



ELIAS SMITH... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war has been exceedingly meagre of late, and but little is known of the operations of either the Federals or Confederates in Maryland, which has been, since the latter crossed the Potomac immediately after the army of Virginia retired behind the fortifications at Alexandria, the principal theater of action. If there has been much fighting done there, no report of the battles has yet gained publicity. A few skirmishes have been announced to have taken place in the counties of Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Carroll, through and over which the Confederates are said to have marched and countermarched without much constraint, taking whatever they needed for subsistence and of benefit to them in the further prosecution of the war.

How many Confederate troops were marched into Maryland is not known. Rumor has placed their number at from thirty to one hundred and twenty thousand. Their headquarters, at latest dates, were at Hagerstown, and Gen. McClellan had established his at Rockville. It is evidently the intention of the latter to keep an eye on the safety of the Capital and not to pursue the enemy too far up the river; but from all that is known it is not easy to divine what either of the commanding generals intend doing. Their strategy is beyond our ken; but the next ten days may develop something more definite as to their present and future movements.

The war in Kentucky seemed, at latest dates, to be progressing rapidly.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The world renowned Italian Liberator, Garibaldi, who had for sometime been unusually quiet, watching the movements of Italian affairs, and hoping for something to transpire that would tend to the divesture of his Holiness the Pope, of his temporal power, and the establishment of a more liberal order of things, than has existed in the Roman States for many centuries, beginning to think that without his assistance the work of subversion and liberation would progress but slowly, as nothing had been done after the overthrow of the Neapolitan kingdom to favor his liberating scheme, commenced some months since, to harangue his countrymen, inciting them to action on the Roman question, which seemed no difficult task, as they responded to his call to arms, and rallied around his standard with an alacrity which made France, Austria and other interested European powers tremble for fear that the designs of Garibaldi would be carried into effect, and Rome as a civil temporal power cease to be. Measures were taken to prevent the escape of the dreaded patriot and his followers from Sicily, but notwithstanding, a fleet was stationed off Catania to watch his movements, he succeeded in effecting his escape with a portion of his followers—sailing from that port on the 25th of August in two steamers, and landing on the Calabrian coast. The Neapolitan provinces were immediately declared, by Victor Emanuel in a state of siege, and the French and English each dispatched a fleet in those seas, to watch the progress of events.

The landing of Garibaldi in Calabria created great excitement among the people, and many flocked to his standard, but recent reports state that he had been defeated in battle, wounded and captured, and that the Pope may now be considered safe for a time to come.

ANOTHER MATCH ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. Findlay & Martin have recently commenced the manufacture of Friction Matches on a large scale, of an ignitable and burnable quality. They intend to supply the market, and put all other lucifer establishments in the shade. Their patrons should provide themselves with a match-safe at once.

OUR TERRITORIAL MAILS.

From every quarter very satisfactory reports are made in relation to the prompt and efficient transportation of the mail, on the southern route, from Salt Lake City to Fillmore. The contractor, L. I. Smith, has thus far exceeded the expectations of the public, in the perfection of his carrying arrangement; and his punctuality and the order observed as to the time of his arrival, not only at each end of the route, but at the intermediate offices, gives general satisfaction to the interested public.

The carrying arrangements on the northern route are also complete, and nothing is wanting for the efficient performance of the service. No fault has been found, so far as known, with the contractor's operations on the route between Fillmore and Cedar city, and there is no doubt the service contracted for on that part of the southern line will be performed to the satisfaction of all concerned, but of the transmitting arrangements on some of the other routes, if reports be true, much cannot be said approvingly. Time, however, will probably work a change for the better before long.

THE INDIANS ON SUBLETTE'S CUT OFF.

During the past few weeks we have heard of several instances of robbery and murder on Sublette's Cut-off, which exhibit beyond all doubt that the Indians have thrown off all restraint, and indulge their thieving and murderous propensities without the slightest regard to the sex, age, or condition of the subjects of their attack.

The northern Indians never were friends to the white race, to any reliable extent; but might have been brought to feel and understand a right and proper influence, only for the unfortunate associations they had some years ago with a few renegade whites—prominent among whom a mountaineer and the worthy son of that old Federal hypocrite, Aminadab Sleek. Some of them were steeped in baseness beyond anything the Indians had ever thought of, and as it is much easier to descend a hill than it is to climb one, the red skins took much easier their lessons of corruption than their lessons of right, and became after a while nearly as corrupt as their teachers. In the natural march of events, seed time and harvest, the villany and treachery sown in the minds of the savages have borne abundant fruit, and the passing emigrant now, without the distinction of creeds that was once made, are suffering the sad consequences of the earlier associations we allude to. We have no wish to express particularly, but if those corrupt, unprincipled, and degraded pale-faced miscreants escape the halter, justice will be woefully cheated of its due. We know of nothing that is more calculated to arouse the indignation of the people than the wanton attacks of savages under such circumstances. As natives—pure and simple—in the position nature placed them, we could try to support calmly their barbarity, if such was thrust upon us, or to remove ourselves from it, or to fight it, as we would the wolf or the bear, the other denizens of the mountains; but as corrupted Indians, despoiling the innocent and laying low in death the unsuspecting, and carrying misery and desolation to happy homes, we own to an indignation within us, against the white outlaws, that seeks retribution and calls for it.

We do not anticipate that all the reports of passing immigrants against the Indians are strictly true, and to be received without scrutiny. It is common for men in excitement to exaggerate, and very frequently where men are not personally participators they are apt to be misled by the narrations they listen to from others—every person has not the habit of analyzing speech and getting at facts, hence we have had from time to time the mixing up of attack after attack. Yet, making due allowance for all misstatements and exaggerations, there is no doubt that a large number of persons have been killed by Indians during the present season on Sublette's Cut-off.

In addition to what we have already noticed last week, an emigrant came into the city, and reported that a small company of about forty persons—men, women and children—from Warren county, Iowa, had been attacked on the morning of the 26th August, lost nearly all their cattle and all their horses

and mules, after a fight of an hour and a half with the Indians. The emigrants had to leave eleven wagons and attempt the remainder of the journey with one wagon. Before sundown of the same day, the Indians, about a hundred in number, attacked them again, killed three men, and a fourth one was missing. The captain of the company was shot through both legs and through the right arm; his wife was shot through the body; his little daughter also shot through the body; his father was shot through the right hand, and his brother through the left hand.

The Indians took all that the emigrants possessed, save about 40 lbs of flour. In this destitute condition they sought the settlements on Bear river, which three of the company reached in time to procure assistance that was conveyed to the destitute company about ten days after the occurrence narrated.

The little girl died on the journey into the settlements, and the captain and his wife were still alive, but reported unlikely to recover.

The emigrant from whom we had our report spoke gratefully of the kindness of a Mr. Loveland and the people of Box Elder. We have looked for some report from them, but it has not yet reached us.

Other persons have come into the city since, and report that emigrants, ferrymen and mountaineers were abandoning the route entirely, afraid to continue longer in the country. Had they listened to us, they never would have started in that direction. Till the whites are rooted out from the Indian country, and another kind of relationship established between the Indians and those who should see to them, no life will be secure on that road.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to chronicle a very serious accident to Mr. Peter Graul, the messenger and repairer connected with the Telegraph Office in this city.

It appears that Mr. Graul was about filling the porous cups of the electric battery with nitric acid from a large carboy; and while in the act of pouring from the carboy, it slipped from his knees, and in endeavoring to save it, the vessel in his left hand broke the carboy. The glass made a desperate gash in his left arm, cutting through flesh, sinews and arteries into the bone above the elbow joint. The nitric acid was thrown all over the wounded arm, and caused the unfortunate man terrible suffering. He ran to the stream of water, where he was shortly found by Mr. Stickney and the gentlemen connected with the Telegraph Office. Mr. Stewart ran for surgical assistance and Drs. Field, Anderson and Taite were soon in attendance. After consultation, the arm was amputated, and the sufferer is reported "doing well."

Mr. Graul has been a very efficient employee in the service of the company, and is much respected by those acquainted with him.

A HEAVY SHOWER.—About the middle of the day on Friday last a thunder shower, attended with wind and hail, passed over Great Salt Lake valley from west to east, storming the most excessively along and up Big and Little Cottonwood and Mill creeks. The amount of hail which fell in the canyons and near the base of the mountains was not inconsiderable, and in Big Cottonwood canyon so great was the quantity, that in places it was said to have been three inches deep on the ground on Saturday morning. It was the shower of the season.

THE TOOLEE ROAD.—The work of constructing the levee to confine the waters of the Jordan within the channel of the river, is said to be progressing, but as yet the overflowing has not been curtailed much, and the Toolee road is still inundated. It is expected, however, that the water will be confined within proper limits in the course of a few days, and that dry land, where the road was, will soon thereafter begin to appear. The rebuilding and repairing of the highway will then be the next thing in order.

A NEW STORE.—N. S. Ransohoff & Co. have this week opened, for retail business, the store formerly occupied by Saines, Needham & Co. Ransohoff & Co. have been favorably known as wholesale merchants in this city for some years back. They have brought in a very large assorted stock of staple goods, which cannot fail to make for them a good business. For details see their advertisement in another column.

CAPTAIN MILLER'S COMPANY.

[FIFTH CHURCH TRAIN.]

Mary Ann worth and family; Betsey Atkin and family; John Argent and wife; Margaret Allen and son.

Thos. D. Brown and wife; W. D. Brown; E. D. Brown; Cath. D. Brown; Martha Brown; Christopher Brown and wife; Francis Bailey and wife; John Barker and wife; Josiah Barker and family; Wm. Burns and family; Jas. Burns and family; Wm. Biddle and family; John Berry; Thos. Bridge and family; Elizabeth Bullock; John Barber and wife; Thos. Bult and family; Robt. Bult and family; Jno. Bradbury and wife; Jas. Bateman and family; John Bread.

Ursula Chapel and daughter;—Crockett and son; Sarah Ann Cogle and son; Charlotte Chapman; Jno. Caldwell and family; Jno. Croft and family; Saml. Carter and family; Ann Castleton and family.

El. Durant and family, J. B. Darton and family; Christiana Donovan and family; Wm. Dardan and family; Chas. Drable and family; Geo. Dablinz and wife; Sabina Dollinger; Mary Dixon; Jonathan Dye and family; Hannah Dufosse and family; Mary Ann Davis.

David Ecles and family; Wm. Everall; Mary Everall; John Eatwistle and family. G. O. Freshwater and family; John Freeman and family; Wm. Fuller and family; Elizabeth Fuller; John Fry and family; Rebecca Farley; Jas. Faulkner and family.

Wm. Gibson; Wm. Gaultier; Elizabeth Gale; Fanny Goo; Wm. Gillins and family; Jno. Gregory and wife; Mary Gosnold and daughter; Jno. Godfrey and family; Wm. C. Graham and wife.

Eliza Hill; Jos. Hill; Elisha Hiller; and family; Sarah Ann Huckbody; John Hineks and family; Jas. Hart and sons; Samuel Hargrave; B. H. Hickey and family; Ellen Hutchinson and son; Rich. Harper and family; Chas. Hulse and family; Ed. Hemsley and wife; Ellen Hemsley; Jno. Hancock and wife; Geo. Hancock; Ann Houghton.

Naputali Ing et. Thos. Judd and family; James Judd; Saml. Julian and family; Esther Jessop; Barbara Johnson; D. E. Jones and family; Timothy Jones and family.

John Klamber. Wm. Loyn and family; Wm. Lovitt and family; Rachael Lloyd and daughter;

E. Morris and family; Chas. Morris and family; Stephen Miller and family; Jno. Miller and family; John Manning and family; Benj. Morvin and family; L. Uisa Mills; Rich. Mills and family; Mary Ann Morgan; Ezra Martin and family; Saml. McLatchie and family; Grace McMaster; Jane McAvoy and child; Walter Mansfield and wife.

Wm. Niemeyer and family; Amanda Norton; Wm. G. Noble and family; Jonathan Nelson and family.

Henry Ovard and wife; Oswald Owen and family.

Ed. J. Palmer and family; Wm. J. Phillips and family; Maria Parker; David Pudney and family; Colin Potterill; Jas. Parss and family; Chas. Plant and family; Margaret Phillipps.

George Qum; Geo. Re y and family; Geo. Re kards and wife; Wm. Rogers; James Rice and family; Sarah Ramsell and family; Adams Rich and family; Thos. Redman and family; Nancy S. Ramsden.

Wm. Smith and wife; Mary Smith and family; Henry Smith and family; Henry Stokes and family; Harriet S. Spford; Fred. Sion and family; Benj. Salisbury and family; George Stratton and family; Thos. Stanford and family; Isaac Stephens and family; Jane Smrk; John St. Claire and wife.

Geo. Taylor and family; Wm. T. Taylor; Jas. Thomas and family; John Thomas and family; Francis H. Toyn and family; Harriet Teut; Wm. Treasure and family; Jane Treasure; Henry Terry and family.

Jas. Vincent and family; Thos. Voss and family.

Wm. Watrough and family; T. Warnsby and wife; Chas. Wilkinson and family; Moses Wilkinson and family; Jas. Wickens and family; Wm. Wickens and family; Stephen Wilkins; Jesse W. White; Susan White; Wm. Wright and family; Alice Wright and family; Mary Watts and son; Wm. Whitley and family; Joshua Williams and family; Ann Whittall and family; Samson Webb and family; Daniel Wiggland.

SUGAR MILLS.—The large number of Sugar Mills which are being built, and the improvements that are being made and have been made in those which have been in operation in years gone by, indicate that it is the determination of growers and manufacturers, to make the most of the sorghum possible, not only by working up the entire crop, but in making a superior article of sweets. Manufacturers evidently have other aspirations than doing their work up "brown."

THE FIRST SNOW.—On Sunday forenoon snow fell on the Wasatch mountains, east of Utah Lake, half way down, it is said, from the summit of the highest peaks to their base, rain pouring down plentifully the while in the valleys below. In the afternoon there was an accession to the "everlasting snows" on the mountains east of Salt Lake valley, and on Monday morning the "high hills" had quite a wintry appearance, but before night much of the snowy mantle disappeared on the mountain sides below the "perpetual" snow line, which is considerably lower this season than it has been before for several years.