurred from the indiscretion of some republicans, who wanted to make capital out of him by escorting him in procession. The marshal protested against the proceeding as one likely to arouse the indignation of opponents, and which would have perhaps led to a row, and some indignity to the President elect. Finding the republicans alluded to inflexible in their determination, some gentlemen in Baltimore telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln suggesting the course which had already been advised and which he pursued as before stated and expedited.

## HIS ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

The unexpected arrival of Mr. Lincoln at the seat of government, was at first only known to a few friends who met him at the depot, and conveyed him to Willard's Hotel. The circumstances leading to his unlooked for course was at first sought to be concealed, but the general preparation for a grand reception were on the tapis, and the news soon spread.

Early after his arrival at Washington, Mr. Lincoln visited General Scott, and the hero returned the compliment in a visit during the afternoon, and was warmly greeted. The Illinois delegation, headed by Senator Douglas, also paid their respects to Mr. L. Douglas's interview was said to have been very pleasant. The venerable Frank Blair, and his son Montgomery Blair, called in the evening. The Secretary of the Peace Congress called and arranged for an interview for the Peace Makers, at nine in the evening. Governor Chase, of Ohio, introduced ex-President Tyler. Mr. L. received him with great respect. Willard's hotel was thronged with the curious, eager to catch a glimpse of Mr. Lincoln.—On the 25th, Senator Crittenden and Hon. C. F. Adams visited him and expressed their hopes that he would bring the country out of danger. Mr. Lincoln, in company with Mr. Seward, visited the Senate and House.

At latest advices, the flight from Harrisburg was the chief topic on the public mind. The design of assassination is fully believed in. Mr. Lincoln's speech at Philadelphia had inflamed the southern people.

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Confederacy will regard an attempt of the United States to maintain its