

Details of Eastern News.

New York, 20.—Correspondence from Bunfort, (S. C.), states there was a heavy frost there on the nights of the 8th and 9th of November. This gives hope of a cessation of yellow fever.

Chicago, 20.—The New Orleans steamer of Oct. 31st, says 75 refugees from Western Texas had arrived in that city. They state that thousands of Unionists were flocking to Mexico, and that the Mexican towns were filled with Union refugees. Indiscriminate murder of loyal men was going on in several counties.

Chicago, 20.—An expedition is being organized on a small scale at Columbus, Ky., the point of rendezvous. It consists of 14 Illinois regiments, 12 Illinois regiments and about 1,000 troops now in Kentucky. A fleet of iron gunboats carrying 121 guns accompanies expedition. They start about the middle of December.

Last reports from Harper's Ferry state that Stonewall Jackson was falling back.

The Times' Washington dispatch says, that the main body of rebel army has succeeded in reaching a point between our army and Richmond.

It is reported that the rebel force at Frederickburg was completely taken by surprise at our advance and the occupation of P. Month, and barely succeeded in making their escape from Dayard's cavalry.

Washington, 20th.—At request of McDowell, a court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble tomorrow, to examine charges against him.

Philadelphia, 20.—Latest intelligence from rebel army, says they have been marching into Richmond for several days. None remain except Jackson and Stuart.

A Warrenton dispatch dated November 15th, says: The rebel batteries opened on Stargis' division while passing from Copper Springs to Fayetteville. After an artillery duel of two hours, the rebels were driven off. We had several horses killed and a few men wounded.

Caro, Nov. 17.—The Memphis Bulletin says the rebels have fallen back from Holly Springs to Albionville, twenty-two miles eastward, to take advantage of the Tallahatchee river and the rugged country in that vicinity. The rebels evidently feel their inability to grapple with Grant.

The wagon road from Memphis to Corinth is now open, and will be kept so by cavalry. Communication will thus be uninterrupted between Grant and Sherman.

Large quantities of cotton are arriving here daily from Memphis.

Gen. Blunt, with the first division of the army, occupies Southwestern Kansas and part of the Indian Territory, and is working the salt mines there, which yield abundantly. Three or four regiments of Indians are in this district, and are represented as being good soldiers—will fight, obedient, and patient.

The Grand Appeal has Texas news to October 20th. Matanzas and Indialoca have been taken by the Federal troops. The Confederates were concentrating at Losacra for a fight there. There is great difficulty in Texas in getting hands to work in manufacturing arms.

Nov. 18.—The following is from yesterday morning's Cincinnati Commercial:

A man riding, arrived at Mount Sterling, Ky., from the mountains, brings news of the burning of the town of West Liberty, W. Va. county, on Tuesday last, by rebel raiders. The property was carried off, especially by Union men. There is a terrible state of affairs in the mountains. The rebels have literally stripped the people of everything, to many cases burning down houses after robbing them. The most exaggerated idea of the lamentable condition of the people will not give an adequate conception of the true state of affairs. There will be much suffering and some starvation.

A Washington dispatch says: It is understood that the question concerning the destruction of the steamer Blanche in Cuban waters has been referred to Madrid, and Admiral Farragut has been ordered to investigate Commodore Hunter's action.

Winning, (Va.), Nov. 17th.—Gen. Kelly's signal report of the affair at South Fork, Hardy county, Virginia, says: We left New Creek on the morning of the 8th, and after a continuous march of twenty-four hours, making a distance of sixty miles, reached Lumberton's Camp on Sunday morning. We attacked him at once and routed him completely, killing and wounding many of the enemy and capturing his camp, fifty prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a large number of cattle, horses, bags and wagons. The infantry fled to the mountains. Their cavalry were at the time on an expedition, or our success would have been complete. Our attack was so unexpected and impetuous that our loss was trifling, being only three or four slightly and one severely wounded.

Frontier News.—St. Johns, Nov. 15.—The steamer from Liverpool, Nov. 5th, with Queenstown dates to the 6th, has arrived.

A 21st rebellion had occurred between the Austrian and Indian troops on the Austrian frontier. Quiet was soon restored.

The London Times adverts to the action of the Chamber of Commerce of New York touching the rebel steamer Alabama, and desires that any blockade be attached to England. The Daily News takes an altogether different view.

John Bright has written a letter in which he applauds President Lincoln's proclamation.

The London Times publishes a letter from Richmond, dated Oct. 8th. The writer is strongly imbued with secessionism. He says the South will resist as bravely as ever, but their spirit of resistance is as high as ever.

The Daily News furnishes evidence from Southern newspapers showing that their military resources are about exhausted and that internal dissensions prevail.

New York, Nov. 21.—The Times' dispatch from Richmond, dated 20th, says rebel pickets made their appearance on the opposite bank of the river.

New York, Nov. 21st.—A Newbern letter of 14th, says the recent expedition under Gen. Foster left Washington, North Carolina, on the 2d, 5,000 strong, to make a reconnaissance in force towards Weldon, with the purpose of taking Wilmington and Hamilton, and destroying the strong

and extensive rebel fortifications in that vicinity, and also to interrupt the reported construction of iron clad vessels at these points on Roanoke river. The rebels, 3,000 strong, attempted to prevent his march at Little Creek, but were driven off. The expedition pushed on to Williamston and Hamilton, which were found to be strongly fortified. The rebel force was successfully flanked, but escaped being bogged by a hasty retreat. Our total loss was six killed and eight wounded.

Boston, Nov. 21.—The draw of the Charleston bridge was open this morning when the way passenger train went through. The engine, tender and smoking car were plunged into the river. Many passengers escaped by jumping from windows and swimming. Four bodies have been recovered.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 17.—A gentleman from Albemarle Sound says there are an Yankee gunboats on the Sound—they have gone to James river.

OUR IRON CLAD FLEET.—The Navy Department is pushing forward the new vessels of the iron clad fleet with marvelous rapidity. One of Captain Ericsson's "Monitors" (the Singamon) was launched yesterday, at Chester, Pa. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 200 feet, width 47 feet, depth of hold 12 feet, dimensions of turret 21 feet wide, 11 inches thick and 9 feet high. The Monitor, Nahant, Passaic, Sangamon and Patapsco, of the new Monitors, are afloat; the Westaway, Nantuxet, Lehigh and Catskill have yet to be launched.

George C. Boster of Peoria, Illinois, has contracted to build an iron clad man-of-war, to be called the Ozark. She will have one turret and two propellers.

The Ironsides.—This tremendous vessel, better known as "Weld's gun," has just been put fairly under way. Her keel is finished, and the raising of the frames will speedily commence. The Government measurement of the vessel will be over five thousand tons. Her armament will be heavier than that of any other iron clad ram, or indeed of that of any other iron clad ram, or indeed of that of any other vessel of her kind except the new Ironsides, and one or two others. She will not be finished this year, as the amount of work to be done on her is enormous.—New York Evening Post, October 22th.

PRICE AND SIZES.—It was stated in the St. Louis Republican lately that Edwin Price, son of Major General Sterling Price of the rebel army, had resigned his commission in the Confederate service; "on account of a profound sense of the injustice and wrong done by the Confederate authorities at Richmond to his father." But the most remarkable part of the Republican's remarks is the following sentence:

"We sincerely believe that if there was a way open for Sterling Price to have a service in which we have never believed his wholehearted, he would do it. We believe that if permitted to come back to Missouri, he would abandon every thought of rebellion, and become once more an upright, honorable and honorable citizen."

A DISPATCH BY.—The Louisville Journal affirms the truth of the following:

About as low a messiness as we have heard of in the war occurred at Chaplin Hill. When the battle was over and the night had covered the dead, and the wind blew under the dark trees, it was natural for the friends on either side of the combatants to look after their dead companions, and especially for those who might be prostrate and languishing under wounds but still alive. At this time, sacred to humanity, the Major-General Polk stationed himself with a small and secret force under the shadow of the forest, by the side of the dead, beyond the line, when a benevolent and Christian heart came to look for his dead or wounded friend, he would take him prisoner, march him off and strip him. This act, so disgraceful to human nature, is absolutely true and can be fully attested.

PROFESSIONS OF PENITENCE.—The Philadelphia North American publishes the official army vote of October, 1861, taken in regiments which had been sent from Pennsylvania. From this it is evident that the regiments from the Keystone State were three-fourths Republican.

A gentleman from Harper's Ferry states that on the top of a pillar of one of the churches, which was much battered in the Antietam fight, some one had written, in large letters, "THE RESULT OF SLAVERY." He had written these words on the post below, endorsing the sentiment.

A soldier from Delaware county, Iowa, states that the first information he had of the President's proclamation he had from a runaway negro slave in Northern Missouri. The soldier did not hear it from Northern sources till he had arrived within twelve miles of the Ohio river.

Parson Brownlow not long since made a speech in Chicago to a large crowd, in the course of which he said: "We want some changes in the army. Gentlemen, they are too slow. There are a very few men in the army who come up to my standard. I can name four or five I name you Prévost Butler of New Orleans for one. [Applause.] Gen. Mitch will do for me. [Cheers.] Rosecrans is one of my sort of men. [Profigious cheering.] John C. Fremont is my sort of man. [Applause.] I don't care anything about their Black Republicanism or Democracy; let's go ahead and make a spoor or 'spile' a horn. [Laughter.] I don't care what their politics are.

A Voice—"Sigh!"

Brokenlow—I ought to have named Sigel, for he is the best man in the crowd. [Cheers.] But you need not think that Sigel is all right; wherever I have been—all over this country as well as at the South, the Dutch and other Germans, are all Union men. [Cheers.] I laid in the Knoxville jail with some of the best and noblest-hearted Germans who ever breathed—Union men put there for their principles. I left them there in July. Some escaped, some died; some followed me into Ohio, and are at Cincinnati now. The Dutch are all right. [Applause.]

PARSON BROWNLOW IN MICHIGAN.—In a speech at Grand Rapids, the eccentric Parson alluded to the Emancipation Proclamation in language more forcible than graceful. He said:

I am here to-day for the purpose of endorsing Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, (applause) for this reason—that it will unite the North; and you haven't been united and the rebels have; because the rebels have no principle at stake; and when you put them to the wall, they intended to have issued a proclamation of universal emancipation, and then demanded the protection of England and France; and I am glad that old Abe has taken the wind out of their sails. [Applause.] Slavery is a gone-up institution. This war will make it so. There cannot be a man with a thumb full of brains, (laughter) who does not know that it will put down the institution of slavery. That will go down. I can better illustrate it by giving a homely anecdote from the West. Two of my neighbors went out hunting, and one of them took a dog; and he hadn't gone far when he found a skunk. He ran the skunk into a hollow log. He was ignorant of the properties of the essence of sulfur. He soon had to evacuate. The other neighbor came up, and from the state of the atmosphere, knew how matters stood. Said he, "Neighbor, have you killed it?" "Killed the devil! Let the d—d thing alone, and it will stink itself to death." [Laughter.] By the time this war is over slavery will have stunk itself to death.

GEN. NELSON'S LAST MOMENTS.—In the course of the sermon preached at the funeral of Gen. Nelson, the Rev. J. Talbot said: "When I was called to attend to him, at his request, I found him rapidly passing away. I at once spoke to him and found him conscious that he was dying, and I found that the instructions must be brief. I asked him of his belief in Christ, our Saviour. I exhorted him to forgive every man being against whom he had acted, and he did it. I repeated the Apostle's Creed, and asked him if he would be baptized in that faith. He replied, 'Baptize me in that faith, quick! now! for I am going!' He turned his eyes full upon me. I sprinkled the drops of the bright new birth upon the brow where clustering human hours gathered, and breathed a fervent prayer to God that his spirit would seal to his soul the beautiful sign and give the warrior givenness rest! Conscious to the last, his repentance was as deep and fervent, his courage as unswerving, as I ever saw, and his last words were given in prayer for the forgiveness of his sins. I did baptize him in the faith of God and his Son Jesus Christ, and into the Holy Church I received the dying Christian." [Applause.]

THE CASE OF MAJOR KEY.—The case of Maj. Key, who was dismissed the service on the 27th Sept. for the utterance of his loyal sentiments, still attracts attention. The case for his dismissal has been generally given, but the details are not generally well known. Major Key expressed openly to Judge Advocate Turner his own opinion of the cause which had induced Gen. McClellan to postpone hostilities on the Thursday after the battle of Antietam. "If he had followed up Wednesday's fight," said Key, "he would have destroyed the rebel army, and that is not desirable." The Major seemed to be of the opinion that our Generals ought not to crush the rebels, for fear "the d—d abolitionists," to use his language, would leave the entire South border States with the entirely deluded, to accept terms which would degrade and dishonor the whole country. Maj. Key did not hesitate to say that, in his opinion, some of our leading Generals held these views, and avowed that they were his own. These facts being reported to the President, he sent for the Major, and in conversation satisfied himself that the representation made to him was substantially correct, and that an officer of the army held disloyal sentiments. "Your views upon the slavery question may be what you please," said the President, "but I will not knowingly bar any officer in my service who does not desire to crush the enemy. Your business as a soldier is to conquer the enemy and not to trouble yourself with political matters." Before the Major left the apartment the President informed him that he was dismissed from the army. Henceforth no officer will knowingly be retained in the army or the navy who desires to save the enemy from annihilation.

FOR THE SANITARY FUND.—The good people of Astoria have already sent a handsome sum to the President of the Sanitary Fund at Washington. The ladies, "God bless them," are at the present time engaged in obtaining another contribution to be forwarded to A. Holbrook, Esq., of this city. Last week Miss Clara McKean and Miss Josephine J. J.ers, in two days, succeeded in obtaining the sum of one hundred and forty dollars. They were two of the committee of five who were appointed by the citizens of Astoria to collect funds for the Sanitary Commission. Mr. W. W. Parker informs us that Astoria is up and doing, and in a few days will forward an amount to our receiver that will vie with other towns older and much more populated.—Times.

Washington, Oct. 27th.—It is said that the astonishing leaks in the War Department which have excited so much comment ever since the war broke out have at last been discovered in the person of a traitor clerk, who has intimate connections in the J. J. Davis government. Grave charges have been preferred against this person, which are now being investigated.

PRIZE MONEY JUREMUR.—The New York Commercial figures up \$29,000,000 in prize money for sailors in our service—on the Mississippi river, thirty small craft, worth not far from \$300,000; Confederate armed vessels captured, \$3,000,000; the rest mainly from vessels under the British flag.

U. S. EXCESS TAX.—We learn from G. E. Graves, U. S. D. duty Collector for this State that the excess tax for the county of Wasco, has been paid in, but four men refusing to pay. The gross amount received was \$5,000.—Times.

An officer who was at the battle of Antietam says that he saw the "Green Flag" of Gen. Meagher's brigade go down five times out of sight, and as often reappear in the conflict.



The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor. OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

New Light.

It has been discovered of late that some of the Federal army officers had no desire to crush the rebellion speedily, but desired to prolong the war, so as to force the North into such terms with the rebellious States as would save slavery. Major Key, who was promptly dismissed the service for expressing disloyal sentiments, has furnished the world a key to the mysterious and unexpected escape of the rebel army from the grasp of McClellan after the battle of Antietam. This Key expressed openly to Judge Advocate Turner, his opinion of the reasons that McClellan postponed hostilities on Thursday after the battle of Antietam. Key said, "If he had followed up Wednesday's fight he would have destroyed the rebel army, and that is not desirable." Major Key seemed to be of the opinion that our generals ought not to crush the rebels for fear "the d—d Abolitionists," as he called them, would force the South into terms which would be degrading to the slave holders. Upon hearing this the President sent for Key and in a conversation found that he was disloyal and dismissed him from the service before he left the room. While the papers and army correspondents generally have been lauding McClellan to the skies as a great General who was just about to take Richmond, when on the Peninsula, and saw to the whole rebel army under Lee on the Potomac, the people have strained their eyeballs in vain for some evidence of superior generalship. His terrible sieges before the "wooden guns" of Manassas, his failure to do anything but destroy a fine army on the Peninsula, and his final (as Key says) intentional failure to log the rebels on the Potomac, have forced upon the people generally the conviction that McClellan was a failure. The Sacramento Union has been of this opinion for a long time, and this accounts for the occasional snappings at the Union by a few squirts on this coast who were expecting to make a democratic President of McClellan. McClellan of course will have his sore-head sympathizers, as did Fremont, but we have honestly looked, anxiously looked, in vain for any evidence of superior ability in either of them to qualify them for field service.—They both have ability, it is true; they both excel, each in one thing, and one alone. Give Fremont the money and he can build the world in building fortifications. Give McClellan an army and supplies, and he can lie in one of Fremont's trenches and hold it, till the hour hand of eternity moves half way round the dial plate.

The sore-head correspondents and penny-antele quill-drivers, who thought to make political capital out of his reported generalship, have all the time kept up the whine that McClellan's failures were attributable to failures to furnish him with men and supplies by the Secretary of War. These statements are all false. He has had the wealth and means of the nation at his command. Halleck and Stanton, both old-line democrats, testify to these facts, as also the fact that he delayed for days to obey orders to move at the critical time, pleading a want of supplies when he had abundant means at his command. Jackson, the rebel chieftain, can move without supplies; so in McClellan's rear and help himself to McClellan's supplies, while McClellan couldn't move without an immense baggage train, and then didn't move half as fast as the rebels, because his "supply" train was so long as to be a heavy incumbrance—long enough in fact for the rebels to get in his rear and fill their knapsacks out of his hindmost wagons, before McClellan had learned that what they were in full flight many miles ahead. Previous to McClellan's removal, Gen. Kearny, an officer whose opinion has great weight, wrote a letter to O. S. Halstead, of New Jersey, (which we published last week,) in which he declared himself heartily disgusted with the service under McClellan and calls it an "ignoble position." He says: "We have no Generals. McClellan is the failure I ever proclaimed him. He has been punished just as I at once comprehended the moves of the parties. He will only get us in more follies, more waste of blood, fighting by driplets. He has lost the confidence of all. Nor has he a single officer about him capable of bettering us. For McClellan, he is burnt out. Never once on a battle-field, you have nothing to hope from him as a leader of a column."

McClellan is dangerous from the want of digesting his plans. He positively has no talents.

McClellan has fallen, gone the same road with every other man whose advent into public life was heralded by trumpets and universally lauded to the skies as the embodiment of virtues yet undeveloped.—The history of the world, to our knowledge, furnishes no single solitary exception. We

commend him and his sore-head admirers to a prayerful examination of the text—"Let not him that putteth on his armor boast like him who taketh it off." Barnside, who supersedes McClellan, may also prove a failure. We shall abide by our old rule in his case, and not put him till by his acts he merits applause. If Barnside fails, why we must look for another. The right man will raise his head above the storm by and by. When he does come, he will take hold of the secession beast at the right end. Like Davy Crockett, who crawled into the bear's den with his bow-knife, and felt round in the darkness for "the biting end" of the bear, so as to know where to plunge his knife, the right man in the right place will as a Union General begin on the secession beast at the biting end, instead of prodding him like McClellan around the roots of the tail.

"THE UNION AS IT SHOULD BE."—Gen. Curtis, in a late speech at St. Louis, said he was "in favor of the Union not as it was, nor as it is, but as it should be." Col. A. J. Hamilton, a Union refugee from Texas, lately made a stirring speech in Brooklyn, N. Y., in which, speaking of the latent Union vote in many of the rebel States, he said—

"So in many of the States not a third of the vote of the State was cast. In Louisiana it is now known that there were a majority of the vote cast against secession. At many of the polls were posters saying: 'Let the vote be open that we may see who are the traitors,' and the Union men dared not vote. You may say that these Union men did not care for their liberty as much as their fathers did. Gentlemen, most of us prefer reading about martyrs to being martyrs, and I would myself rather be a martyr in some other way than to have a rough rope put around my neck, and be hung on a lonely prairie and have my body left unburied. You ask, has this happened? Aye, fellow-citizens, it has happened—it is happening every day—it will continue to happen until the last free spirit has left the South, or his soul has been crushed, unless the power of the Government steps in. [Cheers.] It commenced before secession was commenced. In my own State it commenced pending the Presidential canvass in which Lincoln was elected."

"It was a fashionable thing to say, 'I am for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it is.' [Cheers.] The Constitution as it is—Yes. The Union as it is—No! [Loud and prolonged cheering.] He would thank no man to aid him in restoring the Union as it existed in the State of Texas in 1861. If he were to be martyred for expressing the opinions which Washington expressed, no such Union for him."

New Haven.—Our old friend, Col. W. G. T. Vault, has resumed the newspaper business in Jacksonville, and now publishes the Oregon Intelligencer, the first number of which has reached us. The Col's paper is issued weekly, at \$4 per year, and professes to be independent on all subjects. A hasty glance at its columns reveals to us no such specimens of literature as the following from Col. T. Vault's pen, which a number of years ago graced the Sentinel. Probably the Colonel hasn't got his hand in yet. He was then describing the scenery around Jacksonville. Hear him:

"Those who love scenery, cannot but be delighted by visiting that portion of Jacksonville situated on the embankment of an evening the valley shows, the beautiful plain interspersed with groves and dotted with scattered timber still further on the mountains forming the eastern rim of the great valley of an evening at this season of the year, the clouds hanging in the horizon over the summit of the hills, the sun as at this moment reflecting its golden rays, with occasional shades in the background, formed by indentations in the mountain, &c."

North Fork Mills.—The North Fork mills in Yamhill county have been rented by Mr. Porter, recently from Canada, who has put the machinery in order and is making the best of flour. This flour took the premium at the State Fair last month. We had a grist ground at this mill a few days ago, and find the flour fully equal to the Standard Mills flour at Milwaukie. Mr. Porter grinds for customers, takes honest toll, and is in every respect a first-rate gentleman. Such a mill is a godsend in that part of the country.

We have received from the Shoalwater Bay Light House the sum of \$20, as a contribution to the Sanitary fund, with a request to forward it East. Ten dollars of this money were given by Mr. Francis, keeper of the Light, five dollars by his wife, and five dollars by Mr. Thompson, assistant keeper. This money, together with another sum, we have sent by mail to Dr. H. W. Bellows, President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, New York.

In our notice of the Sanitary fund raised in Pacific county, W. T., we inadvertently failed to mention Bruceport, a town on Shoalwater Bay, which gave a liberal part of the contribution. Mr. Griswold, an energetic Union man, we learn has been active in that vicinity, with good success.

GOOD YIELD.—Mr. Peter Rinearson this year raised on his farm near town, an acre of potatoes, which yielded about seven hundred bushels. They were of the large blue kind. The vegetables generally on his place yielded enormously, both in quantity and size.

King Otho of Greece has abdicated the throne in favor of his brother. A Provisional Government has been established.

The latest news from Europe mentions a rumor that the throne of Greece has been offered to Garibaldi.

THE LATEST NEWS.—The dispatch you

terday afternoon may be condensed as follows: Gen. Sumner had demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, and given 16 hours street replied that he would dispute the ed of the shortness of the time allowed to remove the women and children. Both armies were preparing for a fight, which has evidently taken place. Some apprehension had been felt for Gen. Sigel's command, which was falling back, and it was now thought they could resist any attack that might be made on them.

VOTE OF THE SOLDIERS.—The State of Iowa seems to have been the only one which provided for taking the vote of those of its citizens who had volunteered to sustain the Union and the Stars and Stripes. At the late election in that State the vote of her soldiers in the field was taken and resulted almost in the unanimous support of the Union Administration candidates. We have no reason to suppose that the vote of the volunteer soldiers of the other States which have recently held elections would have differed materially from that of the soldiers of Iowa. Had the soldiers from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New York been called upon to vote, the result in those States would have been very different. Men who are fighting for the Union and for well regulated American liberties, feel the importance of standing by the Administration which for the present represents the Government. Being thus impressed they go to the ballot box and vote for the country and not for party. The Missouri Democrat gives the following table of the vote cast by the Iowa regiments in the field. That paper says: "If the Democracy are doing all the fighting in this war, as they impudently claim, how comes it that wherever the soldiers have had a chance to vote they send such figures as these:

Table with columns: Union Reg, Dem, and votes.

Totals 7,122 1,895 1,282 That's where the Republican Union voters are! Look at the thinned ranks of the brave men who conquered Peirce and Van Horn, and Fernando Wood's friend, Lovell, at Corinth; see how the men vote who have seen this wicked rebellion through the curtain of smoke and blood! Take the glorious Seventh Iowa; that entered on the bloody field of Belmont with unquenchable ardor and left it with imperishable glory; that passed through the fiery ordeal of Pittsburg Landing and the sanguinary struggles of Iuka and Corinth—Having at the cannon's mouth and bayonet's point shown to rebels its estimate of the worth of the Union, they have now at the ballot box declared their belief of the principles on which that Union should be and is founded. Decimated by death and disease, their numbers were few, but all gloriously devoted to freedom. Of 212 votes cast 208 were for the Republican ticket, and but four for the Democratic.

FORTY WORK.—Reuben Smith and Brothers of this place treated out the brothers' piece of casting this week sent from their shop. It is a core wheel, and one of several designed for Mr. Harvey's new mill.

Besides turning out the wheels for the Railroad cars, Smith and Brothers have also got up the machinery which is to be employed in the new Iron Mills across the river. It is hoped that these mills will soon be in operation, and that our Foundries, as well as our blacksmiths, may see iron done from our own hills, instead of that brought round the Horn.

We are under renewed obligations to J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco, for a bundle of the latest pictorials and newspapers. Sullivan keeps the largest and finest assortment of magazines and pictorials and newspapers generally on this coast, which he furnishes to subscribers at reduced rates.

A letter to the London Times from Manchester, says seventy-eight hundred papers were added to the poor law statistics during the week. Every day millions are reduced to destitution. Virulent typhoid fever has broken out at Preston, traceable to the hardships and privations of the poor. Business at Manchester is at a stand still. The letter says it is expected that sixty thousand persons will be dependent on charity during the coming winter.