slightly weakened by the distance from it of General Neil, His Majesty ordered all the cavalry of pondenca contains the following: the Guard and the two divisions of Cavalry of between the 2d Corps and 4th.

of Mantua.

Our army fought the whole day, advancing at Villa Franca." slowly, but always advancing in good order, the different corps in combination with each other.

took all the Austrian positions in the direction of which such distaste is more explicitly avowed. Pozzolengo, successively; the night only stopped its advance. The Guard moved upon San Napoleon, on the day of the battle, was con-Cassianonand Cavriana, occupying the summits stantly in the hottest fire. Gen. Larrey, who of the hills. The last village was taken by a accompained him, had Lis horse killed under rapid attack, under the eyes of the Emperor, who him. himself directed the fire of the artillery.

As to the 4th corps, under General Neil, it ad- name of the Battle of Solferino. vanced step by step, always gaining ground .-Towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Austri- 27th of June, contains the following: ans, to sustain their retreat, made a last effort to penetrate between the 4th and 2d corps. An obstinate conflict then commenced, in which the infantry and artillery took part. The cavalry, by preparing for battle, is given to Gen. Hess." several charges, decided the success of this great day. This was the last act of the battle. Along 25th, and was enthusiastically received. their whole line the Austrians began their retreat. It was favored by a frightful storm, that raged for nearly an hour -thunder, hail and wind; at expected of the occupation of Venice by the last a deluge of rain produced such an effect that | French. nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle.

When the weather again became calm, the enemy had disappeared, but in the distance could be seen the direction their retiring columns were taking. The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavriana in the house in which the Emperor later in the day established his headquarters, quitted the field of battle about 4 o'clock, and went by the road to Goito. The cloud of dust classes in Paris were universal. raised by the escort could be seen from the

heights of Cavriana. The Emperor Napoleon has in a degree surpassed himself; everywhere, and at all times, he was seen directing the battle. Every one about his person trembled at the dangers that unceas- pected to take place on the 28th of June. ingly threatened him; he alone seemed not to perceive them. The protection with which Providence shielded him was extended to his staff; only one of the Cent Gardes was wounded near his Majesty; several horses of the staff and escort years. were wounded and killed."

The following dispatches were forwarded from

Napoleon to the Empres :

CAVRIANA, JUNE 25 .- It is impossible as yet to obtain the details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria.

Gen. Neil has been appointed a Marshal of France.

CAVRIANA, JUNE 26, 11:30 a.m.—The Austrians who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body, have been obliged to abandon their positions and withdraw to the left bank of the river. They had blown up the bridge of Goito.

The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but

ours is much less.

We have taken 30 cannon, more than 7000 prisoners, and 3 flags.

General Neil and his corps d'armee have covered themselves with glory, as well as the whole army.

The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury

against superior forces.

The Paris Presse says that private messages from Berne are spoken of, which put down the Austrian loss at 30,000 hors du combat, and 15,-000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags and 75 pieces of cannon. This, however, lacks confirmation.

The following is the order of the day, published by Napoleon after the battle of Solferino:

CAVRIANA, JUNE 25 - Soldiers! The enemy who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese have recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twelve hours you repulsed the efforts of 150,000 men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there. The numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried.

Your country thanks your for your courage and perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, 30 cannons, and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to murch beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France, and the happiness of the people.

No circumstantial accounts of the battle had

reached Paris. It was inferred from the telegrams that the French army suffered so severely that two days after the battle it was still unable to resume the

offensive. There were vague rumors of 10,000 to 12,000 French troops having been killed and wounded.

The following is the Austrian official accounts of the battle:

VERONA, June 25 .- The day before yesterday, our right wing occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Guidizzalo, and Cas Ciofferedo, but were driven back by the enemy. A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 a.m. yesterday. Our left. under Gen. Wimpen, advanced as far as the Chiese. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The developments of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

VIENNA, June 25. - The Austrian Corres-

"The day before yesterday, the Austrian the 1st and 3d Corps to occupy the vacant space army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior force of the Marshal Carrobert had been directed to watch enemy on the Chiese. After an obstinate the Austrian movement expected from the side combat of twelve hours, our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are now

The London Times says that the Austrians have most cordially admitted their defeat, and The 1st Corps, after having carried Solferino, that history scarcely records a bulletin in

A message from Cavriana announces that

The Moniteur says the battle will take the

The official Austrian Correspondence of the

"The Emperor of Austria will soon return to Vienna on account of important business .-The command-in-chief of the army, which is Prince Napoleon arrived at Parma on the

Forty thousand men were embarking in Algeria for the Adriatic, and at Paris news was

A dispatch from Berne says that 3000 Pied-Tirano, and advanced toward Bormio at the oot of the Stelvio Pass.

The Paris correspondent of the London QOUA. Times says it was expected that another battle would be fought before the siege operations would come on.

Patriotic demonstrations by the working

Large reinforcements for the French army were constantly quitting France for Italy.

of the French on Venice and Tagliamento, about 45 miles north-east of Venice, was ex-

The Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000, were on their way to Italy. They are considered the flower of the Austrian army. Not man of them has served less than eight

a large frigate, and three steamers, in the port of Malmocoo, to prevent the passage of the 827. French squadron.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, had issued a decree extending the forced currency of the

National Bank. Paris, Tuesday. - Generals Anger, Forfex, Dien, and L'Admirault, were wounded slightly at Solferino. There will be a Te Deum next Sunday in all the churches of France, in cele- 140 8 804014 +6 8146147 70 bration of the victory. The Empress, and all Laheld. the great bodies of State attend the Notre Dame.

Turin, Tuesday.—An official bulletin to-day contains some details of the battle of the 24th. The Piedmontese were principally engaged at San Martino, performed prodigies of valor, and took formidable positions, but could not bold them, owing to a fearful tempest. The Piedmontese drove the Austrians from San Martino, retaining five of their cannon. Serious loss is admitted.

An English fleet of 20 sail is said to be

cruising off Venice.

The Gazette de France says that preparations are making to get together within two

months a force of 450,000 men. The Sardinian Ambassador at Paris is reported to have complained to the English government against the Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, for anti-Sardinian manifestations.

Great naval preparations are said to be going on at Cherbourg.

Paris, Saturday. - The Moniteur contains the following telegram:

VALLEGIO, Friday. - The Emperor to the Empress: The whole army has passed the Mincio. The Sardinians have invested Pes-

The reinforcements which I have received phere than common. by the arrival of 35,000 men under Prince Napoleon have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way, as I have left corps d'armee at Goito to watch Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of Tyrol.

The Moniteur also contains the following official bulletin of the battle of Solferino:

The force of the army amounted to from 250,000 to 270,000. The new artillery produced a terrible effect - its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence their heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the plain with dead. The loss of the French is 720 officers hors du combat, 120 of whom were killed; ly so. 12,000 privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonels, six lieutenant colonels. Among the wounded are five generals.

VIENNA, July 1. - The Austrian Correspondenca says the loss at the battle of the 24th, as yet ascertained, is 19,000 killed, 8100 wounded. Further information will be published.

VERONA, July 1. - Since the 24th of June, there have been merely unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. TURIN, June 30 .- (Official Bulletin.) The Imperial headquarters are at Volta. The passage of the Mincio by our troops continues .-The Emperor has visited the left bank of the river. The position of Vallegio has been occupied by the French. His Majesty has had bridges thrown over the Mincio to replace those destroyed by the Austrians in their re-

Turin, July 1 .- (Official.) The Sardinian army has invested Peshiera from the Garda to the Mincio.

DESERET ALPHABET.

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TABLE

Containing a summary of Meteorological Observations for the month July, 1859, at G. S. L. City. By W. W. Phelps. Corrected from Guyot's Tables.

MONTHLY MEAN.	BAROMETER.		
7 a.m. 25.092	2 p.m. 25.108	9 p.m 25.060	
Monthly Mean. 7 a.m.	2 p.m. 84	rmometer attached 9 p.m. 79	
Monthly Mean. 7a.m.	Ther 2 p.m. 87	mometer open air. 9 p.m. 77	
Monthly Mean. 7 a.m.	2 p.m. 84	Dry Bulb. 9 p.m. 89	
Monthly Mean. 7 a.m 69	2 p.m. 72	Wet Bulb. 9 p.m. 70	

Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer during the month. Max. 25.847 Min. 25.536 | Max. 100 deg. Min. 68 deg. Less extremes and changes in the atmos-

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Clear; no clouds; light breeze n.

2 Clear; do do

15 Clear and fine.

3 Clear, cool breeze n.

4 Hazy and hot. 5 Hazy and sultry hot.

6 Partially clear; thunder; sprinkled. do appearance of rain. do sprinkled at 3 p.m. 9 Cloudy and cool; rained upon the moun-

tains. 10 Overcast all day; shower at midnight. 11 a.m. clear; remainder of the day partial-

12 Clear all day save a few flying clouds.

13 Clear and serene. 14 Clear save a few clouds; full moon 5h 27m p.m.

16 Clear with a few crimson clouds. 17 Clear with now and then a cumulus cloud

going E. 18 Clear and hazy alternately. 19 Variable; rained at 7 p.m.

20 Partially cloudy; showery appearance. at 7 p.m. 22 Variable, signs of rain.

do shower at 111/2 pm.

24 Overcast all day. 25 A few flying clouds going E; rest of the day fair.

26 Clear save a few clouds going E. 27 a.m. fair; light shower at 2 p.m. 28 Flying clouds; rainbow; light shower; 29 Clear; new moon at 2h 18m p.m.

30 a.m. clear; a few clouds going east.

31 a.m. clear; variable at 2; shower 3 p.m. During the month there fell of rain water 1.068—which is one inch and 68 thousandths.

This is the first time since we settled the valley that July has been so timely refreshed with rain.

The Scotch Divine.

Many anecdotes are related of the Rev.M-, a Scotch Presbyterian of the Old School, who, forty years ago, ended a long and successful ministry in the venerable town of L-, New Hampshire.

As the inscription on his tomb-stone testifieth 'from nature he inherited an energetic and capacious mind, with a heart of tenderest sensibilities.' His manner had not only 'something of apostolical gravity and authority, but was frequently relaxed by much of native wit and general humor.

During the agitation in 1812, relative to the declaration of war with Great Britain, it is well known that the subject met with a strong opposition in the New England representation in Congress, as well as in a great portion of the people in this section of the country. Meetings expressive of hostility to the bill were held by the people throughout these States and it was proposed that the good people of L- should manifest their pacific spirit and 'define their position. A public demonstration was agreed upon, and old Parson M-, being considered the 'man for the times,' was called upon by a committee appoint-P3674 40814 814 8+6414 148 ed for that purpose with the request that he would prepare an address appropriate to the occasion.

The Parson did not yield a ready compliance, but 'illustrated his reply on this wise:

'I once knew,' said he, 'a widow lady in Scotland who had an only son. Upon him she had expended much to enable him to acquire an education. He was absent from home for a long 366, 140 4AGAL 4+78ALP; UM While attending school. Having completed his course of studies, he returned to his good old mother.

"Come, John," said she, on the night of his arrival home, and when they were about making preparations to retire, "you've been a long time away from me, my son, and have studied much. I know ye are a good lad, but I have never heard ye pray. Try it, John; for ye surely must know

'Accordingly, John complied-made a long, humble and, as he supposed, satisfactory acknowledgment of his sins and general unworthiness, and of his great indebtedness to his maker.

"Well, mother," says John, "how did it suit "Pretty well-pretty well, John," replied the old lady, "but why didna ye gie the old de'il a

slap or two?" "Ah!" says John, "not I-not I; for you know, mother, there's none of us knows whose hands we may some time fall into!"

The old Parson used to give the following leaf from his private journal with characteristic good nature:

He was appointed as delegate to the Presbyterian Synod which convened at Philadelphia .-Before leaving home he made all domestic provisions that would be requisite during his absence, not omitting to select a substitute for himself to occupy the head seat at table, as well as to conduct the family service. The appointee was J-, one of his hired laborers, he being a member of the Parson's church, who, though rather more liberal with his professions of goodness than replete with its spirit, was nevertheless regarded by the charitable, unsuspecting Parson as an upright, conscientions man, and, under the circumstances, the 'most available man for the office,"

On the morning following the Parson's departure his good lady, Mrs .---, informed J--- what was expected of him during her husband's absence, and he accordingly, after having officiated at breakfast, read passages from the Scriptures, and concluded the services with prayer. In fact, he rerformed the duties assigned him in a very creditable manner, quite in accordance with the requirements of Mrs. M-. His prayer was, to be sure, somewhat prolonged beyond the usual time allotted by the Parson to that sacred ceremony; but Mrs. M-, with extreme delicacy of feeling, refrained from insinuating that any abbreviation in future would be desirable. The next morning, however, the services-the prayer more especially-consumed so much time that she was forced to remark that in 'haying timeespecially in fair, warm weather like this-Mr. M always cut short the services; he bearing in mind the eld adage, "Make hay while the sun shines.' "

"Perhaps he does, ma'am-perhaps he does," replied J ---, very benignly; "but, you see, I'm paid by the month, ma'am; and in hot weather like this I'd rather pray than mow, any time!"

Mrs. Partington says, that just before the last war with England, "circumstances were seen around the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the desk of the sun was covered with black spots of ink, and comments swept the horizon with their operic tails. Everybody said it profligated war, and sure enough it did come. Its costiveness was felt throughout the land; but the bravery of Gen. Jackson expiated the American citizens, and foreign domines soon became a bye-word."

- mannessans Lawyers have grown so very genteel, 21 A continuity of flying clouds; light rain they have altered their very name and very nature. Once upon a time they used to be called attorneys - now, forsooth, they are solicitors; formerly they were styled lawyers, but now nothing but bannisters will do; and nice bannisters they are for a feller to lean upon, that's going down stairs to the deuce .-Sam Slick.

> The Rose Slug is making great havoc among the rose bushes in Central New York.