



ELIAS SMITH EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, September 2, 1863.

DEPARTURE OF HON. J. F. KINNEY.

Hon. J. F. Kinney, Delegate to Congress from this Territory, took his departure eastward by the Overland Stage coach on Saturday last, 29th ult. on his way to the Federal city, accompanied by Isaac L. Gibbs, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Utah. The Judge having considerable business to attend to in the east before going to Washington, felt anxious to start on his journey at the earliest date possible after receiving the certificate of his election and intended to have gone several days sooner, but circumstances did not favor. He has our best wishes and those of his many friends in this Territory for a safe and prosperous journey across the plains, and for the successful accomplishment of all that may be reasonably expected, or that he may desire in the discharge of his duties to his constituents. He can proudly boast of one thing which no other Delegate to, or Member of the Thirty Eighth Congress can, and that is he was unanimously elected. He was the choice of the people and not of a political faction or party and as such may be expected to represent the interests of the citizens of Utah, and not a part of them in the National Legislature.

MISSOURI'S WESTERN BORDERS DOOMED!

The almost continuous turmoil, treachery, rapine, incendiarism and murder, which, since the beginning of the present war, has banished peace far from the abodes of men in Jackson and the adjoining counties, does not seem to have sufficed to fill the cup of miseries in store for them.

Quantrell's late destruction of Lawrence and massacre of its citizens has revived the former deadly enmity existing between the settlers on the borders of Kansas and Missouri, and a war of extermination and utter devastation of that whole region of country is not only imminent, but has already begun.

Gen. Ewing, commanding the military District, has issued an order directing all the citizens of Jackson, Cass, Bates and part of Vernon counties, Mo., except those in Kansas city, the west part of Harrisonville and Independence, to leave their present places of residence within fifteen days. Those giving satisfactory evidence of loyalty will be permitted to remove to any military station in the District or to any part of the State of Kansas. All others must remove out of the District. All the grain and hay in these counties within the reach of any military station, after the ninth of September, will be taken by the military authorities; and any not convenient to such station will be destroyed.

Great alarm and excitement prevails on the Missouri side of the border—the citizens fearing lest Jim Lane and Jennison will retaliate in kind for Quantrell's destruction of Lawrence. It was reported that Independence had been destroyed; but this was not believed.

The citizens of Jackson and the neighboring counties are fleeing from their homes in great numbers, taking with them their families and goods of value.

Stragglers and deserters from the Confederate armies of the south-west were reported organizing for extensive raids into Kansas; and, at the indignation meetings of the citizens of that State, it was resolved that if any further depredations were committed in Kansas, a strip of the western border of Missouri forty miles wide should be depopulated and utterly laid waste.

We have no time for comments; but are forcibly reminded of a sacred decree—"the measure that ye mete shall be measured to you again." There are many yet in Missouri, as well as in Utah, who have not forgotten the scenes that transpired in that region from 1855 to 1858.

DEATH OF GEN. FERGUSON.

Gen. James Ferguson, a well known citizen, departed this life, at his residence in this city, at a quarter to one o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., Sunday last, an event which his friends had expected for months would occur at no distant day, as his health had been declining rapidly during the last few years and all efforts made to stay the tide of death had proved unavailing. He was in the 36th year of his age, having been born on the 23d of February, 1828, in Belfast, Ireland. Of the early history of the deceased, we have but little knowledge, having first become acquainted with him in this city in the fall of 1851. We have been informed that he emigrated to the United States when he was but a youth, and came to Nauvoo before the exodus of the saints from Illinois, in the spring of 1846. When the call was made for five hundred men from among the outcasts, as they were encamped on the banks of the Missouri, without the confines of civilization, in July following, to serve their country—the rulers of which had permitted them to be driven from their inheritances or were accessory thereto—in the war with Mexico, he was one of the volunteers and served in the "Mormon Battalion," as Sergeant Major, and shared in the toils, privations and sufferings of the long, tedious and weary march of the Battalion from Western Iowa via Leavenworth, Santa Fe, over the mountains and deserts of New Mexico and Lower California to the Pacific.

After his term of service expired and the Battalion was disbanded, he came to Salt Lake Valley, where many of those he had left in the wilderness on the banks of the Missouri river, had come and formed a settlement. He soon acquired a reputation which but few could emulate, as a young man of promise, endowed with gifts which if rightly improved, could not fail to make him a useful, respected and honored member of society. From the time of the organization of the provisional government of the State of Deseret, on the 18th of March, 1849, till within the last six months, he held successively many responsible offices, both in the gift of the people and of the Legislature, among which the office of Sheriff of Great Salt Lake County; Attorney General for the Territory; Adjutant General, and member of the Legislative Council, were not of minor importance. As an attorney and counsellor at law he was pre-eminent and in the profession could easily have shone as a star of the first magnitude.

His last appearance in Court was on the 13th of August when he assisted in the defence of Dives, who was on trial for larceny. He was quite indisposed on that day and on the adjournment of the Court he retired to his room where he remained till death terminated his earthly existence.

Of the unwise course pursued by the deceased during the last three or four years of his life, which resulted in an untimely death, we do not wish to refer particularly. We however deplore such occurrences, and would that in such cases otherwise good men, might successfully resist the power of an enemy which has ruined and slain its tens of thousands.

The funeral ceremonies were performed on Monday forenoon commencing at 10 o'clock. A large concourse of friends and citizens were in attendance and followed the remains of the departed to their resting place in the city cemetery. The procession was preceded by Capt. Thomas's Brass Band, who, on short notice assembled for that purpose, as from some cause a Band which was expected was not in attendance.

In consequence of the early hour in the day at which the funeral was held and other inhibitory circumstances, the members of the Bar could not conveniently pay that respect to the deceased appropriate on such occasions. A meeting, however, was held that evening at which the following proceedings were had and resolutions passed.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, held this evening, August 31st, to perform a last duty to one of their members.

Wm. I. Appleby, Esq., was called to the chair, and Aurelius Miner, Esq., chosen Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, briefly alluding to the time honored custom among the legal profession, of meeting and adopting resolutions appropriate to the occasion, when one of their associates was called to another sphere of existence; and he then appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments and

feelings of the gentlemen present. In half an hour the committee came in and presented the following:

Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst by death, a friend and brother attorney in the person of James Ferguson, and

Whereas, circumstances existed which inhibited us as members of the Bar from paying appropriate honors to the dead,

Resolved, Be it resolved that while we acknowledge the hand of God in this bereavement, we do sincerely regret the loss of one of our number, who was a bright, rising star, ambitious in his profession, ever courteous to his brothers, equalled by few and surpassed by none in eloquence, beauty and style of address.

Resolved, That while we admire his talents as a lawyer, his refined social qualities as a gentleman, and his sterling worth as a citizen, deserving emulation, we sincerely regret that during the last few years of his life, his devotion to the inebriating cup brought him to a premature grave.

Resolved, That we condole with the family of our departed brother, at their loss and misfortune.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Editor of the Deseret News, with a request for their publication in his next issue.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting dissolved.

W. I. APPLEBY, Chairman.
AURELIUS MINOR, Secretary.

DESTRUCTION OF LAWRENCE.

The rumored destruction of Lawrence, by Quantrell's guerrilla band, briefly referred to last week, has been most fully confirmed. The horrors of that savage deed of carnage, plunder and devastation were then almost wholly undisclosed. The detailed accounts now before us show the whole transaction to have been one of the most merciless, cold-blooded, dastardly and shockingly cruel acts of its kind which has ever darkened the crimson-dyed records of man's inhumanity to man.

Crossing the western limits of Missouri, near Gardner, about six o'clock in the evening of the 20th ult., the guerrilla chief and his mounted band—some eight hundred strong, as already intimated, many of whom, as reported, were stragglers from Pemberton's and Price's armies, together with several guerrilla bands who had been robbing and murdering along the borders for six months past; others being well-known and hitherto regarded as the staunchest Union citizens of Jackson county and the country adjacent—they pushed forward with rapid pace for Lawrence, where they arrived at four o'clock next morning.

A portion of the bandit were immediately posted as guard around the city to prevent any of the citizens from escaping—doubtless to interdict the spread of news—when the remainder set to pillaging the houses, robbing the banks and possessing themselves of whatever they desired or thought they could carry off. Simultaneously with their plundering operations they commenced shooting the citizens, as reported, almost without discrimination—resisting or non-resisting. The number of bodies buried, up to our latest advices, was stated at one hundred and eighty-three.

In one instance the assassins drove twelve men into a house, shot them and burned the building. Twenty-five negro recruits were shot. To escape the murderers a number of the inhabitants took refuge in the ravines, but the assailants, who have well-earned the title of fiends, stood on the banks and fired upon them, killing and wounding many. Others were shot down as they ran through the streets, endeavoring to escape, and their dead bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

One hundred and eighty-two buildings were burned. Of the hotels, but one was left standing—and that because Quantrell had some years since been courteously treated there. The present proprietor, however, was shot. The few houses remaining were filled with the dead and wounded of all classes. From the ruins of the burned houses the charred remains of many victims were taken. Not a few, probably, will never be recovered.

Not content with robbing the banks, they took all the money they could find in the houses or in the pockets of the citizens. They also "confiscated" the ladies' jewelry—even to the rings on their fingers. Eight-five were made widows and two hundred and forty were made orphans by this Calligulan atrocity.

The notorious Jim Lane was in Lawrence at the commencement of the attack and, it was feared, had fallen into the hands of the guerrillas; but, as subsequently ascertained

he escaped on horseback and, after rallying about two hundred men, proceeded in pursuit of Quantrell. It was reported that he had overtaken him twelve miles south of Lawrence and that a fight ensued, with no tidings as to the result; but this was probably not true.

Quantrell's line of retreat was, of course, towards and finally into Missouri—his track out of Kansas being marked with the blackened ruins of everything destructible within his reach. It was not expected that he would be intercepted by his Kansas pursuers—although on the return of his mortal enemy, Jim Lane, who enjoys the reputation of being not less a desperado than Quantrell himself—it was reported that some thirty or forty of Quantrell's band had been captured and killed—the death penalty being summarily administered with no scruples of conscience, no doubt, by the pursued as well as the pursuer, so far as lay within their power. How many of Lane's band fell in the pursuit has not been made to appear.

Upon gaining the head of Grand river, Quantrell's horde disbanded—some going south, some north and others scattering into the wood. The pursuers are reported to have also divided in a corresponding manner—the "border ruffians" being closely pursued. Should any of these desperate gangs of outlaws meet—the border wars of 1857-8-9 furnishing incontestible evidence of the lawless character of both parties, anti as well as pro-slavery—the struggle will be of a most desperate character. "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."

Lane is now reported to be organizing a force to go into Missouri early in September.

The people of Lawrence were completely surprised—caught in their beds by a murderous force of invaders, with not even a company of Home Guards organized for their protection, or even a solitary patrol to give the alarm on the approach of an enemy. A raid of this kind, it is said, had been previously threatened by Quantrell, when a few companies were organized for the defense of the city; but, upon the advent of Quantrell's declaring that he would not trouble Kansas, these organizations were at once abandoned. Thus the guerrillas found nothing to oppose them.

The commanding General, it is asserted, was wholly unconscious of Quantrell's movements and was only awakened to a sense of duty when the complete destruction of Lawrence was announced to him—in consequence of which he was anathematized with the most bitter invectives. It was also at once decided that the State must provide for its own defence. Pursuant to this determination on the part of the people of Kansas, Col. Jennison, another of the Kansas bravadoes, in conjunction with Jim Lane, have undertaken to raise a force for the purpose of testing what valor and exasperation can do in the war of retaliation.

Upon the receipt, at Leavenworth, of the news of the fate of Lawrence, the Mayor of the city issued a proclamation stating that the people thereof need not apprehend any trouble, but requesting every able bodied citizen to provide himself with means for defence and hold himself in readiness to march to aid, at a moment's notice, his friends in any part of the State. In his proclamation, the Mayor passes severe censure upon the commandant of the district, who, he says, with five thousand troops at his command, allowed a few hundred guerrillas to get fifty miles into the interior of the State, burn a city, murder its inhabitants and destroy property to the value of not less than two millions of dollars.

Good News.—The members of Capt. Lot Smith's company, called into service a year ago last spring, for the protection of the Overland Mail on the Eastern route, between Forts Bridger and Laramie, will be pleased to see the notice of Paymaster Sprague, informing them that he will be on hand on Monday next, Sept. 8th, to pay them for the ninety days' service performed. Payment has been delayed for a long time; but it will unquestionably be acceptable even at this late hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Moroni, Sanpete county, on the first day of August, Darwin J., son of John D. and Almira Chase, aged about fourteen years, fell from the roof of a house upon some lumber breaking three of his ribs, and so injuring him otherwise that he died the next day. His father is in England on a mission.