



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,.....February 5, 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.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

From the published statements of what is transpiring in the North American States, and in other portions of the world, it is abundantly made to appear that the work of war and desolation is going forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and although the belligerents have not of late fought many battles, they are wasting their substance, destroying property, desolating the land, and performing acts and establishing laws, subversive of right which will, by their operations, work the dissolution of the government they are enacted to temporarily maintain and support.

So enormous have been the expenses of the government—at the present time estimated at two million dollars per day—that the treasury of the United States, with all the exertions that have been made by loans and otherwise, to keep it from collapse, has become depleted and the means are wanting to carry on the war, to create which the Secretary of the Treasury recommends the passage of a law by Congress, to make treasury notes a legal tender in direct violation of the constitution as applied to the States constituting the Confederation. This is certainly a sad state of affairs to exist so shortly after the commencement of a war which, from present appearances, must continue for many years, and how to extricate the government from existing financial difficulties the wisest counsellors of the nation evidently do not know.

The inactivity of the various armies in the field is extremely unsatisfactory to a vast majority of the people of the Northern States. They wish the mighty hosts that have been mustered for the purpose of putting down the rebellion marched forward to Manassas, to Norfolk, to Richmond, to Charleston, to Savannah, to Columbus, to Nashville, to New Orleans, and to other cities and strong holds of the South, and the Secessionists subdued at once and without delay. How long they will be willing to contribute in any way for the support and continuance of the war as at present conducted cannot well be predicted. They may submit to be taxed in any and every way Congress may devise to sustain the government, and keep half a million of men under arms without any very important movements being made to subjugate the Confederates, and they may object ere long to such proceedings, and refuse to pay the exactions thus made, unless the war be conducted more in accordance with their notions of subduing and punishing traitors. The indications are that if some change does not take place in the conduct of the war, there will be seceders in other than in the slave holding states before many months shall pass away.

The progress of events is, however, so exceedingly rapid that occurrences of a day, a week, a month and a year soon pass away and are measurably forgotten. The scenes now transpiring will soon be succeeded by others, perhaps of a more stirring and exciting nature than those now presented for consideration, and instead of inactivity in military movements, the armies of the North may move southward to conquer or be conquered, as He who ruleth the nations shall determine.

MORE ROCK WANTED.—The roads have been so bad, till recently, for many weeks that the hauling of rock for the Temple has been, what is called, an impossibility, in consequence of which the stone cutters are cut of employ, at least many of them, and the noise produced by their hammers and chisels on the Temple Block has been materially lessened of late. The roads are now good, and President Young has notified those who were engaged in hauling the forepart of winter and had to quit because the roads were so muddy, to resume the business again immediately, and it is expected that in the course of a few days, the road between the city and the quarry will again present a lively aspect.

SHOSHONE SACHEM.—Wash-kee, the principal Shoshone chief, arrived in the city on Monday evening from the North, his object being as we are informed by Mr. Huntington, Indian interpreter, to ascertain how the war is progressing in the east. He had heard rumors thereof in his own land, but they were so indefinite that he resolved to come and see the Superintendent, and learn if possible the truth of the reports. He has left with Mr. Huntington, a three years old black colt, which had been stolen by some of his tribe, having the recorded brand of Thomas Maberly, which can be had by the owner on making the necessary proof.

MORE ARRESTS.—There have been several more arrests made in this county for thieving within the last few days, and there are four or five persons now in the county jail, who have been unable to obtain the required bail for their appearance at the next regular term of court. Some of them think it quite oppressive to be thus deprived of their liberty, but the laws must be honored, and to avoid such inconveniences, men should be careful not to appropriate that which does not belong to them, to their use.

JUDGE KINNEY'S SPEECH.—The speech of Chief Justice Kinney, delivered in the Convention on the last day of its session, published in this number, will no doubt be read by those who disrelish colonial servitude, and be severely criticised by politicians, who profess to believe that Congress has all power over the people of the Territories to establish and ordain such form of Government for their rule as may be chosen, irrespective of Constitutional rights.

LARGE PORKER.—There were some large and excellent hogs fattened and killed in this city last fall and during the fore part of winter, as large and fine as were ever produced in the eastern states. Only a few days since Mr. H. Redfield, of the nineteenth ward, killed a porker about a year and a half old, which weighed, after being dressed, five hundred and forty-two pounds. Who has killed a larger one of that age within the past year?

THAT POSTMASTER!—A correspondent informs us that there is one postmaster or an assistant in this Territory who has no more sense than to charge ten cents postage on letters mailed at his office, directed to places on the Eastern slope, after all that has been said and done in relation to that matter. He should be ousted at once, if the facts are as represented.

WINTER.—The weather has been considerably colder during the past week than before this winter. The coldest day of the season was Friday last, January 31, the thermometer standing at zero for some time in the morning. The ground has been nearly bare of snow. There was a slight fall yesterday afternoon, but not enough to bring runners into use.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Martha J. Gossett, of Steubenville, Ohio, wishes to hear from her brother Louis B. Laiblin, who came to this Territory as an army teamster in 1858. If any person knows of his whereabouts will they please report to Mrs. Gossett, as above, or to the Postmaster, at Great Salt Lake City.

WAR NEWS ITEMS.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Huttonsville, Virginia, of January 6th, announced that an expedition, consisting of 400 of the fifth Ohio, 300 of the second Virginia, and forty of Bracken's cavalry, which was sent out by Gen. Milroy, to attack Huntersville, was a complete success. They attacked the enemy, consisting of four hundred cavalry and fifty militia on January 4th; and after fighting an hour, the Confederates retired, with a loss of eighty killed and wounded. The Federals were extremely fortunate. The report said that they lost not a single man, and that they took and destroyed seventy-eight thousand dollars' worth of clothing and army stores; but why the supplies, consisting of 350 barrels of flour, 300 salted beeves, 3,000 pounds of salt, large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon and army clothing, was not brought away does not appear. The stars and stripes were left floating over the Court House, and the Federal troops returned to Huttonsville in fine spirits, with a large number of Sharp's carbines and pistols they had "captured."

Further particulars of the attack of the secessionists under Gen. Jackson, on Hancock, Md., January 4th, are given. The shelling continued till the evening of the 6th, when Jackson retreated with his force, consisting of ten regiments with a large baggage and supply train. Before they retired, General Landers arrived, and gave the enemy fits. One Confederate officer was seen to fall from his horse, and was believed to have been killed. The Federal forces, had good luck as usual, the number of their killed and wounded being expressed thus 0. General Jackson's forces did considerable damage in tearing up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and burning the depot. They sent one shell through a tavern house in Hancock, and another burst near a stable where some stage horses were kept. The attack caused considerable marching and counter-marching of troops, beyond which the results produced were unimportant.

About the same time there was an event transpired on the Lower Potomac, to which considerable importance was attached. Captain Richl, of the Reindeer, brought up to Washington two prisoners from Gen. Hooker's division, and twenty-four bushel bags of india-rubber overcoats, besides several sacks of undershirts, and a large quantity of quinine. The prisoners were captured while attempting to convey those stores across the river from Maryland into Virginia, the loss of which it was supposed would be severely felt by the Confederate army.

The prize schooner William H. Northrop (formerly a Charleston pilot boat), with a cargo of coffee, quinine, and general medicines, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Jan. 6th, in charge of prize-master Rhodes, of the gunboat Fernandina. The Northrop is said to be owned in Nassau, N. P., and left Havana on the 1st ult. for Wilmington, N. C., where she was captured while attempting to run the blockade.

The state of affairs in South Western Missouri, at latest dates, remained unchanged, each party were committing depredations. The Union men in Johnson county were so much exasperated at the outrages of the Secessionists that nothing but Federal troops, it was said, could save Lexington and Warrenburg from being burned.

The movements of Col. Jennison were kept secret, yet enough was known to warrant the opinion that certain notorious seceders in Johnson county, and their dupes, would be bagged.

It was reported that a detachment of General Kelley's forces, commanded by Col. Canning, of the fifth Ohio regiment, left Romney, Virginia, on the 7th of January, at midnight, and attacked the Confederates, 2,000 strong, at Blue's Gap, east of Romney, at daylight the next morning. The Confederates were completely routed with the loss of fifteen killed, two pieces of cannon, their wagons, etc., and twenty prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Strange as it may seem to some, the Unionist, as reported, lost not a single man.

A special to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Huttonsville, Jan. 8th, announced that Gen. Milroy was still moving. An expedition sent out by him, of 300 of the thirty-second Ohio, under Capt. Lacey, into Tucker county, dispersed 400 rebels, capturing a commissary and

a large amount of his stores, a first lieutenant and a private. Four rebels were found dead on the ground, and a large number wounded. No Federal loss.

On Jan. 9th, two hundred of the released Federal prisoners at Richmond arrived in Washington, and proceeded to headquarters, where they were paid the amounts due them. With few exceptions most of the men are said to have looked pale and haggard, the result of long confinement and much suffering. The remainder of the party either went home after arriving in Baltimore from Old Point, or were detained there at the government hospitals, owing to their wounds breaking out afresh.

One half of Gen. Burnside's expedition left Annapolis, Jan. 9th, for Fortress Monroe, and the other half was preparing to follow very soon.

The State Department had information that the Sumter was in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 22d of December, and the United States steamer Iroquois, which had followed her up, was one league off the harbor waiting for her to come out.

General Palmer telegraphed General Halleck, from Otterville, that on the 8th, four hundred and fifty Federal troops attacked the notorious rebel Pindexter, with from 1,000 to 1,300 men, on Silver Creek, Howard County, and totally routed them, with a loss of seven left on the field, and many more carried off, from 50 to 75 wounded, and 30 prisoners. Their camp was destroyed, and many horses and teams were taken, and a heavy fog, it is said, only saved them from total destruction. The Federals lost four men only in the attack.

Reports were received at Rolla, on the 9th, from Johnson county, to the effect that a party of Col. Jennison's regiment was at Holden, and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the government wagons were burned, and had fired the houses of the most prominent seceders engaged in that affair, as well as the attack on Major Hough's command. The house of the notorious Vard Cockerell, the Methodist preacher, and Tompkins Bradley, a Methodist class-leader in the same church, were fired, together with the houses of secessionists of lesser note.

The Confederates in Warrensburg were reported to be greatly excited in consequence of the near approach of Jennison, as they well knew that they had committed all sorts of outrages on the Union men of that county, and that if justice should be meted to them their houses would be burnt. Vard Cockerell had gone to Price's camp with about 300 men.

The great Southern expedition from Cairo (about which so much had been said, and from which great and favorable results were expected to inure to the Federal government) commenced moving on the 10th of January, according to the various published reports, after having been delayed for sometime by a dense fog which prevailed. It consisted, as reported, of sixty thousand men and seventy-eight vessels, of which twelve were gun-boats, thirty-eight mortar-boats, and twenty-eight tugs and steamboats. The gun-boats had been built expressly for the expedition, and cost about ninety thousand dollars each, and are described as being one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and fifty-one and a half feet in width, drawing five feet of water when loaded. The bows and bulwarks consist of about three feet of oak timber, bolted together and sheathed with the best quality of wrought-iron plates two and a half inches thick. The sides have the same sheathing, with less bulk of timber. Each boat is pierced for thirteen guns, four on each side, four on the stern, and three at the bows. The bow-guns are 84-pounder rifled cannon; the others are 8-inch columbiads. The sides of the boats, both above and below the knee, incline at an angle of forty-five degrees, and no hing but a plunging shot from a high bluff could strike the surface at right angles. The boilers and machinery are so situated as to be perfectly protected, and may be considered quite out of danger. The iron plating has been severely tested by shots from rifled cannon at different distances, and has shown itself to be utterly impervious to any shots that have been sent against it, even at a range of three hundred yards.

The flag-ship of the expedition was the Benton, one hundred and eighty-six feet long on deck and seventy-five feet wide at the