



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday...February 26, 1862.

## STATE OF DESERET.

## FIRST GENERAL ELECTION.

"FOR" THE CONSTITUTION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

HEBER C. KIMBALL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS

JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

For Senators from Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit, and Green River Counties:

ALBERT CARRINGTON,  
WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
JOHN TAYLOR,  
ELIJAH F. SHEETS.

For Representatives from Great Salt Lake County:

ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,  
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,  
REUBEN MILLER,  
HIRAM B. CLAWSON,  
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,  
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

## PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

The latest dates from the East, received by mail, are to the 8th inst., and from California to the 15th, from which it is made to appear that the war movements in the States were progressing more rapidly than during the fall and the forepart of winter, and more fighting has been done since the first of February than during the three months previous—the Federal troops in nearly every battle having been victorious—and the stars and stripes now float in many places where they did not four weeks ago. The Burnside expedition, notwithstanding the adversities that seemed to attend its first movements, has been a success so far as the taking of Roanoke Island, the occupying of Elizabeth city after it was burned by its inhabitants on leaving it, and the taking of Edenton and a few other places, and probably on being reinforced General Burnside will make some big moves in the old North State, and in the adjoining portions of the Old Dominion, and even Norfolk and the Confederate defenses in that vicinity may not be exempt from attack and capture by the forces under his command.

In Missouri the Federal troops under command of Generals Curtis and Seigel have been in the ascendancy and have succeeded in driving the Confederate army under General Price out of the State into Arkansas. Under General Halleck's administration of military affairs in the Department of the West the Federal cause has been gaining ground there of late, but secession in that State has not become extinct, as recent occurrences fully attest.

The Union forces in Western Virginia have been victorious wherever they have met the Confederates in battle; but by far the most disastrous defeat has resulted to the Secessionists in Kentucky and Tennessee—the victories gained by the Federal forces over the Confederates at Forts Henry and Donelson being among the most important events that have transpired since the commencement of the war.

The only point from which a forward movement has not been made within the last four weeks is the Potomac. The Federal and Confederate armies which have been encamped in the vicinity of the stream dividing Maryland

from Virginia, since the battle of Bull's Run seem greatly attached to that locality, and there are no indications that an advance will be made by the Union forces stationed there very soon.

There is a mystery attached to the war movements in the vicinity of Washington not easily explained, for while the Federal arms have been victorious in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Virginia, and along the coast of the Carolinas, Georgia, and of the Gulf States, the Confederate flag floats within a short distance of the National Capitol; and the Potomac, from Alexandria to Chesapeake Bay, is blockaded by Confederate batteries at every point, and no efforts have been, nor are being made, so far as known, to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the river, by causing the Confederates to abandon their works and fall back to interior points. The operations of General Burnside's expedition, which some have supposed would cause the Confederates to move southward from their lines, extended from the Alleghenies to the Atlantic, has had no effect thus far to induce the abandonment of a single post occupied by them; but should he advance upon Norfolk, some change of position may follow: but it is not probable that they will abandon their strongholds along the northern boundary of Virginia till compelled by force and arms.

The recent successes of the Federal troops will of course have a tendency to defer the recognition of the Confederate States for a time, but how long cannot now with certainty be determined. In the event that the tide of war should shortly favor the Seceders there would be strong inducements for some of the principal European powers to acknowledge their independence. That the seceded States have been or will soon be conquered, notwithstanding their recent reverses, no one believes, and the fortunes of war may favor their armies in future conflicts, but whether so or not the progress of events will not be impeded, and all that the prophets have spoken concerning the things now transpiring will be literally fulfilled, and peace may not be expected to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the American States for many days to come.

## Importation of Machinery.

In pursuance of counsel given by President Young, in relation to the importation of machinery this season, to an extent far greater than heretofore, instead of manufactured fabrics, vigorous exertions are being made by many to raise the means necessary to make the purchases they severally wish, and to pay the expenses that will necessarily be incurred in the delivery of the machinery at the disembarking point on the Missouri river.

The purchases will, as a matter of necessity, be mostly made by agents, who will go east this spring on business, or by men residing there who may be employed by parties for that purpose. Among those going down to the States on business for themselves and others from this city, is Mr. E. R. Young, whose knowledge and experience in such matters is superior to that of most men, and he proffers his services in behalf of those who may wish him to serve them in that capacity, as may be seen by reference to his announcement inserted in this number.

Mr. W. J. Silver will impart to those desiring information in relation to the kinds of machinery they may wish to import, any knowledge he may have acquired as a practical engineer and machinist. See his advertisement.

**SNOW STORM IN SOUTHERN UTAH.**—Reports and letters from the South represent that after the floods in that part of the Territory subsided, there was a big snow storm the last of January, or first of February, extending throughout Iron and Washington counties, which at Cedar City fell to the depth of from twelve to fifteen inches, and in places below the rim of the basin, where snow seldom falls to any considerable depth; it is represented as having been nearly a foot deep, but it soon melted away.

**THE ELECTION.**—On Monday next, the first Election under the Constitution of the State of Deseret, will be held, at which every American citizen in the Territory is expected to vote, either "for" or "against" the Constitution formed by the Convention, and for such men for officers, as are made elective on that day as they prefer. The Election in Great Salt Lake City will be held at the Court House.

## WAR NEWS.

A dispatch from Gen. Heintzelman, dated at Fort Lyon on the 28th ult., directed to Assistant-Adjutant-General Williams, stated that on the night previous a force of fifty men of the Thirty-seventh New York regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, sent out by Col. Hayman, surprised thirty Texan Rangers at the house of Mrs. Lee at the head of Belmont on Osage Bay who fought till all but one was killed, whom Col. Burke took prisoner. Federal loss, one killed and four wounded. He thought that none escaped, as the house was surrounded.

News received from Fort Pickens to the middle of January, represented that the firing between Fort Pickens and the Confederates in Forts McRae and Barancas had not been renewed after the bombardment on the 1st. Colonel Brown, notwithstanding his alleged ill health, remained in active command, and personally directed operations, the same as before. There was no understanding at Fort Pickens that he would retire, and such a result would be an occasion of much regret among the entire Federal force there.

It was understood that the Confederates had withdrawn a portion of their troops from the defenses opposite Pickens and transferred them to Mobile, which they considered in great danger, and that the force opposed to Col. Brown was not more than six thousand, exclusive of that at Live Oak Plantation, a strategic position, which the Confederates had fortified, and where they had placed a considerable force, estimated at from one to three thousand.

On the 17th of January, as reported, the Federal steamer *Connecticut* spoke a small steamer off Juniper Inlet, on the Florida coast, which promptly displayed a suspiciously new British ensign. She had no name on her stern, but proved to be the *Emma*, or, as some of the crew call her, the *Onward*, that being the name they shipped under, that ran the blockade at Apalachicola in November last. She had been to Havana, and taken a cargo of cotton and other stores. The *Connecticut* took possession of her as a prize, as some correspondence was found on board, sufficient to condemn her.

It was reported that at Ship Island two Federal vessels, the *Huntsville* and *Kittadine*, had fired into each other, but whether any damage was done was not known.

On Thursday night, Jan. 23d, there was a severe gale on the Carolina coast, in which three of the vessels of the second stone fleet parted cable and went to sea, but returned after the gale subsided. They were sinking the vessels in the channels in the vicinity of Charleston as fast as they could be got into position, before and after the blow.

A dispatch from Sandy Hook, Md., on the 30th ult., announced that after the Confederates left Bolivar the weather was too foggy to observe their movements.

A party of Secessionists under J. C. Morgan, of Lexington, is reported to have captured five telegraph operators with all their implements and wagons, and burned a church near Camp Belleville, Ky., on the 1st instant.

On the 4th of February, General Halleck issued a general order requiring the president, professors, curates and other officers of the University of Missouri to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State ordinance of Oct. 16th, 1861, and to file the same in the office of the Provost Marshal in St. Louis. Those failing to comply with the order within thirty days are to be considered as having resigned their respective offices, and if any who fail to take, subscribe and file the oath as required, shall, after thirty days, attempt to obtain pay or perform the functions of such office they will be tried and punished for military offense. The institution having been endowed by the government, General Halleck expressed his determination that its funds should not be used to teach treason nor to instruct traitors.

The president and directors of all railroads in that State are by the order required to take the prescribed oath within thirty days under the same penalties as prescribed in relation to the officers of the University, and also required to file bonds in such sums as may be designated by the provost marshal general, that they will employ no conductors, engineers, station masters, or other officers, agents, or employees who have not taken the oath of allegiance, and who are not loyal to the United States.

Halleck in his order recommended that all clergymen, professors, and teachers, and all officers of public and private institutions for education, benevolence, business and trade, who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union, voluntarily subscribe and file the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State ordinance, in order that their patriotism may be known and recognized, and that they may be distinguished from those who may wish to encourage rebellion and prevent the government from restoring peace and prosperity to St. Louis and the State.

Commissioner Dole had an interview, at Leavenworth on the first inst., as reported, with various Indian chiefs, including the loyal Creeks and Seminoles. The commissioner promised to aid all loyal Indians against the enemy, and the chiefs agreed to take the field with their warriors.

Twelve boats, loaded with troops, left Cairo on the morning of the 3d, for a point down the river, where it was reported that they would be joined by another force, and proceed on an expedition.

The Federal forces in Missouri were collectively moving towards Springfield the first of the month. General Curtis was reported to be at Lebanon with his division on the 2d, and General Davis at Versailles a few days previous. His march had been impeded by floods and bad roads. General Seigel left Rolla on the 2d with a part of his division and the remainder would soon follow. Price, with his army, was at Springfield waiting for the approach of the Federal army and showed no signs of falling back.

Advices from the West, received at St. Louis on the 4th, stated that the Kansas Seventh, Col. Stevenson, was en route for Lexington and would hold the place till spring. The Secessionists in that place and vicinity had not been very thoroughly conquered, and the day after the Kansas First left they cut down the Federal flag, and a few days after Shelby, with a band of freebooters, took possession of the place. All the troops along the line of the railroad west of Jefferson City were under marching orders.

The Inspector General of the army recently condemned twenty thousand uniforms furnished by swindling contractors.

There were thirty large mortars, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*, to be shipped on a special train from the Fort Pitt Works, in that city, on the 30th of January, for Cairo, to be placed on the mortar boats constructed for their use and designed for the reduction of the Confederates' strong hold at Columbus. The smallest of them is said to weigh seventeen thousand pounds.

Important army movements were reported the last of January in Western Virginia, and General Rosecrans was concentrating a large force at Grafton.

The Tennessee river expedition from Cairo landed 8,000 troops four miles from Fort Henry, on the evening of February 4th, and the gunboats in making a reconnaissance were fired upon by the garrison. The attack on the fort was made on the afternoon of the 6th by Commodore Foote with the Federal gunboats. The fight lasted an hour and twenty minutes, when the Confederates hauled down their flag, as reported, and surrendered. The battle was fought by the fleet without aid from the land forces, which did not arrive till some two hours after the surrender. The fort mounted seventeen guns—mostly 32 and 24-pounders—all of which, together with large numbers of muskets and a large amount of ammunition, tents and camp equipage, fell into the hands of the victors. During the action it is said thirty-one shots struck the Cincinnati, seven struck the St. Louis, fourteen the Essex, and three struck other boats that took part in the action. They were within three hundred yards of the fortifications at the time of the surrender. The Essex was disabled by a round shot passing through her forward part into the boiler. She reported twenty-six killed, wounded and missing.

The prisoners were Brig.-Gens. Lloyd and Tilghman, Capt. Jones, Capt. McLaughlin, Quartermaster; Capt. Hayden, Chief-Engineer; Major McComico, Assistant-Adjutant General; Capt. Taylor, commanding the garrison, three lieutenants and sixty privates.

The Confederate infantry, to the number of four or five thousand, encamped outside the fortifications fled immediately on the commencement of the fight, leaving only one artillery company to defend the fort.