

WAR ITEMS.

Reports from Mobile of a recent date represent that there were ten thousand Confederate troops there, and they were confident of their ability to prevent its being captured by either the Federal fleet or army. The entrance into the harbor had been, as they believed, effectually obstructed, and the defences of the city were formidable.

After General McClellan located his army on the left bank of James river, the Confederates on more than one occasion, as stated, fired on steamers and transports that were passing up and down to and from Harrison's Landing, doing some considerable damage, but before a gunboat could reach a point from which an attack had thus been made, their batteries had been converted into "flying artillery," and were not to be found. To prevent such occurrences gunboats were stationed on the river at intervals of only three miles, but it did not secure an immunity from that mode of warfare.

An attack was made by a force of Confederate cavalry, under Stearns, at Tompkinsville, Ala., on four companies of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry, early in the morning of July 10th. The Federals were, in the first instance, reported to have been literally cut to pieces, but subsequent statements materially modified the affair and made their loss only four killed and a few taken prisoners, and that nine of the enemy were killed.

There seems to have been considerable excitement of late in Kentucky and Tennessee, among the Unionists, in consequence of the demonstrations of large bands or organizations of guerrillas. On the 12th it was reported in Louisville that some fifteen hundred of Morgan's cavalry had been in the vicinity of Cave city and had left there for Lexington with the intention of ultimately visiting Louisville. The evening previous a detachment of the 35th Ohio encountered a large force of Confederate cavalry at New Hope, Nelson county, which were defeated after a short conflict.

The town of Lebanon was reported burned by guerrillas, and also that they had robbed the Commercial Bank. The next day Morgan, with nearly five thousand of his bandits, was reported at Harrisburg and Danville, committing extensive depredations. A subsequent report stated that the main body of the guerrillas was only five miles south of Frankfort, on the afternoon of the 13th, and the State archives were being removed to a place of greater safety.

On the morning of the 13th, between three and four thousand guerrillas, from Georgia and Texas, as reported, attacked the 3d Minnesota and 11th Michigan regiments at Murfreesboro, and a bloody conflict ensued which lasted till about the middle of the afternoon, when the Michigan regiment surrendered. The Minnesota regiment, Col. Lester, supported by Hewitt's Kentucky battery, held out for some length of time after the surrender of the Michiganders, and repulsed their assaults several times with great slaughter. Col. Lester was at length forced to give way and fall back towards Nashville, and subsequently surrendered. Gens. Crittenden and Duffield of Indiana were reported among the prisoners. An attack on Nashville was feared and preparations were being made, by placing batteries on Capitol Hill and other commanding positions, for the reception of the enemy should they appear.

A subsequent account of the guerrilla attack on Murfreesboro represents that, in addition to the 3d Minnesota and 11th Michigan, the 7th Pennsylvania also participated in the fight and lost two hundred men, and that so far as known only three officers escaped.—Thirty thousand dollars worth of commissary and quartermaster's stores fell into the hands of the victors, who were, as stated, commanded by Gen. Breckenridge and Cols. Parrot and Riins. The town of Lorain had also fallen into their hands.

Bands of guerrillas are also reported to have made demonstrations within a few miles of Memphis, and to guard against an attack from them the fortifications there were being strengthened. On the 12th Gen. Grant issued an order requiring the families of persons, in any way connected with the Confederate army or government, to leave the city within five days or take an oath not to convey intelligence to the enemy.

An engagement between a company of Kansas militia and a band of guerrillas is re-

ported to have taken place near Pleasant Hill, Mo., on the 11th, in which the guerrillas were defeated with a loss of six killed and five wounded. Of the militia men nine were killed and fifteen wounded.

Gen. Halleck was reported at Corinth, on the 10th, with a large force, consisting of several divisions of his army, in fine condition and eager for conflict.

Gen. Bragg was at Tripoli with forty thousand men, and about as many more were reported at Holly Springs and in that vicinity. The movements of the Confederates indicated that they intended to act on the offensive.

Gen. Curtis, with his command, was reported to have arrived at Helena, Arkansas, about the 12th. There had been some little fighting between detachments of his command and the enemy, on his way thither from Batesville; nothing very important resulting.

Southern papers announce, after the late battles before Richmond, that the 17th Tennessee went into the fight three hundred strong and came out without an effective man.

Gen. Buell at latest dates had crossed the Tennessee river and was moving towards Chattanooga. The Confederate forces there were said to have been reinforced under the direction of Gen. Bragg.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

At latest dates, business at Memphis was represented as reviving, and that northern merchants were opening stores there which were liberally patronized by the citizens.

Gen. Butler has ordered, as per report, all the banks in his department to make returns to his headquarters, of all loans due the banks in seceded States, and of the amounts due the State of Louisiana, and that they are to pay no drafts without a special permit from the commander of that department.

A few weeks since, a strong force of Federal cavalry went to Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, where Judge Fowler was holding Circuit Court, and the officer in command demanded that the Judge and members of the bar present should take the oath to be administered by him. On learning the nature of the oath, the Judge stated that it was unconstitutional, and that he could not take it. The attorneys present also declined for the same reason. On their refusal they were all arrested, and required to give bond in \$10,000 each, to be present at Paducah in a few days, to attend the U. S. Court, to answer for the offence. Since the civil war has assumed such large proportions, the fiat of military commanders seems to be the supreme law of the land whenever and wherever they choose to "assume the responsibility."

The inefficiency of mortar boats in the reduction of forts and batteries has, according to statements published in the eastern papers, become an established fact, not in consequence of their want of power or the indestructibility of the shells when they chance to fall where desired or intended, but because of the uncertainty attending their projection. The tremendous bombardments of the strongholds on the Mississippi, so far as made by the mortar boats, provided for that purpose, are represented by the officers as having been in every instance without effect, the reported havoc made by them to the contrary notwithstanding.

The treaty made with Mexico, by Mr. Corwin, and transmitted to the Government at Washington, was, on the 12th inst., laid on the table by the Senate in Executive session. The Government has not got the eleven millions of dollars to loan Mexico, as provided for in the treaty.

Southern reports set forth that Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation urging the destruction of cotton rather than to let it fall into the hands of their invaders. He assures the Louisianians that the independence of the South is certain; and eulogizes the man who was hung in New Orleans recently for pulling down the American flag, as a martyr.

Some Federal soldiers, who were recently released from imprisonment at White House, reported, on their return that they received the most kindly treatment from the Confederate officers and soldiers in whose charge they were during their detention as prisoners of war.

The Bostonians, on the 12th, assembled in large numbers at Faneuil Hall, to take measures to facilitate volunteering under the recent call for troops, which seems not to be as

attractive as it was in the earlier stages of the war. Hon. Edward Everett and other prominent speakers addressed the vast assemblage urging the necessity of increasing the army in order to bring the war to a satisfactory termination before the close of the year.

The exportation of specie to Europe is being carried on more extensively than heretofore, the packet ships taking from New York, frequently, more than two millions per week.

LATE FROM ARIZONA.

The latest news from Arizona represents that the advance guard of General Carleton's command, California Volunteers reached Tucson about the 5th of June, in twenty days from the Pimos villages or Fort Barrett. The seceders had principally fled and the town was without inhabitants on the arrival of the troops, the people, who had not left in consequence of Secession proclivities had hid themselves away and kept out of sight till they ascertained what course was intended to be pursued towards them. As soon as they were convinced that they were not all to be made captives, most of them returned to their dwellings. A few of them were required to take the oath of allegiance and eight or ten suspicious persons were arrested and sent to Fort Yuma. The property of all known secessionists was taken possession of and confiscated for the use of the Volunteers, without ceremony.

General Carleton, on entering Tucson, declared Arizona under martial law, constituting himself military governor, and his adjutant B. F. Cutler, acting Secretary of State. A Military Board was also organized for the examination and regulation of matters and things in general.

The municipal affairs of Tucson were overhauled, and ordinances proclaimed for the regulation of whisky shops and gaming institutions, each of which was to be taxed one hundred dollars per month for licence, with heavy penalties attached. Five hundred dollars in the shape of fines were collected in a few days for the use of the hospital, or violations of the rules thus established.

Matters and things in Tucson having been righted up according to the General's notion, he sent a detachment of cavalry to the Patagonia mines, about eighty miles distant, on the borders of Mexico, and arrested a gang of twenty-one alleged secessionists, among whom was the noted Sylvester Mowry, late U. S. boundary commissioner to determine the eastern boundary of California. He is represented to have taken things quite coolly, assumed many consequential airs, and had along with him, his mistress, a servant and private secretary. It was thought that a dose of military treatment would cure him of his ailments.

The troops are represented as having been in excellent health on their arrival, notwithstanding their long and tedious march. No further advance was to be made till the first of July.

Tucson, says a correspondent of the *Alla*, writing on the 16th of July, "is a little, old Mexican town, built of adobe, and capable of containing about fifteen hundred souls. The Santa Cruz runs within a mile of the town, and feeds the numerous ditches that irrigate the beautiful little valley that extends to the high hills to the westward, and which was, a week since, one vast field of fine grain, harvesting having commenced. The climate of Tucson is dry and healthy, and the soil will produce almost anything planted. The peach, quince, fig and pomegranate grow to perfection.

The same correspondent, in describing the country through which the command passed, says—"About twenty-seven miles from Fort Barrett, our road passed over the ruins of an old city, supposed by some to have been built and occupied by the Aztecs. However this may be, it is evident that time has made a desert place of what was once, no doubt, a populous city. Old foundations, mounds and pieces of broken pottery, scattered for miles over the plain, are all the evidences that now remain to tell the tale of a past people."

A visit to the ruins of an old walled and stone-built city, eighteen miles from Tucson, near the Rincon, is thus described:—"In company with an old residenter as guide, I ascended the elevation upon which it was built, to make examinations. The deep silence common to those wilds was unbroken, and I was far from supposing that there had ever been a habited city, so completely did

nature seem to be left to her own caprices.—But when I had reached the point of the elevation bordering on the banks of a dry stream, I saw walls standing several feet high. Upon a closer examination, I found that the town had extended almost to the mountain, and had been surrounded by a strong stone wall. Over the ground was a profusion of broken earthenware. This is said to have been an old Spanish Jesuit mission and mining town; and stories are told of old silver mines in the mountains adjacent; however, it may be of greater antiquity. The people who built and lived there have disappeared, and their stone city has fallen to indistinct ruins—whether overpowered by the wilder tribes, or how they perished, we do not not."

The country is represented as being rich in treasure.

GOOD FOR SPANISH FORK.

At the town of Spanish Fork, in Utah county, the stream, from which the place derived its name, by overflowing, besides doing a large amount of damage to farming and other interests, rendered the State road at that point impassible at an early day, after the commencement of the late spring floods and a ferry of some kind was instituted for the benefit of the traveling public, not because the bridge across the river was swept away, but in consequence of the inundation of the wide bottoms on either side to that degree that the bridge was inaccessible without swimming. The flood prevailing for a long time cut one or more deep channels across the road, and destroyed it generally so that when the waters subsided and ferrying from bluff to bluff became inexpedient there was no highway there, as in many other places where the thoroughfares were for many weeks submerged.

It is well known that in consequence of the abrogation of the revenue laws by the Legislature last winter, excepting those applicable to Territorial taxes, the several counties throughout the Territory have not the means of making improvements nor repairs on the public roads beyond the expenditure of the poll tax authorized to be levied and collected for that purpose, which is entirely insufficient to meet an exigency of that nature and the citizens of Spanish Fork had no alternative but to repair the road and make it passible at their own expense or let it remain unoccupied during the remainder of the season. They very wisely resolved to "mend their ways," and being prompted thereto by Bishop Thubert who took the lead in the matter, they went to work en masse, and after making several dams and raising embankments to confine the water within the natural and original channel, they made a good and substantial road across the bottom, much better, as reported, than it was before the flood. There is now no serious obstruction to travel southward on the east side of Utah Lake, beyond the Timpanogos, as a temporary bridge has been constructed across Hobbie creek at Springville by the citizens of that town.

The expense attending the damming and embanking operations, so as to get at where the road was, and then to rebuild it, was not inconsiderable, and so far as the traveling public are concerned, they are certainly much indebted to those who contributed to put the road in repair for their accommodation so that they can pass and repass without hindrance.

This is not the first time the citizens of Spanish Fork have taken the lead in repairing roads in that county when they have been washed away, or by the action of water been filled with "bottomless" mud pits. With all their promptitude in such matters they at one time not long since narrowly escaped a rod that was in pickle for them, in common with some others who did not seem to consider muddy roads as nuisances.

TOLL GATHERING EXTRAORDINARY.

Among the tales that have been told concerning toll gathering between this and the South Pass, in the counties of Summit and Green River, is one representing that certain parties have been in the habit, during the late high waters, of requiring travelers to pay for crossing a bridge built by the Overland Mail Company, of which the parties, or some of them were employees. With the money thus obtained, they bought whisky, the drinking of which to excess has worked for them a discharge from service.