



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,.....July 30, 1862.

ANNUAL ELECTION---1862.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Commissioners to locate University Lands.

IRA ELDREDGE,
CHESTER LOVELAND,
SIDNEY A. KNOWLTON.

Representatives.

JOHN TAYLOR,
HIRAM E. CLAWSON,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
JOHN V. LONG.

Selectman.

REUBEN MILLER.

Sheriff.

ROBERT T. BURTON.

Recorder.

JOHN W. WOOLLEY.

County Surveyor.

THEODORE MCKEAN.

Superintendent of Common Schools,
ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY PRECINCT.

Justices of the Peace.

A. H. RALEIGH,
AURELIUS MINER.

Constables.

ALBERT DEWEY,
HENRY HEATH.

Fence Viewers.

ROBERT PIERCE,
ELNATHAN ELDREDGE,
LEVI E. RITER.

Pound-keeper.

BRIANT STRINGAM.

EASTERN MAILS.

The first mail on the new route arrived here on Sunday evening, bringing dates from St. Joseph, up to the 1st instant. Another mail arrived on Monday evening, and another is expected to-morrow. The people generally have got so sick over frequent disappointments in that direction, that we refrain from inspiring hopes of better times. When they come, they will be acceptable. If all the cursings of overland travelers had been only as material and bulky as the tongues that have uttered them, and they had been heaped on the heads of the contractor and his representatives, it is very doubtful if much of the aforesaid gentlemen would be left standing. We are not supposed to be privileged with the right of judgment on such matters, and therefore have dealt very softly with that eastern institution; but the thousands of emigrants who have passed through this city, and favored us with a visit at our sanctum, have been bitter enough at the disappointments occasioned by its rambling management. We notice by our western exchanges that there is an evident determination of the public press of both California and Nevada to have the whole matter investigated. California thinks she has lost somewhat over half a thousand sacks of mail matter. Emigrants are ready to swear it all, on facts and figures well authenticated. We are very favorable to the eastern mail company, and would be pleased to see them furnished the opportunity of disproving such charges as half thousands of sacks of mail matter piled up here and there, hundreds of others burned up, and the road covered for miles with newspapers, magazines, and choice volumes intended for the libraries of our Pacific neighbors. We go in for the investigation—"the square thing."

WAR ITEMS.

Since the seven days fight before Richmond, the details of which have not, as yet, and probably never will be made public till after the war shall have ended, there has been but little fighting done, so far as reported, excepting conflicts in which guerrillas have been one of the parties. That mode of warfare has evidently been very generally adopted in the districts of country overrun and conquered by the Federal armies, and if the numbers of those marauding bands shall continue to increase as fast as they have during the last three months, it will soon require more energetic and prompt measures than have yet been adopted, and more fighting men than are now in the field, to prevent them from desolating the country beyond anything that has been seen or heard of since the commencement of the war.

The proximity of a large guerrilla force, as stated, having caused great alarm at Lexington, Ky., on the 15th of June, the city was declared under martial law, and the entire military force of the surrounding country was assembled to resist the marauders, who were reported to be at Versailles, only twelve miles distant. Morgan's band are reported to have commenced retreating from the vicinity of Lexington on the 18th, and a pursuit was commenced at noon on that day by a Federal force, under Gen. Smith, which overtook Morgan at Paris, where a fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the guerrillas, who, after some half a score of their men were killed and a dozen or more taken prisoners, put off in the direction of Winchester hotly pursued by Gen. Smith.

On the 17th, Henderson, Ky., is reported to have been taken possession of by a Confederate force, which also crossed the Ohio and sacked Newburg, Indiana, doing, however, but little damage, as reported, the capture of a few arms and some sick soldiers in hospitals in those places being the extent of their operations. The Confederate force, as per report, engaged in the raid, was composed of secession sympathizers residing in the vicinity of Henderson, the residence of Senator Powell, supposed by many not to be a very sound Union man, even when he came to Utah as one of the peace commissioners. He, however, could not have been one of the guerrillas who made the attack on Henderson and Newburg, unless he left Washington before the adjournment of Congress, as the foray was made on the day the late session of Congress terminated. The stay of the marauding band, on the H. side of the Ohio, was of short duration, and, after they recrossed the river to Henderson, where they remained several days, as appears from the reports in circulation; two of the citizens of Newburg, accused of acting as guides to the party, were shot. Cynthia, Ky., surrendered to Morgan's guerrilla force on the same day that Henderson and Newburg were captured, after a fight, in which one hundred and fifty men were reported killed and wounded. One company of Federal soldiers, from Newport, was said to have been completely annihilated, every man having either been killed or captured.

Guerrilla bands having infested the banks of Green river, near its confluence with the Ohio, and fired into steamers as they were passing up and down, a detachment of Federal troops was sent up the river from Evansville to reconnoiter, under Col. Foster, who was fired on by the enemy, and returned without accomplishing what they were sent to perform.

The operations of the guerrillas in Kentucky and their boldness in crossing the Ohio into Indiana, caused great excitement among the Hoosiers and Buckeyes, who feared an invasion from Kentucky, on a large scale, to prevent which, measures were taken, so far as circumstances favored. At Cincinnati, the next day after the capture of Newburg, the wildest and most intense excitement is said to have prevailed, as the people apprehended an attack on the city by an expedition from the opposite side of the river. So great was the consternation among the citizens, that measures were taken by many to secure their treasures by sending them off in the night time. Toward evening, on the 18th, the public mind became more calm, and a guerrilla invasion seemed less probable but from the representations made, the fear of destruction and desolation was far from being wholly allayed and the appearance of but a

small force of armed men would have produced a general stampede, and a thousand men might have easily captured, sacked, and burned the city. On the 19th, Lieut. Col. Burbank, 13th infantry, assumed command of the city, by direction of the War Department, which had a decided tendency to restore reason.

At Newport, Covington and other places in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, the proximity of the guerrillas caused the people to tremble with fear, and the personal safety of individuals of known or suspected secession proclivities was rendered quite insecure.

Guerrilla bands from Texas were, at latest dates from New Orleans, said to be making demonstrations in the vicinity of that city. On the south side of the Missouri river, above Jefferson city, marauding bands have of late been dealing out destruction unsparingly, as per report, and there are no prospects that peace will soon be restored to that desolated region. An invasion from Arkansas was much feared two weeks since and the entire military force of the State has been called out to exterminate all the guerrillas that may be found within its borders.

An order was issued by the President, on the 11th of July, a signing Gen. Halleck to the chief command of the armies of the United States. On the receipt of the order he left Corinth and repaired to Washington.

The march of Gen. Curtis, from Batesville to Helena, is reported to have been attended with great difficulty and much suffering. His army was very destitute of clothing and provisions.

A fight is reported to have taken place between a Federal force of only six hundred men, under Major Miller, and a Confederate force of nearly three times that number, near Fayetteville, Ark., on the 15th of July, in which the enemy was defeated with great loss.

Gen. Price, about the middle of the month, crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas, with a large force, at Napoleon and at other points.

Gen. Pope issued orders on the 19th, directing that the troops in his department, designated as the "army of Virginia," shall hereafter subsist on the enemy, taking property when and where needed, giving receipts therefor to be paid when the war is over, upon proper vouchers of loyalty, thereby dispensing, as far as possible, with baggage trains and other usual incumbrances of an army preventing rapid movements, which his army are to make hereafter. The citizens of Shenandoah valley are, by the said order, to be held responsible for all outrages that may be committed there of whatsoever nature they may be. The order is said to have inspired his troops with fresh vigor. There were strong indications, at latest dates, of there being lively times in that department before long, as Gen. Jackson was said to be concentrating a large force in the valley, with which it was feared, he would make an attempt to force his way into Maryland.

There has nothing of importance transpired of late concerning the operations of the army of the Potomac. The position of the main body remained unchanged at latest dates, and was constantly being reinforced. The Confederate forces had fallen back towards Richmond, and there advanced posts were at Trent and Gains' Hills, on each side of the Chickahominy, about fourteen miles from McClellan's headquarters. Their force at and in the vicinity of Richmond is reported, by deserters, to be one hundred and ninety thousand men. They were making some considerable display on the south side of James river, and fears were expressed that they might materially interfere with the navigation of that stream below Harrison's Landing.

A fight is reported to have taken place near Memphis, on the 19th of July, between a Federal force, under Col. McNeil, and a detachment of the enemy, under Col. Porter, in which the latter were defeated. The Federal loss was reported forty killed and wounded, that of the enemy much larger. Porter was said to be among the slain.

There was unquestionably, between the 15th and 20th of July, considerable marching and countermarching of the Federal and Confederate troops along the Rappahannock and other streams intervening between Washington and Richmond, and some skirmishing and fighting, but so little has been made public concerning their belligerent operations that it is difficult to determine which party was most

successful in their strategic movements, both asserting that the result of their manœuvres had been most satisfactory.

Reports represent that Hamilton, N. C., was captured on the 9th of July by three Federal gunboats and a company of Zouaves, under Capt. Holmes. The place was defended by a regiment of cavalry and a strong force of artillery and infantry. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, as stated, which is evidenced by the Federal casualties—one killed and a number wounded. It was impossible to estimate the loss of the Confederates, but forty were said to have been left dead on the field.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

According to the report published in Southern papers, the Confederate gunboat Arkansas left the mouth of the Yazoo river, on the morning of the 15th of June, and moved down the Mississippi to encounter the Federal fleet, consisting of thirty gunboats, lying above Vicksburg, which, on her approach, formed in line to receive her. With a full head of steam, she dashed through the line of boats, firing at them as she passed, sinking several and damaging others seriously.

The Federal account of the affair states that, on the morning of the 15th, the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler, with the ram Lancaster, started up Yazoo river on a reconnoitering expedition, and when about eight miles from the mouth, they discovered the iron-clad Confederate gunboat Arkansas, which soon opened fire on the Federal boats with cannon of large caliber, and a sharp contest was maintained for some length of time, but the narrowness of the river prevented successful maneuvering, and the Federal boats returned to the mouth of the river, followed by the Arkansas. As they were passing over the bar at the mouth of the river, the Carondelet made a rush at the Arkansas, and succeeded in grappling her, and an attempt was made to board her which was repelled by steam and hot water from the Arkansas. While thus engaged, both boats ran aground and were separated by the shock; whereupon, the Arkansas put out at full speed down the river. The Tyler followed quickly and kept up a running fight with the Arkansas, which was by far the most formidable vessel. The Federal fleet above Vicksburg, with a number of transports, ammunition boats, rams and mortars, was lying scattered over a space of nearly two miles, none of the boats had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that but few could fire on the Arkansas as she passed without danger of hitting some of their own vessels, but such of them as could use their guns without endangering others, opened upon her as she passed, without doing her much damage, her heavy plating resisting all the shots but one 11-inch ball which struck her larboard bow, passing through under her plating and ripped it up badly; beyond which she sustained no other injury. The Arkansas continued firing during the whole of her passage through the fleet. The Federal loss was stated at twelve killed and fifteen wounded, several of them mortally. The Tyler was considerably damaged, and the Benton and Lancaster each received one shot. The Arkansas ran under the batteries at Vicksburg, after passing through the Federal fleet, where she was secure from attack.

According to the Federal account of the daring exploit of the Arkansas, Com. Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her, during the following night. His fleet passed down the river and poured a broadside into her, but she did not appear to be much injured when the morning came, as she was still lying at anchor under the batteries. The Confederate report sets forth that, on the 16th, Farragut, after blowing up his mortar boats, fled down the river with the remainder of his fleet. They admitted a loss of ten killed and ten wounded.

The retirement of the lower fleet from Vicksburg has since been confirmed; and it was supposed that it was destined for James river, to reinforce Commodore Wilkes fleet below Richmond.

FIRST MERCHANT TRAIN FROM THE EAST.

Col. J. W. Hardesty arrived here last week with a train of twenty-four mule wagons, freighted with goods for the firm of Gilbert & Gerrish. Notwithstanding bad roads and Indians, the trip from Atchison was made in about six weeks. The mules were huge, powerful animals, purchased in the east with the view of supplying the California market, whence they are now traveling.