

PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

The thundering tones of threatened secession, that had been heard in various parts of the Union, especially in the south, during the summer and fall seemed to die away a little, on the eve of the Presidential election. Although the election of Lincoln was very generally conceded, after the result of the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana became known, there was a faint hope entertained and expressed by some of his opponents, that New York would go for the fusionists, and thereby his election by the people would be prevented, and some of the boisterous declaimers who had been for months urging secession, in the event that the republicans were victorious, held up a little to watch the movements of things during the last few days preceding the election; but there were a few "fire eaters," so called, who never ceased their clamor nor relaxed their efforts to arouse the ire of the populace, and to keep the fire of secession burning and ready for action at a moments notice, after the termination of the contest, if the result should be as they anticipated, and really seemed to wish, favorable to the republicans.

Among the most enthusiastic of those orators was Gov. Wise, who, has, as reported, become considerably demented by his over exertions in preparing for the dissolution of the Union, and the deliverance of the South from federal bondage. On the 3d of November, he delivered a speech of four hours duration at Portsmouth, Va., to the most numerous assemblage of people that was ever seen in that city. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The aberrant spirit of the orator had a powerful effect upon his hearers, and they made the earth tremble with their shouts. He declared before God that he would never submit to the election of Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, to which a unanimous and deafening response was given by the assembled multitudes.

Of the boisterous, riotous proceedings that occurred on the day of the election very little was said; but as soon as the wires began to report the results of the balloting from one end of the Union to the other, the spirit of disunion became very manifest, and expressions of wrath and vengeance were uttered long and loud by those who desired to see the "accursed Union" dissolved, and of course anarchy and confusion instituted in its stead.

The first outrage recorded was committed in Washington city, where there was much sensation on the night of the 6th, after the news began to arrive. A party of about two hundred men proceeded to the Republican wigwam, broke open the doors, and divested it of every thing that offended their eyes in the shape of furniture, flags, uniforms, etc.; pistols were fired and windows broken, but no one was reported killed.

The news of Lincoln's election was received at Charleston, S. C., according to the *Mercury*, with loud and continued cheering for a Southern confederacy. Many violent speeches were made and great excitement prevailed. In all or most of the principal cities and towns in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, meetings were immediately held on the reception of the news; resolutions passed of a fiery nature; secession was strongly recommended, conventions called for, and many other things said and done, showing most conclusively that the Union was not very highly prized in those States, and that it would require no great effort to sever their connection with it as soon as all things were made ready for the event, which was very generally predicted to be near at hand.

Companies of minute men were organizing throughout the entire South, and it seems that extensive provisions for arming had been previously made; Alabama alone having ordered from Belgium, two hundred thousand stands of arms.

At Charleston, on the 8th, the bark James Gray, owned by Cushing's Boston line, lying at the wharf under instructions from the owners, hoisted the Palmetto flag and fired a salute of fifteen guns.

To South Carolina has been accorded by the States in which secession movements are most rife, the honor of leading out; and Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, sent a dispatch to the South Carolina Legislature on the 7th tendering the services of a volunteer corps in the event that the state should resolve on immediate secession.

A dispatch from Columbia on the 8th, says:

"Edmund Ruffin spoke last night. He said southern independence had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by the secession of South Carolina. His Speech was rapturously applauded. Other stirring addresses were made. Efforts were made yesterday in the legislature to wait for southern co-operations, but failed. A state convention is to be called, and secession is certain. The election of delegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the convention meet on the 17th. Messrs. Boyce, Bonham and Keitt urge the call for a convention, and immediate action.

A large body of citizens called on the resigned federal officers last night. They were greeted with enthusiasm. The officials returned thanks in spirited addresses.

At Savannah, a mass meeting of the citizens was held on the evening of the 7th, at which the following resolutions were passed unanimously, which are similar in their nature to those passed in other places, but not so virulent as some:

1. Resolved, That the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, ought not and will not be submitted to.

2. Resolved, That we request the legislature to announce this opinion, by resolution, at the earliest practicable moment, to communicate to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and co-operate with the governor in calling a convention of the people to determine on the mode and measures of redress.

3. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the legislature to take into immediate consideration the passage of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any unusual embarrassment of commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

4. Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the legislature to take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the state.

5. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent without delay to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the Houses of which they are respective members.

The colonial flag of Georgia was raised that afternoon on Green's monument, Johnson's square, in the presence of an immense multitude. Addresses were made, and great excitement prevailed.

On the 8th of November, Governor Brown sent a special message to the legislature of Georgia of great length, of which the following is a brief summary which we find in an exchange:

He thinks but few States will meet the southern convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia. He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States, to the extent of justifying, in the judgment of civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary for the restoration and the future protection of their rights.

He refers to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our government, and portrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts. Subsequently, he is pointedly severe on Massachusetts laws, and says, if the laws of Massachusetts cause plunder from Georgia citizens, that State must be compelled to compensate them. He advises reprisals, and says, let us meet unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation.

He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizure of such amount of money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State, for indemnifying the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia. He says Georgia has the right, as soon as the northern goods are brought into Georgia, to tax them as she deems proper.

He advises the passage of a law taxing goods and merchandise twenty-five per cent., introduced after January 1, if manufactured in, or brought from, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, or other unfriendly States, and the tax to be remitted when the unfriendly legislation is repealed. Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he recommends the repeal of all parts of the penal and civil code, protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist.

He says, in my opinion, the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he is unworthy the confidence of the people of Georgia who refuses to vindicate her honor at any cost, and maintain her constitutional rights at every hazard. He believes the legislation recommended will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the union of the States. It will destroy sectional controversy, and narrow down the issue to a contest between individual States. If the legislature fails to enact laws, he recommends that the people should rise in their might and at the ballot-box demand their enactment.

The governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide to act for herself, so long as all the States abide in good faith by the constitutional obligations. No State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession for cause was only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the States.

The message fills twenty-two closely printed octavo pages. A full review of offensive northern legislation concludes thus: For the purpose of putting the State in a defensive condition as fast as possible, and preparing for the emergency which must be met sooner or later, he recommends that the sum of a million of dollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and prompt provision made for raising such portion of the money as may not be in the treasury, as fast as the public expenditures require. Millions for defense—not one cent for tribute, should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for further concession or compromise of our rights, we should reply: The argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms.

Notwithstanding all the bluster and noise of the secessionists, some were of the opinion that every thing would soon be measurably quiet, and that no State unless, perchance, South Carolina, would be so reckless as to go out of the Union; while there were many who were strongly impressed with the idea that the national compact had been by the action of the people virtually already dissolved; but whether it has or has not, it soon will be, if things continue to move on in the same channel they have for the last few months.

Comfortable and Suitable Meeting Houses.

We have recently heard some very favorable reports from Springville, which set forth that a new impulse has been given to the spirit of progression in that place, and that among other improvements that are being made, the large building, erected several years since for a meeting house but not finished, and which has had for some time past a very dilapidated appearance, is undergoing repairs, and that it will shortly be completed and made comfortable for the purposes for which it was originally intended. The expense of repairing and fitting up the house has been estimated at only seventeen hundred dollars, a trifling sum for an improvement of as much importance to a town like Springville, as a commodious comfortable meeting house, where the Saints can meet for worship and to receive instruction with some degree of comfort, and with some assurance that their works and labors are accepted of God, and that their intercessions, when made, will be heard and answered by Him.

We may be considered a little peculiar in some of our ideas about religious worship, but according to our notion of things, if the Spirit of God will not dwell in unclean and unholy temples (bodies) it may not be expected to be enjoyed to any great extent, by those who meet for worship in an unacceptable, uncomfortable, dilapidated, unclean house, when they have the power and means at command, to prepare a suitable and appropriate place for that purpose. Springville is not the only place in this part of the Territory where the people have been a little behind in such matters. There are other cities, villages and towns, where there has as yet been no proper place for religious worship provided. In some places, meeting houses have been commenced, and the work abandoned; in others, the work of building is slowly progressing; while in some, no movement whatever has been made towards building a suitable house where those who desired, could meet for worship, or for religious or other instruction, and be comfortably situated while attending to these duties.

It seems to be about time for those who profess to be Saints, to be making up a little in relation to such matters, if they intend to keep up with the spirit of the times. The citizens of Springville have made a move in the right direction, by fitting up and completing their meeting house, and others in our opinion, will do well if they will follow their example.

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER.—During the past week the weather has been remarkably mild and pleasant, and these having out-door work to perform, have been improving it to good advantage. More plowing has been done by the farmers in this county of late than ever before, at this season of the year, since the settlement of the valley, thirteen years ago.

Arrivals of the Pony during the Week.

From St. Joseph Nov. 29, 7:45 a. m.
 " " Dec. 2, 10:15 a. m.
 From San Francisco, Nov. 29, 3:45 p. m.
 " " Dec. 3, 8 p. m.

Murder of George A. Smith, jun., by Indians.

On Wednesday evening last letters were received in this city, from Washington county, announcing that George Albert Smith, eldest son of George A. Smith, of the Quorum of the Twelve, was treacherously murdered by a band of Navajo Indians, on the 2d day of November, while exploring the country to the east of the Colorado, in the direction of New Mexico, in company with some eight or nine others, under the direction of Mr. Jacob Hamblin, of Santa Clara.

The young man left his father's house, in this city, some time in September, for the southern part of the Territory, and on arriving in Washington county, attached himself to Mr. Hamblin's exploring company. They had been out some two or three weeks when the fatal occurrence took place, which has caused much grief to his parents, sister, and other near and dear relatives, who mourn the loss of a doted son, a beloved brother, and a kind and warm hearted relative and friend.

The circumstances attending the tragedy, in brief, as narrated, are as follows:

After crossing the Colorado and traveling nearly one hundred miles over a sandy desert, without water, the explorers very unexpectedly, late in the day, came upon a large company of Navajo Indians who had fled thither from their own country for safety, as the United States troops had fallen upon and killed many of their old men, women and children, for which they were very angry, and when they saw the small company of whites, they wanted to kill them or a part of them to avenge the blood of their slain. The Indians were encamped by a spring on the desert when Mr. Hamblin and party came up. Through his interpreter he soon ascertained the feelings of the warriors and every means was taken to conciliate them that could be devised, with some success. Some few exchanges were made with the Indians, near whom the party encamped that night and remained during the next day, for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the infuriated savages, before leaving them, if possible.

Late in the afternoon a horse, belonging to deceased, left the band and put off from camp, and on his mounting another and going after it, was met not far from but out of sight of the camp, a hill intervening, by a few Indians who took his pistol from him, and shot him with it four times, three balls striking him in the back near the kidneys and the other passing through one of his thighs. He was also shot with three or four arrows, and fell from his horse, after which the Indians left him and put off. He was soon found by his comrades, who immediately perceiving that all their hopes of effecting a conciliation were at an end, decamped and put back in the direction of the Colorado, taking with them their wounded and dying companion, whom they placed upon a horse and carried some eight miles before he expired. Performing the rites of sepulture hurriedly, as the savages were in hot pursuit, they very fortunately effected their escape by traveling during the night, and returned to their homes on the Santa Clara, from whence the sad news was immediately forwarded to the bereaved parents and friends in this city.

Deceased was born July 7th 1842; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints when eight years old; ordained to the office of a Priest at the age of thirteen, and to the office of an Elder in 1857. He was a young man of promise and beloved by all who knew him. He was for some two years, previous to the commencement of the late difficulties, an apprentice in the News Office, where he had no enemies but many friends. We mourn his loss as a relative, but our grief is assuaged by the assurance, that all is right with him, and that he left a record untarnished and unstained by any wicked or malicious act.

New Road to Sanpete.

A new road has recently been made from North Bend, San Pete county, by way of Thistle valley and Spanish Fork canyon to Springville, Utah county, which reduces the distance between those two points to 35 miles. By the old route the distance is 70 miles. The road is newly made and, of course, it is a little rough, but teams and wagons now travel that way, and our informant says that those who have traveled over the road since it was opened, about two weeks ago, appear to be highly pleased with the route.