



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday...February 12, 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.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEWS.

The latest dates from New York and other Atlantic cities received by mail, are to the 25th of January. The news is somewhat interesting and shows the onward movement of events, which will, from present appearances, be more exciting and important as time progresses.

The people of the North are evidently getting impatient at the slow progress of the war, and they cry loudly for a forward movement of the Federal armies that the rebellion may be crushed out before the resources of the country are exhausted, and before England, France, or other European powers may deem it advisable, proper and fitting to take a hand in the fight. How far their demands will be heeded by the government, will ere long be seen.

There have several fights taken place between small divisions of the Federal and Confederate troops in Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, since the commencement of the year, but they were done up so scientifically that comparatively but few men were killed. They may not be so scientific in future engagements.

The Flood in Washington County.

Communications from the south, recently received, fully confirm the reports which reached this city in advance of the semi-monthly mail between Fillmore and Santa Clara, of the magnitude of the late flood which deluged Washington county to an extent unknown to the oldest "inhabitant," either white or red.

The loss of property sustained by the inhabitants, it is true, does not amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it will be remembered that the settlements there have but recently been made, and that those who first went there to make experiments in growing cotton, grapes and other fruits requiring a warmer climate than that of most of these mountain valleys for their successful production, were not wealthy, and did not possess cattle and goods in great abundance, but were experimentalists, whose principal resources were the labor of their hands and their indomitable perseverance, with which they have opened farms, built houses, and planted vineyards and orchards, and fully demonstrated, that with proper culture, cotton can be grown there in large quantities, probably enough to supply the demand for home consumption in Deseret.

As is generally the case in forming new settlements, the most feasible and fertile locations were selected for farms, which always occur in a mountainous country, on the alluvial bottoms along the streams; and there the first settlers in Washington county commenced

their experiments, opened their farms, built their houses laid off and began to build up towns and villages, planted their orchards and vineyards, never so much as dreaming that a flood would come and sweep them away, as has been the case within the last thirty days, causing destruction and desolation wherever it went.

The damage which the settlers on the Rio Virgen and Santa Clara, and their tributaries, suffered, although not so very great in amount, when estimated in dollars and cents, has nevertheless, been heavy, as the waters have swept away nearly all they possessed, excepting their stock, but it is not irreparable. Industry and perseverance, well directed, will soon restore what has been lost, and in all probability the benefits that will accrue to the people from what they have suffered will soon overbalance their late losses, as they have now ascertained to a certainty, where they can plant and build without being in danger of demolation by an overflowing flood.

So far as reported no lives were lost, but there were several very narrow escapes. Mr. Solomon Chamberlain, an aged man, with his daughter and another person, sought refuge by climbing a tree about dark, where they remained till afternoon next day. It was with difficulty that they were extricated from their perilous condition, and, as reported, in a short time afterwards, the tree was uprooted by the raging flood. At Grafton, the house of Bishop Tinney was washed away a few minutes after his wife, with a recently born infant, was conveyed from it on a litter to the bench, some distance off. Other hairbreadth escapes are reported.

Battalion Parties.

Of the five hundred men who served in the "Mormon Battalion," there are, as reported, at least three hundred residing in this Territory at the present time, and they occasionally, like other organizations, associations or classes of community, meet together in their respective locations for festive amusements and recreation, thereby renewing their former associations, and strengthening those friendly attachments which were formed in the days of trial and danger.

Those of the Battalion boys, so called, who reside in this city and vicinity, had a social party at the "New Buildings," Fourteenth Ward, on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, and we should gladly have accepted of the invitation extended and been present on the occasion, had not other engagements inhibited. Those who were present say that it was a splendid re-union, well and ably conducted, which all present, especially the "boys," felicitously enjoyed. The managers were Messrs. Ephraim Green, Elam Luddington, Elijah Thomas, Henry W. Brizzee, Jonathan Pugmire, jun., Christopher Layton and John C. Naile.

The same evening, the Battalion boys of Springville and vicinity had a party at that place, in Groesbeck's Hall, the managers of which were John Roylance, Dorr P. Curtis and Horace M. Alexander. An eye-witness represents that the assembly was of the first order; the decorations of the Hall splendid, and that with dancing, interspersed with songs and short speeches, the evening was pleasantly passed by those in attendance. Among other amusing incidents mentioned was the calling of the company roll by Geo. W. Hancock, each member answering to his name as they were wont to do when in the service of their country.

CITY ELECTION.—The municipal election on Monday last resulted in the election of Abraham O. Smoot, Mayor; Elijah F. Sheets, William Clayton, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Jeter Clinton and Nathan Davis, Aldermen; Robert T. Burton, Leonard W. Hardy, Isaac Groo, Theodore McKean, Andrew Cunningham, Enoch Reese, Nathaniel H. Felt, Elnathan Eldredge and John Sharp, Councilors; Robert Campbell, Recorder; Hiram B. Clawson, Treasurer; and Jesse C. Little, Marshal.

ROCK HAULING.—As anticipated, hauling rock for the Temple was resumed on Thursday last, since which a considerable quantity has been deposited on the Temple Rock, and there is more coming. The roads are now good, but from present appearances it will not be long before they will be muddy again for a season and till they become dry after the reign of frost shall have ended.

WAR NEWS.

Three Confederate gunboats from Columbus attacked the Federal gunboats Essex and St. Louis, lying off Fort Jefferson, on the morning of January 11th. A brief engagement ensued for a short time, when the Confederates retreated, the Federal boats pursuing them until they reached the batteries at Columbus. It was believed that one of the rebel boats was disabled.

Four Federal pickets were shot on the night of Jan. 1st, near Bird's Point, supposed by some of Col. Longwood's cavalry, which was roving about that neighborhood, committing depredations. A force was immediately dispatched by General Paine in search of them.

According to published statements, on Monday Jan. 6th, the Union forces in Eastern Kentucky, under Col. Garfield including the Forty-second Ohio, Tenth Kentucky, and eighteen hundred cavalry, had proceeded to Paintsville on the Big Sandy, within seven miles of the camp of the Confederate troops, under Gen. Humphrey Marshall, where they were met by a flag of truce, from the enemy asking if matters could not be arranged but by fighting, to which, Col. Garfield replied that there was no alternative for the Confederates but to fight or surrender unconditionally. Marshall on the return of the flag of truce addressed his men, telling them that they had the alternative of surrendering or disbanding, and that they could take their choice. They immediately set fire to all their wagons, tents, camp equipment, &c., and then the whole force scattered, each to take care of and save himself, no attempt having been made to save anything but their cannon, which they hauled off.

The dispersion of the Confederates under Marshall seems not to have been universally believed. A subsequent report represents that there was a skirmish on the 7th of January, between a part of the Federal cavalry and a portion of Marshall's forces under Col. Shaw, three miles west of Paintsville, on Jennie Creek, in which the Confederates lost six killed and fourteen wounded, and the Unionists two killed and one wounded.

On the 8th Col. Garfield made an official report to Captain J. B. Fry, ass't. adjt. gen., in which he says that he entered Paintsville, on the 7th, with the Forty-second Ohio, Fourteenth Kentucky, and three hundred of the Second Virginia cavalry; that on hearing of his approach, the enemy left their strongly entrenched camp and fled, and that he sent his cavalry to the mouth of Jennie creek where they attacked and drove the Confederate cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and taking fifteen prisoners, and wounding a considerable number.

Col. Garfield says in his report that Marshall abandoned and burned a large amount of his military stores, and that the Confederates fled, as armies always do, in confusion; but makes no mention of taking from them any arms or other munitions of war. His report closed with the announcement that the Federal loss was two killed and one wounded.

In a subsequent report dated the 11th at Prestonville, Kentucky, he says he left Paintsville on the 9th with eleven hundred men, and drove in the enemy's pickets two miles below Prestonburg. The men slept on their arms, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, they moved toward the main body of the enemy, at the forks of Middle creek, under the command of Marshall. Skirmishing commenced with Marshall's outposts at 8 o'clock, and at 1 p.m., the engagement became general. Marshall's forces consisted of two thousand five hundred men, with three cannon, and were strongly posted on a hill. Garfield having been reinforced by about seven hundred men from Paintsville, fought the enemy till dark and drove him from his position. On retreating, Marshall carried off, according to Col. Garfield's report, most of the dead and all the wounded, but next morning twenty-seven dead bodies were found on the field. He estimated the number of Confederates killed at sixty; twenty-five were taken prisoners, with ten horses and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned what they could not take away, and put out in the night. The Federal loss as reported was two killed and twenty-five wounded.

The Confederate account of the battle published in the *Norfolk Day Book*, reported at Abington by participants in the fight, repre-

sents that Gen. Marshall's force was three thousand five hundred men, and that the Federal forces numbered eight thousand; that Marshall was retreating when attacked, and that the Federal troops came upon him in a narrow gorge.

The engagement is reported to have been one of the most desperate that has taken place during the war. Col. Moore's Regiment charged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict, which lasted half an hour. The Federals fought gallantly, but finally broke and ran in Bull Run style, and Marshall's force being exhausted and so much smaller than the enemy, fell back to Prestonsburg.

The Confederate loss, according to their version of the battle, was twenty-five killed and fifteen wounded, and that of the Federals over two hundred killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Hancock, Va., Jan. 12th, announced that Gen. Jackson, with eighteen thousand Confederate troops, after threatening Romney, appeared before that place on that day at a considerable distance but made no demonstration. A week before he had, with a large force, appeared at Bath, where there were some five hundred Union troops. An attack was made by the Confederate militia forming part of Jackson's force, who were twice repulsed. Subsequently General Jackson's regulars made an attack in front, at the same time executing a flank movement, when the Federal troops fell back on Hancock.

A later dispatch says that Jackson was still at Bath and that he had not appeared before Hancock.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of January 13th, announced that the Governor of Ohio had received dispatches from Washington informing him that there was a pressing necessity for more troops in Western Virginia, and that Gen. McClellan was informed forthwith that fourteen regiments of infantry, five batteries of artillery and two regiments of cavalry could be marched into Virginia from Ohio within four days. The order given for marching was subsequently countermanded, but with instructions to have the soldiers held in readiness to march instantaneously, should they be needed.

It was announced at Rolla, on Jan. 14th, that the 1st Kansas regiment, which left that place for Lexington some days previous, had arrived at that ill-fated town and had arrested several of the most active Secessionists. They also took and destroyed about 1,500 hogs being packed for the use of Price's army, and much other valuable property.

The last of the troops of Burnside's expedition left Fortress Monroe on the 14th of January on the transports Louisiana and New Brunswick.

A Cairo dispatch of January 15th, announced that Gen. Grant and staff embarked on the steamer Chancellor that morning, and took the field at Fort Jefferson.

Dispatches had been received from the advance column under Gen. McClellan, saying that it was on the march and would encamp at Mayfield, Ky., on the night of the 16th.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* published a dispatch announcing that on the 10th of January the Union forces at Romney, under General Lander left in great haste and retreated to Patterson's Creek and that some of the companies were compelled to destroy a portion of their tents and a considerable quantity of provisions was destroyed for the want of transportation. It was reported that General Lander issued an order, which was read on dress parade before the evacuation, that any one caught setting fire to the town or perpetrating any other outrage, would be instantly shot. It was not admitted that General Lander was afraid of an attack from the Confederate troops under Gen. Jackson, but it was alleged to have been a piece of stratagem which Jackson avoided by going back to Winchester.

On January 12th the sloop of war Pensacola, which had been at the Washington navy yard for some time completing her machinery and armament, succeeded in running the Confederate blockade and getting to sea. Captain Morris, in his report to Secretary Welles, says that the batteries at Cockpit and Shipping Point were passed by the Pensacola without being hit. The Confederates fired about fifteen shells, nearly all of which passed over the ship. He admits their firing was good but says they aimed too high. From the lower batteries about twenty guns were fired. The Pensacola made no re-