



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday...February 19, 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 from Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit, and Green River Counties:

ALBERT CARRINGTON,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

JOHN TAYLOR,

ELIJAH F. SHEETS.

For Representatives from Great Salt Lake County:

ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,

FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,

REUBEN MILLER,

HIRAM B. CLAWSON,

JOSEPH A. YOUNG,

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

## WHAT THERE IS TO BE DONE.

The return of spring is now at hand, and with it will be presented, for the consideration and action of the citizens of Deseret, many things of great importance to them, collectively as well as individually, and which will probably tax their energies to as great if not greater extent than ever before since they have dwelt in these mountain valleys.

To enumerate every important and requisite work that must be performed during the present year, for the advancement and progress of improvement, and the attainment of desired ends, conducive to the general welfare of the community and the salvation of the saints, and others desiring preservation from the destructions and dangers with which the nations are threatened would be a tedious task, which we shall not attempt; but some of the most prominent and apparent matters for action will be the building of the Temple, the sending of teams for the gathering of the poor, the importation of much necessary machinery, the erection of mills and manufacturing establishments, the raising of grain, and other products of the soil in great abundance, the opening of new settlements, the establishment and building up of new cities and the making of material improvements in settlements and cities heretofore commenced, the planting of orchards and vineyards, and vigorous exertions made to develop the resources of our "Mountain Home" to a greater extent than heretofore, that as a people we may not be dependent upon the productions of others for the necessities and comforts of life.

From a few of the outlines of the programme of the labors and works to be performed in the course of the year, which have been given by President Young, it is apparent that all who may desire to labor for their support, and for the building up and advancement of the kingdom of God upon the earth, will without difficulty be able to obtain employment as laborers in such capacities as they may severally be fitted for, and at such work as they may know how to perform, and those who have not, from aversion to laborious pursuits heretofore wrought much with their hands, will have an excellent opportunity to take the initiative to their becoming useful members of community.

## Drawing to a Close.

Inasmuch as the winter season, which by common consent in these mountains where but little can be done by out-door operators during the reign of frost, is more or less devoted to amusements, among which dancing is not the least attractive, is about to terminate, President Young counseled the people on Sunday last to bring their dancing and frisking entertainments to a close, at the end of the present week, which counsel will, no doubt, be strictly obeyed by all who profess to be Saints, whatever their propensities may be for "fun and frolic."

The amusements participated in by the people of this city the present winter have not been as varied as in times past, but never to our knowledge have assemblages for amusement been conducted with more order and decorum than they have been during the merry season about to terminate. So far as reported there has been but one interruption or disturbance of a social party since the commencement of winter, and that was by some of the miserable scapegraces who assaulted John W. Dawson, of Indiana, and robbed the mail coach in which he took passage on his return home the evening after he left the city, who on their return after the commission of the offense, cut a swell or two, for which they had to make atonement by replenishing the city treasury in a way and manner prescribed by ordinance, under the special direction of Alderman Clinton.

If any other city in the world, of the like number of inhabitants can truthfully boast of the observance of as good order by its citizens in their social assemblages as has been observed by the people of this, the chief city of the Saints, since modern civilization was banished from the country we do not know where it is to be found.

## Typographic Anniversary.

According to custom, the members of the Typographical Association held their anniversary on Friday evening the 14th instant, with a few of their friends, at the Social Hall, which hall was, in the beginning of winter, improved and especially fitted up with every convenience for dancing parties. The committee of arrangements were somewhat confined in their invitations—the hall only accommodating a specified number with comfort, —and could not comply with the numerous applications for tickets of admission.

The assembly was much gratified at the manner in which the party was conducted. The committee deemed it wisdom to deviate a little from the monotonous dance, and interspersed the evening's amusements by an occasional song, duet and chorus, together with recitations and dialogues, which were all chastely executed by the members of the typographical art.

The party was enlivened by the presence of the First Presidency and their friends, and the spirit that prevailed was one of peace and joy, illuminating the countenances of all who mingled in the mazy dance, which continued until an early hour, when the assembly separated, all seeming highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

## From Mexico.

Late advices received at New York from Mexico represent that the Allies were greatly dissatisfied with their prospects in Mexico, and complained that Miramon and others had deceived them. They expected aid from a strong party, and found the population as one man against them. They were convinced that their forces were inadequate, and that without more troops it would be impossible to bring the Mexicans to terms.

The troops at Vera Cruz were suffering greatly from sickness, 500 out of 8,000 being in the hospitals. Whenever they have ventured beyond the range of their cannon they have been shot down, if few, or driven back; and being virtually besieged they were quarrelling among themselves; in one instance, a French regiment fought a Spanish regiment until a number were killed and wounded in each battalion.

Mr. Corwin writes that Doblado, who is the soul of the new administration, declares that Mexico will make a successful resistance to the invaders, but adds that he has not learned on what territorial line of defense she will make it.

## WAR NEWS.

The latest, and said to be the most reliable, accounts of the battle of Mill Springs, near Somerset, represent that it was a fair open battle, that the Confederates fought well, but were overcome by superior fighting. The Confederate force engaged, according to their reports, consisted of ten regiments of infantry, three batteries and some cavalry, altogether about ten thousand men. They fought from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks in bush whacking style. For nearly three hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after 11 o'clock Colonel Haskin succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet with triumphant yells, which broke the enemy's ranks; and the route commenced, and they fled pell-mell to their camp, strewn the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons. Gen. Zollicoffer was shot by Col. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky regiment.

It appears that Gen. Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends and approached within a few yards of each other, when a Confederate staff officer came dashing up, saluted Zollicoffer and shot at Col. Fry, but only brought down his horse. The Federal colonel immediately drew his six shooter and brought Gen. Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle. The credit and honor of the battle is given to the Tenth Indiana, the Ninth Ohio, the Fourth Kentucky, and the Second Minnesota regiments, who did all the fighting single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They fought bravely, as reported, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory, but how so few were killed in the fight the published accounts do not state, and no one unacquainted with the scientific mode of warfare that has been practiced since the civil war commenced can seemingly comprehend how brave men can fight brave men for hours on an open field with the best of arms without killing and wounding more than has been reported in either of the sanguinary conflicts that have taken place.

The Norfolk Day Book published the Federal accounts of the battle near Somerset, and defeat of the Confederates, and said that it did not believe a word of it and that it was a lie got up to raise the spirits of the Yankees after their defeat at Ironton by Jeff. Thompson.

The Richmond Dispatch was very unbelieving in relation to the reports and suspected that General Zollicoffer had given the Yankees a licking, he commenced the attack and it was not likely that so prudent a commander as Zollicoffer would have opened the ball on them and then suffered them to defeat him so easily.

According to the published statements the expedition under command of General Burnside consists of about sixteen thousand men, mostly New England troops. The fleet consisted of about one hundred and twenty-five vessels of all classes. The expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th of January but was so retarded by storms that it did not all arrive at Hatteras till the 17th. After their arrival at Hatteras they experienced a series of storms of such unparalleled severity that for two days in succession, it was impossible to hold any communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the first storm it was discovered that instead of vessels drawing eight and a half feet of water being able to go over the bars, as General Burnside had been informed, no vessel drawing over seven feet three inches could pass into Pamlico Sound.

The scenes at Hatteras during the storms are described as terrific in the extreme. Some eight or ten vessels were lost, but, as reported, there were not many persons drowned. Among the few reported were Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller, of the Ninth New Jersey regiment.

Official reports from an expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Benton and Bloomfield, Mo., state that they captured Lieut. Col. Farmer and 11 other officers and 63 privates, with a quantity of arms, horses and saddles, &c. Most of the rebel officers were surprised and captured in a ball room.

## Miscellaneous News Items.

The great storm which commenced about the time of the departure of Burnside's expedition, and caused so much destruction to his fleet, continued almost incessantly, according to reports, more than two weeks, and seems to have extended nearly, or quite, over the length and breadth of the North Atlantic, doing a vast amount of damage.

The steamer Mauritius, from Liverpool for Halifax, with seven hundred and fifty British troops on board, put into St. John's, N. F., short of coal, on the morning of Jan. 24th. She reported that she had experienced fearful weather and had to throw thirty horses overboard.

It is estimated that General Buel has under his command, in the department of Kentucky, a force of about 100,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 3,000 artillerymen, with over 100 guns. To this is to be added a reinforcement of 75,000 troops, making an entire force of near 200,000 men to encounter about 80,000 Secessionists.

Twenty-one millions in Treasury 7 3-10ths notes were recently delivered to the New York Bank by Mr. Cisco sub-treasurer.

They were found to consist of 72,829 separate obligations, in various denominations, from \$50 to \$5,000, and by careful measurement, they were ascertained to form a column of notes piled single twenty-seven feet high—and made a large load for a cart in which they were taken from the sub-treasurer's office.

The military commissioners for the trial of the Missouri bridge burners, assembled at Palmyra about the 25th of January, found seven persons guilty and sentenced them to be shot, which sentence was approved by General Halleck.

The Long Bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, rebuilt after having been destroyed, was burned on the night of the 25th. It had just been completed.

In the Western Virginia Convention on the 21st January, Mr. Bottelle, of Ohio county, made propositions relative to slavery in the new State, in substance: That no slaves shall be brought into the state for permanent residence after the adoption of the Constitution; that all children born of slave parents on and after the fourth of July, 1865, be free, and that the Legislature provide by general laws for the apprenticeship of such children during minority, for subsequent colonization. The propositions were referred to the Committee on General Provisions, but it was thought that they would report no provision of that nature and that a proposition would be brought forward embodying the sentiments of the free state men, which would be warmly contested.

There was a shock of an earthquake felt on the evening of the 24th of January at Marblehead, Beverly, Lynn and Wenham, Mass. At Marblehead it shook the houses considerably.

It is reported that a new rifle armory has been started at Newark, New Jersey, and has undertaken a government contract for 40,000 rifles, with the privilege of increasing the number to 100,000.

It is reported that the military commission for the trial of John L. Shields, late proprietor of the St. Francis hotel, Paducah, charged with aiding the Confederates by communicating intelligence to them and furnishing them with supplies, had convicted him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$2,500 and be imprisoned during the continuance of the war. There is some uncertainty attached to the extent of punishment awarded to convicts who are thus confined, as it may be a lifetime arrangement.

The Governor of Kansas estimates that during the year 1861, ten thousand white Union refugees, from Missouri and Arkansas, came into Kansas, and five thousand fugitive slaves, principally from Missouri.

There was a heavy fire at Plymouth, N. H., on the night of Jan. 23d, which destroyed much property.

A destructive fire in Quincy Market, Boston, occurred on the 27th ult., consuming property to the amount of \$100,000.

On Saturday evening, January 25th, there was a fire in New York city, destroying a four story brick warehouse, No. 2, Bridge-street, loss \$300,000. At about one o'clock on Sunday morning, shortly after some of the fireman had left, the fire broke out again, on the roof of a five-story warehouse No. 4, same street, which was consumed with its