



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,.....July 23, 1862.

THE TWENTY FOURTH OF JULY.

Arrangements have been and are being made for the Celebration in this city, of the fifteenth anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into Great Salt Lake valley, on a grand scale and in superb style, such as the occasion demands, and will evince the gratitude of the people for the blessings which have resulted to them since the twenty-fourth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration consists of Bishop Edward Hunter, Elijah F. Sheets, Edwin D. Woolley, John M. Woolley, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Frederick Kesler, John Sharp and Andrew Cunningham.

According to the programme which has been drawn up by the committee, the ceremonies of the day will be conducted as follows:

At sunrise, a salute will be fired by a section of Major Ladd's Artillery battalion, followed by music by the various Brass and Martial bands of the city, and a general display of bunting, and in less than one minute after the firing of the first gun, the "Stars and Stripes" may be expected to float from the top of each flagstaff, over every public hall and from many private residences throughout the city.

At seven o'clock, the school children will assemble at their respective school houses in the several Wards and organize preparatory to taking position in the grand procession at the Bowery, at eight o'clock. The procession will be formed under the direction of Majors Sharp and Cunningham, Marshals of the day, aided by Assistant Marshals Winder and McKean, and be ready to move, at nine o'clock precisely. It will, as arranged, be composed of, and formed as follows:

The Nauvoo Brass Band; Major Ladd's Battalion of Artillery, preceded by the Stars and Stripes; Pioneers; Committee of Arrangements; First Presidency; Chaplain; Twelve Apostles; Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum; Presidency of the Stake; Members of the High Council; First Presidency of the Seventies; Presidency of the Elders' Quorum; Presiding Bishop and Counselors; Bishops and Counselors; Presidency of the Priests' Quorum; Presidency of the Teachers' Quorum; Presidency of the Deacons' Quorum; Chancellor and Regents of the University; Historian and Assistant; Territorial and County Superintendents of Common Schools; Preceptors of the High Schools; Graduates with globes and educational instruments; School Teachers' Association; Deseret Musical Association; Ballo's Brass Band; Twenty-four Young Men in uniform; Twenty-four Young Ladies in white; Schools from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards; Select Schools; Thirteenth Ward Schools; Representatives of the Army and Navy; Schools from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards; Schools from the Country Wards; Bagpipes; Martial Band and Major Romney's Battalion of Light Infantry.

On leaving the Bowery the procession will march through some of the principal streets, passing the residence of President Young, where he with his counselors and suite will be received into the procession, and the march continued back to the Bowery. When the procession shall have been seated, the doors will be opened to the public. The ceremonies that will follow can be better described after than before they have been performed. The last specifications in the programme are, Music by the Martial Band and an artillery salute succeeding the benediction.

There will unquestionably be a vast concourse of people in attendance on that day, and too much care cannot be taken by all, whether participants in the ceremonies or

spectators, to prevent the occurrence of serious accidents, which too often transpire on commemoration occasions.

THE CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

That portion of the Telegraphic Line extending eastward from Great Salt Lake city, has been an ineffective, crippled, diseased, dilapidated crazy concern for a long time, so much so that it has been a very uncertain medium for the transmission of intelligence. It has been dumb *defacto* to that extent that fears are entertained, if some potent curative be not speedily applied it will become a confirmed mute.

Questions are daily asked relative to the cause of the apparent inefficiency of the institution, and why the poles are prostrate and the wires severed, or so effected that they have been speechless half the time at least during the last four months, and many are the conjectures formed and opinions expressed by sophists as to the real facts in the case, but few of them seemingly believing that Indians and lightning have had or do exercise as much agency in the matter as is and has been represented.

The most probable reasons that we have heard assigned for its imbecility are that the construction was too hurried and the work not done in a proper manner, or that there are and have been more secessionists along the line than reported. We are strongly inclined to the belief that if permanency, strength and durability had to a greater extent been *desiderata* in its formation it would not have been subject to so many casualties. Emigrants, who have recently crossed the plains, frequently express surprise that the wires can be used at all for telegraphing purposes, for they were down in divers places as they came along, with no one at hand to put them up. In some instances, as alleged, they were found lying across the road and had to be raised up to prevent injury before wagons and teams could pass.

After having been silent about four days, they became communicative again yesterday morning, and announced the adjournment of Congress on the 17th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

There has not, so far as reported, been much said or done as yet in relation to the approaching annual election, which will transpire on Monday the 4th day of August next. The officers to be elected are, Representatives to the next Legislative Assembly, Commissioners to locate University Lands, and the usual county officers, elective on that day; which, in Great Salt Lake County, are, one Selectman, a Sheriff, County Treasurer, County Recorder, County Surveyor and County Superintendent of Common Schools, and Justices of the Peace, Constables, Fence-viewers and Poundkeepers in the several precincts.

According to the apportionment made by the Legislature during the last session, Great Salt Lake County is entitled to six Representatives; Summit and Green River, one, jointly; Davis and Morgan, two, jointly; Weber, two; Box Elder, one; Cache, two; Tooele, one; Wasatch, one; Utah, three; Juab, one; Sanpete, two; Millard, one; Beaver, one; Iron, one; and Washington, one.

THE IMMIGRATION.

A telegraphic dispatch to Prest. Young, announced the arrival at Florence on the 12th inst., of Captains Murdock and Duncan with their trains from this city. Nothing to our knowledge has been heard from the other trains recently, but it is believed that the companies in charge of Captains Horn and Harmon were not far behind Captain Duncan. The other two companies in charge of Captains Haight and Miller had some difficulty in crossing the streams this side of the South Pass, and were some distance behind the other trains when they passed Laramie, and may not yet have left the Missouri river on their return.

A storm is reported to have occurred at Florence, before the arrival there of the first train from the mountains, in which two of the immigrants were killed, and a few others slightly injured.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. M. Cannon exhibited in our office yesterday evening, some splendid views of President Young's buildings and grounds, President Wells' residence, the Tithing store buildings and Deseret News Office, which for neatness of execution could not be easily excelled.

OPERATIONS BEFORE RICHMOND.

There was, as reported, a bit of a fight on the morning of the third instant, near the left wing of McClellan's army, resulting in the defeat of the attacking party, (Confederates) who retreated, leaving behind a few small batteries. The Federals also took some prisoners. The statements made public concerning the affair are of a very contradictory nature. One account represents that the fighting was very severe and extended all along the lines, and that many officers and men of the Federal army were killed, but the enemy was repulsed, and driven beyond White Oak swamp. In the battle, artillery was principally used, but several splendid charges were made with the bayonet. The enemy were said to have fought fiercely and desperately, having drunk freely for the purpose of making them brave, and were cut down with great slaughter. Another report stated there was not a Federal soldier killed in the engagement.

On the morning of the Fourth it was stated that the enemy was in great force on both sides of the Chickahominy, and threatened the right wing of the army of the Potomac. Fears were entertained that they would succeed in erecting batteries below Harrison's Landing, and thereby obstruct the navigation of James river. General McClellan was reported to be pushing forward up the river, driving the enemy at every point, the gunboats accompanying his advance, and that at night he was seven miles nearer Richmond than on the evening of the 2d instant.

After the seven days' battle had ended and General McClellan had secured a new base of operations, he issued an address to his army congratulating the various corps on the result of a most hazardous movement, that of changing base and front by a flank movement, as the object had been attained with but little loss of material, and eulogizing their bravery for under the disadvantages of number and position, they had beaten the enemy in every conflict that had taken place.

A communication, dated the 5th of July, published in the *Herald*, states that the army of the Potomac was consolidated on the left bank of James river, within a space of five miles, in a comparatively safe position; that the army of the Confederates was between the river and the Chickahominy, with their right resting on Richmond, and their front pressing upon McClellan's rear; that the position of the army was strong, but if the enemy should make another attack before reinforcements arrived, the army possibly might be overpowered, but it would never surrender.

President Lincoln, accompanied by several officers, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 8th, on his way to General McClellan's headquarters, at Harrison's Landing. On his arrival there, according to the report, which was permitted to become public, he was visited on board the steamer by the General in Chief of the army and several other generals. Before leaving the boat, he had a short private conference with McClellan, after which they proceeded to General Sumner's headquarters, and then took horses at two p.m. and visited the entrenchments, continuing their ride till nine o'clock in the evening.

In a short address to the soldiers, the President is reported to have said that "he had come to learn the situation of affairs, and that he should go back satisfied. It had been reported that they had been whipped, but it was not so. He knew they would prove equal to the task before them, and never give up without going into Richmond. He had been unable to sleep for anxiety, but after what he had seen, he would return to Washington satisfied that all was right with the army of the Potomac." He declared his confidence in the army and its commander, "who was wise and had the confidence of the country."

There was a rumor in circulation that another engagement had taken place before Richmond, occurring on or about the 11th, in which the Confederates were defeated, but nothing definite in relation to the conflict has come to hand.

Gen. Burnside having joined Gen. McClellan with his entire force, with the exception of five Massachusetts regiments left at Newbern, it was believed that he would be second in command. He is said to be a particular personal friend of the General-in-Chief.

The President, on his return to Washington from his visit to the army of the Potomac, is said to have expressed much satisfaction in relation to the condition of the army and of affairs in general, connected with its operations before Richmond; that McClellan had not misrepresented facts, and was satisfied that reinforcements were needed to meet the exigency of the case, and to make the army more formidable. The President and his party also ascertained that the entire loss of the Federal army, in the late series of engagements, did not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, eleven thousand.

As late as the 10th inst., the Confederate army was represented as being largely reinforced, and encamped all the way from Malvern Hill, near the right of the Federal lines, to Richmond.

After the seven days' fighting, Jeff Davis issued an address to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, in which he assured them that "although they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, they had won a great and glorious victory, under Divine Providence."

According to an announcement in the *Richmond Dispatch*, the Federals made a demonstration against the Confederate pickets on the evening of the 7th, but on seeing a couple of pieces of artillery brought forward and placed in position, the attacking party retired. The *Dispatch* thinks there will be no more fighting for a time to come, and expresses a belief that the Confederate government will not fail to improve the advantages it has gained by the late conflicts.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

At latest dates, the navigation of the father of waters was yet somewhat obstructed by the Confederate defences at Vicksburg, and the canal, designed to change the channel of the river so that boats might pass up and down without having to pass by that stronghold, it was feared would, for the present, be a failure, as, on turning the water into the new channel, it did not incline to leave its wonted course so readily as was anticipated. The scheme, however, had not been abandoned. Commodore Farragut had, by order of Gen. Butler, confiscated the negroes engaged in excavating the canal, for which receipts to their owners had been so scrupulously given when they were engaged or impressed for the service, and they were digging away that the ditch might be in readiness, so that when another rise in the river shall occur, the water may be induced to abandon the old channel and take the artificial one on its way to the Gulf.

The reduction of the enemy's batteries and fortifications at Vicksburg, by the gunboat fleets, was evidently considered not very practicable, otherwise the plan of changing the course of the river so as to make that city an inland town would not have been entertained.

The bombardment of the city by the two fleets, one from above and the other from below, was progressing on the 7th, and a battery, which had been erected on the west side of the river, was doing considerable execution, and it was said that it could be easily taken, but it could not be held afterwards for the want of a sufficient number of troops. Attempts had recently been made by the Confederates to strengthen their earthworks, but, on having shells thrown among them, they ceased operations.

Southern papers announced on the 9th that Van Dorn had, by a rapid march, surprised and recaptured Baton Rouge, taking fifteen hundred prisoners. The report was subsequently admitted to be correct, but, although Van Dorn had taken the place, he could not possibly hold it.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. James Street, well known to many of our citizens as the Superintendent of the telegraph line between this city and Fort Churchill, during its construction, arrived in this city on Saturday last from San Francisco. Mr. Street is, as understood, one of the contractors for furnishing transportation and supplies for Col. Connor's command, destined for the protection of the overland mail between Great Salt Lake City and Carson.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Robert C. Campbell, who was drowned near the Fifth Ward bridge, on the 7th, was found yesterday afternoon, about half a mile below the place where he sank in the slough.