

### Details of the Fight at Philippi.

The march of the two divisions was performed during the night through darkness, rain and mud. It was a terrible undertaking, but they all went through it unshrinkingly, and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the soft earth yielding beneath their feet till the grey dawn found them in the neighborhood of the enemy.

Colonel Lander reports that as they neared Philippi they were discovered by a woman, who fired at him twice, and who sent her little boy across the hills (as he afterwards found) to apprise the enemy of their approach. He arrived on the hill across the river from, and below, Philippi, and commanding the town and the encampment, (just below the town), a little before daylight this morning. They at once planted two pieces of artillery on the brow of the hill, just above the camp, and prepared to open on them when the time arrived. Four o'clock was the hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions. Colonel Kelly was to attack them in the rear and cut off their retreat, while Colonel Lander would assault them in front. But Colonel Kelly's division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigues of their forced march of twenty-two miles; and in addition to this they missed their point, and instead of coming in on the Beverly road, above Philippi, and effectually cutting off all retreat, they came in, when they did come, just below the town.

When the day began to dawn upon the impatient forces of Colonel Lander, it discovered to them the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm and preparing for flight. The hour appointed for the attack came and passed, but still Colonel Kelly's division had not arrived. Impatient to begin the attack, and fearful that the rascals, almost within his grasp, should escape without smelling powder, Colonel Lander ordered the artillery to begin the attack, and at a quarter past four the guns were unlimbered and dropped the first messengers of terror into the rebel camp, less than a quarter of a mile away. Simultaneously with the roar of the first gun, Colonel Kelly, at the head of his command, came in sight across the river below the camp, and comprehending the position of affairs, they rushed forward at once in the direction of the camp. Meanwhile the battery having, after the first shot or two, got an accurate range, played upon the camp with marked effect, tearing through tents and houses at a fearful rate. This the chivalry could not stand, and they scattered like rats from a burning barn. They had not time to retreat in order. They didn't even retreat at all—they ran, fled most ingloriously—ran like sheep in every direction that promised safety, after firing a random and scattering volley, which did no damage whatever. Colonel Kelly's command was close after, the Virginia troops in advance, the Henry Clay Guards in front, and Colonel Kelly and Captain Fordyce leading. At the same time Colonel Lander's force came rushing down the hill to the bridge, and they all put out after the fugitives yelling like Indians.

Colonel Kelly, who, with the bravery amounting to rashness, was foremost from first to last, was rallying his men in the upper part of the town, the enemy having all apparently fled, when he fell by a shot from a foe concealed either behind a fence or in a house; some say the assailant fired from behind a wagon; others that Colonel Kelly was pressing him hard with a view of capturing him, when he wheeled and fired. This is not substantiated. At any rate, the shot was fired after the engagement was over, and was just such a piece of assassination as that by which fell the loved and lamented Ellsworth. The assassin was an assistant quartermaster in the Confederate force. His name is Simms, and he hails from Chesterfield, across the river from Richmond. He was immediately seized, and it is a great wonder they didn't make mince meat of him instantly. The pistol with which he shot Colonel Kelly is an old fashioned, old Virginia horse pistol, carrying a very large ball and inflicting a most dangerous wound. The ball entered the left breast, and passing clear through lodged beneath the skin, just underneath the shoulder blade. It has been extracted, and every attention of the highest medical and surgical skill is lavished upon the wounded officer.

It is very certain that somebody was hurt, and right badly, too. A leg, which had been torn off by a cannon ball, was picked up in the camp. There was a great deal of blood upon the ground, and all along the road in the direction of the flight on the fences, and on everything in the way of the indiscriminate retreat. Hats, blankets, cloaks, and every imaginable description of luggage, were scattered along the road for more than a mile. I saw one of the secession hats, with a veritable cockade, which a chap was wearing around town to-day with a great deal of gusto. The hat and epauletts of Colonel Porterfield, the secession commander, were picked up in the road. The rebels left behind some forty horses, all their provision, their baggage and camp equipment, and a good many handsome uniforms, together with some four hundred and forty stand of arms, all of which fell into the hands of the victors. Several prisoners were taken besides Simms—among them D. M. Anvil, prosecuting attorney, and the long looked for taken at last, Colonel Willey, of burnt bridge fame. He professes to be terribly unwell, and he ought to be, if he fully appreciates his situation. Captain Robinson, of the Logan Guards, had the honor of making the capture. Colonel Willey's com-

mission from the Confederate authorities, with some interesting correspondence, was found upon his person.

### Washington.

The details by Pony, confirmatory of the general dispatches, furnish additional evidence of the extensive and gigantic operation of both the Confederate States and United States for war and its contingencies. Calculating upon casualties, and the necessary demand of attendance upon the sick, the Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Surgeon-General, in which he recommends the employment in future of ladies instead of men. He says—

During the present war, the forces being made up chiefly of volunteers, public sentiment and the humanity of the age requires that the services of women as nurses should be made available in the general hospitals, where, except in a very humble capacity, they have heretofore been excluded. As many carefully-selected women are in training in various cities of the loyal States, it is the order and wish of the department that women be adopted or substituted for men now in the general hospitals, whenever it can be effected, and that only such women as have received previous training for this purpose be accepted as nurses, except when these can no longer be had. And it is ordered that none be received, except those who have presented their applications to a lady appointed by the department to preside over the volunteer women nurses, and who shall have sole authority to select and accept nurses, requiring their age to be above thirty, with certificates of character and capacity.

Miss Dix has been appointed superintendent of the women nurses, with the exclusive authority to accept such as she may deem properly fitted for the service. The transportation, subsistence and wages of such nurses as may be accepted here are to be paid from such moneys that would be expended in the wages and support of men nurses, or are derived from the usual resources of hospital services.

The ladies of Washington are enthusiastically engaged in making havelocks, to supply all the troops as they arrive there. Assistant surgeons Glisan and Williams, both of Maryland, had resigned.

A recent general order of the War Department is as follows:

"Second Lieutenant W. McCreery having tendered his resignation when in face of the rebels, his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army."

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adj't. Gen."

### Miscellaneous.

In the last three weeks of last month, there were failures and suspensions in New York, 42; Boston, 55; Philadelphia, 32; Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 17.

While the Northern folks have represented great havoc among the Southerners, the latter seem to have, if properly represented, no stinted measure of the same large views.

The statement of the Confederates who were routed at Philippi, is that they were surrounded by ten thousand abolitionists, but cut their way through, killing a thousand abolitionists!

Major-General Banks had left Washington, to assume command of the Department of Annapolis.

The New York Herald thus estimates the strength of the Southern army in Virginia:

	MEN.
At Norfolk and the numerous strategic positions immediately around it	10,000
Higher up, some twenty miles, on James river	1,000
Near the outlets of the York and Rappahannock	7,000
At Petersburg and Burkeville	
At Richmond	8,000
At Lynchburg	25,000
At Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Stanton and Lexington	8,000
At Fredericksburg	8,000
At Culpepper Court House	2,000
At Dumfries and Aquia Creek	2,000
At Leesburg	3,000
At Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks	13,000
Total	93,000

It was rumored in San Francisco, June 12th, that General Sumner has issued orders for the arrest of Judge Terry, Calhoun Benham and General Mandeville, on charges of treason.

### Indian Troubles in Humboldt County.

The Humboldt Times of the 1st of June says:

"We have news from Lieut. Collins' command that fifteen Indians have been killed since last advices, making in all forty-five since the command took the field. Lieut. Collins has with him thirty regulars and ten volunteers. They have performed good service since they have been out and will continue to do so. The command is at present on Larrabee creek, but will soon remove towards upper Mad river."

A few days ago, the house of Cave Brothers, known as "Three Cabins," was fired by Indians, and with contents were consumed. A detachment from Capt. Underwood's command gave pursuit as soon as they were apprised of the depredation, but after a march

of four days, were obliged to give up the chase.

Since the battle on Bowlder creek, they have killed five. This command is composed of thirty regulars and ten volunteers. At present they are at Snow Camp. Lieut. Dillon, with a like force, is on the South Fork of Eel river, but we have no knowledge of his operations.

The great difficulty in conducting this war is the disposition of prisoners. Of course, none but warriors are killed, though it is frequently necessary to take squaws and children prisoners, to be retained while the troops are in the neighborhood. Upon the removal of the troops to another locality, the prisoners are turned loose, as no provision has been made for sending them to reservations. This matter should be attended to at once by the Indian Agent of the district; if he is powerless to act, then some other means to provide for them should be devised by the Governor of the State.

### Proceedings of the D. A. and M. Society.

G. S. L. CITY, JUNE 24, 1861.

#### EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR—In compliance with instructions received from the President and Board of Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, I take pleasure in forwarding for public information the following items:

At a meeting of the Board, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Oliphant, 12th Ward, presented a fine specimen of the Hooker strawberry, measuring four inches in circumference; great praise is due to Mrs. Oliphant for industry and perseverance in the cultivating of this estimable fruit.

At a meeting of the Board on the 22d inst., A. P. Rockwood, Esq., reported that he had been successful in transplanting the Sugar Cane. A deputation from the Board waited upon Mr. Rockwood, at his residence in the 13th Ward, and there received satisfactory evidence in relation to its practicability. We would therefore suggest, in case of failure, the cane should be taken from the hills that yield abundantly and transplanted, the ground watered previously to removing—the process is similar to transplanting cabbage.

Prest. E. Hunter, 13th Ward, presented six varieties of double roses, grown from the bud in the stock of the wild rose last season, for beauty unsurpassed in any clime or country.

Committee on Fruits and Flowers for the present season:

W. WOODRUFF, Chairman,  
L. D. YOUNG,  
T. W. ELLERBECK,  
EDW. SAYERS.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.

R. H. ATTWOOD,

Sec'y of D.A. and M. Society.

P. S.—Office of Society removed to the Seventies Council Hall, G. S. L. City.

### Military Capabilities of the Several States.

The subjoined tables, prepared from the returns of the eighth census (1860), give in round numbers, the number of white males in the several States, between the ages 18 and 45, inclusive:

NORTHERN STATES.			
California	76,000	New Hampshire	65,000
Connecticut	92,000	New Jersey	134,000
Illinois	342,000	New York	778,000
Indiana	270,000	Ohio	468,000
Iowa	135,000	Oregon	10,000
Kansas	21,000	Pennsylvania	581,000
Maine	125,000	Rhode Island	35,000
Massachusetts	146,000	Vermont	63,000
Michigan	150,000	Wisconsin	155,000
Minnesota	32,000		
		Total	3,778,000

BORDER STATES.			
Delaware	22,000	Missouri	211,000
Kentucky	466,000	Maryland	120,000
Total			<hr/> 639,000

SECEDED STATES.			
Alabama	106,000	North Carolina	132,000
Arkansas	63,000	South Carolina	69,000
Florida	16,000	Tennessee	167,000
Georgia	119,000	Texas	84,000
Louisiana	75,000	Virginia	221,000
Mississippi	71,000	Total	1,116,000

TERRITORIES.			
Colorado	6,000	New Mexico	13,000
Dakota	1,000	Utah	8,000
Nebraska	5,000	Washington	2,000
Nevada	1,000	Dis. of Columbia	14,000
Total			51,000

RECAPITULATION.		
Northern States	- - - - -	3,778,000
Border States	- - - - -	639,000
Seceded States	- - - - -	1,116,000
Territories	- - - - -	51,000
Aggregate	- - - - -	6,484,000

INFORMATION WANTED.—Thos. B. Wright, of E. T. city, Tooele county, wishes to learn where his aunt, ANN BAILEY, who arrived in this City last fall, resides, and will be thankful for any information that will enable him to ascertain her whereabouts.

DEPARTURE.—Colonel Ben. Davies, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, left on Monday for his home in Palmyra, Missouri. His clerk, Mr. Edwards, left at the same time, also we are told, a very corrupt, broken down gambling merchant.

### THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

TUNE—Araby's Daughter.

[Humbly dedicated to Brigham Young.]

The world has been handling the bone of contention! Since Jesus declared that "all power" was his own, And nothing on earth, but the direst dissension From then, to the present, has ever been known.

And what is this "Bone of Contention," I wonder? Which many have eagerly strove to possess? And fill'd this fair world with war's direful thunder, And every conceivable form of distress.

This bone of contention's "the power of presiding," With away undisputed—from Jesus our Lord; No other authority can be abiding, Since Jesus, through Joseph this power has restored.

The pilgrims, who fled from earth's kingly oppression, With liberty's sentiments burning within; Were little aware of the glorious mission, They then were appointed on earth to begin.

When Joseph came forth, and announced his great mission, Foul envy, and malice, and bitterness raged; And Satan stood forth to dispute his position, And with him the men of the world have engaged.

The sons of the pilgrims, who Joseph rejected, Disdaining the gift and the power of the Lord; Are now, in an hour they little expected, Afflicted, and curs'd with the death-dealing sword.

The Union is sever'd, and war and commotion, Are stalking abroad, through Columbia's fair land! For all have rejected the great Constitution, And distress and confusion is on every hand.

The power of the priesthood is here in the mountains, Which the world in its fury can never overthrow, It is read every hour, from eternity's fountains, From Jesus, who only has power to bestow.

WM. WILLES.

### Notice.

The meetings of the Deseret School Teachers Association are now, and will for the future, be held every other Saturday, in President Brigham Young's school room, Eighteenth Ward, at 5 p. m. The next meeting will be on Saturday next the 29th instant. The friends and patrons of education are respectfully invited to attend.

A. OTT, President.

G. W. MOUSLEY, Vice Presidents.

E. G. MAZSER, Treasurer.

H. W. CHURCH, Secretary.

WM. WILLES, Secretary.

### Special Notice.

G. S. L. CITY, June 24, 1861.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the Eighty-Fifth Anniversary of the American Independence, have conferred upon the President and Board of Directors of the D. A. & M. Society, the honor of arranging for the procession and celebration on that occasion the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the community; we therefore respectfully invite the agriculturists and manufacturers of Salt Lake, and of adjoining counties, should they wish to join in the celebration, to send representatives from their several wards or precincts to meet the Board, on Thursday the 27th, at 5 p.m. at the City Hall.

EDWARD HUNTER, Chairman of Committee.

### Married:

In Bountiful City, April 28, 1861, by Bishop Stokes, Mr. T. BIRMINGHAM and ELLEN HOOK, all of this city. [Mil. Star please copy.]

### Died:

On the 18th inst., at Kayville, of influenza, DANIEL M., son of Edward and Hannah Phillips, aged 6 months and 21 days.

### New Advertisements.

#### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A WHITE MARE, with a slit in each ear, and branded J. S. B. on the left hip, and under this brand P. P. P. She was last seen at Shillington, 5 miles from this city. Any person who will give information, or return this animal to the family of P. P. Pratt, will be suitably rewarded. 17-3

#### ESTRAY COW.

CAME to my enclosure, about last Christmas, a red and white COW, about 5 years old, short tail, two slits in the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. A. TETJEN, 17-1 Goshen.

#### \$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Big Cottonwood, May 25th, a light roan MARE 6 years old, branded H. G. on the left thigh, a slit in the right ear, a scar on the breast. Whoever will return said mare at Mr. Wm. Howard's Tannery, G. S. L. City, or at the distillery, Big Cottonwood, shall receive the above reward. 17-2 FRANCIS R. CANTWELL.

#### ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession one red COW, lined back, white on belly and legs. Also one red 2 year old steer, white stripes in face, white on the hips, both ears are cropped and slit. Also one red yearling BULL, lined back, speckled hips, white on belly, legs and tail. The owners can have their property by proving claim and paying charges. SOLON FOSTER, 17-2 Poundkeeper.

### An Act in relation to the Supreme Court.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That a term of the Supreme Court shall be held annually in Great Salt Lake City, commencing on the first Monday of July, at ten a. m., provided that the annual term of said court may be held in said city on the first Monday in January A. D. 1861.

Sec. 2. That "an Act relating to the United States Courts for the Territory of Utah," approved January 19, 1856, and so much of a "Resolution changing the seat of Government of Utah Territory, and the place of holding the Supreme Court therein," approved December 15, 1856, as related to said court, are hereby repealed. Approved January 16, 1861.