

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express from the East arrived about one o'clock on Saturday last, bringing a very short dispatch from "Outer Station," which had not made longitude for some time, being still at the point ninety-five miles above Kearney. There was no news of a later date than received by the previous Express—the 30th ult.—and no explanation was sent by the operator for the meagerness of the communication; consequently, we have no means of knowing what was up or what was down, to prevent the transmission of dispatches from the 30th of August to the 3d of September—the day the Pony passed Outer Station; however, being a Yankee, we "guess" the secessionists along the line, between the Mississippi river and St. Joseph, had been engaged in "wire-working," which rendered the telegraph uncommunicative for the time being, notwithstanding the efforts of the Federal forces stationed in Northern Missouri to prevent such occurrences.

The following is the dispatch entire:

Official dispatches from the East Indies state that the flag officer had received the orders of the Navy department for the immediate return of the squadron to the United States; one ship, however, will be left there, and also one on the coast of Africa and one on the coast of Brazil, after these squadrons shall have been withdrawn for blockading purposes.

The Governor of Fernando Po had been authorized by the Spanish government to receive on that island a certain number of slaves who may be captured by vessels of the United States, that being free, they may there acquire the benefits of civilization.

Flag officer Inman had communicated this proposition to our Government.

It appears from the African squadron that the secessionists have been sending circulars to naval officers of Southern birth, holding out inducements to leave the U. S. service and join that of the disunionists, with equal rank.

The Government employees had received one-sixth of their present month's salaries in Treasury notes and the remainder in specie. Private parties are exhibiting to prominent officials and offering to supply the army with Prussian needle guns.

The New York Post's special says, there were no exciting rumors from the other side of the Potomac on the 30th. The enemy's movements were believed to be intended to draw out the Federal troops in small detachments. There were no indications on that day of an attack on any part of the Federal lines.

A new army order to suppress the publication of objectionable news would soon be issued, and under its provisions General Dix would soon take measures against the secession papers in Baltimore.

The steamer Arago, from Havre, via Southampton on the 21st, arrived on the 30th at Cape Race.

The Aina, which broke her shaft when seven hundred miles on her voyage to New York had arrived back at Queenstown.

The Great Eastern was expected to take more troops to Canada.

American securities were unaltered.

The deficiency in the wheat crop in France was generally admitted.

The reactionists in Italy had been everywhere beaten.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says, the Commissioners from Governor Magoffin have returned, and have delivered sealed packages to the Government, and understands that the President is willing to await the action of the legislature just chosen from the people and is disposed to accord with their wishes.

Ex-Minister Preston, in addressing the people at a picnic at Lexington on the 30th, favored neutrality and peace for Kentucky, but did not believe she could preserve either and if not, the sooner she went with the South the better.

General A. Sidney Johnston, late commandant of the department of Utah, was at Missilla on the 3d of August, at the head of five hundred Texans, and in pursuit of Col. Moore.

A dispatch from Cairo, announced at Chicago on the 30th, that news had been received at Cape Girardeau and that the secessionists had retreated from Benton to Bloomfield. If that was true there was no Confederate force within thirty miles of the river.

A flag of truce from New Madrid arrived at the camp at Bird's Point that afternoon. The object was to effect an exchange of prisoners.

It was reported that the Confederates under Hardee and Jeff Thompson were falling back on New Madrid.

A special to the Times of the 30th says, General Scott expressed the opinion that day that the rebels must make an attack on the Federal lines and at an early day.

Information had been received from the Confederate army that there were large numbers in and about Manassas scattered on the lines of roads leading to Washington, Richmond and Strausburg.

There had been much sickness among the men owing to wet weather and a deficiency of clothing and tent equipage. They were short of everything except wheat, flour and corn, of which they had an abundance. The men were very restless, and there was no discipline. They were highly elated with their success at Bull's Run, and so confident of their ability to thrash the abolitionists that they imperatively demanded to be led to Washington. It was probable in obedience to this requirement, that they were being paraded along the Federal lines.

An intercepted letter from Columbus, Georgia, of recent date, shows that New York papers were received at that point within from ten to twelve days after the date of publication, and further that the rebels were basing their movements in the lower tier of States on the supposed intention of the designs of the military authorities at Washington, as developed by the suggestions of the Northern press.

Secretaries Blair and Cameron have signified their intention to remove every person from their departments against whom a charge of disloyalty may be brought by the investigating committee.

A dispatch to the Herald says: The enemy had not only re-established their line of pickets as before the battle of Bull's Run, but had actually encroached on the territory formerly held by the United States forces, nearly half a mile nearer the Federal line of fortifications. They then occupied several important strategical points on which they were throwing up fortifications. On Monson's Hill they were constructing works and had a temporary battery of rifled cannon, from which for the last few days, they had kept up a desultory fire upon the troops at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Along the route referred to, the enemy had several depots of supplies and reinforcements, and at least three new fortifications, and probably double that number concealed and under construction. The enemy's forces at Monroe's Hill consisted of seven hundred cavalry, one thousand infantry and three pieces of field cannon.

A gentleman on the 30th, arrived at Washington from Richmond, via Louisville, reported that he had spent several weeks in Virginia, and visited the lines of the rebel army. He estimated the number then in arms in Virginia at nearly three hundred thousand, and the force on the Potomac alone at one hundred and eighty thousand. Since the first of June immense quantities of arms, purchased in the east, had been carried into Va., thro' Baltimore, and their whole army were well armed. Manassas Junction had been virtually abandoned, there being only a guard left there to look after the guns of the batteries. The principal body of their forces had been pushed forward to the Upper Potomac to be thrown across into Maryland, for which movement a column of forty thousand strong was prepared with pontoon bridges, upon which they can cross at any point they find the least defended.

They were determined to get Maryland in their possession, and believed that would ensure their ultimate possession of Washington, and all the immense accumulation of supplies there, thus enabling them to transfer the war from the Potomac to the Susquehanna, and secure to them recognition by Europe. This programme has been decided upon.

The Secretary of the Treasury contemplated issuing an address to the public in behalf of the national loan.

Lieut. Reinckly of Capt. Ralston's company, of the 16th Ills. regiment, arrived at Quincy, Ills., on the evening of the 28th, and stated that a large body of secessionists, variously estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000, under the notorious Martin Green, took possession

of Palmyra that morning. There were no U. S. troops there to defend the place, and, of course, no resistance was made. Some five hundred of the rebels were in the town and the balance encamped in the outskirts.

The steamer Matanzas arrived at New York on the 30th, and brought Matanzas dates to the 25th. A British schooner had arrived there, having run the blockade off Newbern and sailed again for Charleston. A sloop, from Charleston, had also arrived, having run the blockade.

A gentleman in this city received private advices by the Pony, through which we learn that St. Louis was under the strictest Martial law, and that no person was permitted to leave the city or county, without a passport from McKinstry, the United States Provost Marshal, and that the steamboats, ferry boats and railroads, communicating with that city, were under the strictest surveillance.

We further learn that a memorandum on the Pony way-bill, of August 31st, St. Joseph, states no mail had arrived there that night, owing to political troubles on the St. Joseph and Hannibal line.

Proceedings

Of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake County, September term, 1861.

BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

MONDAY, Sep. 9, 10 a. m.

Court opened by proclamation of the Sheriff.

Present: Hon. E. Smith, Judge; E. W. East, clerk; R. T. Burton, sheriff; A. Cunningham, dept. sheriff; Henry Heath, bailiff; A. Miner, prosecuting attorney, H. Stout, W. I. Appleby and W. H. Broadhead, Esquires, members of the bar.

The venire for a grand jury issued in pursuance of an order of the court, made on the 16th ultimo, was returned by Sheriff Burton, duly served by summoning the following named persons, all of whom were present in court and answered to their names on being called by the clerk:

Levi Jackman, William L. Brundage, Chapman Duncan, Samuel Varney, Harlow Redfield, Wandle Mace, David Pettigrew, Solon Foster, Absalom P. Free, Samuel L. Sprague, Manly Barrows, John Smith, Samuel Bennion, William J. Perkins, and Daniel Tyler.

Levi Jackman was appointed foreman of the jury; and, after being duly sworn and charged by the court, they retired to their room in charge of the bailiff.

As there were but few cases, other than criminal, on the docket, and none in which the parties were ready for trial on being called, the civil causes were set for hearing on Thursday, the 12th inst., or as soon thereafter as the criminal cases, having precedence, shall have been disposed of.

William V. Morris, a native of England, on application and complying with the provisions of the law in relation to the naturalization of foreigners, was made a citizen of the United States, after which a recess was taken till 2 p. m.

2 p. m.

Court resumed its sitting.

A venire for twenty-four good and lawful men, to serve as traverse jurors during the term of court, previously issued, was returned with the following names annexed, viz:

Charles Chrisman, Daniel Gern, William G. Perkins, Isaac Laney, Adam Spires, Albert Miles, Peter Neas, Orson Pratt, jr., Charles Robbins, Joseph Brown, John Vance, jr., George Merrick, Samuel D. Serrine, E. T. Mumford, Elijah Thomas, Thomas J. Brown, Philip B. Lewis, Samuel Snyder, B. Y. Hampton, Moses Thurston, William Jennings, Joseph Knight, George A. Wilson, and Wm. V. Morris; all of whom were present in court on being called, with the exception of Daniel Gern and Elijah Thomas.

The Grand Jury came into court and presented true bills of indictment against the following named persons, viz:

John Ormond, for assault with intent to kill; Charles Manhard and Truelove Manhard, for robbery and larceny; and William Cocroft, for murder.

John Ormond, confined in the county jail, was brought into court and informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him. W. I. Appleby, Esq'r, appearing as counselor for prisoner, asked that the case be set for hearing on Wednesday (to-day), at 9 a. m., which arrangement was agreed to by the prosecuting attorney, Charles Manhard and Truelove Manhard, also confined in jail, were brought into court, and, on being asked if they had procured counsel, replied that they had not, and were not able to do so. Whereupon the court assigned W. I. Appleby, Esq'r, to defend them, which was in accordance with the desire of the prisoners. Demanding a speedy trial, the prisoners were arraigned, and, to the indictment, containing two counts—one accusing them, in connection with other associates, of robbery, and the other of larceny, they severally plead "not guilty;" whereupon the court proceeded to impanel a jury to try the case, with the following results:

Charles Crisman, W. C. Perkins, Isaac Laney and Adam Spires, taken.

Albert Miles, challenged peremptorily by

defense, and Peter Neas, by the prosecution. Orson Pratt, jr., Charles Robbins, Joseph Brown and John Hoagland, taken.

John Vance, jr., challenged peremptorily by defense.

George Merrick, for sufficient reasons made known, was discharged from further attendance on the court.

S. D. Serrine, challenged peremptorily by defense.

E. T. Mumford and T. J. Brown, taken.

P. B. Lewis and Samuel Snider, peremptorily challenged by defense.

B. Y. Hampton and Moses Thurston, taken, which completed the panel.

The jurors were sworn and the case briefly presented to them by Mr. Miner, Prosecuting Attorney. John Love, Charles Griffin and A. Cunningham were sworn and testified on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Miner then presented and read to the jury the depositions of D. J. Monroe and Joseph Hadly, which had been taken in presence of the prisoners after commitment, in accordance with the provision of the 22d section of "An act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases." Approved, Jan'y 21st, 1853; which depositions were corroborative of the testimony of Love, the principal witness.

The defendants' counsel, having no testimony to introduce, Mr. Miner, for the prosecution, proceeded to address the jury at some length, followed by counsel for prisoners.

The court charged the jury, who retired at 10:30 p. m., in charge of Dep'y Sheriff Cunningham, and court took a recess for half an hour to await the action of the jury; at the end of which time they returned and rendered a verdict of guilty on the count for robbery, and affixed the punishment at fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Court adjourned till Tuesday, the 10th, at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10th, 10 a. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present as on Monday.

William Cocroft, indicted for the murder of Robert Brown, was brought into court and his trial set for Wednesday, the 11th (to-day).

W. H. Broadhead, Esq., appearing as counsel for prisoner.

Charles and Truelove Manhard, who were tried on the 9th and found guilty, were brought into court and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at hard labor for the term of fifteen years in accordance with the verdict of the jury.

The names of the traverse jurors were called. D. Gern being absent as on yesterday, a rule was ordered to be entered against him, returnable on Saturday next.

There being no cases in which a jury would be required during the day, the traverse jurors had leave of absence till the next morning at nine o'clock.

The case of the people of Great Salt Lake county vs. Walter George White, for selling spirituous liquors without license, was called up, Mr. Miner appearing for the prosecution.

The defendant confessed to all the allegations set forth in the complaint, and thereupon the court ordered judgment entered against the said White for the sum of one hundred dollars and costs, and that execution issue therefor.

Court took a recess till three o'clock, at which time it resumed its sitting.

The case of the people of Great Salt Lake vs. William Howard, for violations of the "liquor law," was called for trial, when the defendant confessed judgment in the sum of eighty dollars, which the counsel for the prosecution, inasmuch as there were some mitigating circumstances, accepted; whereupon the court ordered judgment entered against defendant for the sum of eighty dollars and costs of suit.

The grand jurors came into court and, on reporting that there were no other matters before them requiring their consideration and action, were discharged.

Court adjourned till Wednesday, at 9 a. m.

The Utah Officials.

We hear that Mr. George Somers, of Brattleboro, Vt., a gentleman with Editorial reputation is expected here as Governor, and Mr. Frank Fuller, a promising young lawyer, somewhere in New Hampshire, as Secretary. When is not added in the report.

Mr. S. R. Fox, formerly merchant of Madison, Wisconsin, is now en route for this place as Surveyor General.

Mr. Henry Martin, formerly merchant of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived here two weeks since.

Judge Kinney is expected back again this fall. Judge Crosby is now on a visit to California, and will shortly return, and there is some prospect even of Judge Flenniken returning among us.

From the present moving of men and things, it is not unlikely that Salt Lake City will have all the Federal Officials together in the winter of '64-'65. In these times it is not unlikely that more than officials will appreciate our quiet and peaceful Mountain Home.

ARRIVALS.—Secretary Fuller and Surveyor-General Fox arrived last evening by the eastern mail stage.