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THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

Change has succeeded change, and scene followed scene with such rapidity, within the last few years, that it has required an active thinking mind to keep pace with, and comprehend the progress of events as they have transpired consecutively, for such has been their celerity that unless a vigorous watch has been kept up for their appearance, they have been numbered among the things that were, before a sluggish, inactive intellect could comprehend their existence.

Early in the spring of 1857, and shortly after the inauguration of James Buchanan, as President of the United States, a plan was devised by the rulers of the nation, sanctioned by the almost unanimous voice of the people, for the extermination from the face of the earth, of the Mormons in Utah, ostensibly for rebellion against the Government, but really on account of their belief in, and adherence to, the principles of truth revealed from Heaven, for the salvation of the human race, in these latter days.

From the time that it was announced on earth that the Lord had raised up a prophet and restored the Holy Priesthood that had been taken away in consequence of the transgressions of the children of men, a war of death and destruction was waged against the Prophet, and those who believed in his words and were looking for the fulfilment of those things which had been predicted by those who spake in olden times as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. Persecution succeeded persecution; the Saints were driven from place to place, from city to city, and State to State, till the Prophet Joseph Smith was slain, and the Saints compelled to seek refuge in these mountain valleys from the murderous fury and rage of the Christians, who left no scheme untried, so far as they had the means, to effect the utter destruction of those they thus hated.

The operations of individuals, of counties, and of States having failed to fully accomplish what was desired, the nation next made war upon the Saints, and sent its hosts hither, with all the secrecy that was possible to be maintained, that the intended object might be the more easily effected; and "the flower of the army" of a nation, reputed then to be second to none on earth in point of power, was on the march to these valleys before it was known here, except to a few sojourners who had assisted in planning the work of destruction, that any hostile demonstration was being made by the Government against those who had escaped from their persecutors in the States.

The scenes that followed are well known to the Saints, and to those who were interested in, and sadly disappointed at the result of, the expedition. Suffice it to say that a mighty change has taken place in the aspect of affairs within the last two years: the war made upon the Saints has been transferred to the States where it was planned, and millions of dollars subsequently expended in the fruitless attempt to carry out the annihilating scheme devised against the innocent. While peace reigns in Utah, civil war, with all its horrors, prevails among those who earnestly desired to see the soil of these valleys crimsoned with the blood of the Saints; and, if we are not mistaken in the signs of the times, before the conflict between the North and the South shall have ended, all they unitedly desired to see meted out to the Mormons, will be poured out without measure upon those who initiated the war of extermination, and are now carrying it on with all the energy they severally possess.

War to the death is their motto, and with a fixed determination to shed the blood of their opponents, thousands are madly hastening to the battle field to satiate their thirst for blood by slaying their political foes.

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

WASHINGTON FIRED BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

Opening of Civil War in St. Louis. Several Citizens and Soldiers Killed. Great Excitement in the City.

A BATTLE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH IMMINENT.

CANADA CALLS ON ENGLAND FOR ARMED ASSISTANCE.

The Pony Express with advices from the east, *via* Kearney, up to the 13th inst. arrived here on Saturday evening. We give the dispatches almost entire.

WASHINGTON.

A New York dispatch of the 9th, says: The fire in Washington this morning was set in four places, by the secessionists. No further mention of the occurrence is made.

The Telegraph Operators, located on the line of the Northern Central Road, had been dismissed, and others, acting under the Government, were placed in charge. The roads are to be controlled by Government officials.

It is definitely asserted that commissioned Navy officers had gone to Europe to buy steamers and other vessels for the U. S. Government. Capt. McDonald, U. S. A. recruiting agent at Baltimore, had sent a report to the War department, announcing two hundred recruits for the regular service.

Nineteen regiments, in addition to those previously ordered, had been called for immediately, and were already on the way to Relay camp and Washington.

It was expected, in anticipation of threatened movements on the part of the forces in Virginia, that Federal troops would occupy Arlington Heights.

The Treasury is said to have ample means in specie for all necessities. They had, on the 9th, between two and three million dollars in the vaults. There were offers of loans, to any extent, already exceeding five-million dollars—nearly all at par.

The War department had received a dispatch, from Gen. Butler, stating that he had seized the famous steam-gun, built by Winans of Baltimore, who attempted to send it to Harper's Ferry, for the Virginians. Secretary Cameron replied, with compliments of the Government to Gen. Butler and commands: "seize everything contraband being sent to the rebels." Orders were to be issued to arrest Winans, who, if caught, would be treated summarily. He is the gentleman who gave \$500,000 to aid the secessionists in their work of treason.

Orders from the War department, for the vigorous treatment of all traitors or abettors, had been transmitted to every officer in commission.

Secretary Cameron had received already proffers of upwards of ninety thousand men, 20,000 more than called for. There was a great rush of regiments to secure their acceptance for the war.

There is to be a concentration of troops at Fort Powhattan, on the James river, and at City Point on York river. The Cabinet had decided to sustain the Union men in Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri with a prompt and efficient force.

Passengers from Montgomery state that Jeff. Davis' dinner at the White House is postponed till the 10th of June.

The States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are to be subdivided into several military departments, called—Department of the Ohio. Gen. McCullon, of Ohio, is assigned to the command.

A large train of cars had arrived with troops, which passed through Baltimore.

The *World's* dispatch says, the main blockading force will be stationed in the gulf; another portion off Georgia, and a third off Virginia, and the Carolinas.

Major Rhett, of South Carolina, paymaster in the army, had seceded from the Federal Government, leaving a balance of \$40,000 against him unadjusted.

The President was to give a military reception on the 10th.

The Government continued to be overwhelmed with offers of naval and land forces, for services against the rebels. Prominent men from all parts of the country were constantly crowding the Capitol for the purpose of tendering aid. Over fifty vessels had already been offered from the New England States, to be armed and equipped at the expense of the owners. Parties representing the owners of propellers navigating the northern lakes, proposed to bring their crafts down the St. Lawrence river, to the Atlantic shore, and assist in the blockade of southern ports.

The Government had been put in possession of important information in regard to the movements and operations of the rebel army. Their exact motive had not yet transpired, but Government was taking advantage of it, and would be ready in three or four days to meet the Confederate forces at every point.

It appeared that a large force was marching from the south for Harper's Ferry, and from thence would attempt to force their way into Pennsylvania. Their object was to draw off a portion of the force concentrated at Washington, and attack them at both points. The Government was in possession of very important information from reliable sources, having agents in every southern State; and were fully posted in regard to all movements.

Capt. Meigs had been reconnoitering the heights overlooking Washington, with a view to erecting fortifications.

The rebels were erecting heavy batteries at Jefferson Rock, to command the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac and Shenandoah, also other approaches.

When the Government gets ready to march, the rebels will be speedily dislodged.

The Belgian consul denied the statement that he had made arrangements with the Confederate States to supply them with arms from Belgium.

The Secretary of War was hurrying forward measures of blockade, and informed friends that, by the time Charleston and Savannah experienced its effects, New Orleans would be closed.

The President was receiving daily, hearty responses from Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland. A brigade from each of those States would soon be in the field.

Transport vessels, passing up and down the Potomac, were armed with heavy guns, shotted and primed, and instructed to fire at the first sign of hostile demonstrations.

LINCOLN AND FLORIDA.

A Washington, dispatch of the 11th, states that the President had issued a proclamation setting forth that insurrection existed in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens were in danger, and it was deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and all officers of the United States in the discharge of public duties.

The commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast is directed by the President to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the Islands of Key West, the Tortugas or Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of habeas corpus, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States forces all dangerous or suspected persons.

MISSOURI.

A St. Louis dispatch on the evening of the 10th, says: About six thousand United States troops, under command of General Lyon and Colonel Blair, marched out Market street that afternoon, in the direction of Camp Jackson, where the State forces, under General Frost, were encamped. It was reported to be intention of the United States troops to make a demand for cannon and other Government property in the hands of the State. If the request was not complied with, there would be a fight. The supposition was that Gen. Frost and his command would surrender rather than expose themselves to a fire from Government troops. Much excitement prevailed in the city.

THE RIOT AT ST. LOUIS.

As the dispatches from St. Louis are varied in details and harmonious in the general statements, we give the dispatches in full.

St. Louis, May 10.

This afternoon, some four or five thousand troops, from the arsenal, marched to Camp Jackson, surrounded and compell-

ed its surrender. It is rumored this movement sprung from the refusal of Gen. Frost to return four cannon loaned the State for the south-west expedition. The State troops marched out as prisoners of war and were proceeding towards the city, when, from some cause not clearly known, a company of U. S. troops, in the rear, fired into the crowd killing and wounding some thirty persons. It is said brickbats were thrown and a pistol fired at the soldiers. There was great excitement among outsiders, at all events, and they united with the prisoners of war in giving groans for the d—d Dutch and hurrahs for Jeff. Davis—other outsiders, of course, cheered the U. S. troops. Thousands were on the ground supposing that all danger was over, as the State troops had surrendered some hour or two previous. The city is somewhat excited to-night and there is no telling what may happen, as both parties are desperate and pretty well armed.

St. Louis, May 11th, a.m.

After the surrender of the State forces at Camp Jackson, yesterday, to the U. S. troops, a most fearful scene was enacted. As the prisoners were being marched out of Camp, a mob of secessionists commenced an attack on the Federal troops with stones, clubs and pistols. The State troops, although prisoners of war, joined in the attack on their captors, and commenced groaning at the German regiments, hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, and using the most derisive epithets against the Government troops.

Colonels S. Blair, Siegel and Boernstein, restrained their troops for a time from retaliating, but when the State troops broke ranks and attempted to escape, the German soldiers opened a fire upon them. Those of the State troops who broke ranks, ran in among the crowd of citizens, and then turned upon the United States troops, hurled back stones, bricks, and other missiles.

The German soldiers, greatly exasperated, fired upon their assailants. The crowd immediately scattered, most of the escaping soldiers were re-captured and hostilities ceased.

In the melee some fifteen or more were killed, and twenty or thirty wounded. Among the killed were two ladies, and five or six male citizens, who were spectators. The remainder were soldiers, mostly of the State troops. Two of the Federal soldiers were dangerously wounded, and one fatally. The State troops were marched to the arsenal as prisoners of war, where they now remain.

Those who will take the oath of allegiance to the Government will be liberated. There was great excitement in the city last night. The secessionists swore they would avenge the death of their friends and the insult to the State. Mobs were parading the streets all night, and threats were made against the *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* newspaper offices, but they were restrained from doing anything by the vigilance of the police and the home guards.

Inflammatory speeches were made at the Planter's House by Major Wright, J. B. Barrett and others. The city is more quiet this morning, though it is expected that martial law would be proclaimed if the police fail in preserving the peace.

St. Louis, May 11th, p.m.

The city is still much excited, a bitter feeling exists on the part of the secessionists towards the Germans. Many who have always been considered Union men regard the act of the German troops in firing upon the crowd promiscuously as uncalled for and cruel. They swear vengeance on all German republicans. Several of the citizens killed yesterday were buried to-day. Some of them were members of secret societies and received burial at the hands of their respective orders. Processions were formed and marched through the streets. No hostile demonstrations were made.

Gen. Frost had issued a card advising the people of St. Louis, particularly those sympathizing with the South, to keep quiet—any demonstration, he said, on their part would result disastrously to the prisoners of war and to the city.

St. Louis, May 13th, a.m.

The excitement caused by the capture of Camp Jackson and the killing of so many citizens continued all day Saturday. Crowds of people thronged the streets and refused to disperse although commanded to do so by the mayor and police. On Saturday morning two German artisans were killed on Market street by secessionists. At 5 o'clock, on the same day, as a military corps, composed mostly of