

which took up the Ohio troops. The responsibility of the blunder which resulted so disastrously for the U. S. troops rested upon Gen. Schenck.

The *Herald's* dispatch of the 21st of June says that about five thousand troops of Gen. McDowell's division, including two Ohio regiments, had moved forward from Ball's Cross roads to the neighborhood of Fall's church, three miles distant from either Fairfax Court house or Vienna. Capt. Tompkins of the Cavalry had returned from a reconnoissance towards Vienna and reported a force of 2,500 rebels at that point. It was probable that the latter would be reinforced that night and that a battle between those forces would be almost inevitable on the morrow.

A collision had occurred between a picket guard of the Connecticut regiment and a rebel picket near Fall's church that morning. The Connecticut picket had been ordered to occupy the position held by the rebel picket. It was reported that on taking possession of the ground, one of the Connecticut men was killed and four wounded. The loss of the other side was supposed to be greater.

General McClellan had been instructed to sweep the last vestiges of secession, both out of north-western and south-western Virginia. His army would be strongly reinforced.

Howell Cobb, who has two sons in the Georgia regiment, was sent for from Richmond, to address them. He bade them be of good courage, and pledged his word of honor that within three months the Confederate army would not only occupy Washington, but would have subdued the entire Union forces of the North.

It was reported that the most exaggerated reports of outrages committed upon women by Northern soldiers had reached the rebel camp. These fabrication were acting as a stimulant upon the men.

Colonel Hardee was at or near Fairfax with batteries, and four hundred cavalry.

A reconnoissance had been made towards Great Bethel, the regiment having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel. They brought back intelligence of importance. It was understood that the Confederates were concentrating a large force at Yorktown. It is safe to say that important movements were going on at Sewall's Point, also at Willoughby Point, some three miles further down and opposite the Rip Raps.

Scouts had learned that the rebels had a masked battery on the road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax. The rebels had their scouts within two miles of the Federal lines. Three pickets of the Michigan regiment who were sent out on the night of the 19th had not returned to Alexandria. It was believed that they had been picked off by rebel scouts.

Fortifications were being thrown up on a hill commanding Falls Church. Rumors of attack were prevalent.

The fine covered bridge over Goose creek, near Leesburg, connecting with the middle turnpike road, leading to Alexandria, had been burned by Virginian troops.

It is ascertained that the rebels have a line of communication across the Potomac, from Budd's ferry. Small boats were used in the night and concealed in the woods by day, and thus eluded the observation of the United States' cruisers. Supplies of provisions were going in through Kentucky and Tennessee, instead of via Baltimore and Frederick, as heretofore.

Gen. Cadwallader had arrived at Martinsburg. No signs of Gen. Johnston.

There were rumors of a large secession force advancing upon Fort Monroe, from the direction of Yorktown; reconnoissances towards Great Bethel were therefore made under direction of Captain Smith of the United States army.

W. Webbers regiment of German Turners with a company of regulars, in charge of two pieces of artillery, had left Hampton on a reconnoissance. The United States picket guard, near Little Bethel had been driven in by the rebels.

Tetes de pont were being formed in Hampton, Creek, preparatory to rebuilding bridges.

Two persons had gone into Fort Monroe representing themselves to be deserters from Sewall's Point, but General Butler thought their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard house as spies.

It is said that the rebels were erecting strong masked batteries opposite the Rip Raps.

Since the successful experiment with Sawyer's gun, important events were expected to take place.

No correct returns of killed and wounded at Great Bethel had been made or ever would be made.

#### MISSOURI.

The steamer *Sunshine*, from Boonville, reached Jefferson city, on the 20th, with the official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces at that place on the Monday previous. The official statement of the number killed was not received, but the loss of the State troops was not over twenty. Of the Federal forces, two were killed, four wounded, and one missing. The State troops, numbering over two thousand, it was said, lost about fifteen hundred stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition stores, and a number of horses and mules. Gen. Price resigned and went home previous to the battle. Gov. Jackson was supposed to have gone to Arkansas, as the steamer *H. D. Bacon* was met at Arrow Rock with State troops on board. It was thought they would make another stand near Lexington, under the command of Col. Weightman, formerly of the United States Army.

The *St. Louis Democrat's* special dispatch from Syracuse, about twenty-five miles south of Boonville, says an expedition, nearly a thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Captain Folter, of the regular service, left Boonville on the Wednesday night preceding, and reached Syracuse at ten a.m. of the 20th. Gov. Jackson, with about five hundred men, had arrived there, after impressing the property of both enemies and friends. They got tidings of pursuit and suddenly left, proceeding southward towards Warsaw. The United States forces had gone forward, but there was little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

#### GENERAL LYON'S PROCLAMATION.

BOONVILLE, Mo., June 20, 1861.

To the people of Missouri:—

Upon leaving St. Louis, in consequence of the declaration of war made by the Governor of this State, against the United States Government, because it would not assume in its behalf, to relinquish its duties and abdicate its right of protecting loyal citizens from the oppression and cruelties of secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people, in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the general Government, and the protection of the rights and property of all law-abiding citizens. The State authorities in violation of their agreement, with General Harney, on the 21st of May last, had drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warfare, and having made a declaration of war they abandoned the capitol, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point and put into execution their hostile purposes towards the general government. Thus was devoted upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the force under my command attacked and dispersed the hostile force, gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of the camp equipage left, and a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young men of immature age, who represent that they have been misled by frauds ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to devolve upon unreflecting and deluded followers the task of securing the object of their own false ambition.

Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct impressions created by unscrupulous calumniators, I liberated them upon condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States government. I have done this in spite of the known fact that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experience in the mildness of the general government, still feel confident that that mildness cannot be overtaxed even by factious hostilities having in view its overthrow, but lest, as in the case of the late Camp Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot be always expected to indulge it to the compromise of its evident welfare.

Having defined that those plotting against the Government, have falsely represented that the Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri for purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State that I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with business or property of every description recognized by the laws of this State and belonging to law-abiding citizens, but it is equally my duty to maintain permanently the authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which will be retained only as long as opposition shall make it necessary, and that it is my wish and shall be my purpose to devolve any unavoidable rigor arising in this, issue upon those only who provoke it.

All persons, who, under the misapprehensions above-mentioned, have taken up arms,

or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostile attitude to the Federal Government, and are assured they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

(Signed) M. Lyon,  
Brigadier Gen. Commanding  
United States' Volunteers.

Among several letters captured at Boonville by Gen. Lyon, embracing orders from headquarters to destroy bridges on the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific railroads, and instructions to different officers and individuals respecting the organization of troops, etc., is one enumerating arms and munitions seized at Liberty arsenal, some time since. The list is as follows: three brass and twelve iron six pounders, 160 balls, 380 pounds cannister and 53 grape shot, 380 fixed rounds, 180 muskets, 224 rifles, 21 carbines, 811 pistols, 469 sabres, 39 artillery swords, 1000 pounds cannon powder, 9900 pounds musket powder, 4800 rifle powder, 180000 musket cartridges, 9600 musketoon ditto, 17500 rifle ditto, 58000 pistol ditto, 10000 blank ditto.

A battle took place at sunrise on the 18th between eight hundred Union Home Guards under Capt. Cook, near Camp Cole, and a large party of secessionists from Warsaw and surrounding country, in which fifteen Guards were killed, twenty wounded, many of them severely, and thirty prisoners taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began; but they immediately sprang to arms, and it is said killed forty of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped and were ready to join the U. S. forces to dispute the passage of the State troops.

Capt. Cook had reached Syracuse in disguise and says that not over half his force was armed and not more than two hundred participated in the fight. He had gone forward to overtake and consult with Captain Totten. Some of Jackson's party had gone west by railroad, taking what rolling stock they could, destroying the rest and burning Lamine bridge, a costly structure six miles west of Syracuse, which was at last advices protected by Federal troops.

#### KENTUCKY.

Letters received in Washington from one of the middle counties of Kentucky represent in earnest terms, that if the citizens are driven from their present position of neutrality, there is rapidly increasing among them a feeling to stand by the Union at all hazards. The real secessionists are scarce, and the inclination of the people is decidedly in opposition to following in the wake of South Carolina.

Col. Rosseau had been authorized to raise two regiments in Kentucky.

Information states that Southern Kentucky will soon secede, and Pillow will then support them.

#### TENNESSEE.

The Convention called to meet at Knoxville was expected to pursue a course similar to that adopted by the Wheeling Convention in Virginia. They will repudiate the usurpers at Nashville, elect a Governor and organize a State government as near as possible in conformity with the provisions of the State constitution, and call upon the loyal men of Tennessee to rally to their support. The Union men there are at the fighting point. All they want from the government is arms. When they have these they will take care of themselves and close the Cumberland Gap railroad against the rebels, which has been the main avenue for reinforcements and supplies to the rebels in Virginia. This movement would supply another segment to the circle of Union men that was being gradually tightened around the rebels in Virginia.

The troops at Memphis were much in want of arms, whole companies being unarmed.

Five hundred muskets had been shipped by the Federal Government for the Union men in Weakly county, Tennessee, were by accident sent from Paducah to Union city, and fell into the hands of the Southern men.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pawnee, on her cruise down the river, had seized 10,000 lbs of bacon and other stores destined for the secessionists.

Governor Pickens had issued a proclamation, forbidding any more South Carolina troops from leaving Palmettadom, and expresses the belief that Northern hordes contemplated an invasion of the sacred soil of South Carolina, via Charleston, and says that the first duty of South Carolina, was to the State. This is the legitimate beginning of the end.

Gen. James H. Lane, of Kansas, had been appointed Brigadier-General of the Army.

It is said that no more volunteers will be received for a less time than for the war.

In Monroe county, Arkansas, near Helena, three negroes were hung for inciting to rebellion. All the male whites were to be murdered, but females and children were to be spared.

#### FOREIGN.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell replied to an inquiry whether the interdiction of privateers, etc., from bringing prizes into British ports was according to former practice. The Queen's Advocates' opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction which the law of nations gives every power, hence the Government had issued prohibitions. Mr. Gregory was appealed to, to postpone his motion in reference to the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He said that his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question, that of the Northerners being already before the public. At the wish of the House, however, he assented, and the motion was postponed sine die.

It is reported that the orders of the U. S. Government for two hundred and seventy-five thousand muskets had reached Frankfort. The Southern commissioners were also soon expected in Germany, with a similar object.

Garibaldi was reported as seriously ill; the Pope was likewise indisposed.

It was reported that Napoleon had interdicted Prince Napoleon from visiting the United States, but he would visit Canada.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £220,000.

#### The Western Telegraph.

We had the pleasure of a visit at our Sanctum on Monday, from James Street, Esq., the General Agent of the Overland Telegraph Company, and learned with satisfaction of the progress of that enterprise on the Western plains.

Mr. Street arrived here on Friday afternoon from Carson, for the purpose of taking such measures as will contribute to the early completion of the line between here and Fort Churchill, where regular communication is now established with nearly every portion of the Pacific slope.

The first pole of the Telegraph line was put up at Fort Churchill, the 20th of June, and the company entrusted there with putting up the poles and wires, calculated upon moving forward to this city at the steady rate of five miles per day till the connexion was completed.

We understand from Mr. Street that it is the intention of the companies—both Eastern and Western—to join wires in this city sometime during the coming fall, after which we will be in hourly relationship with every portion of the nation, that is, of course, where wires are protected from the calamities of war.

We expect that Mr. Street will find in this city all the assistance that he requires, and we have no doubt that our citizens will be as much pleased to witness the satisfactory completion of this great enterprise as the people on the other ends of the line east and west have been in witnessing its commencement.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Street has concluded a contract with Messrs. Little & Decker for furnishing the poles from this city to Ruby.

#### SABBATH MEETINGS, BOWERY.

Sunday forenoon, June 30.—Elder J. V. Long preached upon the subjects of obedience, rebellion, and organization of the Kingdom of God.

Elder Wilford Woodruff followed with some spirited remarks upon the last named subject, and showed the necessity of the Saints having all they possess in the Kingdom of God, subject to the control of the Priesthood, and having all devoted to the establishment of righteousness upon the earth.

Afternoon.—Elders Albert Carrington, F. D. Richards, John Taylor and President D. Spencer, addressed the congregation upon various interesting topics.

The *DESERET NEWS* office will not be open for the transaction of business on the Fourth, and should we be unable to publish the *NEWS* as regular as heretofore, for a few weeks to come, our patrons must not think that the world has come to an end. The Paper Mill is not yet in operation.