

Several members of the Maryland legislature recently visited the rebels at Harper's Ferry and Richmond, doubtless to confer with the Confederate leaders. There is a decided secession feeling glimmering in Maryland.

The secessionists, on the 1st, attempted to take the ferry boat, opposite Williamsport, probably to cross to Maryland, on a foraging expedition. A party of the Unionists ordered the secessionists to desist; but not complying, they were fired upon. A brisk fire then occurred on both sides, lasting about an hour; several of the rebels were wounded; none of the Union men were hurt. The rebels then retreated.

## MISSOURI.

Brigadier General Lyon had assumed command of the Military Department of the West, in place of General Harney relieved.

Colonel F. P. Blair had been appointed commandant at the arsenal.

Captain George H. Derby, of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, familiarly known as John Phoenix in literature, was buried at St. Louis on the 31st.

In the United States District court on the 3d, Brigadier General Lyon, and Col. F. P. Blair made returns that they had not the body of Captain Emmet McDonald in their possession or under their control. The court adjourned to give other officers in that military district time to make returns.

Major General Price, commanding the State forces, had issued a proclamation defining the trust committed to him by the Governor of Missouri. The proclamation is lengthy. He alludes to the rumor of General Lyon purposing taking arms from the secessionists and putting arms in the hands of the Unionists was unfounded, and says: "The purpose of such a movement could not be misunderstood. It would not only be a palpable violation of the agreement referred to, and an equally plain violation of our constitutional rights, but a gross indignity to the citizens of this State which would be resisted to the last extremity. My wish and hope is that the people of the State of Missouri be permitted in peace and security to decide upon their future course, and so far as my abilities can effect it this object shall be accomplished. The people of Missouri cannot be forced under the terrors of a military invasion into a position not of their free choice. A million of such people as the citizens of Missouri were never yet subjugated. If attempted let no apprehension be entertained of the result."

Daniel G. Taylor, Mayor of Saint Louis had tendered his resignation to the City Council. The cause for this step was given as follows:—"A settled determination on the part of a majority of your board to embarrass my actions as chief executive of the city of St. Louis."

## KENTUCKY.

Immense quantities of provisions, day and night were going by wagons to Shepherdsville, eighteen miles south of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, thence to be sent by railroad south. The *Journal* was informed that there were twenty-five thousand soldiers at Camp Transdale, near Richland, two miles from the Kentucky line, and the same number at Camp Cheatham, near Springfield, Tennessee.

The Louisville *Journal's* editorials, say, Col. Anderson will take no command there, but goes to the mountains of Pennsylvania, on account of failing health. Fifteen thousand muskets from Government had been sent across the Ohio river, and were distributed there.

The present collector at Louisville, is a secessionist, and refuses to obey the orders of the Treasury Department, prohibiting the shipment of provisions South. A new collector had been appointed who would enforce the prohibition.

The Government had been advised of the openly avowed purpose of a large armed force of Tennesseans to make a rush to Louisville the moment an attempt was made to enforce the embargo, and then stir up, if possible, an insurrection along the line, and take possession of the Nashville railroad.

## ILLINOIS.

M. O. Field had gone to Cairo, authorized to construct five floating batteries of the capacity of five thousand men, intended for separate action below.

There is nothing authentic known in relation to movements down the river below Cairo, but it was certain that the force at that place was to be considerably increased.

Two additional regiments had been ordered here. The Government had chartered a big wharf steamer, capable of carrying several thousand troops and stores. It was understood also that the Government had chartered twenty-five steamers at St. Louis.

The 12th Illinois regiment of volunteers left their camp at Caseyville, on the 3d and proceeded to Cairo, on the steamer, City, of Louisiana. Col. Cook's regiment, from Alton, also passed down the river to Cairo, in the night.

Stephen A. Douglas died at Chicago on the 3d.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A later dispatch states that the engagement at Philippi took place at five o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant. The plan was well laid for a surprise, but the impetuosity of a few troops gave the rebels warning and they fled in haste, leaving their baggage, forty horses, four wagons loaded with provisions and five hundred muskets. Col. Kelly in charging in advance of his men, was shot with a revolver by a rebel who had charge of a provision wagon. The secessionists numbered about one thousand eight hundred, well armed and equipped.

On the 3d instant twelve volunteers from camp Lincoln, headed by Sergeant Drenning of the Elwood Guards, armed with Minnie rifles and revolvers, marched to Iatan, Missouri, 14 miles above Leavenworth, crossing the river in skiffs, their purpose being the capture of a secession flag. On being asked their purpose, Drenning demanded the flag by the authority of the United States. The flag was hauled down and the party started on their return; when they were fired at by secessionists, and the fire was returned. Three of the volunteers were wounded, one severely. The affair caused much talk in this city.

Later—The secession flag captured yesterday at Iatan, was displayed from the Conservative office, Leavenworth. The officers of the volunteer regiment disowned the act of the party capturing the flag, and the commanding officer had ordered a reprimand.

It is understood that Col. Anderson will be promoted to a Brig. Generalship.

Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, had been appointed minister to Chili.

There are fifteen war vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, twelve on the Atlantic coast and ten in the Chesapeake and Potomac.

The Government had received dispatches from Capt. Richie, of the Saranac, in the bay of Panama. He had been notified of the supposed presence of letters of marque, and was on the lookout for them.

The New York *Times* of the 3d says that Fairfax Court House was occupied by three regiments of Federal troops. Two additional regiments were to be stationed there in a day or two.

A special dispatch to the *Express* says that the Government expected to have, in a few days, twenty-five thousand men in Virginia, near Alexandria, twenty thousand at Grafton, twenty thousand near Harper's Ferry, fifteen thousand at Fort Monroe and ten thousand around Baltimore, Annapolis and the Relay House.

A Richmond dispatch reports that a son of the law partner of the President of the London and Hampshire railroad, had been hung as a spy by the South Carolina volunteers.

The frigate Powhattan was blockading Mobile.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 31st, says the Brooklyn had captured the bark H. J. Spearing, from Rio Janeiro to New York, with one hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth of coffee, and sent her to Key West. The New Orleans authorities were perplexed respecting the disposal of the free negroes captured on board prizes. The *Picayune* of the 1st of June, says the steamers Bremen and Everhard from Bremen and the Gen. Miramon from Havana, had been ordered away from Pass Loutre by the Brooklyn. The Powhattan captured the Mary Clinton from Charleston to New Orleans, off the Pass on the 31st, with a full cargo of rice, peas, etc. Gen. Twiggs had been put in command of a military department.

The Montgomery *Post* of the 31st, says a portion of the Confederate troops had been ordered away from Pensacola, and says there was little prospect of a fight there at present. Twenty thousand troops had left Pensacola for Richmond.

The United States propeller, Union and Flag ship Minnesota, were off Savannah bar.

The 3d Mass. regiment, one thousand strong, Col. Haywood commanding, left Boston on the 4th for New York, via Fall River. The regiment goes fully supplied with horses, baggage wagons and all necessary camp equipage.

Samuel Appleton, a well known citizen, died at Boston on the 5th.

There had been skirmish at Fall Church, seven miles below Washington, two of our soldiers were wounded and several secessionists badly injured.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says, Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, had arrived. He says, eastern Tennessee would show a large majority for Union, and that civil war was unavoidable, if the rest of the State goes for secession.

## FOREIGN.

Accounts from England state that Mr. Adams had been presented to the Queen by Lord Palmerston. Important State dispatches had been received from him to the 17th. The attitude of the British Government had not been decisively ascertained. Nothing new had been received from other Governments.

A London letter says that Col. Fremont would probably take with him ten thousand rifles and a park of Artillery—say forty 12-pound rifled guns.

The Queen of Spain had signed the decree for the annexation of San Domingo. It was announced that the French troops were to leave Syria.

The Emperor of Austria had arrived at Trieste.

At Calcutta there was much activity in the cotton interest; common cotton was advancing. The import market was dull and freights less firm.

Cassius M. Clay had written to the London *Times* on the American struggle. He briefly but decisively says the rebel States can be subdued. It was not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down rebellion. England's interest was to stand by the Union. He inquired if England could afford to offend the United States, and concluded by saying England was the natural ally of the United States.

The steamer Miramon, from Havana, the 28th, had been permitted to enter the Mobile harbor on the 3d. Business at Havana was very dull. Sugar languished. United States vessels were at a discount in the freight market. Spanish troops were beginning to return from St. Domingo.

An explosion occurred on the 4th in the Alliston mines, Halifax, killing three men and sixteen horses.

The conduct of the American consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has led to a public meeting of Americans, who adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*,—That we feel mortified at the fact that we have an officer of the Government in our midst who not only approves of the conspiracy and treason at home, but misrepresents and vilifies not only the Republican party, but the whole people at the North.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW SETTLEMENT ON THE SEVIER.

FILLMORE CITY, May 26th, 1861.

BR. ELIAS:—Having returned from the new settlement on the Sevier, or rather from Deseret City, I thought a short account of that place might be interesting to you and to the readers of the *News*.

The settlement was commenced there one year ago last spring, and is situated on a natural canal, or an old bed of the river three miles from where it now runs. At the head of this canal there has been a substantial dam made in the river. The canal is large enough to contain all the water running in the stream and continues in a curve on high ground some twenty miles and comes back again into the river. From this natural canal a large tract of land, say fifteen thousand acres can be watered.

The men in that new settlement have done a great amount of hard work since they went there, for, in addition to making the dam in the river, they have made two dams in the canal, also many large water ditches, and from the work already done by making some smaller ditches, this vast tract of land can be watered. I can say with safety that if all the wealth of Millard county had been spent in making dams, canals and ditches, for irrigating purposes, none could have been constructed that would compare with the natural facilities that exist, for watering this tract of land.

The early sown grain there looked well.

Over two thousand acres had been sown or planted when I was there, and they were still putting in more; and if the wheat there this year grows as luxuriantly as it did last season, of which there is no doubt, they will require many more laborers in harvest time to secure it in season than there are now in that settlement. In speaking to the people I put them in mind of the true saying about "a small farm well tilled," which I thought was very necessary in that place.

The soil in that region is a light colored loam and very deep, covered with a large growth of scattering grease wood, with little or no grass. When the grease wood is cleared off, the grain is harrowed in without plowing, the ground is so loose and mellow. Twelve thousand acres of land has been surveyed into forty acres lots; surveying and water privileges costing one dollar per acre. If that tract of land proves to be as good as anticipated, and from their last year's experience, the settlers consider certain, Millard county may yet become the granary of Utah.

At Deseret City, fire wood has to be hauled thirteen miles. Timber for building and fencing can be brought down the Sevier in rafts. The brethren there have adopted a wise policy in relation to keeping stock. They have all their animals not in use, herded some twenty miles north-east from the settlement, on a good herd ground, and by trusty men.

I think the soil there is well adapted for raising red top grass, and the brethren are very anxious to obtain all the seed they can next fall. I will close for the present, but intend to watch closely the growth of grain and vegetation in this new and interesting settlement as well as the progress of events in this part of the Territory, and may give you details from time to time of the same.

THOMAS CALLISTER.

## ANNOTATIONS ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COURT AT MANTI.

MANTI, Sanpete County, U.T., June 8th, 1861.

## EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—Please allow me to comment a little on the proceedings of the First Judicial District Court, recently held in this place:

In the first place, I will refer to the censure on Mr. D. Candland, appointee for marshal of said district. It appears that Mr. Candland incurred the severe displeasure of His Honor Judge Crosby, for non-appearance at, and neglect of duty in not making due returns to said court. But did it occur to his honor that there might have been unavoidable obstacles in the way, or sufficient excuses on the part of the said appointee? For instance, Mr. Candland did not receive his "commission" nor the papers he was required to serve until about eight days before the time appointed for the sitting of said court. Now by referring to the Statutes of the Territory, I find that "The clerk of the District Court shall issue a writ to the marshal, sheriff, or any of their deputies, as the case may be, at least thirty days before the sitting of said court," etc. [See Statutes, 8th Session Utah Legislature, page 6, sec. 5.]

On the above grounds, in connection with other obstacles, Mr. Candland came to the conclusion not to accept the appointment of deputy marshal, but had not the opportunity to return his commission and the papers sent to him to serve at so late a day, in so short a time.

With regard to "the designs of the court" touching the vast amount of criminality in this most criminal of districts! (as represented by his honor, Judge Crosby, in open court, on the 4th inst., being "totally frustrated," and said "vast amount of criminality being left at large unrequited and unrestrained" and the vigorous machinery of the First Judicial District Court completely paralyzed *sine die* by the non-appearance of a mere deputy marshal, or by a person refusing to act as a deputy for lawful cause, seems to me like grading said deputy as chief engineer, and Judge Crosby as only a fireman of the concern.

His honor complained of a lack of accommodations for holding court and for those that attended it, while in Manti. Now, any one who has visited Manti, lately, knows that it has a court house, second to none in the Territory, outside of Salt Lake City, for convenience and suitability for holding courts, and which was occupied by Judge Crosby's court, though I am sorry that it was taken possession of by the Judge in person, without asking permission of the proper parties.

As regards the lack of accommodations, I am sure that fastidious as I am, I could not but have felt gratified on my advent in a strange place, had I received the amount of obsequious attentions and anxious solicitations for my patronage, as were tendered to his honor, Judge C., by some of our most accommodating citizens, indeed you would have thought that his honor & co. was the shrine on which they were anxious to offer their lives, fortunes, sacred honor, and indeed, all they had for the service of their country, and particularly for the gratification of the members of the First Judicial District Court.

I might revert to his honor's remarks on the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts as an old hackney'd question; but I have already extended my observations beyond what I intended at the start, and may be to the test of your patience; besides your legal experience and knowledge will suggest clearer and more concise deductions on the subject.

F. C. ROBINSON.