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He left his camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition, and fifty head of cattle. The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery."

The Evansville Indiana Journal says the steamer Sue Evaz, under the command of the gun squad from that place, had captured a boat with 1,000 barrels of salt, destined for the Confederate States.

The amount of Southern property seized in New York by the Marshal, is supposed to be not less than eight or ten millions of dollars.

The Secessionists had, according to a dispatch from Point of Rocks on the 11th, taken up the entire track on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Martinsburg to North Mountain, a distance of nine miles, and transported the rails, etc., to Winchester, for the extension of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad from Stranburg to that point.

At Duffield's station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, they were busily engaged in taking down seven or eight new and first class locomotives for transportation to Winchester.

It is reported that Major Lynde, 1st Infantry, who surrendered 750 regular troops, to an inferior force of secessionist, in New Mexico, has been arrested by Capt. Potter, of his own regiment, and Capt. Gillis, of the 3d Cavalry (late Mounted Riflemen,) and sent to Santa Fe for trial. Major Lynde is a native of Vermont, and entered the service in 1827.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Parson Brownlow and son have been arrested at Knoxville by a secession officer from Nashville.

It is reported that the General Court Martial at Alexandria has sentenced about thirty volunteer soldiers to be shot for various military offences.

Since the Fort Hatteras prisoners have been confined on Governor's Island citizens, have not been allowed to land. The officers are quartered in the garrison, and the privates in Castle William. The former have liberty of the Island, and seem to make the most of it. They have voluntarily given their parole not to hold any communication with outsiders, unless permitted to do so by the commanding officer, Colonel Loomis, 5th Infantry.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 9th announces that on the afternoon of the 8th, two or three rear cars of a train containing a detachment of the Ira Harris Cavalry, of New York, under Col. Kilpatrick, was thrown from the track of the Northern Central Railroad, near Cockeysville, through the criminal carelessness of the engineer. Four soldiers were instantly killed, and several wounded—three mortally.

A letter to the Baltimore American from a citizen of Leesburgh, says that a whole Mississippi regiment stationed there revolted on the 7th, broke their muskets to pieces and started home.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th says that General Albert Sidney Johnson, senior General in the Confederate Army, has arrived, and it is expected will be assigned to duty at Manassas.

#### Latest from the East.

By the Monday evening's mail we received New York dates to the 16th, bringing up the history of passing events to the 15th ult., from which the following brief summary is taken:

There was a rumor in Washington that Fremont was to be superseded by General Meigs, but it was not generally believed. There has not been of late the most friendly feelings existing between the Blairs, of whom the Postmaster General is the chief, and Gen. Fremont, but from the very imperfect and disconnected statements made concerning the matter in the public journals the cause of the feud can not be readily ascertained, although the presumption is that both parties are anxiously desirous to be considered the greatest. Many complaints are made about Fremont's course since his appointment to the command of the Department of the west, and among others his extreme exclusiveness is spoken of as being very detrimental to the service, and creating great dissatisfaction among persons having business to transact with him of the utmost importance to the Government.

The President had issued a letter to Gen. Fremont, stating that his late proclamation relating to the emancipation of the slaves of rebel owners must be interpreted in conformity with the recent act of Congress bearing on the question.

Up to the evening of the 15th there were no particular changes in the position of affairs along the Potomac. The Sabbath on that day was, in consequence of General McClellan's recent proclamation, much better observed than it had been before. Capt. Ingalls and Comptroller Cutts came near being killed on that day by approaching too near the Confederate lines in an open carriage on a pleasure excursion. They were fired upon by the pickets, but by extraordinary fleetness effected their escape. Two of the Confederate pickets, on the afternoon of that day, in venturing beyond their usual line, were not so fortunate, as they both got killed.

A telegram from St. Louis to the Postmaster General, on the 13th, says that no mails had passed over the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad since the 3d, and the prospects for a renewal of the service were decidedly bad.

Several companies of Berdan's sharpshooters had arrived in Washington and were to be distributed in detachments among the several brigades.

A dispatch from Clarksburg, Va., of the 13th, says the Confederates commenced an advance on the two roads toward Elk Water and Cheat Mountain summit, on the 12th, and succeeded in surrounding the fort on the summit, and cutting the telegraph wires. They then advanced to within two miles of the Union forces on the Elk Water, when a few shells from Loomis' battery dispersed them, but skirmishing was kept up all night. The next morning two regiment were sent to cut their way to the summit and succeeded in carrying out the order. Two Confederate officers, in reconnoitering the Federal camp at Elk Water, were surprised by the pickets and killed. The bodies were brought into camp, where one of them was recognized as that of Col. John A. Washington of Mount Vernon.

It was reported from Missouri, on the 13th, that Green had arrived at Glasgow with a considerable force; and had captured the steamer Sunshine, held by a federal guard of fourteen men, and containing 4,500 stand of arms and a large amount of provisions.

Governor Magoffin had vetoed the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature requiring the expulsion of the Confederates from Columbus. Both houses afterward passed them over his veto.

A rumor was current at Louisville that Generals Price and Rains were within 40 miles of Lexington with a force of 15,000 men and 18 pieces of cannon. The same day a dispatch was received by the St. Louis Democrat, announcing that a force of 800 Secessionists had attacked the federal troops at Booneville, Mo. The fight was going on at the time the news was forwarded.

A dispatch of the 14th says the Home Guards proved victorious in the affair at Booneville, against a much superior force. The Confederate loss was twelve killed and thirty wounded. The loss of the Federal troops nominal.

It was reported at Ironton, Mo., on the 13th, that General Hardee was at Greenville with 800 men, threatening to march on the latter place immediately.

A messenger from Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, reported that Gen. Price's advance guard reached Warrensburg on the 10th, and Gov. Jackson made them a speech. Gen. Price claimed to have 15,000 men, and his main body was approaching Lexington.

The following appeared in the Messenger of the 12th:—

"All that we can hear confirms the previous reports that the Secessionists have full possession of St. Joseph and are doing pretty much as they please in that city. It is represented that they have taken control of municipal affairs, and are preventing the egress and ingress of both the mails and passengers. They have also levied heavy contributions on several stores, taking just what they wanted. At Iatan and Weston it was said that the Secessionists permitted no one to go into town or out of it without passes."

In passing down the river, on the 14th, a small detachment of Federal troops on the Sioux City, had an engagement with Martin Green's force at Glasgow of half an hour's duration, when a battery of three guns opened on the boat, and they retired without loss.

Some two hundred Secessionists were concentrated in Andrew County, under Major Potter, and about the same number of Unionists, composed of Missourians and Iowans, under Colonels Craner and Edwards, were stationed in the same region. Both were pre-

paring for battle, and a conflict was shortly expected.

Tom Harris, with 1,000 men, crossed the Missouri River at Arrow Rock, on Tuesday the 10th, bound for Gen. Price's army.

Six hundred Secessionists, under Col. Hall, were marching towards Glasgow on the 11th, to cross the river and join Martin Green's forces.

The Secession camp at Lick Creek, Monroe County, was broken up by the federal troops on the 8th, and it was reported that 300 Secessionists were captured.

Another camp, at Spencerburgh, Pike County, was broken up on the 9th, and sixteen secessionists taken prisoners.

Jeff. Thompson had issued a proclamation, in which, as a retaliatory measure for Gen. Fremont's proclaimed intentions, he threatens for every member of the Southern forces, or citizen soldier of Missouri executed, to hang, draw and quarter "a minion of Abraham Lincoln's."

#### His First Official Act.

After the condemnation of Cockcroft, some of those sympathizing with the unfortunate man, including the late Secretary of the Territory, as we are informed, got up and signed a petition, asking for Executive clemency in his favor. Mr. Secretary Fuller, acting Governor of the Territory, returned the following answer to their petition: which being his first act in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him, speaks well for his sense of justice, and will commend him to all who desire to see the laws of the country honored without any undue sympathy for offenders. We should have published the document last week, but did not receive it in season.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Great Salt Lake City,  
Utah Territory, Sept. 17, 1861.

A petition has been handed me, bearing the signature of Catherine Cockcroft and forty-nine others, praying the Executive clemency in the case of William Cockcroft, convicted before the Probate Court of Great Salt County, on the 12th inst., of the crime of murder in the first degree, and now under sentence of death for that offence.

The petitioners represent that "during the investigation of the case referred to, the wife of the prisoner was forbidden to testify, although being the only eye-witness to all the circumstances connected with the alleged murder," and that, in their opinion, "had she been permitted to testify, the verdict could not possibly, according to law, have extended beyond manslaughter or murder in the second degree."

It is an established principle in law, that the husband and wife are one person; that the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband, and therefore that they are not allowed to be evidence for or against each other; partly, because it is impossible that their testimony should be unbiased, but principally because of the union of person; and therefore, if they were admitted to be witnesses for each other, it would involve the contradiction of a sound maxim of law, that "no one is allowed to be a witness in his own cause;" if against each other, the equally important maxim would be contradicted, that "no one is bound to accuse himself."

It was unquestionably the duty of the court before whom the case under consideration was tried, to exclude the testimony of the wife of the accused, upon the principle above referred to; and as the Executive must necessarily depend upon the records of the court for his knowledge in the premises, he finds it impossible to arrive at a conclusion corresponding with that of the petitioners.

However gratifying it would be to the Executive to interpose the power vested in him by law to save the life of a fellow-being, he considers that it would be a most unwarrantable exercise of that power to allow the natural emotions of sympathy for the aged prisoner and his suffering family, to interfere with the demands of justice and the vindication of law.

The prayer of the petition cannot therefore be granted.

FRANK FULLER,  
Acting Governor of Utah Territory.

ARRIVAL OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRE.—On Saturday last a train of some thirty wagons arrived from the Missouri River freighted with the wire and insulators for the section of the telegraph line between this city and Ruby Valley, the poles on which are nearly all erected; and the line hence westward will shortly be in working condition.

LOST.—On the road between Fort Crittenden and Jordan River, about the 18th July, an extension target pole, belonging to a leveling instrument, with feet and tenths marked thereon. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office.

An Eye Infirmary has been opened in this city by Dr. Chambers, who with Dr. Anderson, has established a quarantine, medical and surgical hospital, as will be seen by their card in another place in this paper.

#### New Advertisements.

##### WANTED.

I wish to purchase a CARDING MACHINE  
THEODORE CURTIS,  
23-17 17th Ward.

##### STRAY PIG.

I have in my possession a small black pig, which came into my yard about the 20th ult. The owner can have it by paying charges.  
23-1 JOHN HARPER, 13th Ward.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING.  
We are prepared to do all kinds of plain and ornamental plastering, outside stucco work, etc. Coloring, whitening and repairing also done on short notice.  
Residence 7th Ward.  
23-3m CHARLES COOPER & BROS.

##### LOST.

ONE pair of 2 year old STEERS with a yoke on, both roan color, branded 2 on the high hip and CL joined on the left horns.  
Any one bringing the steers or shall give information to their recovery shall be liberally rewarded by  
23-1 JOHN T. LEWIS, 5th Ward.

##### LOST.

A Red and white spotted OX with short horns, some ear marks but no visible brand.  
Whoever will bring him to Oran Badger in the 2d Ward shall be liberally rewarded.  
23-1 H. WILLIAMSON.

##### STRAY COW.

STRAYED from State Street a red COW with a white mark over her shoulders and hind quarters; horns standing up and branded on the left one B H S.  
A suitable reward will be paid for her return at the Tithing Store House by  
23-1 B. H. SHETTLER.

##### STOLEN

SOME weeks since from the south part of this city a small bay pacing MARE PONY, branded O with a cross in it on the left shoulder, supposed to be taken by Indians.  
Any one recovering and returning said animal shall be satisfactorily rewarded.  
23-3 E. W. RICHARDS.

##### STOLEN AGAIN.

TWO GREYS. One HORSE, 16 hands high, collar mark on shoulder.  
Iron Grey MARE, branded H. S. on the right hip. These horses were stolen by the Go-Shute Indians last fall, and were recovered; they were again stolen on the night of the 25th ult.  
Whoever will give information that will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded by  
23-3 HENRY & THOMAS STEED,  
Farmington, Davis county.

##### A MILLER WANTED

A good miller, one that thoroughly understands the business can obtain employment by making application to S. W. RICHARDS, at Farmington. A young man, all other things being equal preferred.  
23-2 K. SMITH & Co.

##### ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession one white OX, black on both sides, N on the horn.  
One brown 2 year old STEER, horns drooping, turn in, flexible brand on left hip.  
One black COW, white on belly and both thighs, C left hip.  
One yearling STEER, white spot in the face, white on both shoulders and both flanks, M on left hip.  
One red lined back yearling STEER, white on the belly and legs, B on left shoulder.  
23-2 S. FOSTER, Poundkeeper.

##### GOING AHEAD.

G. RISER, wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recommenced business in the boot and shoe line, at the old stand of N. Sharkey, Main Street, two doors south of Wm. Jennings's store.  
Hydes, Bask, Wood and all kinds of shoes taken in exchange.  
23-2

##### NOTICE.

THE half yearly election of officers of the Deseret School Teachers Association will take place on Saturday evening next, 5th inst., at 6 o'clock, in the President's School Room, 18th Ward, G. S. L. City. All persons interested in the progress of education are respectfully invited to attend.  
WM. WILLES, Secretary.  
G. S. L. City, October 1st, 1861. 23-11

##### TO THE LADIES.

MRS. COLEBROOK, MILLINER.

BEGS to return her thanks to the Ladies of Salt Lake City and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage she has received for the last ten years; and begs to acquaint them that she still continues to carry on her business at her residence, first house north of Pres. H. O. Kimball's PORCH IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE. 23-8m

W. F. ANDERSON, M. D. A. CHAMBERS, M. D.  
SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.  
QUARANTINE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL AND EYE INFIRMARY.  
QUARANTINE OFFICE, North West corner of East Temple and 21 South Streets.  
RESIDENCE on 2d East Street, 2 doors North of Emigration.  
Diseases of the Eye and Ear specially treated by Dr. Chambers. 23-1m

#### REMOVAL.

WALKER BROTHERS

Have removed to their

NEW BUILDING

On East side of Main Street, opposite to their old stand, and have opened an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,  
WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PUBLIC  
TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

October 1st, 1861.

23-11