

ascertained, the buildings were burned, and a major with two prominent secessionists taken prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel, but their three small pieces of artillery were unable to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy. The rebel battery was completely masked. No men could be seen, only the flashes of the guns. There were probably no less than a thousand men behind the batteries of the rebels.

A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brigadier-Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy Regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given.

Lieut. Grebble, of the United States Army, in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command. Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, of the Troy Regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun and brought it off the field, with the corpse of the Lieutenant. Both were brought to Fortress Monroe. There were probably about twenty-five killed and one hundred of the Federal troops wounded.

Lieut. Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter were in the hospital at Fortress Monroe. Great indignation was manifested against Brigadier-Gen. Pierce.

A later dispatch says it was not known how many were killed or wounded in the unfortunate collision of the Federal troops, previous to marching on Great Bethel. The loss was, however, inconsiderable. The fire of the Federal troops on the masked battery did apparently very little execution, the artillery being composed of small field pieces and howitzers against the rifled cannon of the rebels.

The attack lasted but half an hour, when the retreat was sounded and executed in good order. The troops throughout this trying affair behaved well. The estimated number killed was about thirty and one hundred wounded. Major Winthrop, aid to General Butler, and Lieut.-Col. Grinnell, of the New York 1st Regiment, were missing.

The *Herald's* account of the affair states that after the unfortunate mistake was rectified, the forces comprising the 1st, 2d and 3d New York Regiments, joined by detachments of the 4th Massachusetts, 1st Ohio, 5th and 9th New York Regiments, with two light field pieces, under Lieut. Grebble, came upon an advanced guard of rebels, defeated and drove them back, taking thirty prisoners. Then they advanced on Great Bethel, in York county, where they came upon the enemy, four thousand strong, and drove right into them. They were in position, protected by six heavy batteries, mounting six and twelve pounders and heavy rifled cannon. Both Duryeas' Zouaves and Hawkin's Regiment charged right up to the batteries, but could not pass the ditch, and were compelled to fall back. After two hours' contest, the ammunition gave out and the troops retired in perfect order.

The *Tribune's* report says all but one rifled gun of the enemy were silenced, and that when the Zouaves charged, the enemy scattered.—Not more than half the force had been brought into action.

The *Post's* Washington special says there was great excitement in the Capital, over the news of the conflict at Great Bethel. It was the general opinion among military men that there had been gross mismanagement and bad leadership of the Federal forces. The secessionists were looking up, emboldened by the repulse of the Federal troops.

MARYLAND.

Gov. Hicks had warned the Government of the peril menacing the capital from his State, and requesting that a force be sent to Frederick city and the reinforcement of the regiments at Baltimore. Marshal Bonneyfort states that there are forty thousand secessionists in Baltimore with concealed arms, waiting a favorable opportunity to rise.

Lieut. General Scott was expected to immediately leave for Frederick, to command the Federal forces in person. His horse had gone forward to Baltimore.—Troops were to be dispatched to Frederick, to protect Union men, it being understood that there was a plot on foot among the secessionists, to depose Governor Hicks,

and to establish a provisional government. General Mansfield had received information that the Michigan regiment had been fired at in Baltimore. An army officer had been sent there to investigate the affair.

The populace of Baltimore were irritated by the presence of Northern troops; but the conciliatory programme of General Banks had removed apprehensions.

Friends of Governor Hicks had visited General Thomas and asked him to send troops to Frederick. Disloyalty was strong among the members of the legislature.

The destruction of the dam on the Potomac by secessionists had caused great indignation among the people of southern Maryland.

A prominent Baltimorean stated that several secession flags were again flying in Baltimore, and that General Banks was needed to keep the rebels in check. The border warfare between Maryland and Virginia was becoming very bitter.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, of Washington 10th, says ten thousand troops would be in Baltimore within thirty-six hours. That city was in a fermentation and there was a vigorous rising, arms were stored in private houses and nightly drills had been going on. At the first sign of uprising the city was to be bombarded from Fort Mifflin. This was said to be authentic.

General Cadwallader takes an important command southward.

MISSOURI.

Gov. C. F. Jackson, Major-Gen. Sterling Price, Gen. Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair, jun., had an interview at the Planter's House on the 11th, with reference to affairs in Missouri. Much anxiety was manifested by the public as to the result of the conference.

Four companies of infantry had left Leavenworth for St. Joseph. Two companies of infantry and one of dragoons had also gone to Kansas city, and would be followed by two companies of cavalry. The object of these movements was to assist the loyal citizens of those places in forming home guards.

A dispatch from Leavenworth on the evening of the 13th, states that serious hostilities were threatening at Kansas city. A secession force of twelve hundred was reported near Independence, waiting reinforcements from below. At Kansas city there were six companies of infantry and three of cavalry, all regulars commanded by Captain Prince of the first infantry; they had two field pieces.

Seven companies of the first regiment of Kansas volunteers, recently mustered into service, were at Wyandotte, two miles from Kansas city, to act as a reserve corps. Maj. General Stone, State militia, had ordered the regiment in camp at Lawrence, Col. R. B. Mitchell, to march to Wyandotte, to co-operate with the Government forces.

This regiment was armed, but not otherwise equipped. Captain Jennison's command of three hundred mounted men, armed with carbines and revolvers had also left Lawrence, for Wyandotte. The telegraph wires had been cut east of Kansas city, leaving the Pacific Company without wire communication with St. Louis.

An affray occurred in Leavenworth, on the 13th, between D. R. Anthony, proprietor of the *Daily Conservative*, and R. C. Satterlee of the *Daily Herald*, in which several shots were exchanged, one severely injuring a bystander. Satterlee received a ball in the right side, and died in twenty minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Schuttner, in command at Bird's Point, had broke up a camp of secessionists near Norfolk, Mo., and succeeded in capturing eighteen rebels, who were having their examination before General Prentiss. A number made their escape.

General Prentiss had sent two companies under the command of Capt. Joslyn, to Mound city, to guard that place, as it had been threatened by a band of rebels in Kentucky.

The postmaster at Nashville had resigned and refused to obey the laws of the United States. The office had been discontinued and all postmasters were ordered to send all mail matter addressed to that point to the dead letter office. No letters received from Seceded States had additional stamps required by Reagan. Postmaster General Blair requires persons receiving letters from Seceded States to pay postage, as the government had not received pay; the stamps on them having been stolen by the secessionists.

Advices from Raleigh, N. C., say that the

permanent constitution of the Confederate States had been unanimously ratified.

Hon. John Cochrane had been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment for three years, and to command it with the rank of Colonel.

The 12th Indiana Regiment, Col. J. M. Wallace had left Indianapolis for Evansville. The Boston city Government had postponed the annual fourth of July dinner, and appropriated the funds to equip the soldiers.

It was reported that Mr. Curtis, member of Congress from Iowa, was to be appointed Brig.-General and given the command of the Iowa troops.

A clergyman from Beaufort, N. C., states that men and arms were plenty there, but no cash. Farmers complain at receiving scrip.

The second Michigan regiment had arrived at Washington.

FOREIGN.

Semi-official letters from England give assurances that the British Government was gradually changing from its partiality for the rebel States. The Government is yet anything but friendly to the Union, but is decidedly not so open in its hostility as it was before the arrival of Mr. Adams. These letters leave no room to doubt that the English Ministry had once determined upon recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and they were endeavoring to precipitate such action before the arrival of our Minister. In the interview which Mr. Adams had with Lord John Russell, the former very distinctly expressed the belief that the British Government intended such a purpose, and charged the British Ministry with a want of common diplomatic courtesy in thus attempting to decide upon so vital a question, before offering an opportunity to the administration of explaining the position in which the Government of the country was placed. The object of the rebels and the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion. Mr. Adams took occasion to represent to the British Minister the injustice of recognizing the rebels, and to warn him that our Government would not permit the interference of any foreign Government to prevent the subjugation of the rebel States of the Union.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says there is no reason why Hayti may not soon excite the Commiseration of the French Emperor precisely for the same reason that the Dominicans had excited that of the Spanish Government. The same correspondent says that a feeling of languor and even uneasiness prevailed among commercial men throughout France. The political disputes in the United States had produced a partial stagnation of French enterprise. Silk, at Lyons, was become worse under the influence of the unfavorable news from America.

It is asserted that Encyclical letters were being secretly circulated with the object of exciting agitation among the clergy, and dispatches from Rome, of May 26th, say that rumors were current that the governments had proposed to guarantee the present extent of the pontifical territory, on condition of the evacuation of Rome by the French.

A telegram from Cadiz says a great movement was taking place among vessels stationed at Algeiras.

At the sitting of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, on May 27th, the Minister of Justice replying to a question addressed to him, in reference to the right of citizenship of those who had received the king's amnesty, said that the right of Prussian citizenship was forfeited by a stay of ten years' abroad.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th of May, Lord John Russell intimated that an Englishman had been forced into the military service at New Orleans, they had ordered his release. Other similar circumstances had occurred in the Southern States, but they appeared to have been unauthorized and assurances had been received from the Montgomery Government deprecating such acts.—During his speech, he also deprecated the exultation with which John Ramsden had alluded to the bursting of the bubble of democracy in America. In common with the great bulk of his countrymen, he (Russell) was deeply pained at the civil war which had broken out in the United States and which arose from the accursed poison of slavery left there by England, and which had clung around them like a poisoned garment from the first hour of their independence.

The *London Times*, on the American blockade and England's position, urges that now, while there is yet time, the European govern-

ment should come to an understanding on the subject, and adopt a public law. American citizens in Paris, favorable to the Union, met together on the 29th. About one hundred and fifty attended, one third being ladies, including the wife of Gen. Scott; Mr. Cowder presided. A resolution was adopted, pledging the meeting to maintain the Union under any circumstances. Mr. Dayton said—since his arrival in Paris, he could detect no unfriendly feeling, on the part of France, to the United States, and certainly no French citizen would be found among the privateers. He expressed the conviction that the rebellion would be put down. Cassius M. Clay spoke at some length. He was energetic on the conduct of England. He declared, if ever the flag of England became associated with the black flag of the South, the banner of the United States and the tri-color of France would be seen against her, for France had not forgotten St. Helena. Col. Fremont spoke and was received with enthusiasm. He made quite a moderate speech. He regretted this war, but felt confident it would end in the triumph of truth and justice. He had been called back to America and lost no time in responding, and he was ready to give his best services to his country. Rev. Dr. McClintock followed; he did not attach any importance to the muttering of the English press or to the Secretary of War. The people of England had not spoken, and when they did, their voice would not be found on the side of piracy and slavery.

A decree had been issued, opening all the sea ports of France for cotton yarn of certain numbers.

Prince Gortschakoff, Gov. of Poland, had died at Warsaw, on the 30th of May.

The attention of the Government had been called in the House of Commons to the fact that France was largely augmenting her navy, especially in iron plated steamers. In the House of Lords there was a discussion of the India supply of cotton. Earl Gray pledged the Government to do all in its power to advance the growth of that staple there.

At a meeting of the Great Eastern Ship Company, it was stated that the employment of the ship by the Federal Government would not be in accordance with the Queen's proclamation.

It appears that the great powers will guarantee the integrity of the Papal Territory.

Assurances had been received from Belgium that that government would not recognize the Confederate States. The statements made by the rebels relative to the supplies of arms received from Belgium had been greatly exaggerated.

The latest from Europe states that the British Government had decided not to allow the entry of privateers into any of their ports. Lord John Russell announced in Parliament that the Government had determined to prohibit privateers and armed vessels from bringing prizes to British ports, and that France intended to abide by the law by prohibiting privateers from remaining in ports over twenty-hours. It was said that England and France had sent a proposition to Washington, based upon the declaration of the Paris Congress.

Prince Napoleon is soon to visit America. Public writers had received a warning to moderate their tone against the Catholic clergy.

Obituary.

Departed this life at East Weber, June 9th, of consumption, Thomas Jefferson Osborn.

Br. Osborn (the son of David and Cynthia) was born February 20, 1829, in Green county, Indiana; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, when nine years old, in Pike county, Illinois, from whence he gathered with the Church to Missouri, in company with his father, thence removed to Nauvoo, Illinois, and emigrated to these valleys in 1852. He was appointed Bishop for East Weber Ward in the spring of 1858, in which capacity he was acting at the time of his death, to the general satisfaction of all.—[Com.]

ONE OF THE LEARNED.—A constable pursued a thief, who took refuge on a stump in a swamp, and pulled the rail after him on which he went in. The constable made the following return: "Sightable—conversable—non est comatable—in swampum—in stumpum—in railo."

—Gen. Scott's labors are immense. There are constantly kept before his quarters about twenty horses, all ready for a start, and every few minutes couriers are going and coming with orders and reports. Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, is also in his office night and day.