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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The returns of the first general election under the Constitution, held on the 3d instant for the purpose of obtaining the voice of the people "for" or "against" the Constitution and for the election of a Governor, Lieut.-Governor and Representative to Congress, have not all been received as yet, but so far as known the result has been, as we predicted, unanimous, or nearly so, for the adoption of the Constitution, and no dissenting vote was given either against the Constitution or in opposition to Brigham Young for Governor, Heber C. Kimball for Lieutenant Governor and John M. Bernhisel for Representative to Congress. This result was anticipated and had it been otherwise we should have been for once sadly disappointed.

The people have spoken loudly, and in language not to be mistaken, have declared their aversion to colonial servitude, tyranny and oppression, and that they wish to supersede the Territorial form of government to which they have submitted for nearly twelve years, by a State government of their own formation, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of their common country, to which they are so much attached. They have for a long time been deprived of their political rights and they now feel like asserting them, and relieving the Federal Government from the expense accruing from the unconstitutional arrangement instituted by Congress for governing Territories, so far as relates to the rule of Utah.

The next thing in order will be the convening of the General Assembly for the purpose of completing the organization of a State government such as the people desire, suitable to their wants, and necessary to their peace and prosperity. How long it will be before the Governor elect will, as provided for by the Constitution, issue a proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature we know not, but probably in the course of a few weeks. The election of officers for the organization of the several departments of government, under the Constitution, and of two United States Senators will be among the first acts of the law making department. A request or demand for admission into the family of States will be made in due course of proceedings, the result of which may be as favorable as anticipated, and may not. That is something which the future will, sooner or later, reveal. The sequel wise men may be able to predict.

Result of the Election.

The following is the result of the General Election, held in the different counties in this Territory, on the 3d inst., as far as the returns have been received:

For the Constitution.	7567.
For Governor—Brigham Young,	7569.
For Lieut. Governor—H. C. Kimball,	7569.
For Representative to Congress—John M. Bernhisel,	7569.

There are five counties yet to be heard from. A full report may be expected next week with the names of the members elect to the General Assembly.

REMOVAL.—The DESERET NEWS office has been removed to the building known as the "Deseret Store," on the corner of South and East Temple streets, diagonally opposite the Council House.

NO LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.—The wires have not been in working order eastward since last Wednesday. The line is down somewhere between Hanks' station and the Weber, and the vast amount of snow on the mountains has prevented the break from being found and mended. Efforts have been made from the Weber and from Mountain Dell to traverse the line which have thus far been unavailing.

WAR NEWS ITEMS.

CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

The official report made by Com. Foote, of the capture of Fort Henry, says that, with the gunboats Essex, Carondelet, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Conestoga, Tyler and Lexington, he attacked and captured the fort on the 6th of March, after a fight of an hour and twenty minutes, during which time, the Cincinnati fired one hundred and twenty-six rounds, received thirty-four shots—some of them going completely through her—and had one man killed. The St. Louis fired one hundred and ten rounds, received seven shots, but no damage. The Essex, after firing ten rounds and receiving fifteen shots, a ball, which entered her side forward port, passed through her heavy bulkheads and squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing thirty-two men, had to retire from the action. The total Federal loss is stated at forty-one killed and twenty-three wounded.—The Confederate loss was five killed and ten wounded, the bursting of one of their guns producing most of the casualties.

Fort Henry, as per report, mounted seventeen guns and twenty mortars, but General Tilghman claimed to have but eleven effectual guns worked by fifty-four men—the exact number of prisoners taken. The Federal gun boats carried from nine to thirteen guns each, none of them less than 32-pounders, and some of them 64-pounders, and were manned by four or five hundred sailors.

Gen. Tilghman, in surrendering to Commodore Foote, remarked: "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." The Commodore replied: "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering; but you would have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

CAPTURE OF ROANOKE.

The official report of the capture of Roanoke, states that the expedition, when it left Hatteras on the morning of the 7th, consisted of about sixty vessels. The attack was commenced early in the morning of the 7th. The Confederate fleet was dispersed in half an hour by the navy, while the remainder of the force attacked the batteries. Fighting continued without intermission all that day. During the night ten thousand men were landed, and seven thousand more next morning. A masked battery of three guns was soon discovered and attacked by the 21st, 25th, and 27th Massachusetts; the 9th and 51st New York, and 10th Connecticut regiments. The fight is represented as having been desperate, but only lasted two hours, when the enemy abandoned their guns and fled. The 25th Massachusetts and 10th Connecticut are said to have suffered severely. Col. Russell of the latter was killed. No other Federal officer above the rank of lieutenant lost his life in the attack, nor during the fighting on the island.

General Burnside reports the number of his killed at less than fifty, and his wounded at less than one hundred and fifty. The number of prisoners taken he estimated at between two or three thousand, among whom were twelve or fifteen colonels, lieut.-colonels and majors. Forts Barrow, Blanchard and Huger were taken. Fort Forrest on Red stone, west side of Croton Sound, mounting eight guns was blown up by the Confederates. Fort Bartow mounting nine thirty-two pounders, withstood the bombardment of the Federal fleet two days, and was not taken till Saturday evening, and not till after the reduction of the battery in the centre of the island by the land forces under the immediate command of Generals Foster, Reno and Parks.

It is said that Col. Russell, of the 10th Connecticut regiment, fell dead from his horse at the head of his regiment, and that not a scratch was found upon his body when examined. His death is supposed to have been caused by excitement or by the wind of a cannon ball.

CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

According to Commodore Foote's official report he commenced the attack on Fort Donelson, on Friday, February 13, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with the gun-boats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Tyler, and Conestoga—the two last named, wooden, the others, iron-clad boats—and after fighting an hour and a quarter, had to retire; the boats having been severely damaged. The St. Louis received sixty-one shots, and had her

wheel shot away, rendering her unmanageable, and she drifted down the river. The Louisville received fifty-seven shots, two of which took effect, one striking the star-board side of her deck, and passing through the entire length of the boat, killing three men and breaking her tiller-rope a short distance from the pilot-house. The rope was then managed by some of the hands, when a shell from the Tyler, which lay some distance astern, burst over the Louisville, scattering the men at the tiller-rope, and so much disabling her steering tackle that the boat was compelled to drop astern, and floated down stream. A shot struck the Pittsburg in the bows and stove an immense hole in her, which caused her to drop out of the action. The Tyler and Conestoga were disabled, and got out of range of the enemy's guns. One of the rifled guns on board the Carondelet, burst, during the engagement, killing six men. The officers and men are reported to have fought with great bravery, and regretted exceedingly the accidents which rendered the boats helpless in the narrow stream, the current of which was exceedingly rapid.

The firing of the Confederates is said to have been very accurate; and Commodore Foote, in his report, says, they brought over twenty guns to bear upon the boats, from the water-battery and the main fort on the hill—while he could only use twelve guns; but he expressed the opinion that the fort would have surrendered in fifteen minutes more if he had been able to have kept up the fire. The enemy had three batteries—one at the water's edge, one fifty feet above, and the other, fifty feet above the second. One of their guns burst, and several were dismounted, as at first reported. One report says, all but six of the river battery were silenced, but a subsequent report made after the surrender of the fort to Gen. Grant, says that there was but one gun disabled, and that no damage whatever was done to the two upper batteries, as the guns of the fleet could not be brought to bear upon them in consequence of their height above the river. Statements made after the surrender of the fort represent that all the gun-boats except one were effectually disabled, and that Commodore Foote received two slight wounds during the attack.

The attack by the land forces under Generals Grant and McClelland was commenced on the 13th, at half past seven in the morning, according to well authenticated reports. The Confederates gave battle from their intrenchments outside. The fort is surrounded by high, steep hills heavily wooded, and was protected by two redoubts, trenches and rifle pits. The battle raged with great fury during the day. The Confederates were driven from their intrenchments, and at night the Federal forces occupied two of the enemy's batteries outside the fort. The Federal forces numbered fifty thousand men, according to General Halleck's official report.

The attack on the fort was resumed on the morning of the 14th, at day-break, and firing continued almost unceasingly during the entire day without much success on either side.

The fight on Saturday was bloody and desperate. The right wing, composed of the first and second brigade of Gen. McClelland's division, bore the brunt. The enemy commenced the action by firing some grape into the 31st and 29th Illinois, which were encamped on the extreme right. The 1st brigade—Col. Oglesby commanding—was immediately drawn up in line, the 18th on the extreme right, the 8th next, followed by the 29th, which supported the right of Stewart's battery of light artillery, with the 31st on the extreme left—all Illinois regiments. The second brigade—Col. Wallace commanding—consisted of the 11th, 20th, 45th, and 48th Illinois regiments, with McAllister's and Taylor's batteries of light artillery and four siege-guns.

The attacking force of the enemy was about twelve thousand; the position of the ground was such that not more than one of the regiments could operate at the same time, while the Confederates, it is said, could operate with their whole force.

The first regiment to receive the enemy was the 18th Illinois, which fought until their ammunition was exhausted when they were forced to retire, with considerable loss in officers and men. They were replaced by the 8th, which in turn were replaced by the 18th, which also fell back in turn.

Gen. Wallace was then ordered to re-inforce McClelland, and sent two brigades of his di-

vision from the center. The 31st Illinois—Col. Logan—fought like veterans, and struggled in defending Swartz's battery, under a most galling fire until all the horses of the battery, with all the officers in charge of the guns, were killed. The lieut.-colonel, the acting major, seven captains and a number of lieutenants of the 31st were also killed, and the colonel wounded. Being nearly surrounded, Capt. McCook, who had been left in command, drew what remained of the regiment from the field, not, however, until their last round had been fired, and they had commenced to drive the enemy before them.

The second brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one and fought desperately, losing a great number in killed and wounded, when, with the assistance of a portion of Wallace's division—the 40th and 50th Ohio, with Taylor's battery, which was stationed on a hill near by; and as the enemy came again to charge, opened fire upon them, and drove a portion back into the intrenchments while a great portion of them still occupied the ground they had gained.

In the afternoon General Grant, seeing that something must be done to restore the spirits of his troops, ordered Gen. Smith to make an assault on the west wing of the enemy's works which order was immediately obeyed and Col. Laumon's brigade composed of the 2d and the 7th Iowa, the 11th and 25th Indiana, charged up to the enemy's redoubt, and drove them from their works at the point of the bayonet. The Colonel of the 2d Iowa was the first to mount the enemy's works with his men close behind him rendering the storming complete, as the troops had gained a position inside the works, where they lay on their arms all night, prepared to follow up their success in the morning.

General Grant sent word of the success to the right wing and ordered Gen. McClelland and Wallace to renew the attack, when the 1st and 5th brigades, which had been in the bloody affair in the morning, with McClelland's division, and two brigades of Wallace's division made a fresh assault on the enemy and regained all the ground they had previously lost, and pushed forward close to the left of the enemy's fortifications, and then lay on their arms prepared to act in concert with Gen. Smith, on Sunday morning.

During the night General Floyd escaped with five thousand men, taking what steamers were at hand and went up the Cumberland towards Nashville.

An advance was made for a general assault with bayonet at daylight on Sunday, the 16th, but Gen. Buckner commanding the Confederates sent a dispatch to Gen. Grant requesting an armistice till 12 o'clock, and the appointment of commissioners to agree on terms of capitulation. Gen. Grant replied that "no terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted, as I propose to move immediately on your works."

Buckner replied "the distribution of forces under my command incident to an unexpected change of commanders and an overwhelming force under your command compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms you propose."

General Grant immediately on entering the fortification, telegraphed to General Halleck, announcing the surrender of Fort Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, including Generals Johnston, Buckner and Pillow.

The composition of the Confederate army was as follows: Tennessee, 11; Mississippi, 8; Texas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Arkansas, 1; Virginia, 4 regiments, with a battalion of cavalry each from Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

The statements about the number of killed and wounded of the Federal army, at Fort Donelson, are very conflicting. One account represents that there were only three hundred killed and about seven hundred wounded, another, that of the 11th Illinois only one hundred and forty men were left, and of one company only sixteen remained when the fight ended.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Federal army, under command of Gen. Curtis, is reported to have advanced from Lebanon, six miles from Springfield, on the 11th of February; and on the 12th a skirmish took place between an advanced party and a detachment of the enemy, in which nine Confederates were killed.

At sun-set on the same day, three hundred