

skirmishing the rebels were repulsed; 20 of them were killed. Morgan retreated towards Licking river, burning 35 houses on the way. He returned last night towards Olive Hill, but the Union troops had been reinforced.

Bardstown advises say that the rebels have 30,000 or 35,000 men within a circle of eight miles in diameter, beyond Bardstown. Our central advance was this afternoon 4 miles on this side of Bardstown. They have been skirmishing, driving the rebels before them. During the past 3 days we have captured 600 prisoners. It is reported that Kirby Smith has arrived at Frankfort with 10,000 men, and Humphrey Marshall is also said to be marching thitherward, with 5,000 rebels. They evidently mean to make a stand at Frankfort and Bardstown. It seems that Bragg and Buckner left Danville for Lexington on Tuesday. The former in a speech at Danville on Monday threatened to send every man who would not join the rebel army to the north of the Ohio river.

The rebels are cutting new roads from Bardstown to Springfield and Lexington. They are ready to enforce the Confederate conscription, wherever they have even temporary control.

New York, Oct. 5.—A Key West letter of the 29th September says that Col. Morgan has issued an order freeing all slaves in that Department.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says that Gen. Lockwood was liberating the slaves of disloyals on the Eastern Shore, of Virginia.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 6.—A letter from Gen. Sibley, of the 28th of September, says that one party of friendly Indians, at the mouth of the Chippewa river, brought with them 21 whites who had been taken prisoners in some recent Indian forays. The fight at Wood Lake, Sept. 23d, resulted in the repulse of the Indians—14 of whom were killed.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Richmond Examiner of Saturday says: "Congress again indicates an adjournment, coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in public men. The general acquiescence in the Executive management, right or wrong, has brought to us its bitter fruits. A close, vigilant, firm performance of Congressional duties is as much demanded by public exigencies as a wild, bold control of the army."

A resolution was adopted in the rebel Senate for the appointment of a Committee of 13 to take testimony relative to outrages committed by Yankees, that the great truths of history may be vindicated and the perpetrators of the outrages to be left to the just indignation of the present and future generations.

A bill had been introduced in the rebel Congress to provide against foreign counterfeiting of Treasury notes. The bill provides that if such notes are introduced by officers and soldiers and others of the United States, the offenders shall suffer death.

A joint resolution was adopted in the Virginia Legislature which provides that no person shall be tried or imprisoned for killing any person who in any way aids, or gives effect to the lawless and fiendish proclamation of Lincoln, emancipating the slaves.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 7.—Col. Solomon, with three or four regiments, attacked a rebel force of 7,000 on Tuesday last, at Newtonia. Our loss during the day was 140 killed, wounded, and missing. Such of the wounded as fell into the hands of the rebels were treated most barbarously. The number of the loss of the rebels is not known, but it is believed to be much larger than ours. At last accounts the rebels still held Newtonia. A few days probably will decide who are masters in the South-west.

Cairo, Oct. 6.—We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle at Corinth. On Saturday morning Price attacked Rosecrans' right; Van Dorn and Lovell his left. The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated, and the rebels reached Corinth House, near Centretown. They were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Van Dorn led the column over an abatis on our left, and within fifty yards of the ditch, exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister. They were driven by a charge of the 27th Ohio and 11th Missouri. The battle lasted till 11:30, when they retreated towards Hatchie. The number killed and wounded on either side is not known. The rebel loss is reported to be much larger than our own. We have taken between 700 and 1,000 prisoners, not including wounded. Gen. Hackman was killed, Gen. Oglesby dangerously wounded, and Cols. Smith, Mower, and Gilbert wounded.

Gen. Huribart on Saturday marched to the south side of Hatchie river, with a large force, thus cutting off Price's retreat. Rosecrans moved early on Sunday morning to renew the attack. Cannonading was heard yesterday, in the direction of their forces. Price is on the forks of Hatchie river, between Huribart and Rosecrans.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 7.—The Richmond Examiner of the 6th has a dispatch from Savannah saying: "The Federals attacked our batteries at St. John's Island on the 1st, and after an hour's engagement were repulsed." The Federals subsequently landed at Greenville Point in force, and marched to the rear of the rebel batteries, where a fight began. No further particulars.

Washington, Oct. 8.—It has been ascertained that our gunboats have been engaged in destroying old rebel batteries down the Potomac.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.—The secessionists of Hartford and Blackford counties, Indiana, collected on Monday last to resist the draft. They destroyed the ballot-box and enrolling papers and said they were determined to escape the draft at all hazards. A battalion of the Third Indiana has been ordered there to enforce the law.

Louisville, Oct. 8.—An unconfirmed report says John Morgan's advance had reached Freeport and occupied that place this evening. 3,000 more are rapidly approaching.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.—At the city election yesterday, Chapman, Union candidate, received 8,900 votes. Dreeky, independent Union, 1,200. Regular Council ticket elected with one exception.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Times' Washington dispatch has the following: Lincoln's proclamation has inspired the most lively

terror throughout the South. Soldiers desert to return to their homes and protect their families. They believe the negroes have organized secret associations and are only awaiting an opportunity to rise en masse.

It is said that the negroes are becoming restive, having already heard of the proclamation. Women and children in the rural districts are returning to the cities for protection, and consternation prevails.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Times' correspondence from Antietam to-day says the latest information from Virginia, confirms the idea that the main body of the rebel army which landed for a time on the South bank of the Potomac, retreated in the direction of Winchester a week ago.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 9.—Gen. Beaumont surprised a Confederate force to-day. He attacked the guard on the Turnpike bridge with such vigor that the rebels were unable to destroy the bridge as they intended. Six dead and fifteen wounded rebels were found on the field. Our loss is three killed.

Berryville, Ky., Oct. 8.—Bragg's army attacked Gen. McCook's corps at this place yesterday. The fighting was desperate.

The Confederate force were greatly superior to the Federals. The firing ceased at 7:15 p. m. The fighting was mainly done by Gen. Rosseau's Division. The battle was resumed to-day.

Louisville, Oct. 9.—A doubtful rumor says we lost the engagement at Berryville. The rebels held possession of the field.

The rebel accounts of our attack on St. John's river, is explained by a gentleman who left there two weeks ago. The gunboats were preparing an expedition up the river for the capture of Jacksonville. A land force of 15,000 with an Euclid battery was to take part. They had to construct fortifications on St. John bluff. It is probable that the battery was shelled by gunboats simply to occupy the attention of the enemy, while the troops landed at Greenville Point, to march to rear of the battery.

New York, Oct. 9.—News of a change in the Cabinet and Army are again in circulation. The Washington correspondent of the Post says: Banks is to succeed Stanton, as Secretary of War; Halleck is to return to his command in the West; McClellan succeeds Halleck; Hooker is to take McClellan's command.

The Herald contains dates to the 4th; it says there is highly important and gratifying news to communicate. The rebels pushed their pickets some distance this side of the Black Water, and had grown quite bold in their menaces. Thursday evening Gen. Peck ordered a reconnaissance in force, which took place on Friday. We drove the enemy's pickets in on the main body.

A smart skirmish ensued, resulting in the complete route of the rebels. They were pursued as far as Franklin on the other side of Blackwater, and the object of reconnaissance was fully accomplished. Much information regarding rebels strength and position was gained. There are no rebels this side of Blackwater.

Washington, Oct. 10.—McClellan's address to his army says he defeated a numerous and powerful army in an action which was most desperately fought, and remarkable for duration and destruction of life. The obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield, and Sumner, and daring of Franklin's corps, and sturdy valor of Burnside's corps, presents a brilliant spectacle of courage which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation. Fourteen guns, 39 stand of colors, 1,500 small arms, 6,000 prisoners are evidences of the completeness of our triumph.

Additional Items.
Oct. 5.—The Richmond Whig of Oct. 4th says the small pox is breaking out at the military hospital, Danville, Virginia.

Newbern, N. C.—Bodies of negroes in the eastern portion of North Carolina are now known to have been seized by order of the rebel Secretary of War, and carried into Virginia to work on the fortifications. Gov. Vance has called a council of the leading men of this State, for the purpose of taking President Lincoln's recent proclamation into consideration.

Louisville, Oct. 6.—Telegraphic communication with Bardstown, Kentucky, has been re-established. The wires will keep pace with our army as it proceeds southward.

On Saturday the rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was there. Beckner was expected, but was not present. At five o'clock the same afternoon the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South, the cavalry remaining. On Sunday afternoon the rebels cut away one span of the bridge to the south of Frankfort. Soon afterwards the cavalry departed. Great numbers were left at Frankfort sick. The mortality among them has been very great.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Tribune's Washington special dispatch says: "The country is yet to hear of one resignation in the army in consequence of the President's emancipation proclamation."

Louisville, Oct. 7.—Gen. Gilbert's corps is at Lebanon, Kentucky.

It is supposed here by military men that the whole rebel force is retreating to Hall's Gap, a few miles south of Crab Orchard (Lincoln county, fifty-four miles S. E. of Frankfort), where they intend to make a stand. Nearly all the bridges between us and the rebels are burned, and some time will elapse before they can be reconstructed.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., says that the rebel Impboden's entire wagon train, embracing supplies of all kinds, with two pieces of artillery, a hundred stand of small arms, and fifty prisoners have been captured by Col. Reynolds, who is in pursuit of him up Great Cacapon creek, Virginia.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—In the rebel House of Representatives on the 1st, resolutions for the appointment of a Joint Committee to address the people of California, Oregon, and the various Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, on the expediency of establishing a league, offensive and defensive, between such States and Territories and the Confederate States, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Full Account of the Battle near Corinth.

Corinth, Miss., Oct. 8th.—On Friday morning, Oct. 3d, our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, six miles northeast of this place. By nine o'clock the engagement became general. Our men fought with great coolness, but regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backwards, fighting desperately. The rebels pushed forward, holding every foot gained. They outflanked our interior force right and left and were forming in our rear. We were compelled to fall back still further, to prevent this. The movement from the ridge was accomplished. The enemy were now inside the breastworks, pressing us towards the town, when darkness put an end to the fighting. During the day our loss was heavy; that of the enemy must have exceeded ours. Three pieces of the First Missouri battery were captured by the enemy.

Yesterday morning the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied. For an hour the cannonading was very heavy. At the expiration of that time their battery of seven guns was captured and quietness resumed. A regiment of sharpshooters was ordered out to feel the enemy, at half past nine, and met them three-quarters of a mile from the town, advancing rapidly. A vigorous fire opened on their exposed ranks, mowing them down like grass. The slaughter was frightful, but with unparalleled daring they pushed forward, charged over the temporary earthworks where the battery was located and broke our lines. A temporary panic seized our men and the rebels marched into the streets of Corinth. Batteries had been previously placed in the town, however, opened on them, and with the aid of the men who reformed, stopped the advance of the enemy. They wavered and fell back. Our last battery was retaken, and again hurled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved, and the enemy were in full retreat. Our loss was comparatively small during this fearful charge. In the charge, one rebel Brigadier and two acting Brigadiers were killed and left on the field.

The rebel loss was about eight hundred killed and fifteen to eighteen hundred wounded. We have fifteen hundred prisoners at Corinth and three hundred more on the Hatchie. More are constantly coming in. Gen. Ord says, on Sunday we had several hundred wounded, and probably more than that number of the enemy were taken. Several thousand stand of arms were thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new and of English make.

Our loss at Corinth is believed to be three hundred killed and a thousand wounded. The fighting on Saturday is described as desperate in the extreme, the rebels rushing up to the mouth of the cannon—Many of them were blown to atoms—Many houses in the town were badly shattered by shot and shell. Half the rebel soldiers were barefoot and ragged. The prisoners say their effective force was sixty-five thousand. This is probably an over-estimate.

On Sunday, Gen. Ord drove the enemy five miles, over hills and through woods and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of every wood for their infantry and every hill for artillery. The fight lasted seven hours. Among the prisoners captured are two aids of Van Dorn. The rebel Gen. Rogers, of Texas, was killed. Gen. Oglesby, of Illinois, died of his wounds. Gens. Ord and Vance were slightly wounded.

Battle in Missouri—Rebels Routed.
St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Despatches to headquarters bring intelligence to the effect that on Saturday morning, Oct. 4th, Gen. Schofield advanced upon the rebels at Newtonia, Newton county, Missouri, and after two hours' fighting the enemy broke and fled in all directions. Their force was estimated at 15,000. Our loss is trifling. Rebel dispatches intercepted after the fight, advised Schofield of the intention of the rebels to concentrate their whole force at a point twelve miles distant from Newtonia. To this point, Schofield was marching with the expectation of a battle on Sunday. No further particulars have been received.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Gen. McClellan, in calling attention of the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac to the general order, publishing to the army the President's emancipation proclamation, says: "The Constitution confides to the civil authority the power of making, expounding and executing the laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon which the objects for which the army shall be employed in suppressing the rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authority. Therefore, the Executive is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of Government can be laid down to armies." Discussion by officers concerning public measures determined upon by the Government, is adverted to by the General as an evil against which it is thought advisable to guard the armies of the Republic, as it tends greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting a spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the Government, which is the highest duty of a soldier.

THE REBEL CAVALRY SLAY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—A private Jewell, belonging to the North Carolina First, was coming out of his house during the action, unarmed, where he had been lying sick for some time, accompanied by his wife and child, endeavoring to get to his quarters for safety. He was charged upon by the rebel cavalry. He was cut severely upon the head and arm by a sabre; his wife was cut over the head, making a severe gash; and a little girl, a child about five years old, was shot in two places through the arm and shoulder. The skirts of her clothes were completely riddled with ball. Oh, ye Southern chivalry!—Washington (N. C.) New Era, Sept. 7th.

Washington, Sept. 13th.—Com. Bankhead has been appointed to the command of the Monitor, Com. Stevens having been ordered to important service at sea.

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.—A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated at Washington, Sept. 14th, has the annexed:

While the rebels were in Frederick, an officer rode up to a group of young ladies, and said to one of them, "I will make you a present," at the same time pulling a ring from his finger, and remarking that it was made from the bones of a Yankee. The lady declining to receive the ring, the officer rode off with sneering exclamation, "Oh! I thought you were Southern ladies."

The most liberal estimate made the whole force 64,000 strong, including 3,000 negroes. The negroes were mixed in promiscuously with the whites. Like them, were uniforms of every description, and were nearly as dirty. Many of them carried a musket, a sabre, a dirk or a bowie knife. They furnished most of the music, and all that was worth listening to.

Many of the drummers and buglers were blacks. The vilest and worst looking person in the whole army, a contemptible, bloated black guard," to quote our informant, "was Major General Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury under James Buchanan."

The rebels evacuated Frederick at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, our troops entering the city as the rebels were leaving it. The Eight Pennsylvania Cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton occupied the place.—They were welcomed most enthusiastically by the inhabitants. Thousands of citizens rushed into the streets to greet them; flags and handkerchiefs were waved from the doors and windows; and an uproar of applause rent the air. The women attired themselves in sashes of red, white and blue, and advancing to the streets, saluted the soldiers, waving flags and making other patriotic demonstrations. Children with miniature flags pinned to their clothing carried others in their hands, advanced to the lines and tossed them to the men.

The enemy numbering at least ninety thousand men, although they make it one hundred and fifty thousand, occupied this town five days; the main portion of them left the town on Wednesday. These forces were under command of Jackson, with the minor Gens. Fitz-Hugh Lee, Hill, Longstreet and others. They are represented to have been in the most forlorn and starving condition, "ragged, shoeless," and filled with vermin, as some have it. The cavalry men generally wore shoes, but their horses were starved. None of them carried knapsacks, this being contrary to Jackson's order, and the entire army was not accompanied by over one hundred and fifty wagons, of all shapes and sizes, and most of which were impressed into the service.—When they entered the town the first care of the soldiers was to seek for provisions, many of them being in a starving condition. They complain of having been marched forty miles a day, and this, too, without anything to eat. Their haversacks were empty, and no other course was left for them but to subsist on private charity.

The rebel officers acknowledged that they made this incursion at the solicitation of leading Secessionists of Maryland; and that it was in the hope of obtaining a force of 75,000 recruits. Not over seventy men joined them in all Frederick county.

Although the rebels say that they behaved themselves orderly in Maryland, for they now claim her as one of their own Confederates, they say they will show no mercy to Pennsylvania, and as soon as they get in it that they will carry fire and sword completely through it. They state that Jackson has promised never to rest until he places Pennsylvania in the same condition as Virginia.

The Latest News.

GEN. BUELL DEFEATS BRAGG! The Rebels in Pennsylvania!

We have just received the Sacramento Union of the 11th, containing the news, which we condense:

Gen. Dumont attacked and defeated a rebel force near Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 3th. The rebels were commanded by John Morgan, and were completely dispersed.

Gen. Oglesby was not killed at Corinth, as reported. Price is being still chased by our troops. Fort on the St. John's River, Florida, was captured by our forces, with a large amount of munitions of war.

Our loss in the battle of Hatchie River, Miss., fought the day after Corinth, was 500 killed and wounded. We took 11 cannon and 20 caissons. The rebels finally abandoned all their trains.

Gen. Buell has gained a decisive victory over the rebel Bragg at Perryville, Ky., on Oct. 8th and 9th. The rebels were driven southward, with our forces in close pursuit.

Among our killed are Gens. Jackson and Terrell, Acting Brigadiers Webster and Lattie, and Lieut. Cols. Jewett and McCampbell. Gen. Rosseau is reported wounded.

The rebel Stuart's cavalry, 3000 in number, have made a dash into Pennsylvania, and occupied Mercesburg and Chambersburg. Gov. Curtin is hastening troops up the valley.

CONFISCATION IN MISSOURI.—In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, Gen. Schofield has ordered the Provost Marshal General for the District of Missouri to proceed without delay to carry into effect the Confiscation Act, so far as the provisions of said Act are subject to be carried into effect by the military authorities of the United States in the district. The property liable to confiscation in the district is estimated at fifty millions.

BLACK TROOPS.—The New York Evening Post says: Gen. Hunter asserts publicly that had he been encouraged and commanded to raise black troops in the South when he first went to Port Royal, he could have had by this time under arms an army of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand able bodied men; sufficient to restore law and order in all the southern tier of States, without asking us to sacrifice another single son or brother.

ANSWERED THE PURPOSE.—Recently Colonel Bissell caught a guerrilla in the act of plying his vocation, and no rope being at hand, he was strung up with a piece of telegraph wire. It answered the purpose pretty well.

IN DELAWARE the entire Union ticket at the late election was triumphantly chosen by a large majority over secession, as represented by the opposition.



—If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot! —Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

The Prospects of our Union.

In the declarations of many South-side politicians, made before rebellion struck its first great blow, the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, or the eternal antagonism of freedom and slavery, is distinctly avowed; and the organs of Southern aristocracy, by their significant hints at the proper position of "Northern mud-sills," with no less significant allusions to the duties and privileges of a "dominant race," descendants of old English Cavalier stock, and composing the "first families" of the Cotton Kingdom, indicate their desires and designs in an unequivocal manner. An institution which could nurse aristocracy, in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, into such a pitch of insolence that it dared lay violent hands on the Nation's liberties, shaking the entire fabric of our self-government, may be well characterized as a hot-bed of political no less than of social vice. Men have been sneered at who ventured to say that slavery is a curse to our country. Sneers in such a cause are more convenient than arguments. But now, who that feels our country rocking in the throes of a terrible rebellion does not see the curse fulfilled—and dares not say slavery has done all this.

While the Government was in the hands of Southerners, or flunkies of Northern birth who had been sold out body and soul to the interests of the slave power, the coarctate's egg of treason and rebellion was hatched in the very council chambers of the nation. Southern chits like Wigfall and Breckinridge, heirs of an infamy rivaling that of Arnold, stayed in the Senate Chamber and received the people's money as pay for their services until the last moment, and then, like Catiline, the Roman conspirator, went out threatening to destroy the Country and the Government they could no longer control. Fanny the pompadour and conceited little fool Wigfall, as he leaves the Senate chamber, following back, "I go, but when I come again—"
"I come with banner, brand, and bow,"
"As traitors seek his mortal foe."
The genius of slave institutions alone could dictate such an utterance in such a place.

After squandering a thousand million dollars and a hundred thousand loyal lives, battling force with force, Freedom has resorted to her most legitimate weapon in a conflict with such a foe. A grade of fire has been kindled round the rebel nest, and it has been somewhat singed; but now a fire is to be kindled in their midst that shall burn out the foundation of their social and political fabric. The Freedom they have despised and contemned is to fall on them from within no less than from without, and it will be strange indeed if they be not buried in the ruins.

This is a day of great works, but of all that the genius of men has been able to work out, there is absolutely nothing in modern times which compares in importance with the abolishment of human slavery in the United States. This is no man's work. The nation's eyes had long been blinded by self-interest, and we were too proud to acknowledge our present weakness as well as our former injustice, by calling on the slaves to help us put down the rebellion. The South inaugurated this war for the purpose of consolidating and perpetuating their peculiar institution.—The North in the beginning studiously disavowed any desire or design to interfere in any way with it, and nothing else but a successful slave insurrection, which would have been compelled to battle North as well as South in any self-induced effort at Freedom, could have possibly wrought out what we now see coming to pass. In very self-defense we have been compelled to aim our weapons at the life of their institution, as they from the first aimed their attack at our National life and greatness. All this has disappointed many of us, but in the march of great events individuals are often left behind, and now and then some puny fool grasps the wheels of the car of progress in an insane desire to stop its onward march. (To be continued.) J. D. L.

FROM THE MINES.
ELK CITY, Sept. 13, 1862.
ED. ARGUS: Having been for some time submerged in the multifarious "cares and toils" incident to a miner's life, I have again risen to the surface, and ask permission to intrude a few facts upon the public ear.—Persons writing articles from the mines for insertion in the papers at home, are quite apt to give very enlarged ideas of the extent, duration, and richness of the mines concerning which they write. This grows out of the fact that miners themselves seldom write for the papers, and never tell what their claims are paying, unless to persons with whom they are very well acquainted; but when asked concerning the pay, they generally overrate it. This accounts in some measure for the exciting letters which are frequently published, and

which have brought want and even suffering to so many deluded gold-hunters.

Having been engaged at mining on a claim the reputation of which is second to but one on American Creek, since the 8th of July last, I am prepared to assert that this claim, on the average, has not paid over six dollars a day; and if an average were drawn for all the claims that are worked in the Elk City mining district, it would be not over three and a half dollars a day. No discoveries have been made this summer worthy of note, but a few claims that were not worked last season, now have water brought on them and are worked. Most of the creek claims will be worked out this season, and then the hill diggings and a few gulches will be all that is left of the Clearwater mines. Some, in speaking and writing of these hill diggings, have seen proper to represent them as rich and durable, which is an exaggeration. When water is brought on these hills (which is now being done), few if any of the claims now known will pay over twenty dollars a day, or last more than two years. These are really surface diggings, and will soon be worked out.—Unless discoveries are made within that time, the Elk City mines will be numbered among the things that were. Whether these statements are correct, the future will show. As to the extent of the mines, I cannot be so certain, but will give a rough estimate: No. of claims on American Creek 352; Clearwater, 352; Red River, 115; Newsum Creek, 30; Glass Gulch, 25; other gulches, 50; hill claims worked this summer, 2. Whole number of claims worked in South Fork mines, 906.

Elk City has improved very much this summer, and now numbers among its buildings several that would do honor to any village, if nothing but the extraneous appearance were considered, but only look is and see the drinking, gambling, and delinquency, and one can scarce repress his thoughts of the "whited sepulchres."

Society here is in a most woful condition. Scarce a week passes without a shooting or stabbing affray. On the evening of the 10th inst. one of the most atrocious murders was committed ever recorded in the annals of crime. During the afternoon a shooting affray occurred between two men named Finnigan and McGuire, in which the latter was shot twice and struck on the head with a pistol in the hands of Finnigan, when the crowd interfered. McGuire was taken to the Fashion Saloon, his wounds dressed, and he put to bed in the room over the saloon. After dark, Finnigan slipped up into the room and cut McGuire's throat, leaving his knife in the wound. Next day the miners turned out en masse, formed themselves into a vigilance committee, tried and convicted Finnigan of murder in the first degree, and sentenced him to be hung the next day at 11 o'clock. More anon, perhaps. M. W.

THE DISPATCHES from the East, as telegraphed to Yreka, and published in the Oregon Papers represent that the secessionists of Hartford and Blackford counties Indiana, had taken up arms to resist the draft. The dispatch in the Sacramento Union, however, shows that it was only the secessionists of Hartford county west of Blackford county, who had destroyed the lists of enrollment, &c. There is no Hartford county in the State. Mr Devidson, of this city, who lived in Blackford county several years, informs us that it is the most benighted hole in the State, next excepting the "deestrick" where Johnson and Hobben lived.

MORE REBEL BARBARITIES.
A letter from Rev. H. DeWitt, of Monroe county, Kentucky, to a friend on the coast, makes mention of the following instances of rebel barbarity: In that county a party of rebels called at the house of Dr. Black, where there was a young lady, Miss Stevens, who gave the rebels water—after which they asked her which side she would like to have succeed. She answered, the Union side—upon which the rebels shot her dead!

The other instance is, if possible, still more atrocious: The rebels called at a house near Paw Paw Island, on the Mississippi River, as is authenticated, and demanded their dinner in the name of the Southern Confederacy. An old lady eighty-three years of age who was there got their dinner very good naturally, and while they were eating she took the liberty of talking to them. She told them they were ruining the best Government in the world, and that they could never make as good as good; she begged them to lay down their arms and submit to the Government. After many horrid oaths and bitter threats against the friends of the Union, they took her and hung her on a tree in front of her own door—her nephew making his escape to the Federal gunboats.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of this State is reported to be arranging for a general draft and the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of doing her share in crushing the rebellion. It is time she was about it. Her go-between policy has well nigh ruined the Government, and has brought civil war back to her homes, once saved by Northern Abolition valor. She ought to do something for her own salvation, and pay less heed to the howl of her "conservative" nigger lovers.

Gen. Cass made a ringing speech at Hillsdale, Michigan, recently urging enlistments, and heartily espousing the cause of the Union. He said the differences of the past, if not forgotten, should be adjourned till the standard of the Union again floats, unopposed, from Maine to Texas, and to the Pacific Ocean.