

Correspondence.

NEPHI CITY, Juab Co.,
July 13, 1867.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:

DEAR BR.—Through the blessings of our Heavenly Father, we have thus far escaped trouble from the Indians, our stock is doing well, being herded in Pigeon and Chicken Creeks.

CROPS.

The season opening unusual late, our field crops are much behind time, and in many instances not very promising. Sugar cane is almost an entire failure, but we have plenty of water and it is hot enough to force our crops along at a rapid rate.

FRUIT.

Our gardens and orchards are doing well, and it is quite cheering to see the prospect that many have of having considerable fruit. A few years ago our climate gave Indian corn a hard push to mature, and many would not believe that fruit could ever be successfully raised in as high a location as on Salt Creek. Our soil was always considered to be of a cold and backward nature; but thanks be to Israel's God we can now behold apple, plum, peach and apricot trees in full bearing, and if it had not been for a very unusual frost in June, some would have had considerable grapes.

EDUCATION.

We have three schools in full operation; Elder Love is teaching in the Social Hall; Elder J. Midgley opened on Monday last, a school, in the new school house in the 1st school district; and Elder J. Chapman, is teaching quite a number at his private residence.

Our Sunday school is well attended, and much interest is manifested, both by the superintendent, Elder Samuel Claridge, and the brethren who assist in teaching the children. Simple and instructive lectures have been delivered before the school, on the principles of our holy religion. Elder W. Warwood is teaching phonography.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Nephi is extending her boundaries on the north, six blocks, and buildings are going up on the new survey, which is well adapted for gardens and orchards, the cañon wind keeping off the frost some time longer than on the south side of the city.

An addition of several hundred acres of land has been laid out and fenced in on the north of the new field, the soil of which is well adapted for corn and sugar cane.

Br. John Andrews has been doing good business with a first class carding machine, which he purchased from Pres. B. Young.

Br. Henriod has been experimenting on burning brick, and we hope to be able, before long, to report some good brick buildings going up.

HIGH WATER.

Salt Creek has been very high, doing much damage to the road in the cañon. The bridge at the Forks is washed away and the channel of the creek is washed much deeper and wider than it was before.

Considerable labor had to be performed in order to secure the Sevier bridge, and keep open the road.

We have not as yet discovered any gold mines, but if rumors are true, we expect to obtain some of the precious metal for our products: may our motto ever be stay at home and mind our own business.

Our mails come prompt to time, and the News, Telegraph and Juvenile Instructor are ever welcome.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL PITCHFORTH.

THE FOURTH IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

WASHINGTON.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

The glorious Fourth went off with a lively interest in this place. We thought perhaps as you have an interest in our 'Dixie' you would like to know what we did on the occasion. In the morning the people were awakened at daybreak by the report of musketry. The town was serenaded by the band. The Sunday and day schools promenade the principal streets of the town, under the direction of W. J. Earl. At eight o'clock, a.m. they assembled at the bowery, and received some instructions

from their teacher and others, until their dismissal. The remainder of the morning was spent in different kinds of amusements.

At one o'clock the citizens assembled in the bowery, where we received a very good speech by the orator of the day, John R. Young, Esq. The amusements opened with a song from the choir; prayer by the chaplain, Elder H. Herriman; song by the choir; reading the Declaration of Independence by Br. R. F. Gould; music by the band; speech by the orator; songs, speeches, recitations, toasts, &c., &c.

A social dance was held in the bowery in the evening. Br. George Averett was Marshal of the day. Committee of Arrangements, Edwin Ford, A. R. Whitehead, Yens Yensen.

Everything went off well.

NEW HARMONY, WASHINGTON CO.

The Fourth was celebrated at New Harmony as follows: Firing at sunrise, and hoisting of the national flag; music by Capt. Samuel Worthen's band.

Met at the bowery at 10 o'clock, a.m.; 1st, the band; 2d, 24 young ladies, in procession; 3d, citizens; 4th, military escort under Capt. Wilson D. Pace. After being seated the exercises consisted of, Prayer by Elder James Russell, Chaplain. Oration by H. B. M. Jolly, Esq. Reading of Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, by Joseph L. Heywood.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock, p.m. when the citizens met and enjoyed themselves in the dance until a late hour.

H. B. M. Jolly, Samuel Worthen, Wilson D. Pace, Committee of Arrangements. Lemuel H. Redd, Marshal of the day.

Short addresses were delivered by Lieut. James Pace and other prominent citizens.

J. L. HEYWOOD, Reporter.

SHOAL CREEK.

The 4th of July at Shoal Creek, Washington Co., was celebrated by firing a national salute at day break, hoisting the Stars and Stripes, music, &c.

After a public dinner and military parade, at 2 o'clock a large procession was formed by Charles Pulsipher, Marshal of the day, which marched through the streets, accompanied with music and appropriate banners, to the meeting-house, where the assembly was called to order by the Marshal. Singing by the choir; Prayer by the chaplain, Z. Parker; singing, "Song of Freedom." Declaration of Independence was read by J. Pulsipher; singing, national song; historical oration by T. S. Terry, orator of the day; speech by Captain Dudley Leavitt; speech by Dr. L. H. Callaway; remarks by Father Zera Pulsipher, who told incidents and anecdotes of his father and grandfather, of revolutionary times, while fighting for the freedom we enjoy. The whole was expressive of the warm and patriotic feelings of all present. The songs, toasts, and music were excellent.

Lest we intrude upon your space and patience we conclude our brief report: Jas. Hunt, L. H. Callaway, John Pulsipher, Committee of Arrangements.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

London, 17.

The great naval review in honor of the Sultan took place to-day off Spithead, and was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in England. The high wind which prevailed from the northwest tended to increase the interest and excitement of the occasion, though interfering with the comfort of the spectators. The entire squadron, to the number of 80 vessels, and numerous ships, yachts and tenders were present. Queen Victoria was present in the Royal yacht; the Sultan and suite were on board the Royal yacht Osborn; the Pasha of Egypt and suite were on board the Helion; the Prince of Wales and both Houses of Parliament and Admiral Dinger were also present. The shores of Gosport, Isle of Wight, were lined with myriads of people, who witnessed, with eager concern, the evolutions of the fleet, including a mock battle. In the royal salute in honor of the Queen and her royal visitors the yards of all the ships were manned. At 9 p.m., the entire squadron was illuminated, presenting a very picturesque appearance.

New York, 17.

Bohem's distillery, on 26th Street, and

several other buildings were destroyed by fire to-night; loss, \$100,000.

Augusta, Ga., 17.

Ex-Senator Hall, in a speech at Atlanta yesterday, took decided ground against reconstruction under the military bill, and advised the people to reject the terms.

New York, 17.

The Herald's Havana advices state that, during Santa Ana's presence in Vera Cruz, he held two interviews with Gen. Tobada and Gen. Penez Gomez, and that Santa Ana informed the Imperialist authorities that he returned to Mexico with the concurrence of the United States, and exhibited a written document, covering three foolscap pages, signed by President Johnson and Secretary Seward, and bearing their official seals, to return to Mexico and establish himself as President and Dictator, and the United States would recognize him as the constitutional head of the government and furnish him with loans to the amount of \$200,000 a month, and whatever arms and munitions of war he might require in addition, granting him permission to recruit troops in the United States. My informants declare emphatically that, of their own knowledge, the document is genuine.

The hospitals at Havana are crowded with yellow fever patients.

New York, 18.

The whalebone factory of Solomon and Co., William street, has been burned; loss \$135,000.

Havana, 12.

Financial affairs had not improved; failures are increasing.

Copenhagen, 18.

The Danish Parliament has adjourned.

Mobile, 18.

The registration is closed; the total number in this city 2,349 whites, and 3,866 blacks.

London, 18.

There is a banquet in Guildhall to-night in honor of the Sultan; nearly 3,000 guests are present, including the Prince of Wales, Ismael Pasha and all the principal members of the government; the tables are gorgeously decorated—the display of silver and gold is excessively rich and dazzling.

There is a ball to-night to the Belgian volunteers on a visit to this country, at the Agricultural Hall; over 15,000 people are present.

New York, 19.

A Leavenworth special says there was a train captured last Sunday, near Fort Larned, ten priests and six sisters of charity accompanied the train, on their way to Santa Fe; the men were killed, scalped and shockingly mutilated.

Washington, 19.

The Post Office Department has made arrangements by which an overland mail will leave the western end of the Kansas Pacific railroad, by way of Santa Fe and Arizona, to San Francisco; thus giving two mail lines to the Pacific coast.

In the veto sent to the House to-day the President refers to his message returning the Act of the 2d of March; his objections to the passage of that bill apply equally to this, and he reiterates his conviction that they are sound and unanswerable. He says the 1st section intimates that the construction put upon prior acts is inconsistent with their true meaning, which was, that the state governments were made in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States; now by this declaratory Act it appears that Congress did not, by the original Act, intend to limit the military authority to any subject therein described, but meant to make it universal, and thus over all the ten states military government is now declared to have unlimited authority, and is no longer confined to the preservation of public peace and the administration of criminal laws, but in all respects is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil governments. It is impossible to conceive of any state of society more intolerable, yet to this condition 12,000,000 of American citizens are reduced by Congress; over every foot of territory occupied by these American citizens the constitution of the United States is theoretically in full operation, but the people are denied its sacred guarantees. The bill grants a military power over civil offices in all the states, that the Departments of the Federal Government never dared to exercise, a district commander being authorized to displace civil officers and fill the vacancies by detailing officers and soldiers to attend to the duties, thus an officer

or soldier is transferred to the civil office of a governor, legislature, or judge, and however unfit, he must yield complete obedience, as if detailed for a court martial, or for picket duty. The inevitable result is a Federal Government by the agency of its own officers; in effect it assumes the civil government of the state, defines these local governments as illegal, and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by federal officers.

Referring to the 10th and 11th sections, which provide that officers and appointees shall not be bound in their action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States, he says the incumbent of an office entirely civil can only ask the opinion of another military officer who, perhaps, understands as little of its duties as does himself, and in his actions is answerable to military authority alone; he is not to be bound by judicial opinion, even, he might say, if his actions are in conflict with the Supreme Court; that court is composed of civil officers, and he is not bound to conform his actions to any such authority.

The President charges Congress with inconsistency in declaring that these states were illegal during the period they were in rebellion, and have since been recognized, by Congress as in the Union; they have been divided into judicial districts, and have been called on, through their legislatures, to act as states on amendments to the constitution of the United States. Cases in court when the rebellion began were continued until the rebellion was subdued, and then considered as if no insurrection had intervened; new cases have been considered by that tribunal in the exercise of acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a state in the Union.

He says the position taken by Congress that these ten states are conquered territory is not sound; such properly as belonged directly to the pretended government called the confederate state government we may claim to hold by conquest, none other.

The President argues the unconstitutionality of the bill in vesting a military commander with unlimited power to remove from office any civil officer in the states named, and the further power to appoint an officer or soldier to fill the vacancy. These military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws rather than to the letter of the constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and the General of the army; if there were no other objection than this to the proposed legislation, it would be sufficient.

He concludes as follows:—I can never give assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of the laws, and at the same time surrender the trust and powers which accompany it to any other executive officer high or low. If the executive trust vested by the constitution in the President be taken from him and vested in subordinate officers, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing subordinates with unconstitutional power, and with the officers who assume its exercise.

The Senate passed a joint resolution of sympathy for the Cretans. The veto message was read, and the bill was passed over the veto, without debate, by a vote 30 to 60.

In the House the veto message was discussed at considerable length, and the bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 100 to 22, a strict party vote.

Florence, 19.

Garibaldi announced to the great meeting at Pistia that the time had come for liberating Rome from Papal tyranny, and restoring that city to its ancient freedom.

London, 19.

In the House of Lords this evening, a request was made on the part of the government that the House would refrain, for the present, from any expression of opinion, by resolution or otherwise, in regard to the execution of Maximilian.

THE national debt amounts to more than \$190 to each man, woman and child, in the United States, black and white. The debt of the State of New York, amounts to \$51,753,082 22—and that of the several counties will swell it to \$140,000,000. The debt of the County of Albany, is nearly four millions!

HOUSE rents are falling off in New York city rapidly, and the label, "To let," is seen on all sides.