

ence. It is no more than justice to truth to say that, although the party to which he belonged had but one other member in that body, he wielded more power than any man in it, and was the leader of the coalition, which finally brought about the practical overthrow of Lane and Smith in the Legislature of Oregon. When the Union man of Oregon met in Convention, in April last, to nominate a State ticket, he became the choice of the Convention for Representative to Congress, and has been chosen by a triumphant majority at the polls. Though he has evidently been rather harassed for one so young, he is by no means what is termed "a brilliant young man." He is a man of good ability, a pleasant speaker—always seeming to strive to be thought sound rather than showy—has a plain, earnest, forcible style, and convinces more than captivates his auditors. His manners are modest, and his habits good; and I predict for him an influence at Washington superior to any Representative that Oregon has ever sent to the councils of the nation. The readiness and heartiness with which the Union Democracy of Oregon supported so early and consistent a Republican, shows that he possesses the confidence of the people in an extraordinary degree.

A. C. Gibbs, the Governor elect, is about forty years of age, and is a native of New York. He came to Oregon in 1850 and settled at Scottsburg, in Umpqua county. Keeping hotel and practicing law were his somewhat various pursuits until in 1852 he was, by Franklin Pierce, then President, appointed Collector of the port at the mouth of the Umpqua—which post he held until some time during Buchanan's Administration, when he resigned. He was at one time a member of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1860 was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Multnomah county, whither he had returned the year before. He is a good lawyer and an able and reliable man. Always hitherto a Democrat, he warmly supports Abraham Lincoln in his efforts to put down the rebellion, and possesses the entire confidence of the patriotic and loyal State, over which he is to preside during the next four years. His present residence is the city of Portland.

EMIGRANTS.—Writers from Denver City and Salt Lake, represent the overland immigration to California and Oregon this year, as immense, the road being lined for miles and miles with men, women and children accompanying their wagons and stock. Thirty thousand souls are said to be plodding their way from "the vale of tears" to "the promised land"—one third of whom are bound for Salmon River. If these reports are true there will be a great demand for provisions the coming winter.

GRAND PATRIOTISM.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writing from Savannah, Georgia, gives a laughable account of an effort to complete a requisition for rebel troops—400 more men being required. About fifteen hundred of the business men and mechanics of Savannah were paraded in a hollow square, much excited, and, according to the correspondent, the following proceedings, which will be read with pain by the *Doll and Wall* Democracy, took place:

"The Colonel now took his place in the center, and from the back of a magnificent horse, in a few well-timed remarks, calls for volunteers. He said it was a shame that a Georgian should submit to be drafted, and dishonorable to a citizen of Savannah to be forced into the service of his country. He appealed to their patriotism, their pluck, and their self-love. He told them of good clothes, good living and fifty dollars bounty, and on the strength of these considerations invited everybody to walk three paces in front. Nobody did it.

An ugly pause ensued, worse than a dead silence between the ticking of a conversation. The Colonel thought he might not have been heard or understood, and repeated his catalogue of persuasion. At this point, one of the sides of the square opened, and in marched a company of about forty stalwart Irishmen, whom their Captain, in a loud and exultant tone, announced as "Mitchell Guards; we volunteers, Colonel, in a body." The Colonel was delighted. He proposed three cheers for the Mitchell Guards, and the crowd indulged not inordinately in the pulmonary exercise. The requisite number did not seem to be forthcoming, however, and the Colonel made another little speech, winding up with an invitation to the black drummer and fife to parade the quadrangle and play Dixie, which they did but they came as they went—solitary and alone, the ghost of a volunteer being anywhere visible in the Ethiopian wake. The Colonel looked as black as if he was getting desperate, and a draft seemed independent.

As a dernier resort, the Colonel directed all who had excuses to advance to the center and submit them for examination. Did you ever see a crowd running away from a falling building at a fire, or toward a dog fight or a street show? If you have, you can form some idea of the tempestuous nature of the wave that swept forward to the little table in the center of the square, around which were gathered the four grave gentlemen who were to examine the documents. It was a scene which, as an uninterested outsider, one could only hold his sides and laugh at. Hats were crushed, ribs punched, noses smashed, and clothes torn. Every hand held its magical bit of paper, from the begrimed digit of the individual just from a stable or a foundry to the dainty-gloved extremity of the dry-goods clerk just from his counter.

Young and old, rich and poor, neat and nasty, American, Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Israelites, and Gentiles, all went to make up the motley mass. What a pretty lot of sick and disabled individuals there were to be sure. Swelled arms, limping legs, spine diseases, bad eyes, corns, toothaches, constitutional debility in the broad-basket, eruptive diseases, rheumatism, not well generally—these and a thousand other complaints were represented as variously and heterogeneously as by any procession of pilgrims that ever visited the Holy Land. And so the day progressed nearly ten hours being consumed in the endeavor to secure a draft. This afternoon the absentees were gathered together, and the ef-

fort renewed, when strange to say, every man who found the liability imminent of his being forced to enlist, protested that he was just on the point of doing so, and willingly put his name on the roll.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS have been in session this week. The rates of taxes levied for this year were six mills for county purposes, two mills for State tax, one mill for school purposes, and one dollar poll tax.

Among other items of business transacted we hear that the name of Curry precinct was changed to Union. Poor Curry was once supposed to own the concern, but since he was defeated for the Senate and turned traitor, he is of too little importance to call a precinct after. We trust the Legislature will profit by the example in dealing with Curry County.

We had the pleasure of a few minutes conversation on Wednesday morning with J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., who passed through on his way home from Powder river. He gives full confirmation to statements of the extent and richness of Powder and John Day river mines, and of the large number of immigrants coming to Oregon and Washington. Mr. Kirkpatrick says there is no destitution or suffering among the new comers, all stories to the contrary notwithstanding. He has been out on an expedition among them and knows. Mr. K. brings a petition signed by over one thousand legal voters for the organization of a new county in the region of the new mines.

Hon. Wm. McCoy, member of the Legislature, elect from Lin county, was also in our office, on his return from the Eastern gold fields.

The Circuit Court for this county commences its session on Monday next, with Hon. E. D. Shattuck presiding. The docket is of respectable length, and will probably engage attention for most of the week.

Wednesday was decidedly the hottest day of the season. The thermometer is reported to have been as high as 102 degrees, in the shade.

We are under obligation to W. B. Partlow, for a present of some nice apples.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Barclay, in to-day's paper.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.—The general orders respecting guerrillas are very pointed. We quote some of them: Secretary Stanton says—"Let them swing."

Gen. Dix advises to "shoot them on the spot."

Gen. Schofield says—"Execute them immediately."

Gen. Blunt says—"Give them no quarter."

Gen. Logan says—"Shoot them when found."

Gen. Halleck's orders are—"Let them be tried immediately by a drum head court, and punished with death."

Gen. Butler says—"They should be captured, tried at the drumhead by military commission, and every man shot, their houses burnt, their property destroyed, and every means taken to show them that they are enemies of the human race, not soldiers but murderers and land pirates."

The wheat crop of Alabama, Georgia and Southern Tennessee is a bad failure, while the corn crop is everywhere admitted to be far behind what it should be at this season of the year. Many fields of wheat will not yield the seed. "People are dying of starvation," said a gentleman from Mobile. "The poor are starving," said a mechanic at Montgomery. "God help us, we are starving, and that's the God's truth," said the wife of a coal miner near Chattanooga.

A HUNDRED DOLLAR LUMP.—A piece of gold weighing one hundred dollars was taken out of Chase & Co's claim, on Wilson's gulch, Powder river, last week.

A correspondent of the *Mountaineer* writes from Auburn, powder river, Aug. 9th, as follows: Mr. Kirkpatrick started this morning to meet the emigrants, who are reported to be very badly off, and some of them starving. Every claim in Powder river valley, and nearly all in Grand Ronde Valley, are taken up, and in less than a year we shall produce a portion of our supplies.

A saw mill, worked by water, will be in operation on Willow Creek in a few days, and the proprietor says he will supply lumber at 8 cents a foot.

Flour is worth \$10 per 100 lbs; Beef 10 to 15 cts; Mutton 12 to 16 cts.

RICH SPECIMENS.—We were shown, Saturday last, by Mr. Kirkpatrick, a very fine specimen of quartz gold obtained at Auburn, Powder river. A very rich quartz lead has been struck near the town of Auburn, and it is the opinion of old miners who have examined the lead, that it will prove the richest quartz mine in the world. Parties who have worked upon it have already taken out large amounts, and when fairly opened there is no telling how much will be realized daily. *Panama* will be taken out instead of ounces.—*Oregonian*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday afternoon, while some boys were swimming in the slough just above town, Henry Noble, a fine, intelligent boy 12 or 14 years old, went up to where he had tied a coil that he had been riding. On attempting to pass behind the animal it kicked him on the head and killed him almost instantly.—*Eugene City Republican*.

Gen. Butler is following up his energetic proclamations in New Orleans with energetic action. When men violate their paroles, he hangs or shoots them without mercy. His general course has been admirable.

Foreign News.
CARE RACE, Aug. 8th.

The following has been received per steamer City of Baltimore:

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says: "It is believed that the American question occupies the most serious attention of Napoleon, and that a council of Ministers has been held at Paris. It wouldn't be surprising if the subject should be laid before the English Government in a still more pressing manner, with a view to a speedy solution." He adds: "I don't intend to say whether the movement will be followed by any immediate effect, or whether France will take the lead, with the expectation that England cannot do otherwise than follow, or whether both will act at the same time. I only know that France is convinced that the present moment is most opportune for united action." He intimates that President Lincoln and some of his advisers wouldn't object to some gentle pressure.

The *Times* editorially points out that the Federal prospects are more gloomy; but the *Daily News* combats such views, and speaks of the Northern policy with continued confidence.

Most of the *London Journals* allude to the financial crisis in America, and reiterate their strictures upon the false financial policy of the Government. Even the *Star* charges the Washington Cabinet with the most deplorable ignorance of true economy. The *Times* argues that if the position had been reversed the Americans would never have recognized the blockade as England has done, but would have broken it, under the plea of self-preservation.

Several journals attack Archbishop Hughes for certain revolutionary remarks made by him in a speech before a Dublin audience.

In Italy, Garibaldi, in the course of a recent speech at Marsala, made use of several times of the phrase, "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time, "Rome or death!" He spoke in violent terms of Napoleon, and said "We have given him Savoy and Nice; he still wants something more. He has one price ready for Rome—another for Naples."

Later from Europe.
St. James, (N. B.), Aug. 9th.

The Scotia from Liverpool on the 2d, with Queenstown dates to the 3d, has arrived. Archbishop Hughes is a passenger. The Independence Belge asserts that France, Prussia and England are negotiating for mediation in America, and that the two former made a proposal to England, but have not received a final reply.

Earl Russell justifies the vigor of the Federal cruisers off the Bahamas.

A rumor is current that England has sent a special envoy to Washington to urge the President to take the initiative towards peace if he wishes to avoid offers of mediation.

Gen. Pope's proclamation, that the army could subvert the enemy, has been construed to mean the adoption of a system of rapine, and has provoked unfavorable comments from the press.

Sir F. B. Head says, in the *Times*, that the cheapest defense for Canada is for England to proclaim a system of retaliation—If the Americans burn Toronto, England can bombard Boston.

The embarkation of French troops for Mexico was proceeding briskly.

The French have reconquered the Roman frontier.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation for volunteers to assemble in Sicily, announcing that the time for action has come. The destination of the expedition is unknown.

WHY THE SEVEN DAYS' CONFLICT WERE VICTORIES.—Newspapers have mentioned already that General Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal General of the Army, of the Potomac, and also Gen. Marcy, Chief of Gen. McClellan's staff, have recently been here, we may no longer refrain from noticing the fact, more especially as it enables us to state that they concur in the belief that the seven day's battles were a succession of substantial Union victories, inasmuch as they resulted:

1. In the successful achievement of the purpose of McClellan, viz: to change his base as to secure the co-operation of the gunboats.
2. In the defeat of the two ends aimed to be accomplished by the enemy, viz: the prevention of McClellan's move for the James river bank, and securing our immediate supply at the White House.
3. In the fact that the rebel loss in killed, wounded, prisoners, and men otherwise put hors de combat, was, at the lowest calculation, two for one on our side.
4. In the fact that the rebels' loss of arms and expenditure of munitions cannot be replaced; while ours can, instantly almost.
5. In the relative condition in which the battles left the sick and wounded of two contending forces. Our wounded and sick all being admirably provided for, while theirs are dying like rotten sheep, through their entire lack of any and every description of hospital stores and supplies, and thus creating a state of things in and around Richmond, appalling to the whole South.

We may add that the general officers named above unite in declaring that it is not true that the enemy captured a single one of McClellan's siege guns, or any munitions or stores to speak of. On the contrary, while they lost more field artillery than they took for us, they got nothing worth notice in the way of supplies of any description as an equivalent.

Reflecting men will see in these facts proof that our army has indeed substantial reasons for regarding, as they certainly do, the seven days' battles as a series of Union victories.—*Washington Star*, July 8th.

TROOPS ARRIVED.—Major Rinerson's command First Regiment Oregon Cavalry, arrived on Wednesday morning from Walla Walla. They crossed the Clearwater with their large baggage wagons about noon, and at once started for Lapwai, some twelve miles from town, where we understand they will be stationed for the present. These troops were taken from the best in the district, and judging from their fine soldierly bearing as they passed our office on their way from the ferry, we shall often, we trust, have occasion to speak of them in terms of praise and commendation.—*Golden Age*.

The rebel army is like an inveterate quack—it backs down from all engagements.—*Louisville Journal*.

Details of Eastern News.
Our advices by telegraph from the East reach to yesterday, August 17th. The details of intelligence, without being marked by any striking occurrence, are decidedly interesting. The "situation" of the Army of the Potomac is at present time quite a puzzle to both Union men and rebels, and this fact is pregnant with elements of good to the cause of the Union. A blow may soon descend which will confuse and astonish the rebels. Still more, it is very evident that we are beginning to have at least a sufficiency of men in the right place and at the right time. Gen. Pope certainly gets troops from some feasible point, and uses them to good advantage. If Gen. McClellan supplies a portion of them, he is wise enough to keep his own counsel. Pope is still following Jackson, who will probably make a stand at Gordonsville. Breckenridge, after trying to play war a little by taking possession of a part of Baton Rouge, was obliged to fall back. A sad accident occurred on the Potomac, by a collision of steamboats, and some seventy-three lives were lost of Burnside's returning wounded and convalescent soldiers. The Union men in Missouri are still engaged in the work of driving the robber guerrillas to their Secession holes. Instead of the Union troops having been defeated in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, as reported by rebel journals, it turns out that the followers of Jeff. Davis were signally beaten. Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, it appears, is still in the way of his duty, having lately succeeded in obtaining about \$350,000 from wealthy Secessionists for the relief of the distressed. We announce with pleasure that Col. Corcoran has at last been released, and has reached Fortress Monroe. He will be welcomed back by the whole nation.

The accounts from Europe present no evidence of any disposition to interfere in our troubles, further than some expressions in England in favor of mediation at some fitting period. The Queen very graciously says she was determined from the outset to take no part in our contest, and has seen no reason "to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to." This is more than some of her subjects can say. In Italy, Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel are issuing opposing proclamations, and may between them get up a "counter irritation" in Europe, which will be of service to the status of American affairs.

The steamer *Orizaba* has arrived at San Francisco. She brought up third officer Scott of the Golden Gate, thirteen of her passengers and fifteen of her crew, who were saved in the boat of which mention has been made.

Leavenworth, August 18.—Owing to the rebels in Jackson county threatening an attack on Kansas City, the Provost Marshal has ordered citizens to enroll themselves for military duty—those refusing to do so will be arrested. Business is generally suspended in consequence of the compliance of the order.

Fortress Monroe, August 18.—The *New Progress* states that the final result of the election in North Carolina indicate the defeat of Johnson the Secession candidate for Governor by a majority of 40,000.

Indianapolis, August 16.—The news of the invasion of Kentucky, which reached here on Friday, created considerable excitement. The rebels entered the State at several points and captured Somerset.

They are now moving on Glasgow, and threatening Bowling Green. Kirby Smith, at the head of 5 brigades of infantry and 4 batteries of artillery, and a corresponding force of cavalry is about to march to Biglick Gap. The plan is to cut our line of communication and if possible compel the evacuation of Cumberland Gap.

Gen. Morgan has retired with a part of his force to Bourbonville to hold the place and ask for reinforcements.

There is a force of 2,500 rebels in Scott county.

A force of 200 cavalry supposed to be the advance of the Tennessee Guard, is at Monticello. The rebels have taken London, in the rear of Gen. Morgan, and will undoubtedly attack him in front at the same time.

New York, August 19.—The *Tribune* has a dispatch which says Harrison's Landing was evacuated without the loss of a single gun. All agree that the movement was executed admirably.

Monday last McClellan's division received orders to strike tents, provide six days' rations, ready to move at a moment's notice. At 9 o'clock the same night, the whole division embarked on steamers for Aquia Creek, via Fortress Monroe, as was supposed.

An order was issued that no vessels with provisions should proceed further than Fortress Monroe. On Wednesday, ten days' rations were served to army and on Thursday siege guns were removed from the Fort and safely embarked. Thursday and yesterday Gen. Pope's corps led the van of the overland portion of the army. Thursday night fifty sail vessels left the different wharves loaded with stores. The sick and wounded were placed on steamers belonging to the sanitary commissioners, and were first to move. McClellan and most of his staff went by land.

The official report shows the total force at Cedar Mountain battle to be 26,000. The village of Donnellson above New Orleans was destroyed by fire by order of the Captain of the sloop of war Brooklyn, it being infested with guerrillas, whose principal business was firing into transports filled with sick and wounded soldiers.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—The correspondent of the *Enquirer*, from Fortress Monroe, Aug. 17th, says the army was crossing the Chickahominy yesterday by means of Pontoon bridges 2,900 feet long.

By observations this morning, I find with a few exceptions, our entire fleet have arrived here, so that I may say that our entire fleet is safe.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Passengers by the Pacific Railroad report that a fight occurred on Friday, 20 miles north of Lexington, between portions of Col. Phillip Crittenden's regiment, 800 strong, and about 3,000 guerrillas under Quantrel and other guerrilla chiefs, resulting in the defeat of State troops with loss of 200 killed and wounded and 2 pieces of artillery.

New York, Aug. 19.—Sterling exchange 127 a 128 1/2; gold 15; bars nominal.

Columbus, Ohio, August 21.—A dispatch from Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, says there is considerable excitement on the subject of the rebel demonstration

in East Tennessee, and says there is cause for excitement.

Nashville, August 20.—The rebel Morgan is reported to be at Huntsville with 1,800 men.

Fortress Monroe, August 18.—The old bridge across Hampton creek was rebuilt to-day and a pontoon laid across near it. A large number of troops are encamped about five miles this side of Newport News to-night. Gen. Burnside is here. There is some talk of his taking a portion of McClellan's command as it is evident that a part of this army must remain on the Peninsula, as between Hampton and Yorktown there are 20 acres covered by hospitals on the Hampton railroad now being built from Hampton to this place.

Philadelphia, August 19.—The *Bulletin* says a gentleman who left Fortress Monroe last evening furnishes the following: The army of the Potomac had arrived at the lower Peninsula without being molested in the slightest degree.

McClellan, it is understood, was at Williamsburg yesterday morning.

Fitz John Porter's division which was on the opposite side of James river has also come down to the Peninsula. Gen. Burnside also arrived Sunday, and went up the James river as far as the Chickahominy to see how operations were going on. He returned yesterday to the Fortress, reporting that everything was satisfactory. The weather was delightful, most favorable for the regiments. Most of the gunboats had come down the river, but some remain to guard the pontoon bridge across the Chickahominy over which the army passed on its way down the Peninsula.

Nashville, August 9.—A train from Huntsville, Ala., was first into today near Columbia, Tenn., four persons killed.

The rebels are reported to have evacuated Chattanooga and to be making a Northern march.

Union refugees from Galatin report that no houses were burned by the guerrillas Morgan.

Washington, August 20.—Specials to New York papers say the mind of the Government is again agitated by rising the censorship of the press. Complaints have been made that new and important movements of the National armies were prematurely published in some of the New York journals. The War Department has determined to order correspondents out of Gen. Pope's lines, also other Generals.

We are informed that Gen. Butler will soon be recalled from the department of the Gulf and Gen. Dix will take his place with headquarters at New Orleans, and that he will be associated in the administration of local affairs with Reverdy Johnson as provisional Governor.

St. Louis, August 20.—A letter in regard to the battle in Jackson county, says the Federal force was moving South from Lexington, Mo., in search of the enemy when it suddenly fell in with an ambuscade and was assailed on all sides by rebels. The Federals made a stout resistance, but after desperate and bloody fighting were captured. All reports agree we lost two or three hundred men.

A camp of guerrillas from that county, bound South, were arrested by the Jefferson Home Guards last night. Thirty guerrillas were captured.

New York, August 20.—An army letter to the *Times* says the last soldier of the retreating army passed the Chickahominy at two o'clock, Thursday evening. There has been no attack on the rear and no losses of any kind.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The rumored evacuation of Chattanooga, and the movements of the rebels towards Knoxville, Tenn., and Richmond, Kentucky, have caused great excitement in the military circles here; troops are constantly arriving.

Kansas City Aug. 20.—The Federal loss in the engagement at Lone Jack, on Friday, is understood to be 150 killed wounded and missing, the balance of the force escaped to Lexington. The artillery lost in the fight was retaken four times, and finally spiked and abandoned by the Federals.

During the fight at Indianapolis, Mo., Gen. Hughes, rebel, was killed. The notorious and brutal Col. Bird, and Col. Thompson were wounded; the former fatally. Federal loss—21 killed and 25 wounded—while the rebel loss is 69 killed and 11 wounded.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—A gentleman just from Lexington, Mo., reports soon after leaving that city, he heard an alarm of a gun fired and the roll beaten in the Federal camp, followed by loud cannonading. He is confident the garrison will be able to maintain itself and repulse the enemy, as the garrison is 2,000 strong. The strength of the rebels is supposed to be 4,000.

Washington, August 21.—180 Federal prisoners, captured at Bull Run and other points, arrived here to-day from South Carolina. They complain bitterly of bad treatment.

It is understood that Reverdy Johnson recommended the return to Consul of the Netherlands \$800,000, seized by Gen. Butler; \$716,000 to be returned to the French Consul, and also a large amount of sugar and other merchandise be relinquished to Greek, British and other merchants domiciled at New Orleans. According to Johnson, these seizures of Butler cannot be justified.

Advices from Martinique state that 4,000 French reinforcements for Mexico had arrived; 5,000 more were expected.

New York, Aug. 22.—The *Tribune's* correspondence, dated head quarters, Army of Virginia at Cedar Mountain, says the army is again on the march, and that march is a retreat. An order was issued to-day, to be ready to start at once, and before two hours the tents and baggage had all gone to the rear.

We understand the whole Army of Virginia is retreating.

All sorts of rumors are afloat, that the whole army of Richmond is advancing and that the rebels are attempting to turn our left flank. In a word they are marching straight on to Fredericksburg and Washington. Thus threatening on the left flank and in front by an army of superior numbers to our own, Pope's army retreats and fights by daylight. It is supposed he will cross the Rappahannock, but when once on the north bank he will no longer retreat.

The *Times'* letter from Fortress Monroe, dated the 18th, says the army is already in process of embarkation to another field of operations. Picked up by the rebels of Humphrey Marshall's advance. It seems to be Hum-

phrey's intention to take possession of the Big Sandy region.

Memphis, Aug. 18.—Guerrillas yesterday destroyed the ferry between here and Mound City. The fourth division of Gen. Curtis's army, under Gen. Hovey, has been ordered to the 14th of Clarkton, White river, where a large body of rebels are encamped. The latter fled in the direction of Little Rock. Cavalry were sent in pursuit.

New York Aug. 21.—The Columbia river had been raging fearfully for the past month.

Coluporter, Aug. 10.—It was expected the army would cross the Rappahannock by 10 o'clock, but passage of trains has been so delayed it will not be attained coming up; they will await the arrival of Sigel, who covers the rear. As 1 was ordered, marching along narrow roads and over fields towards town. If nothing happens no crossing will be attempted. It has been no panic among trains.

New York, Aug. 22.—It is reported that the forces of McClellan, Burnside and Pope have formed a junction, it is believed, in the vicinity of Aquia Creek.

Cairo, Aug. 22.—An intercepted letter from Hindman to the rebel Secretary of War states that he has 18,000 well armed infantry, 6,000 cavalry and 24 pieces of artillery, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

BEAUBREGARD'S FORCE AT SHELTON.—We have direct information, in which there can be no error, that Gen. Beauregard, at half past two o'clock on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, telegraphed to Montgomery, Ala., that he was winning a great victory, and that he had 65,000 men engaged in the conflict, and 40,000 in reserve. The dispatch was read aloud in the Montgomery telegraph office in the presence of several gentlemen by Gen. Shorter. A few days afterwards, one of those very gentlemen was speaking of Beauregard's force in the action as not more than eight or twenty thousand. "Sir," said a prominent citizen, turning rather sharply upon him, "did not the Governor read a dispatch to us and others from Beauregard himself, saying that he had 65,000 men in the fight and a reserve of 40,000?" The gentleman interrogated was dumb.—*Louisville Journal*.

The science of maritime warfare must hereafter be transferred from the Navy Department to the Patent Office. Our iron-plated vessels appeared to be reaching the extreme perfection of impregnable armor, and the Monitor had taught its lesson to the world, when a Mr. Duffy, at New York, claims to have perfected an invention which will immediately sink every iron-plated vessel. Experiments were made at Jersey City last week with this newly projected gun, which is intended to be played in the prow of a ram, at any depth, from one to twenty feet, under water. On this occasion a small boat five feet in length, of capacity to carry ten or three men, was provided with a gun that projected from the bow about two feet below the surface. By means of a spruce was discharged by compression with a target, the boat rowing at a very moderate speed. This target was composed of three three-inch planks with a space between them representing the ordinary thickness of a vessel's sides. The ball perforated both and went through the side of its barge against which the target was suspended. Mr. Duffy claims that the rot or any other large bore guns be discharged in the same manner. The muzzle projects through packing, and which is drawn in to be reloaded a valve falls to prevent the admission of water. From these experiments, which were a decided success, it is evident that we have the germ of a process by which vessels can be attacked below the water-line, and beneath their iron plating. This must lead to a new style of submarine warfare, and shall the theory of Mr. Duffy prove correct, no vessel that floats can stand the attack of a small submerged ram, carrying a single gun of large caliber, which would make a hole in a ship's hull large enough to sink a man's body, and would send her to the bottom in ten minutes.

PROFITS OF BEGGING.—The father of a little beggar in San Francisco, named Stephen Mannel, is said to be worth independent fortune, and is now building a house on his property, on Broadway, worth \$20,000. The father prepares the beggar's documents for the boy.

KENTUCKY.—Under the President's call, Kentucky will probably have ten regiments, and we can safely pledge the State for the speedy muster, says the *Louisville Journal*.

FOUND DEAD.—Geo. Wash. Bright formerly a miner in the Oro Fino District, was found dead on Tuesday morning in C Street. No marks of violence could be found.

"Uncle Tommy," of the *Lafayette* Beer saloon in Canamam, applied this week for license to sell liquor by retail. A majority of the citizens of that place said so, and he could not come it.

VALDANDIGHAM.—A Memphis correspondent writes:—Here, as through the tire South, the most violent and malignant rebels are those of Northern birth. J. B. Dumble, is a native of the free soil of Ohio, who first came South only a few months ago and brought letters of endorsement from the renegade Congressman, Valdandigham.

Desirable Property for Sale.
As it is my intention to remove from Orange City, I will sell my residence and adjoining property for four thousand dollars. The House is one of the best in the place. There are in it a large state of cultivation with 100 choice fruit trees in full bearing. *FERRIS BARCLAY M. D.*
August 30, 1862.