

## LATE FROM SECESSIA.

At latest dates from Richmond there was no quinine to be obtained for the sick in the hospitals, which was considered a great misfortune.

It was reported that a proposition would be made to Government by the Confederates to return to them their fugitive slaves for the surplus of prisoners, they have more than have been taken by the Federal army.

In anticipation of an attack on Yorktown, by General Burnside's expedition, it is reported that Gen. Magruder telegraphed to Richmond for leave to destroy Yorktown, and had obtained permission to lay it in ashes in the event it became apparent that an attack was about to be made.

Strong batteries were placed on each side of York river, and the force was estimated at thirty thousand men in the vicinity of Yorktown.

The commissary stores, including a portion of the ordnance department in Nashville, were destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 22d. The loss was estimated at nearly a million dollars.

S. B. Haskell, W. G. Swan, J. B. Gorden-shire, M. P. Gentry, G. W. Jones, H. S. Foote, J. D. C. Adkins, John V. Wright and D. M. Carrin are the members elect from Tennessee to the Confederate Congress.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, had recently called for twelve thousand volunteers for twelve months' service, unless sooner discharged, and threatened, unless this call is attended to, that a draught of the militia-men will be executed according to law.

A law regulating the price of absolute necessities has passed the Senate of Alabama, providing that salt, wheat, flour, bacon, lard, cotton, osnaburgs, kerseys, leather, shoes, cotton or wool cards, shall not be sold for more than sixty per cent. advance on last April prices. The penalty is fine, forfeiture, and imprisonment.

In North Carolina the price of negro labor is said to be very low. The Newbern Progress says that they have been hired to the railroad companies for \$50 per annum. The prostration of the turpentine business is complete and cotton culture looks far from promising next season.

It was announced in a Cairo dispatch of January 4th, that six hundred submarine batteries had been planted between Columbus and Memphis.

A Charleston telegram, of Jan. 2d, announced that on the preceding day thirty-five hundred Federal troops landed on the main land, near Port Royal ferry and were met with the bayonet by two regiments of South Carolina troops; that the Yankees fled precipitately, throwing away their arms as they ran, and were driven into their boats. The howitzers on the boats opened fire on the Carolinians killing six, and wounding twelve. The Federal loss about the same. The next day the enemy landed in much larger force at the same place. General Gregg's brigade fell back a short distance to an eligible position. The pickets were skirmishing all day.

The Charleston Mercury had a dispatch stating that a large force of Federals had landed on the North Edisto, and the seizure of railroad station No. 4 on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad was announced.

Private dispatches received from Pocatoligo of Jan. 3d, stated that the Federalists attempted to advance from Port Royal ferry, but were repulsed by the Fourteenth regiment of South Carolina volunteers, under command of Col. Jones. The Confederate loss was fifteen killed and wounded; one Yankee was taken prisoner, but their loss was not otherwise given.

General Lee had informed Jeff. Davis that he was confident of his ability to prevent the Federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah.

A Mobile dispatch of January 1st announced that on Dec. 31st, a confederate steamer, going from Pensacola to the navy yard, was fired upon from Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied and the firing was continued all day.

There was a fire at Richmond Jan. 2nd, destroying the Theater and other buildings. Several other extensive fires are reported to have occurred in various places in the Southern states within the last two months.

The latest Southern news was to the effect that the rebels at Manassas were building comfortable huts there for winter quarters.

They commenced their erection on the 27th of December, and it was evident from their tone that they expected to be left in peaceable possession of them all winter. A large portion of their main army had fallen back from Centreville to Manassas.

## The War in Missouri.

From the accounts which have been published in relation to the destruction, death and desolation that has been poured out upon Missouri since the commencement of the civil war now raging in the once United States, it is evident that the inhabitants of that State have suffered more from the immediate operations of the war than those of any other, either North or South, and probably more than all the others taken collectively. The soil of every county in the State has been stained with blood shed in the fratricidal strife; and the northern, western and southern counties especially have been sorely visited, and some of them have become desolate wastes, each party—Unionists and secessionists—having seemingly vied with each other, when they have alternately had possession, in destroying whatever they found to whomsoever belonging, particularly the possessions and property of those they have considered enemies, whether they were or were not—suspicion of being disloyal to the government being a sufficient inducement on the part of Unionists to do the spoiler's work, and the secessionists have not failed to kill those deemed unfriendly to their cause, destroy their property and lay waste their heritages whenever opportunity has presented.

Since the fall of Lexington, the work of murder and rapine has progressed in Western Missouri more rapidly than before, and counties that had previously enjoyed immunity from spoliation, have been laid waste and depopled, as reported, to an almost inconceivable extent. The Missouri Republican of January 8th, in an article censuring the conduct of General Hunter, commanding the Federal forces in Kansas, says,

"We were willing to believe that, on arriving in Kansas, he might have misunderstood his position, and been misled by Lane, Jennison, Anthony and others, so far as to give them permission to do acts which can find no apology in civilized warfare. But even this extenuation is at an end. In the last three weeks—with a full knowledge that Missouri did not belong to his Department, and that General Halleck has entire control over it—he has seen Jennison, at the head of a band of brigands and murderers, enter Jackson and Cass counties, and lay waste the whole country in their route. More than seventy farm houses have been destroyed by fire—women and children have been turned out in mid-winter, and refused even a blanket to protect them from the cold—towns have been burned, after robbing the stores of everything they contained, and, worse than all, fifteen to twenty peaceable citizens have been murdered in cold blood—in one case, a husband taken from the side of his wife, and shot down before her eyes—and all this by men under Jennison's command, and acting under Hunter's orders! Is this civilized warfare? Can we expect God to look kindly upon the cause of the Union, and of the Federal arms, when such atrocities are permitted? Brave men war upon brave men in the field of battle, but they do not murder, and deprive women and children of all the comforts of life, and this Jennison and his band of brigands have done."

We have seen other statements corroborative of the foregoing, and not only Jackson and Cass [formerly Van Buren] counties have been desolated; but other counties in that part of the State, on both sides of the Missouri river have been ravaged alternately by the Federalists and Seceders till the country is literally a waste.

## Late from Washington County.

By letters recently received from the Cotton country we are informed that things there are progressing to the entire satisfaction of those who have emigrated thither within the last three months. They are happily disappointed in relation to the country, as they have found it better than they anticipated before going there. All were busily at work preparing for growing cotton, planting orchards and vineyards, building houses, and the accomplishment of all they went there to perform.

The late rains extended to that region, and the streams have been overflowing with water. The weather was pleasant and as warm as May after the storms, and vegetation was springing up rapidly.

—There have been manufactured in Cincinnati 13,661 army tents at a cost of \$235,000 to the War Department.

## Proceedings of the Convention.

CONVENTION CHAMBER, Court House,  
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 22, 1862,  
Convention met pursuant to adjournment.  
Called to order by the President.  
Roll Called. Members present.  
Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. O. Hyde, member from San Pete appeared, presented his credentials, to whom was administered, by Judge Snow, the necessary oath.

The following communication was received and read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
G. S. L. City, Jan. 22d, 1862.

HON. DANIEL H. WELLS,  
President Constitutional Convention.

SIR:—I acknowledge the courtesy of the Convention in tendering me a seat at its sessions. Of this kindness I may be unable to avail myself to any extent, but I shall look with interest upon the proceedings of your honorable body, and may be permitted to indulge the hope that the Constitution which you shall adopt will manifest that wisdom in its provisions which shall entitle it to the friendly consideration of the national Legislature.

Respectfully,  
FRANK FULLER.

The following communication was received and read:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,  
January 20th, 1862.

HON. DANIEL H. WELLS,  
President of the State Convention.

SIR:—It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the honor conferred by the vote of the Convention, communicated in your letter to-day, tendering to me the freedom of the chamber during its session, for which I beg of you to present to the Convention my grateful thanks.

In the formation of a Constitution of government for this country I feel a deep interest that those fundamental principles of liberty, which are dear to every American, may, by its wise provisions, be established for the present and guarded for the future.

Having resided in Michigan and Wisconsin when the people of those States formed their Constitutions, I early learned and advocated the right of the people to form States, and that the only power conferred upon Congress, by the Constitution of the United States, is to admit States into the Union, on their application.

When a State, with the usual number of inhabitants required of new States, presents her constitution and asks for admission, I conceive she may demand it as a right, if her Constitution is "republican." As citizens of a State, within the boundaries of the United States, and as American citizens, there must be a period when they have the right for themselves to put an end to their Territorial servitude: otherwise, Congress could keep any number of the people in a colonial condition forever.

Having become a citizen of Utah, with the intention of residing here permanently, I feel, in common with other citizens, great interest in the action of the Convention upon this most important question of a State Government; and hope I shall be pardoned for the sentiments which I have taken the liberty to express on this occasion.

Wishing the Convention may, by its labors and wisdom, establish the principles of free government, on this summit of the American continent, in a manner satisfactory to the people, and yourself a pleasant service in the highly honorable position you occupy as its President,

I remain, with much respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES DUANE DOTY.

Mr. Geo. A. Smith, chairman of committee appointed to draft a Constitution and form of State government, presented, "Constitution of the State of Deseret," which was read, and,

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the report of committee was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Taylor the "Constitution of the State of Deseret," was taken up on its second reading by sections, and,

On motion of Mr. Stout, passed a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the Constitution was read by its title, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Orson Hyde, chairman of committee on elections, reported, that the Constitution of the State of Deseret amply covered the ground of the labors assigned to them.

On motion of Mr. W. Woodruff the report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Ferguson presented, memorial to Congress to accompany the "Constitution of the State of Deseret" praying for the admission of said State into the Union, which was read, and,

On motion of Mr. Geo. A. Smith, was adopted.

Mr. Smoot, chairman of committee on ordinance, reported that the "Constitution of the State of Deseret," adopted by this Convention, embraced all the provisions required to carry into full force and operation a State Government.

On motion of Mr. Bernard Snow, the report of the committee was accepted, and the committee discharged from further duty.

Mr. Lorin Farr moved that the Constitution of the State of Deseret, with the minutes of the proceedings of this Convention, be published in the next issue of the DESERET NEWS. Seconded and carried.

Mr. B. Snow moved, that the members of this Convention deem themselves specially instructed to see that the clerks in their respective counties give due notice of the March election, as provided by the Constitution, and that each precinct is furnished with a sufficient number of copies of the Constitution of the State of Deseret forthwith, and use their influence to cause a full attendance of the electors, also that full and proper returns be made thereof. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Benson moved that ex-Governor Brigham Young, Honorable Heber C. Kimball, and the Hon. President of the Convention be respectfully requested to address the Convention before its close. Seconded and carried.

In conformity with request ex-Governor Brigham Young and Hon. Heber C. Kimball addressed the Convention.

On motion of Mr. O. Hyde, the Convention passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the Hon. the Members of the County Court, for their courtesy in granting the use of their Hall for the session of the Convention; also to the Hon. Frank Fuller in extending to the Convention the use of the desks and other furniture recently in use by the Legislative Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Geo. A. Smith, it was ordered that five copies of the Constitution be engrossed and signed by the members of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Benediction by Mr. W. W. Phelps.

CONVENTION CHAMBER, Court House,  
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 23d, 1862, 1 p.m.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Called to order by the President.

Roll called. Members all present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The President announced that the five copies of the "Constitution of the State of Deseret" were engrossed and ready for the signatures of the Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Geo. A. Smith, said Constitution was read by the Secretary, after which the five copies were signed by all the Delegates.

By request, Judge Kinney addressed the Convention.

Mr. J. Taylor moved that in the event the people ratify the acts of the Convention, the President and Secretary be authorized to sign the Memorial to Congress, which has been adopted by this Convention. Seconded and carried.

The President, agreeable to vote, addressed the Convention.

Mr. Geo. A. Smith moved that the five copies of the State Constitution, which the Delegates have just signed, be placed in the custody of the President of the Convention and retained by him until the result of the vote of the people is known, and if the people ratify the Constitution that they then be committed to the custody of the Governor of the State. Seconded and carried.

On motion of Mr. O. Hyde, the Convention unanimously made the following nominations for the consideration of the electors at the first general election under the Constitution to be held on the first Monday in March next:

For Governor:

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

For Lieutenant Governor:

HEBER C. KIMBALL.

For Member of Congress:

JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

On motion of Mr. Benson the Convention dissolved.

Benediction by Mr. W. W. Phelps.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Pres't of Convention.  
WILLIAM CLAYTON, Secretary.

## Another Death from Exhaustion.

By letter from F. Gunnell, Esq., of Wells-ville, Cache county, we are informed that on the morning of the 23d instant the body of a man was found but a short distance from that place, on which an inquest was held by I. Ames, Esq., acting coroner. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and the verdict of the jury was "Death from fatigue and exhaustion."

It was subsequently ascertained that a person, answering the description of deceased, left Brigham City on the morning of the 18th for Cache Valley by the mountain road. It was snowing that day, and at Wells-ville fell to the depth of two feet, but it had mostly melted away when the body was found. The name of the individual who thus perished was unknown. On his person were found a letter written in Danish, by some person at Goshen, Cedar county, and directed to "Soren Neilson, Hyde Park, Cache Valley," and a duellist dated Aug. 23, 1861, in favor of E. Edwards, and signed by Henry Shaw. He was, as supposed, about thirty years of age, was about five feet ten and a half inches in height, had light brown hair and dark eyebrows. He had on two pairs of pants, one demings, the other brown homespun, two hickory shirts a blue overshirt, a light hat, and a pair of boots.

From the appearance of things, he had become exhausted from traveling over the mountains in the storm, and had evidently, from his tracks, walked along and supported himself by the fence on the side of the road for some distance, and, when he could go no further, fell upon his face and died without a struggle.