

nine hundred engaged. The rebel loss was great. Lieut. Col. Creighton captured the rebels' colors and two prisoners. The following is a list of the officers known to be killed: Capt. Shurtliff, Co. C, of Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, Co. I; Adj. De Forrest, Cleveland; Lieut. W. Annet and Sergeant McKing, of Warren, Ohio. The other field officers all alive.

At ten o'clock p.m. on the 28th, General Franklin's brigade, the 15th, 18th, 21st, and 32d New York regiments are ordered to advance without knapsacks and were marched within two miles and half of Bailey's cross roads. Early next morning the enemy opened with two rifled cannon on them about a quarter of a mile beyond the cross roads, drove in the pickets and followed them for half a mile. General Franklin, with about three thousand Federal troops and five cannon marched to a point near the crossing and eight hundred were sent into a field. A detachment of pickets under Lieut. Colonel Washburne of the 31st went forward. The enemy were seen about eight hundred yards beyond the advance guard, and upon them without doing any injury. The rebels were seen to fall.

Advices received from Virginia on the 29th port that everything was quiet.

The Confederate Congress have passed a resolution approving of the course of the planters' factors keeping the cotton in the interior, and the determination of the insurance companies not to insure the crop when not retained in the plantation.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th says that the Confederate Congress has decided to repeal the law establishing ports of entry and throw all Southern ports open to foreign commerce, providing that vessels which run the blockade into shore or inlets, may pay Confederate duties at the port nearest their landing.

In the discussion, in the Confederate Congress, in reference to the confiscation of property, some advocated the confiscation of all planter property in the South; others favored a sequestration act.

The Congress appropriated \$800,000 for floating defenses for the harbor of New Orleans, and \$160,000 for two iron clad gun boats for the defense of the Mississippi river and the city of Memphis.

Prest. Davis was confined with an attack of chills and fever, which may induce Congress to postpone its adjournment.

Vice-President Stephens was sick at Manassas Junction.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Letters from east Tenn. speak of a growing rebel force at Camp Boone, near Clarksville, the headquarters of the K.G.Cs. Their plan is, after getting one thousand men, to lay the country in waste from Cumberland Gap through east Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio river and along that to Pennsylvania. The whole force is not to move together but to be divided into small marauding parties.

An attack on Tompkinsville, Tennessee, being apprehended recently, Col. Dorris collected nearly two thousand Unionists, secured State arms for them, and awaited the rebels, but they disappointed him.

Many of the Tennessee 1st who won laurels in Mexico, under Col. Campbell are said to be joining the union forces.

A letter received at Washington from Tennessee, says: Twenty-five thousand Confederates are under arms in that State. In the Lagrange district all but twenty-five of the male inhabitants have enlisted in the Confederate army.

The pickets of Beauregard's army were nearer Arlington heights on the 27th than ever before, but that fact it was believed did not indicate an attack.

A special to the Commercial says private advices from Kentucky represent that State as being on the verge of civil war. The Union men are ready for whatever issue the secessionists may force upon them.

Gov. Moore, in the New Orleans Picayune calls on each family to contribute blankets for the Confederate soldiers.

The Savannah Republican says, the Confederate authorities within a week would complete the defenses so that no Federal fleet could enter a harbor or inlet, or land troops on the coast of Georgia.

The Vicksburg Whig advocates the manufacture of cotton seed oil for burning. The blockade having deprived them of material for lights.

The Charleston Courier say, that an iron-clad steamer, named the Randolph, of one hundred and fifty tons had been purchased at Savannah, for the coast service of South Carolina. She makes from thirteen to fourteen knots per hour.

The Tennessee authorities took the contents of Adams Express Company's safe on the 28th.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 27th, says Gen. Polk's agent announces that no more impressments will be made for transports.

Col. Thomas H. Taylor, of Frankfort, had been appointed Colonel of Duncan's Kentucky regiment at Manassas.

The Charleston Mercury correspondent says we are without the sympathy or friendship of any nation on earth. The only argument by which we can influence them is by their necessities and fears. This correspondent says the Confederates have suffered more in killed and wounded than the Federals, and complains that advantage was not taken of the Federal flight from Manassas.

The rebels at Glasgow, Kentucky, have named their camp Vallandigham, in honor of the Ohio representative.

Surveyor Cotton, at Louisville, has published a card directing the seizure of all wagons, vehicles and steamboats transporting articles for the rebels, after September 1st.

A special dispatch from Richmond, on the 27th, to the Nashville Union and American says—large numbers of prominent Kentuckians there state that the feeling of resistance to the Lincoln government in Kentucky is unmistakably on the increase.

Numerous letters from Kentucky indicate the same feeling.

The Memphis Appeal says, Lincoln refuses to disband his camps in Kentucky and insists that the Confederate forces shall advance to meet the foe instead of awaiting his arrival upon Tennessee soil.

The Avalanche says, the Schooner Adeline, with three former Federal army and navy officers on board was brought to by a United States man-of-war, but taking advantage of a squall got into Savannah with a cargo of fruits, lead, etc.

A correspondent of the Huntsville Advocate tells the planters to give their negroes more molasses and rice, and less bacon. His plan would diminish the consumption of bacon two million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds weekly in the Southern Confederacy.

The Avalanche congratulates its readers that no more letters are to go North, and hopes that the interdiction of all intercourse between the two sections will be complete and everlasting.

WESTERN ITEMS.

The Little Rock True Democrat, of the 22d learns that the Missouri State troops, under command of General Price, left Springfield for Camp Walker, on the 16th, and that McCulloch and his forces had gone to Camp Scott.

A second battalion of cavalry had been organized at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Fort Smith Times says, that an abundance of military stores are being conveyed to McCulloch's army in Missouri.

A third Texan regiment was en route for McCulloch's army.

A private of Colonel Moore's regiment, arrived at Keokuk, Iowa, from Athens, Missouri, on the 24th in great haste. He stated that Greene was approaching with a force variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand. The Union pickets, sixteen miles out, were driven in. Three hundred men left immediately to reinforce Colonel Moore. He had nine hundred men besides those from Keokuk.

The people in the adjoining townships were notified. Reports next morning said that Greene camped within eight miles of Athens, the night previous. Colonel Moore had four cannon planted, and was rapidly entrenching. General Hurlburt was reported to be behind Greene with six hundred Union troops.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 30th, one hundred mounted armed rebels made their appearance at St. Joseph, when several arrests are reported to have been made by them, including two United States Army recruiting officers. No disturbance of a serious nature took place. They prowled through the city in every direction, and retired about noon taking their prisoners, two or three in number. The withdrawal of Federal forces some days previous, gave them a broader field for their depredations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schooner Agricola, Captain Herrick, from Ellsworth, Maine, reported at Boston, that on the 24th at 7-30 p.m., twenty miles north of Cape Ann, she was overhauled by the privateer schooner Freely of Charleston, South Carolina. The Freely not wishing anything they had let her go, but wished to be reported in Boston. The Freely is a clipper of one hundred and forty tons, and had about forty men.

A Pittsburg dispatch of the 27th says—an infernal machine, placed in a car of the Adams Express Co., exploded on the arrival of the train at the depot at one o'clock that morning, killing two of the employees—one named McLaughlin, and wounding one in the leg, named Bacheleer.

A dispatch from Pittsburg to Mr. Bingham, of Adams Express, states that the explosion there is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a box of percussion priming for cannon, addressed to John C. Fremont, St. Louis.

The powder mills in New Durham, N. H., were blown up on the 27th, killing five men. The mills had a large contract for Government.

A dispatch says the ship Simond, a British vessel owned in St. Johns, N. B., has been lying in the port of Quebec some three weeks flying a secession flag.

The Baltimore Sun of the 28th states that no journal in Baltimore has been requested to withhold the publication of army news.

The recent alteration in the tariff prevents the further importation of the Belgian cloth known as shoddy.

A battle is reported to have taken place at Cape Gardau on the 27th, in which the Confederates were victorious, and creating a great commotion at Cairo.

On the 29th, the first instalment of the Government loan of \$10,000,000 was formally accepted at a meeting of the associated Boston banks.

It was reported in Washington that Brigham Young had declared Utah independent.

FOREIGN.

Late advices from Foreign ministers were written under the pressure of the Bull's Run disaster. European governments appreciate the disaster to its full extent, but there is a disposition on the Continent to give the Northern troops more credit for bravery and endurance than our own papers have claimed, and

their fighting in front of heavy works being considered by military men as giving them so great an advantage is to make a matter of wonder that raw recruits could have been induced to assault them under such disadvantages. The ministers do not disguise the fact that the Government has suffered severely in the estimation of Europeans; but they are confident that no movement to recognize the rebels as a nation will be made so long as the Government maintains its forces on the soil of the rebel States. The feeling on the Continent was generally that the North would be aroused by the disaster to its army and that the defeat would close the door to any arrangement with the Confederates.

The British Government officials appeared to be impressed with the belief that the battle and defeat would only prolong the contest without deciding anything.

The Times publishes another letter from Mr. Russell, which is generally discouraging to the North.

The special agents of the Cotton Supply Association had reached Egypt and were to have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation.

The harvest in France was progressing satisfactorily but the wheat crop would be deficient.

The first teas from Hong Kong had reached Shanghai.

The rates of new teas at Fow Chow continued extreme and the relative inferiority of the present to the previous crop is confirmed.

Calcutta letters say the cotton question was the great topic of the day there, and every effort was being made to encourage its increased production.

The resolution of the British Government relative to privateers, was expected to materially remove objections to shipping by American vessels.

The English papers were daily engrossed with the American question.

The London Globe denies by authority the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says, no general report on the subject has been officially received.

The Times in an editorial shows the enormous financial difficulties which the Washington government will have to encounter.

The Great Eastern arrived at Holyhead on the 15th.

The London Times, in a city article expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and South to reason.

The Special to the New York Tribune of the 28th, says that Mr. Adams, minister to England, writes that in the British mind the independence of the rebels is fully admitted as a military and political necessity, that their acknowledgement by England is but a question of time and prudent courtesy. While England is impatient to get cotton from the South in exchange for manufactured goods, she is anxious not to lose the Northern market, is unwilling to part with her hope of breaking down the Morrill tariff by the same means she chained the North with the Walker tariff, and that two or three more successes like that of Bull's Run would entitle the slave holders to immediate recognition.

A letter from the emissary of the Cotton Supply Association, reports the result of his visit to Egypt. He gives an encouraging prospect of the cotton productive capacity of Egypt. The Viceroy expressed great interest in its extension, but could give very little information.

A demonstration recently took place at Antigua, in consequence of the hoisting of a Confederate flag from the building of the consignees of a Southern vessel. An American Captain in port insisted on its being hauled down, and the people responded by tearing it to pieces.

CLIPPINGS.

—Capt. Day, of Harrisburg, Penn., has married a Miss Field, of Pittsburg. Nice chance for a family dispute; for while he may claim that he has won the field, she may just as truly contend that she won the day.

—A young man named Neck, has recently been married to Miss Heels. They are now, therefore, literally tied neck and heels together.

—The Boston Transcript says: Miss Spafford, to whom Col. Ellsworth was engaged to be married, is the great-grand-niece of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell on Bunker Hill. She is the great-granddaughter of the late Dr. John Warren of Boston, the father of the late Dr. John C. Warren. It is a remarkable circumstance that this young lady should be connected with the first prominent martyr of the American Revolution, and with the first commissioned officer slain in the conflict of 1861.

—A schoolmaster, requesting a little boy who has been whispering, to step into the next room, is spoken of as "starting on a whaling excursion."

—The Quebec Chronicle says the American civil war will leave both the North and South weakened commercially, weakened financially, and lowered in the scale of nations, and in the meantime Canada, if it could only avoid internal dissensions, would, by consolidating the various British colonies in this part of the world into one, become a power among nations, and ere long a rival to either of the confed-

eracies to be carved out of the debris of the once proud American Republic.

—Mr. Punch it seems is taking care of little Patti. The joker says:—"Describing the debut of Ma'am Patti, whose performance seemed to promise us a second Jenny Lind, one of the critics made remark that she 'raised the house en masse to a high pitch of excitement.' On reading this, the Viscount, who chanced to be just then in one of his facetious moods, observed to his friend Bernal, 'Raised the house did she? Why, really, then, she must be quite a Hoister Patti!'"

—Since the port of Hakodai in Japan, has been opened to foreign trade, its population has increased from 12,000 to 28,000. Two of its largest exports consists of sulphur and saltpetre.

—Rifled cannon were first used in the field in actual battle at the fight of Solferino, only two years ago, under the present emperor of the French.

—A Baltimore musician has published the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "arranged and adapted for vocal and instrumental music, as the great National chant, and dedicated to the world." The title page is embellished with a lithograph of the room in Independence Hall in which the Declaration was signed, and the fourth page contains fac similes of the signatures of the signers.

—Queen Victoria's 42d birthday was celebrated quietly by her own family at Osborne. The King of the Belgians took "his mutton" with her Majesty.

—At Hollywell, Flintshire, Eng., a woman 77 years of age, murdered her aged partner because "he was troublesome, and required her constant attention."

—R. A. Harrison, who succeeds Tom Corwin in Congress from Ohio, is said to be an Independent Conservative Republican. Who knows what that is?

—The Machias Union wants to know "why Beecher, Greeley and Bryant don't allow themselves to be mustered into the United States service?" We suppose they are afraid they will be peppered if they do, answers the Day Book.

—A letter from Jeddo says: Not long since the murderers of a Prince were boiled to death in a large kettle.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of June, 1861, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
25—	25—	25—
Monthly mean		Thermometer attached.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
69	75	71
Monthly mean		Thermometer open air.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
63	75	64
Monthly mean		Thermometer dry bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
68	73	70
Monthly mean		Thermometer wet bulb
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
60	71	58

Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.

Max. 25.—
Min. 25.—

Highest and lowest range of thermometer in the open air during the month.

Max. 92°
Min. 50° zero.

The amount of rain water was 310, which is sixty thousandth over one fourth of an inch. The prospect, however, on account of the plentiful supply of water from the melting snow in the mountains; is very fair for grain.

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- 1 Clear and warm.
- 2 do do
- 3 do do
- 4 a.m., clear; p.m., cloudy.
- 5 Mostly clear and hot.
- 6 A.m., clear; flying clouds through the day.
- 7 Cloudy and cool; rained.
- 8 Cloudy, and rained.
- 9 A.m., clear; after, cloudy and sprinkled.
- 10 Clear and warm.
- 11 Clear and warm.
- 12 do do.
- 13 A.m., clear, after, partially so; hurricane.
- 14 Clear and cool.
- 15 Clear and hot.
- 16 do do.
- 17 do do.
- 18 do do.
- 19 Clear and cool.
- 20 Clear and hot.
- 21 do do.
- 22 do do.
- 23 do do.
- 24 do do.
- 25 do do.
- 26 do do.
- 27 A.m., clear; p.m., cloudy
- 28 Clear and hot.
- 29 do do. Comet appeared.
- 30 Clear and hot.