

CALIFORNIA STATE ELECTION.

The general election in California on the 2nd inst., resulted, as per report, overwhelmingly in favor of the Union candidates, for Governor and Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Controller, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, State Printer, Harbor Commissioner, and members of Congress.

The election is represented by the Sacramento and San Francisco papers to have passed off very quietly, so far as known, notwithstanding a stormy time had been anticipated. No official statement from any county in the State is reported, but from the vote in San Francisco, Sacramento, and other chief cities, the majority for Low and the other Union candidates was estimated at from fifty to twenty thousand. In Sacramento county, where some 5,500 votes were cast, Low's majority over Downey is reported at about 1600. In San Francisco Low's majority was estimated at 6000. The whole number of votes cast in that city is reported at 14,721. From the showing, the soldiers stationed at Benicia and at other military posts throughout the State voted the Union ticket almost unanimously.

In San Francisco there were three tickets run for State Senators and Assemblymen—the People's Independent Union; the regular Union or "Boys" ticket, as derisively called, and the Democratic or Copperhead. All the candidates on the Independent Union ticket are reported to have been elected, by a vote of about two to one over the other Union ticket. The Senators elected are Horace Haws, joint Senator for San Francisco and San Mateo counties; James McM. Shafter, John H. Ridington, H. L. Dodge and John P. Buckler. Assemblymen elect, George J. Brooks, G. F. Mabius, James Bowman, Thompson Campbell, Joseph Wood, Charles Clayton, Nathaniel Gray, John S. Hittell, John Lynch, J. W. Cherry, Henry Dutton and T. W. McCallum; all reputed to be unconditional Union men.

Samuel Brannan, one of the candidates on the regular Union or "Boys" ticket, is represented to have been led by every other candidate on that ticket; that is, he received the least number of votes, for cause not assigned.

The tickets, as they were presented and deposited in the glass ballot boxes, indicated by the color of their backs, as stated, the political preferences of the electors. The Independent Union ticket is represented to have been endorsed with a representation in black ink of a huge Paixhan blowing shot, shell and "unconditional surrender" into Sumter. On the right was the representation of a soldier standing guard before a tent, with his rifle by his side, and a pile of such pills as Gen. Gilmore has been recently administering to Beauregard, at Charleston. On the left was a Zouave standing by the side of another pile of cannon balls, holding the old flag. Other flags were displayed on the right and left, and on either hand a field-piece with the muzzle pointed towards the enemy. Over all these representations was the rallying cry of "Union." The other Union ticket was endorsed with a scroll in purple ink, with a rough portrait inscribed "Lincoln" in one corner, and in the other a head of Gen. Jackson. In the centre, printed in red ink were the words "Regular Union ticket."

The Copperhead ticket was endorsed with ears, in a profusion of green ink.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN CALIFORNIA.

It appears that the announcement that an enrollment, preparatory for drafting in California had been ordered by the War Department, caused no little excitement throughout that State among those unadvised in relation to the provisions of the Conscription Act passed at the last session of Congress, as the impression prevailed that the draft would be ordered immediately after the completion of the enrollment. Those who had made themselves acquainted with the provisions of the enactment were not materially affected by the unexpected announcement, as they well understood that no draft could be made in that State, in accordance with the law, till after the 1st day of July, 1864, whatever the necessity for want of troops might be. The statutory provision which temporarily relieved the feelings of those not particularly anxious to be conscripted, and were not at all in favor of an immediate draft, reads as follows:

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

The enrollment is to be proceeded with immediately, but it is not generally believed that it is the intention of the Government to enforce the draft on the Pacific coast with a view of increasing the effectiveness of the land forces in the east. The opinion seems to prevail that the complicated and threatening condition of affairs in Mexico, in consequence of the successes of the French in that ill-fated country, and the probability that Napoleon will accomplish all that he has in view in relation to the complete subversion of the former or late government of that so-called republic, and the permanent establishment in its stead of an empire with an Austrian prince on the throne, indicating unmistakably that a foreign war may be expected at no distant day, were the moving causes which induced the War Department to order the enrollment preparatory to what may be rendered necessary to be done to protect the western coast from invasion in the event its occupation should be attempted by a foreign foe.

The leading Union men of the Golden State seem to be waking up and begin to discover, in case England, France or "other nations" should consider it advisable to interfere in favor of the Seceded States, and thereby become involved in the war which has been raging for about two and a half years with awful fury on the Atlantic slope, and bids fair to continue for a time to come and until the land shall become desolate and waste, unless some unforeseen event or circumstance shall transpire to stay the tide of death and destruction and dispose the belligerents to peace, that the Pacific coast could not fail in its present defenceless state to attract the attention of those powers. The late successes of the French in Mexico have tended greatly to excite fears that California may not long enjoy that immunity from the immediate effects of the war which it has hitherto, and the presence of a French fleet and army on that coast are long, is not by many considered improbable. Under such circumstances, with the full belief that it is the intention of the government to prepare for any emergency likely to arise on that side of the continent, and not to take men that may be drafted to the Eastern slope, the Conscription may not be expected to be so unpopular as it otherwise would be. It is presumed, however, that many of those who have fled thither this season to escape the draft in the east have not yet been fully converted to the Conscription faith, in the event of which they may make other and strenuous efforts to still further evade the operations of the law.

QUANTRELL ABROAD AGAIN.

Exciting rumors were in circulation in and about Leavenworth, on the 9th inst., of another threatened invasion of Kansas by Quantrell, who is reported to have at least a thousand men near the Kansas line. The feeling of uneasiness and alarm prevailing in that region, it is stated, cannot be estimated by those far removed from the seat of apprehended danger. There exists among the people of the border counties of Kansas a universal feeling of insecurity. Military organizations for self-protection are everywhere being entered into. The towns on the border are also nightly patrolled by citizens. Unless something can be speedily done for their protection, these counties will be nearly or quite depopulated of all quiet, law-abiding inhabitants and the country be left again to return to its primitive, majestic wildness—the haunt alone of the forest denizens and of incursive bands of retaliatory outlaws.

It will be at once apparent, in glancing at the deplorable condition into which this doomed region of country is precipitated, that the situation of the women and children is pitiable in the extreme. Their husbands, fathers and older sons and brothers called to rally to some suspected point of danger, they are, to all intents and purposes, exiled from those to whom they have looked for protection and exposed to the insults and rap-

acity of marauding bandits of infuriated hell-hounds who falter not in the commission of deeds of horror and darkness, though the victim be that of orphaned innocence or unprotected weakness. Nor will these desperate acts be confined to the "border ruffians" of Missouri. The very existence of such a hellish imbroglio of distraction and treachery in the civil and domestic relations of neighboring communities will breed high-handed enormities continually. It will engender villainy. It will foster all the baser propensities of depraved humanity. It will not stop at deeds of plunder and rapine in the execution of its fiendish determinations.

A meeting of radical union men and "rebels" was held at Paoli, Kansas, in view of the imminent danger now again threatening them. There were in attendance, as reported, over three thousand five hundred armed men and many more were prevented from coming by a recent order of Gen. Schofield forbidding, under pain of severe penalty, the passing of any armed bodies of men from Kansas into Missouri, or from Missouri into Kansas.

Among the prominent leaders of this gathering were Jim Lane, Parrott, Jennison, Hoyt, Wilder and other well known border men. Lane, it is said, spoke for three hours and bitterly denounced the convention-elected Governor of Missouri and Gen. Schofield, military commandant of the Department of the West.

Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of Gen. Schofield's order, declaring that the policy now forced upon Missouri and Kansas is one which gives immunity to rebel sympathizers and exposes loyalists to massacre; that clemency to guerrillas and Confederates is cruelty to loyalists; that the loyal people who furnish the army and popular power which sustains it have a legitimate right to a voice in the selection of their military commanders; that, inasmuch as the people of Kansas are able to destroy bushwhackers and their services are refused by Schofield's order ninety-two, which prohibits them from crossing the line, they demand that the military authorities station in every neighborhood in South Kansas a sufficient force to secure their protection and that the military authorities shall seize 300 of those men who are bushwhackers to-day and farmers to-morrow and hold them as hostages, to be executed when another raid is made into Kansas; that if the government continues to force upon them the defensive system, they ask their Congressional delegation to urge the immediate return of every Kansas regiment. To give efficiency to the peremptory measures of the Convention, eighteen delegates were appointed to visit Washington. There was but one opinion expressed by these "rebel"-hating gentry—"we must kill the bushwhackers, or they will kill us"—whatever to the contrary superior officers may order. It might be regretted that men vested in common with the prerogative of force and arms cannot better agree upon plans for the complete extinction of those who oppose them.

Quantrell had not been heard from since he was reported in the vicinity of Kansas City. Some of his band, however, it is rumored, have divided into small squads and are depredating in North Missouri, whence, at a preconcerted moment, they may again dash upon the dismayed and well-nigh helpless people on the eastern borders of Kansas.

THE FALL OF WAGNER AND GREGG.

It was a truly forlorn hope that Sumter would be an easy prey to the fell swoop of Gilmore's batteries and that the fall of that fated fortress would but be the eventful prelude to the reduction and capture of the impregnable sand-work, Wagner. The stratagem proved wholly ineffective. It is very doubtful, now, whether the complete demolition and occupation of Sumter by the Union forces would have expedited one whit their triumphal accession to the counterscarp of Fort Wagner. We have to announce, however, the fall of Wagner and, as a resulting consequent, of Gregg, also, by evacuation.

By private letters from Morris Island dated 31st ult., the statement was heralded through the country that, though the Federals had approached within one hundred and fifty yards of Wagner, they had just made the startling discovery that the place was even more than a second Sebastopol—there being so little earth between the surface and the

point where the water was reached, that mining was impossible and sapping nearly so—also, that the place between them and the enemy was so full of torpedoes buried in the sand that making an assault was almost hopeless until they were removed.

The above statement was a most palpable falsehood, as was suspected at the time of its publication and as has been since fully substantiated, by both Federal and Confederate accounts.

On the 8th inst., the Richmond *Engueter* announces the entire evacuation of Morris Island to the possession of the Federals. Subsequent statements from Federal official sources give no room for doubt as to the truth of the Confederate announcement.

From Southern sources we are further informed that Wagner and Gregg, were furiously bombarded all day and far into the night of the 6th—the casualties from which are stated to have been a loss, in killed and wounded, of about one hundred and fifty men. An attempt, continues the account published in the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th, was made to assault Fort Gregg, which was repulsed before the Federals had completed their landing. They claim to have made great havoc among the assailing boats by their grape and cannister.

The final submission of the "second Sebastopol" is stated by the *Whig* to have taken place during the night of the 6th, on this wise, quoting from the *Whig's* dispatch, dated Charleston, 7:

"At dark on Wednesday, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the moat of Wagner and it being impossible to hold the island longer, Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg and withdrew noiselessly in 40 barges. Only one barge, containing 12 men, was captured. All is quiet this morning."

The first intimation received by Gilmore of his being left in sole and undisputed possession of Morris Island, as acknowledged, came through a deserter.

In a dispatch from Gen. Gilmore to Gen. Halleck, dated Headquarters, Department of the South, Sept. 7, it is stated that, on the night of the 6th, his sappers had crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Wagner on its sea front, making all its guns and that an order to carry the place by assault had been issued—to commence at 9 o'clock next morning—that being the hour of low tide.

The captured dispatches, says Gen. Gilmore, show that Wagner was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina and was garrisoned by fourteen hundred effective men—battery Gregg by between one and two hundred. Fort Wagner, he says, is a work of the most formidable kind—its bomb proof shelter, capable of holding eighteen hundred men, remaining intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. It is admitted, however, that these works will be of no use to Gen. Gilmore in his operations against Charleston.

Thus one by one the defences of the harbor and city of Charleston are forced to succumb; but ere the city itself shall fall—which is not now looked for all at once—we may be under the painful necessity of chronicling a scene of slaughter hitherto unparalleled in the history of this "war for freedom."

ANOTHER MUSICAL TREAT.—As will be seen by advertisement on last page, the Deseret Musical Association have fixed on the 7th of October for their next concert. We confidently expect on that occasion a chaste and inviting display of improved musical talent, in every respect worthy of the Association and also of the community of which it is a component part.

SPECIMEN OF FRUIT.—Many specimens of apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc., have been placed upon our table of late, all of which, on being properly tested by the "Fruit Committee," including "boss and all hands," were pronounced good and most of them of excellent quality. The pears presented by Mr. H. Redfield took the first premium.

THE UNION ACADEMY.—The fall term of this school will commence on Monday, Sept. 21st. Past results are highly creditable to the Principal, Dr. Doremus, as also his assistants, for whom we bespeak a patronage commensurate with his own prompt and indefatigable end avors for the improvement of the pupils under his tuition.