



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,.....March 19, 1862.

## STATE OF DESERET.

## THE ELECTION RETURNS.

The following exhibit shows the result of the first general election, under the Constitution, held on the 3d instant, so far as the returns have been received:

## ELECTION RETURNS MARCH 1862.

County	For Constitution.	For Governor, Brigham Young.	For Lieut. Gov., H. C. Kimball.	For Rep. to Con., J. M. Bernhisel.
Great Salt Lake	2569	2569	2569	2569
Davis	731	731	731	731
Morgan	109	109	109	109
Sanpete	927	929	929	917
Cache	756	756	756	756
Weber	897	897	897	897
Box Elder	326	326	326	326
Summit	236	236	236	236
Tooele	271	271	271	271
Juab	165	165	165	165
Millard	434	434	434	434
Beaver	148	148	148	148
Utah	2309	2309	2308	2304
Total	9879	9880	9880	9862

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct exhibit of the returns, as far as received, of the general election held on the 3d of March, inst., as examined and determined by me in presence of the President of the Convention, as provided in the Constitution adopted by said Convention and ratified by the people at the said election.

WM. CLAYTON,  
Secretary of the Convention.

The returns from the counties of Wasatch, Washington, Iron and Green river have not yet come to hand. If the citizens of these counties turned out and voted in a proportionable ratio to those from which returns have been received, the aggregate vote will be nearly thirteen thousand—larger than was estimated under the circumstances, as many of the electors are located so remote from the place where the election was held in their respective precincts, that it was impossible at that time of storms and floods, for them to attend the polls.

The following are the members elect to the First General Assembly, so far as known:

## SENATORS:

Great Salt Lake, Summit, Green River and Tooele—Albert Carrington, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor and Elijah F. Sheets.  
Davis and Morgan—John W. Hess.  
Sanpete—Orson Hyde.  
Cache—Ezra T. Benson.  
Weber and Box Elder—Lorenzo Snow.  
Millard and Juab—Thomas Callister.  
Beaver and Iron—George A. Smith.  
Utah and Wasatch—Leonard E. Harrington and James W. Cummings.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

Great Salt Lake—Albert P. Rockwood, F. D. Richards, Reuben Miller, H. B. Clawson, Joseph A. Young and Edwin D. Woolley.  
Davis and Morgan—John Stoker and Wm. R. Smith.  
Sanpete—Bernard Snow and Madison D. Hambleton.  
Cache—Peter Maughan and William B. Preston.  
Weber—Lorin Farr and Chauncey W. West.  
Box Elder—Jonathan C. Wright.  
Summit—Thomas Rhoads.  
Tooele—Eli B. Kelsey.  
Juab—Timothy L. Foote.  
Millard—Thomas R. King.  
Beaver—William J. Cox.  
Utah—Lorenzo H. Hatch, A. K. Thurber and Aaron Johnson.  
Wasatch—George W. Bean.

## INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On Monday, the 17th inst., the Secretary of the Convention, William Clayton, Esq., having canvassed the returns of the election, as provided for by the Constitution of Deseret, Article VII, Sec. 5, issued the following certificate:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }  
March 17, 1862. }

HON. BRIGHAM YOUNG:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that upon canvassing the votes cast at the General Election held on the third day of March, inst., "for" and "against" the Constitution adopted by the Convention, on the 22d day of January, A.D. 1862, and submitted to the people for their rejection or ratification as provided therein, I find that the said Constitution was unanimously adopted, and I certify that you were also, at the same time, duly elected to the office of Governor of the State of Deseret by the unanimous vote of the people.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLAYTON,  
Secretary of the Convention.

Upon the receipt of the certificate, the governor elect, as required by the Constitution, proceeded to qualify for entering upon the duties of his office, by taking and subscribing the following oath:

I, Brigham Young, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Deseret, according to the best of my abilities.

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG.

STATE OF DESERET, }  
Great Salt Lake County. }

I do hereby certify that the foregoing oath was taken and subscribed to before me this seventeenth day of March, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) E. SMITH,  
Probate Judge Great Salt Lake County.

Hon. Heber C. Kimball having received a certificate of his election, to the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Deseret, by the unanimous vote of the electors, also qualified for entering upon the duties of said office, by taking and subscribing a similar oath at the same time.

## WAR NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported, on the 22th of January, that the schooner J. W. Wilder, of New York, was taken after a severe engagement with muskets and small arms, by the gunboat Cuyler, Capt. Francis Winslow, and detachments of men from other gunboats. Five men were wounded in the capture. The cargo captured consisted of coffee, soap, lead, liquor, olives, codfish and other miscellaneous articles. The British consul at Mobile claimed the captured vessel as the British schooner Andrieta, from Havana to Matamoras; but she was not given up.

The Confederate steamer Calhoun had been captured near the Southwest pass, from Havana, with a cargo of four hundred and ninety-one cases of powder, two hundred and sixty-seven bags coffee, and a large amount of steel, iron, medicines and some small arms.

The British steamer Lebuana was taken in the mouth of the Rio Grande, partially loaded with cotton, having landed blankets and ordnance stores at Matamoras, and would be sent North for adjudication.

About the last of January, the sloop-of-war Vincennes, Capt. Samuel Marcy, of the South Pass, saw a large bark run ashore. Capt. Marcy went out with a boat having a howitzer on a pivot in the bow. In firing the gun, the pivot-bolt broke, and in the recoil, the gun struck Capt. Marcy, injuring him fatally. He lingered a few days and died. He was a son of Governor Marcy of New York.

The result of the victory at Roanoke is thus summed up: the possession of the Island and of all the waters of North Carolina and the southern approaches to Norfolk, the capture of six forts and batteries and the destruction of another, the capture of thirty-four heavy cannon, three thousand five hundred stand of arms, seventy-five tons of ammunition, a large quantity of commissary stores, and of two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven prisoners, also the entire destruction of the Confederate fleet in those waters.

The actual number of prisoners taken at Fort Donelson is reported at thirteen thousand three hundred.

General Halleck, on the 21st of Feb., telegraphed to Gen. McClellan, that Gen. Curtis had taken Bentonsport, Ark., and that Clarks-

ville had also been taken with supplies sufficient to sustain the army twenty days. Commodore Foote telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, that he had possession of Clarks-ville and two thousand of the alarmed citizens had fled. The Confederate troops retreated to Nashville, and against the remonstrance of the citizens, set fire to the railroad bridges across the Cumberland.

The Federal forces ascended Chowan river a second time on the 20th, with several gunboats, to Winton. The Confederates fired on them, when they landed and burnt the town.

On the 23d, Gen. John E. Wool, with Col. Cannon and Major Jones, of his staff, went with the steamer Rancocas under a flag of truce, to meet, by appointment, Gen. Howell Cobb, off Craney Island, for the purpose of opening negotiations for a general exchange of prisoners.

The Rancocas was disabled, after proceeding some distance, and, having to put back to Baltimore, the steamer Adelaide was taken as a substitute. The Adelaide was met by the William Selden, and General Wool, having stepped on board the latter, a consultation of about an hour in length took place between the two generals. The result of the interview had not transpired.

On the 23d of February, General Halleck issued an order, to be read to all the troops under his command, defining the policy to be pursued by the forces as they advanced.—Private property to be strictly respected, and all non-combatants are to be regarded as neutrals in the existing war; those who give aid to the secessionists are to be regarded as belligerents, and treated as such. Regarding the slavery question as a matter in which the civil and not the military authorities have jurisdiction, he prohibited the admission of fugitive slaves within the lines of the army, except by special order of the general commanding.

Gen. Grant, on the 26th, declared martial law over West Tennessee, with the understanding that when a sufficient number of citizens of the State shall return to their allegiance and show a desire to maintain law and order over the territory, all military restrictions shall be withdrawn.

On the 24th of February an expedition, composed of four iron-clad gunboats and two mortar boats, with the 27th Illinois and a battalion of the 8th Wisconsin regiment, made a reconnaissance down the river from Cairo, and discovered that the rebels had seized all the flatboats and skiffs as far up as they dared to come. Also, that there had been a movement among the troops at Columbus. Whether reinforcements had arrived was not learned. The gun and mortar boats were getting into position on the Missouri side of the river when a confederate steamer with a white flag made its appearance. Some officers came on board the Cincinnati, and a consultation took place, lasting over two hours, with what result was not made known when the expedition returned.

According to published statements, Nashville was occupied by ten thousand Federal troops under Gen. Buell on the 24th of Feb'y. The Confederate army retreated to Murfreesboro without making any resistance. Floyd was in command.

Lieut. Gwynn, with the gunboat Tyler, was sent up the Cumberland.

It is reported that Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is about to return to his seat in the Senate, their being little or no necessity for his expedition, even had he met with success in raising it.

## First Meeting of the General Assembly.

It will be seen from the proclamation of Governor Young, that the members elect to the General Assembly are directed to meet at the State House, in this city, on the 14th day of April next, to elect two Senators to Congress, and to transact such other business as may be considered necessary, among which will be of course the election of a Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, an Attorney General and perhaps some other officers, provided for in the constitution, in order to fully complete the organization of a State government, which will be fully inaugurated and established, as a matter of right. In relation to this matter, we have no new predictions to make, but, as a Yankee, we guess that things will move 'forward' and not backward and nothing else is looked for from the dwellers in these valleys.

## PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR ELECT

OF THE

STATE OF DESERET.

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Deseret has been ratified by the people, and, Whereas, said Constitution provides that "the first meeting" of the General Assembly under said Constitution shall be as "directed by the proclamation of the Governor elect."

Now, therefore, I, Brigham Young, Governor elect for said State, do hereby direct the members elect of said General Assembly to meet at the State House (formerly Council House) in this city, on Monday the 14th day of April next, at ten a.m., to elect Senators to the Congress of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

Done at Great Salt Lake City this seventeenth day of March, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG.

## An Unfortunate Woman rescued from a Cold Prison.

Mr. Gratz, one of the four men sent out by the agents of the Telegraph Company, to examine the line between Mountain Dell and the Weber, after the wires ceased working, reported on his return that on ascending the Big Mountain from the east, when within half-a-mile of the summit they came across a shanty by the side of the way, which was nearly covered up with snow, and having with them rations for several days, which with their blankets and implements was somewhat cumbersome; and to facilitate their progress through the snow, they concluded to make it a place of deposit for their provisions and luggage while they made their way to the summit. They accordingly commenced breaking into the hut, when they were startled by a voice from within. They soon broke open the door, or made a hole through the roof, and found a woman who had been there ten days without food, fire or blankets. She was in a most pitiable condition, but not so far reduced as to be unable to tell them her name, how she came there, where she came from, where going, and other matters pertaining to her history.

According to her statement she left Mountain Dell to go over to some of the stations east of the mountains, where a daughter was living, to see her, and was overtaken by a violent storm soon after, from which she sought refuge in a saw mill at the foot of the mountain, where she remained over night. The next morning, instead of returning to the Dell, she proceeded up the mountain, beyond the summit of which the snow was so deep that she could not proceed further than the shanty, into which she went for shelter from the snow, which was falling rapidly, and soon covered up the hut, so that she could not get out, and she had remained there, as stated, ten days without food, other than a few heads of wheat, which, from appearances, had been scattered out of some horse feed that had been put there temporarily by some lumberman or wood-hauler last fall. The men could not, with the facilities they had, get her away, but Mr. Alvah Hanks, who keeps a station on East Canyon creek, and was one of the party, would, as soon as possible after his return home, take measures for her deliverance from the cold prison on the mountains, where she had been so long, and have her conveyed in some way over the deep snow to his station.

The name of the unfortunate woman Mr. Gratz had forgotten. She informed the party that she had a brother and sister residing in the 6th Ward. Aberration of mind must have been the cause of her undertaking a journey over the mountains at such an unpropitious time.

THE NEWS OF THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.—The substantial class of the community, in passing to and fro from work and business yesterday, seemed to freely exchange congratulations on the news of Governor Young's election and induction into office. The weather was exceedingly fine and favorable to the performances and promenades of the Martial Band, which altogether lent an air of cheerfulness to the principal streets throughout the day. We heard of nothing but satisfaction everywhere.