great battles would allow.

Now, wherever individually the credit of this masterly organization may lie, historically it will be ascribed to the War Department. His core will show the distance of the declaration of the core will show the distance of the declaration of the case of the declaration of the declaration of the case of the declaration of the declar tory will show that during a great war millions of men were armed, equipped, fed, and transported with a silent regularity and promptness to which only the longest experience in military organization can usually attain; and for this the nation has reason to be devoutly thankful.

ed has been all that could be expected from a rears—and judging from her frank, houest military administration—not being, of course, countenance, and good temper, and sound perfect, but as good as the circumstances of sense, there is no doubt about it—the approx-

question, to have some wrong righted, or to give some annovance—and what mother does not appreciate the scene—until mother, in atter

phical resignation she can command. The mother, on this occasion, was Miss Clem Rob-iuson. Ah, Miss Clem, if you would only call

HOUSEHOLD KNOWLEDGE .- Windows are

kept free from ice by pointing the glass with alcohol with a brash or sponge.

Odars from builing ham, cabbage, &c., are prevented by throwing red-pepper pods or a

w pieces of charconi in a the pot. Percussion-caps are found to posson children,

Pigeons are hatched in 18 days; chickens,

made by mixing a gallon of water with two gallons of brine, then stir in two and a half

ounds of brown sugar and three pounds of common salt; put it on with a brush like paint.

Put potatoes of equal s.ze into water while boiling; when done, pour off the water, scatter in some salt, cover the put with a coarse cloth.

atoes are thus made meally.

Common out-natis are easily driven into hard

wood if rubbed with a little soft soap; saliva is better than nothing for that purpose. Never condemn your neighbor unleard; there

The drains of Paris are declared to be

quarter of the town to one immense receptacle of the fifth and waste waters thus carried off.

Before the mouth of this hideons reservoir is placed a grating through which the mass of in-

fection pours night and day. This grating is meant to prevent the passage of any object he-yond a certain size, which might otherwise ob-

orrid grating, there to leave them to be gathered as the most damning evidence of neglect

Hundreds of hollow tubes, each one a sarvel of solidity and skill, run from every

a member of the Twenty-ninth Maine Regi-ment, written while the dam was being con-structed, savs:

structed, says: General Banks is around the dam, doing all he can. He takes hold and shovels, pulls, chops, lifts, or does whatever he can, and does not claim a whiskey ration, either. Being in a uniform of privates' cloth, and without insignia uniform of privates' cloth, and without insignia. of any kind, the boys don't always know when he's around; but his presence certainly adds paign, and has retreated, lost ground and pris-oners, and had every kind of misfortune that a small army must have when opposed to a larger one. Yet you never hear him evil snoken of. as you do every other general. I mean you don't hear his soldiers speak ill of him. The other day a man of the One-hundred-and-sixother day a man of the teenth New York, who was at work on the dam, suddenly quit his hold on a log he was lifting stead of damming Red river. General Banks was right behind him in his slouch hat, cavalry pants and flannel blonse, at work, shoveling dirt or something of that kind, and the black ings to bear without notice. So he went over himself, saying: "Keep your temper, my good fellow-keep cool. Old Corporal Banks has been in many a tighter place than this He'll get you out all right." The New Yorker was so ashamed and conscience stricken that he re-lated the incident to all he met as an atonsment for his evil speech. General Banks certainly keeps up his popularity wonderfully, and he has the faculty to back him up, which some of our popular Generals have not.

of which was \$2,000, was recently put if swallowed. up at Fort Yama. A Greaser bid six bits for the paper to roll his eigarites.

MONEY MATTERS .- The new Banking be about to be established in this city gives assur-ance of an abundance of capital, and our mercantile community have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the increased facili-ses thus afforded for the transaction of busi-

best flux afforded for the transaction of business.

The present Banking firm of Donoloc, Raiston & Co. will be dissolved on the 1st July.

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The present Banking firm of Donoloc, Raiston & Co. will be with a coarse cloth, and return it to the fire for five minutes, when any constant and consensus on the control of the present Banking firm of Donoloc, Raiston & Co. will be with a coarse cloth, and return it to the fire for five minutes, when any consensus of the present Banking firm of Donoloc, Raiston & Co. will be with a coarse cloth, and return it to the firm o large amount hitherto otherwise employed will be added thereto. The retiring partners. Messrs. Jos. A. Donohoe and Eugene Kelly, with handsome cash means, will immediately commence business in their new and elegant banking house on the corner of Montgamery banking house on the corner of Montgamery the old firm, under the direction of the remain-ing members, Mesers, R. S. Fretz and Win. C. Raiston, will become merged in an institution to be called the "Bank of California," with a very important enlargement of capital and re-sources, quite unrivaled on this coast. This will be the first joint stock company incorpor-ated under the laws of this State, for the purpose of banking; and in referring to it we can-not but express our gratification upon a few prominent points. First, that it will stand up-on a specie basis, the currency of California—

gold and silver, it is to be no paper money bank. Second the capital stock, which we un-derstand is to be \$ 2.000.000, will actually derstand is to be a such at least is the prohe paid up in gold; such at least is the pro-gramme—no subterfuges in the shape of Stock Notes or anything of less value than gold itself. Thirdly, it will be under the conduct of some of our most experienced and wealthy citizens— men of sound heads and long purses, who have achieved success for themselves individually, are well known, and familiar with the business struct the tube. The police report of the past year record the detection of more than 10,000 new born infants thrown at the moment of birth into the drains, which had carried them to the of the country, and whose connection with the Bank is a guarantee to the public, that it will acceed and be a public benefit; a safe plane of deposit, and an institution where a selvent bus-The Boston Advertiser, recalling the incidents of the spontaneous triumph which overwhelmed Gen. Banks on his last visit to that city, says: "On that very day, that favorite of the people was congratulated upon the hold he had upon the public. "Yes, medam," said he, with his grave smile, and the first mistake I make they will for \$1 the \$1.

deposit, and an institution where a solvent bas-iness man with good securities, may reasonably expect accommedation in time of need.

The business managers of the new concern will be Messrs. D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralon .- American Flag.

Statesman. Oregon

INTERESTING BETTER OF GEX. JACKSON.

red among the papers of an old lady who died ately in New York, and has never before

been printed. When found it contained the

very gift which it mentious-a eilver American

There are some who yet adhere to the bas-

tard democracy of modern times, who revers

the memory of the patriotic Jackson, and are

of aware how often and how explicitly he ininleated devoted support of the Union as a

paramount duty. These men are sincere

probably in their desire that the Union of the United States shall be perpetuated, but through

ignorance or blind prejudice, they always vote

o as to give aid and comfort to the "still more

dangerous enemy, the intestine traitors who

are engaged in the wicked scheme of severing

our glorious Union," which are so graphically

ters. We hope such will study the words of noble patriotism here expressed, and obey in

My Dran Madam: By a letter received to-day from your dear bushand, is communicated to me the joyal intelligence that you have pre-sented him with a lovely son, and that you in-tend honoring me with his name by calling him Andrew Jackson. I duly appreciate the honor

on bestow upon me; a greater could not be conferred, as it gives evidence of your confi-

dence and esteem. I shall duly cherish it.

I sincerely regret that I cannot be personally

I sincerely regret that I cannot be personally present and act as godfather when he is presented to his God and Savior in the holy ordinance of baptism; but I trust my friend, Sam'l Swartwout, esq., will have the goodness to represent me, as my proxy, on this solemn occasion; and I have to request that you and your dear husband present this, my request, to him, and afterward I shall intrust my obligations to this dear hoy to your maternal care and that of his dear father, as my debility at present admonishes me that I will never have the

ionishes me that I will never have th

with a visit by you and him and his father at the Hermitage. I can only offer up my daily prayers for him.

I inclose herewith the usual gift to this name

I inclose herewith the usual gut to this name-aske that I have bestowed to all my others— it bears the impress of the Eagle of his Coun-try, displayed on all her banners—and as the child grows in years and in wisdom I have to

depend upon you to explain to him, with this injunction of his godfather, that when he ar-

rives at the years of manhood he will always be lound sustaining the Eagle of his Country from

the insult, or grasp, of a foreign fee, and the

Traiter who may engage in the wicked scheme of severing our glorious Union, upon which depends the perpetuation of our happy Government, which will endure so long as our confederated system lasts, and no longer. Instill in his mind that our Federal Union must be preserved. To the patriotism of his dear parents I trust this lesson will be early impressed, with all moral virtues, on his mind.

present him with my blessing. My prayers will be constantly offered up for him, that he

may have a long and useful life; that he may be a blessing to his parents in their declining

be a blessing to his parents in their declining years, and a happy immortality. With my sincere prayers for you and your dear husband's welfare and happiness here and hereafter, and that of your amiable family,

1 am, very respectfully, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

MRS. JACKSON of the City of New York.

Paper Currency.—The Sacramento Bee has atirely changed its base upon the paper curren-y question, and gives the following in its favor, thich is as good an argument as can be produ-

d: The history of the world and of com-

or sound judgment than they deserve. in London, in 1829, Daniel O'Connell said

Mr. Edstor, the education of the youth is a "Of all men living, an American citizen, who is

cupying positions of commence, an honor to themselves and bright ornaments of society, and I say anto you, dare not to stand up boasting

I; tarkeys, 26; ducks and geese, 30.

A cement which is a good protection against cather, water and fire, to a certain extent, is and by myring a calling of two. The military detail is 45 men, under and by myring a calling of two.

The best way to cook a potato is to bake or roast item an oven; when done, crack the skins open and allow them to dry out for a few minutes before absent them.

To avoid family quarrels, let the quarrelling wretch have it all to himself; reply never a word.

Camp 28 miles from Fort Klamath, southeasterly direction, on Little Klamath river. June 30.—W. J. Allen has just came into camp, on the way to Fort Klamath, and says John Richardson's train from Shasta valley.

shows that those countries which have made the greatest progress in science, wealth, refinement, power, and all the committants of a high order of civilization, are those countries which have

of your freedom or your privileges, while you continue to treat mon, redeemed by the same

FROM FORT KLAMATH. Fr. Klamath, June 28, 1864.
Ed. Sentinel: I write merely to say that

Co. C. We have with us a mountain

ter, plenty of ammunition, one four-mule Gov-erament wagon, one ambalance and the forge. Soldiers and citizens will number 85 to 90 men.

shall keep a memorandum of its general fea

numbering about twenty-time onen, and two families with eight or ten women, and seven or eight wagons, were attacked by Indians, about Silver Lake, sixty miles from here, in an easterly direction. Licotenant Davis, with ten men, from Fort Crook, fell in with them. Two extrems wounded and one politics wounded.

"MARCHING ALONG."-The Maryland Leg

islature has voted to present one of its colored regiments with a stand of colors. When a slave State commits an act like this, where is that Democratic thunder about the "nigger?"

future the injunctions they contain:

cribed by the old hero in this and other let-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1837.

The following letter him lately been

VOL. 14-NO. 19.

LETTER FROM LAFAYETTE.

LAPAZETTE, July 3, 1864.

Etc. Statesman: Hoping it will not prove objectionable to yourself or the readers of your paper to hear something from this quarter upon

salutation, and was creditably performed by

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

dists of this coast, took place in the General

A METHODIST BISHOP FOR THE PACIFIC Special Dispatches to Oregon Stateman. On the 22nd day of May, the following proceedings, of special interest to the Metho

Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. at Philadelobia r Retreat of Kautz with Loss of Guns, &c.

The Alabama Sunk. Resignation of Secretary Chase.

at Philadelphia;

The Committee on Episcopacy made a report, in which they approve the administration of the Bishops for the past four years, and in concluding their report they recommend the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the Bishops be requested to locate their several restleances as would best promote the interests of the church in all parts of the country.

Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., of California, took the stand and made a powerful appeal in tavor of the Pacific coast as a place of residence for a Methodist Bishop. He paid a high culcey to the Bishops who have honored that region with an episcopal visitation, and showed the great benefits the church there would derive from the counsels and leadership of a Bishop who might reside continually in their midst.—He urged most eloquently in closing, this claim upon the attention and regard of the Board of Bishops, and his appleals melted many to tears.

Rev. T. H. Pearne, of Oregon, followed in favor of the same project. He could not find language to illustrate the vastness of the interests of the church on the Pacific coast.—Some of the Bishops have spent weeks in the Oregon, Conference, but what is needed it some

Some of the Bishops have spent weeks in the Oregon Conference, but what is needed is some one to have authority to lay out large plans and arrange the work. He had looked with Roman power on that coast. He thought that one of the two missionary secretaries who were elected yesterday (Friday) should spend at least twelve months in that field. Rev. Dr. Trimble, of Ohio, favored the

doption of the resolution. Rev. Mr. Pearne offered an amendment that

one of the Bishops should, if at all practicable, reside upon the Pacific coast. Rev. Mr. Miller thought the General Conference had a perfect right to say to the Bish ops where they should reside. It was not ask-ing too much. They are the servants of the Church, and should reside where its interests

can be best promoted.

Rev. Mr. McCoy, of Illinois, thought that all that had been said in favor of the Pacific coast could be said with the same truth of the dississippi valley. He wanted a Bishop live in St. Louis.

Rev. B. N. Spahr, of Ohio, thought that

the revolution, without the amendment, is adopted, one of the Bishops would reside on the Pacific coast. He did not favor the amendment, as it looked too much like diocesan enis Rev. Dr. Peck was satisfied with the rerolu-

tion without the amendment. He did not wish in any way to interfers with the wants of any other i. rt of the Church.

After some further remarks from other delegates, the previous question was ordered, when the amondment was lost and the original reso-

GEN. WILLICH AND WESTERN TROOPS.

The Nashville Pras. speaking of Gen. Wil-It does one's heart good to hear this able and

enthusiastic soldier speak of our brave men.— No language is strong enough to express his admiration for their courage, their persistency and high morals. He thinks no soldiers or and high morals. He thinks no soldiers on earth surpass them, few equal them. On one consion, he said he found one of the regiments of his brigade falling back from the position assigned them, and riding up to them he asked what was the matter? "Command us General, what to do, and we will do it." He told shows them, first to dress their line. The balls played over and firough their ranks, and one or two were wounded, but the line was dressed as perfectly, and the several orders to shoulder and present arms were observed as exactly as on. as Mrs. Partington would say, "drop in," accidently, of course at any of the houses of the
land, you would find the living reality of what
only you presented a rehearsal. Yet you performed your part nobly, and if there was a
wife-hunter present and fail d to perceive all
the essential characteristics of a good wife in
you, then I have given my own sex more credit

The property of the prosperity and general well-bemade dominates agriculture and manufactures
as is benithy blood to the human system.

Fig. Denunctarios.—In a speech delivered
in Loudon, in 1829, Daniel O'Connell said sation at Washington, in which Count Mercles took a prominent part. The French gentle-man was full of "the grand nation," and Wil-lich said nothing until the French soldiers were exalted above all others. Then he could re strain himself no longer, and he said: "Mon-sieur. I was educated at the military school, l have known the armies of Austria. France, England and Switzerland, and I tell you that Mr. Editor, the education of the youth is a matter second in importance only to love of country. To the youth we must look as the future guardians of our institutions. Good schools should be encouraged. Knowledge strengthens and stimulates love of freedom, and wherever we see an effort toward its diffusion it should be encouraged. Mrs. Dunivary discovers a great capacity in this direction, and it is hoped that she and every other person so engaged, may have the proud satisfaction of beholding her schoolars, grown up to matarity, occurring the first three discovers as swift as the wind, that we understand you are bypoenites, tyrants and unjust you may carefully select the best of your French troops, the crack regiment of your Zonaves, and then take by lot any one of our Western regiments and placing them face to face, your boys will quickly find that there is oothing between themselves and the firma-

all the young ladies can talk. A flow of sharp, shrewd, intelligent, and as a rule, well chosen and correct language, is the shining attainment ith an ease and volubility that would as tonish the superintendents of the ladies' col blushing, no stammering, no twidding of the fingers, no plucking at bouquets, or nervous unhemming of the handkerchiefs. The vapid unnemming of the nandkerchiels. The vapid inanities that pass between partners at an English hall would be scotted. To be shy is to be unpatriotic. The American young lady goes straight to the point. How is your health?— How long have you been in the country? Do you like it? Have you had a good time?—
What do you think of the action in the present struggle? Are you not struck with admiration at the deeds of valor performed by the nation's armies? Have you read Longfellow's Waysi ic Inn? When is Tennyson's Bondiera.

We have 100 prisoners, 7 cannon, 600 horses we have lived almost entirely off the country.

Private dispatches mention the burning of the American bark Tycoon by the pirate Alabama. The Tycoon sailed from New York the 27th of March, bound to San Francisco.— Waysile Inn? When is Tennyson's Boadicea to appear? Was not England convulsed with enthusiasm at the apparition of the Rev. Ward Beecher? Don't you think the room wants oxygen? Are not the monitors triumphs of mechanical construction? Have you been to Niagara? These are a few of the queries she rattles out. You are at first delighted, then amazed, and at last puzzled; for the intelligent and well dressed young lady continually addresses you as "201." and every now and was to March, bound to San Francisco.—

She had a valuable cargo and was consigned to yound that distance.

New York. June 29.—The Washington Star, of yesterday, says that since Grant crossed the Rapidan, he has taken 17,000 prisoners, not including those within the last four or five days, while our loss is not over one third that over 60 years old, and boys but 14 and 15.

The Commercial states editorially on good and was consigned to yound that distance.

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New York. June 29.—The Washington Star, of yesterday, and the delivered to yound that distance.

New York is defined. rattics out. You are at first delighted then amazed, and at last pazzled; for the intelligent and well dressed young lady continually addresses you as "sir," and every now and then she seks you a question so make, so artlessly ignorant, that you pause to impaire of yourself whether she can be more than six years old.—Sala.

Tim Bown, Ksipp.-We see it stated that he original bowse-kuife manufactured by the Bowie never made it. A gentlemm who knex the parties well, and all the circumstances connected with the matter, informs us that the original knife was manufactured out of a common blacksmith's rasp, by a blacksmith in Arkansas by the name of Black. All that Bowie had to do with its manufacture was to conceive had to do with its manufacture was to conceive had to do with its manufacture was to conceive had to do with its manufacture the pattern out of a shingle with his jack-knife. Black made the knife for Bowie, and therefore it got the name of "bowie knife." It is said that this man Black alone possesses the secret of making and bardening these knives so as to reoder them equal to the original. His mode of testing them was to lay a half-dollar upon a block and with one stroke of the knife cut it in two. If it performed the work the knife was all right; if it torned or backed the edge, he would condern to reduce the pattern of the control of the contro men, from Fort Crook, fell in with them. Two citizens wounded and one soldier's horse shot, after the attack the soldiers returned with Richardson's train forty miles, when they fell in with W. J. Allen's train, from Jacksonville, consisting of nine wagons and twenty-one men, and 300 head of cattle belonging to Mr. Francis, from Scott river, and camped twenty miles from here, in a southeasterly course, on Little Klamath river. Our ambulance and guard has just gone out after the wounded.—We are all well and keep our eyes open.—Colonel Drew is expected to-day from Fort Klamath. More as soon as possible.

E. C. SESSIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

mp Drad

Hooker Dangerously Wounded. Successful Operations of Hunter.

Martinsburg Evacuated by Federals-Re-treat to Harper's Ferry.

Pessenden of Maine, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Battle at Kensaw Mountain.

The Rebels Forced to Fall Back with loss Oth says of Sherman's operations: On the 27th Hooker and Schofield attempted

to storm the rebel breastworks, but were un-stoccessful. Hooker was dangerously wounded. the corps lost 1,000 men in the assault. The rebuts had built forest trees before their works. rehels had built forest trees before their works, rendering their approach almost impregnable. WASHINGTON, July 3d.—Telegram from Sherman says: Recent movements have caused the enemy to evacuate and we will now occupy Kensaw and Marietta.

Telegram from Grant's headquarters reports the return of General Wilson—having destroyed 60 miles of railroad.

Dispatches rom Charleston, West Virginia.

1st, states that Hunter with his whole com-mand had arrived safely. He defeated the mand had arrived safely. He defeated the enemy in five different engagements, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property, including all factories, tan yards, mills, foundries, and furnaces in Shenandoah valley as far as Lynchburg. All the railroads and canals on the route to Italy destroyed. Our total loss does not exceed 2,000; enemy's 5,000.

MONTHEAL, June 29.—Emigrant train of ten cars went through Beloit Bridge to-day with 350 emigrants aboard.

Louisville, July 1.—Government was a second of the cars of the cars went through the control of the cars went through Beloit Bridge to-day with 350 emigrants aboard.

Louisville. July 1.-Government ware

house and adjoining buildings burned this morning; loss about \$1,500,000; supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New York, July 3.—Dispatches from head

quarters record the return of General Kantz with the loss of many men, 12 guns and his wagon train, but the expedition was successful in the destruction of the Danville and Weldon in the destruction of the Danvine and railroad, mills, and an immense amount of other property. On returning they were over-whelmingly attacked by the 15th corps and Lee's Hampton cavalry and infantry. Kautz Lee's Hampton cavalry and infantry. Kautz resisted them several hours, but was finally surrounded. His retreat made the roads an almost impassable swamp. His guns were spiked and wagons burned. It is reported the 6th corps afterwards attacked the rebels and recaptured eight guns.

Steamers Locust and Point Matanza collided on the 22d between Barregate and Absom Lights, the former sunk; 18 persons supposed to be last.

Fulton and Port Royal letters report all quiet.
Sessionville was vigorousir shelled by our
forces last week.
Five rebel generals and 45 field officers ar-

rived the 20th, and were sent to the from under fire of the rebel guns, in retaliation for Union officers similarly placed in Charleston.
Report from Hilton Head, 20th, Admiral
Dahlgren received information that the Alalonna with other privateers were soon expected
off that content of the content of the

sand present arms were obeyed as exactly as on parade, and then the regiment was ordered to resume its perilous position. "I had done this once before," said the General, "with my Dutchmen, but my Illinois boys were just as they failed. Sigel has fallen back to Harper's Ferry and back to Harper's

The President has signed the Tariff Bill.— [Here the line parted below Yreka.—Operator Marysvilla, July 7—11 a. M.

Dates to July 1st.

Chicago. June 29.—The following was received via Gawley June 20: In regard to Hunter's operations, his army reached Lexington on the 11th, finding the place occupied by infantry and artillery. After fighting a few hours the rebels left. We burned the Virginia Military Institute, and Governor Letcher's house. Capt. Bleasser's scouts captured seven canal boats, containing four cannon, nine bundred rounds of anumation and large amount of commissary stores. Gen. Duffle having out the Charlottsville and Lynchburg Railroad at Amberst marched by Buchanan and Liberty to Lynchburg on Saturday and after isoling the Amberst marched by Buchanan and Liberty to Lynchburg on Saturday and after feeling the enemy's strength, decided that they were too strong for us, and by night we withdrew, having taken 2 cannon and 60 prisoners. The 2d Virginia Cavalry on Saturday night ent the Railroad 10 miles from Lynchburg. A small party of r hels attacked Carlin's apid Stranss', battery in a defile, drove off the mea, cut the wheels and took 1,20 horses. We brought off 5 cannon leaving 7 that were mired, together with 7 caissons and carriages, that were burned by the expedition. Six men were killed and ten wounded of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. The whole lors, probably, is 600 killed, wounded of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. We have 100 prisoners, 7 cannon, 600 horses

Peter burg papers of the 25th say, General Hunter is striking for Jackson depot, 40 miles north of Salem. If he reaches Covington, which it is supposed he will do with the most of his forces, although his loss is material, he will be safe. The same papers say that Gen. Wilson barned Burkesville, and destroyed the track. He is still pushing South. All the railroads leading into Richmond are destroyed; seign of Petersburg, 28 General officers, 17,000 proposed to the residual control of the residual control

WHOLE NO. 695.

The Times' special, dated Washington Jun quarters report only such occasional skirmish-ing of artillery practice as inevitably results from a close proximity of two forces. The chief enemy our soldiers have to combat is the heat and dust, which has been of the most magnant character. It is with the atmost difficulty the men and animals get even a half sup-

r'alner's raid from Newbern on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, seems to be a perfect refutation of the recently reported ourch of rehel troops from Lee's array into North Carolina.

North Carolina.

Hancock yesterday morning resumed the command of the 2d corps.

New York, Jone 30.—The Heraid's correspondent, dating near Petersburg the 27th, says the rubel tents are visible, which are pitched in fall view of our most advanced position and are said to belong to Hill and Long street's corps. Lee's operations are on our left. Beauregard'is boiling the town.

Some change of position of the 2d corps was made to day to anticipate the operations of the enemy.

made to-day to anticipate the operations of the enemy.

A delightful shower fell this evening.

A correspondence dated the 25th, says that no material change in our position has taken size—hath sides contront each other with heavy breastworks. Sharp warfare was going on hotween the pickers for the advantage.

A correspondence from the 18th corps, dated midnight, eave that for two days nothing of interest occurred except the regular five minutes discharge of 30-pounder Parrott shells into Petersburg. We now have perfect range of the robel works between this corps and Petersburg. Deserters constantly coming in.

The same correspondence, under date of the 27th, says that the rebels, tiring of witnessing the discharge of our 30 pounders, opened with

the discharge of our 30 pounders, opened with their heavy guns on the other side of the Ap-pomatox, and the first shell struck the parapet pountax, and the first shell struck the parapet hattery. Beccher then commenced shelling the city formostly with 10-pounder Parrotts, short range, and occasionally pouring showers of case shot into the rebel skirmish pits, effect-nally silencing the enemy, the clouds of dust observed giving proof of the movement of the rebels into Petersburg.

The Herald's Bermuda Hundred correspondence, dated the 27th, says that important changes have taken place in the movements of the enemy confronting Foster. Their force is

the enemy confronting Foster. Their force is increased on the line of the New Market road, under the command of Gon, Ransom, The Herald's New Orleans correspondence

has the following:
The archives of the State of Louisiana were found buried in the earth near Baton Rouge; part of them have arrived at New Orleans. The rebels have issued an order from Rick-mond prohibiting the barning of cotton, as it will be seized to procure clothing for the sol-

diers and munitions of war.
Our army at Morgan, La., has embarked on

Our army at Morgan, La., has embarked on transports for an important expedition.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. June 27.—An attack was made upon Buruside on the night of the 25th with the intention of driving back a working party engaged in digging entreachments toward the enemy's front in order to gain a better position to place gans so as to effectually caver the enemy's works. The firing was very brisk for about an hour, resulting in our holding the ground and continuing the work without loss of consequence. The health of the troops is good considering the oppressively hot weather. The 18th corps seems to have the greatest number in the hospital from the effects of the weather. The colored troops are reported numffected by heat. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.—The left wing swing round and took

en contracted and a force been sent to drive

onck General Hunter.

About 5,000 of our sick are in the hospital About 5,000 at City Point.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A correspondent dat-ing his letter from Hendquarters, Jone 29, says that last night General Lesho occupied a knoll hold before on our skirmish line. This morning the robels discovered what had been done, and instantly opened fire from three different directions. They will undoubtedly do their atmost to take it to day. Four 32 pound siege

ed and missing
We have 100 prisoners, 7 cannon, 600 horses
captured and have lived almost entirely off the
country.

With his headquarters at Dorgaville
dispatched commands in each of four directions
where lays railroads. On the Danville road
the bridges were burned for forty miles, thoronghly destroying the ties and twisting every rail for tweaty unles. On the Petersburg and Lynchburg road he utterly destroyed thirty unles of track, and burned bridges even he-

afterward to 230.

Washinger at Petersburg 2 000 years old, and boys but 14 and 15.

The Commercial states editorially on good anthority that our total loss in Grant's campaign, exclusive of cavairy and Hunter's column, is not over 52,000; since crossing James distant. umn, is not over 52,000; since crossing James river, our loss will not exceed 7,000; only 3,-400 wounded remained at headquarters June

equal to the original. His mode of testing them as to lay a half-dollar upon a black and with one strake of the knife cut it in two. If it performed the work the knife cut it in two. If it torned or hacked the edge, he would condemn it. Our informants are Judge Caswell of this city, who was intimately acquainted with Boxie and Black, and John R. Ridge, who knew both of the men well — Nevals (Cal.) Gazette.

Attending the old batteries, and some firing to old batteries, and some firing to the place. Nothing moment to the 21st, say that since he been us to the 21st, say that since he been us to the control to the beauty. The enemy another raid, making a detour by Nottaway, seems to have masked the whole country from themes across to Petersburg and Weidon Railroad. They have after line of rife pits, intrenchments and fortime in the losses are said to be heavy. The enemy themes across to Petersburg and Weidon Railroad. They have after line of rife pits, intrenchments and fortime is the losses are said to be heavy. The enemy themes across to Petersburg and Weidon Railroad. They have after line of rife pits, intrenchments and fortime is the losses are said to be heavy.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

entrenchments that they could not three skiranisters. Sub-fired at every picker from hind their works. The fighting was divided in the works. The fighting was divided in the works and we lost newly, for many places we were constructing to be works under a torrible fire of mandatry and stillery; on the extreme left and right we driven the energy and captured several he dred prisoners. Schefield and Hooker is now worked their way beyond the line of it which are connected with Lost Mountain of forced the rebels to relinquish the fatter walls by and swing across the road that runs discovered from Marietta and Dallas.

They brought up against a consideral stream called Moose Creek. Howard's petion run diagonally across the hill, jors sent west of Kensaw. Palmer's position was against the western face of Kunsaw, while is left wing was entreached scream to make and extended far beyond Kensaw in the stream of control of our entire line northeast and western the sent was the miles and extended far beyond Kensaw in the stream of the sent was the miles and extended far beyond Kensaw in the sent was the miles and extended far beyond Kensaw in the sent was the miles and extended far beyond Kensaw in the sent was the miles and extended far beyond Kensaw in the sent was the miles and extended far beyond Kensaw in the sent was the miles and extended far beyond Kensaw in the sent was the miles and extended far beyond Kensaw in the sent was the miles and extended far beyond the miles and was the mil

and extended far liegond remains ton of our entire line northeast and Thus matters stood in the forenous Nothing occurred that day except A letter dated on the system of the war of the system of the

By pushing troops in various direction bringing to bear a concentrated fire they forced to fall back again leaving a large her of prisumers in our hands. Their too have been heavy.

On the 19th the enemy were again strongly fortified in their works on Ka tidge. Our batteries opened upon the short range, and the Iroops hustled up so that the rebels made an attempt to play centre. The conflict was bloody, and off found no material advantage gained soll side. Early next moraling fighting was reawith increased fierconess; and was still goes at the close of the correspondent's letter.

Later advices by tolograph state that the else were forced to fall back.

Four Sarrii, Ark., June 27.—Inform

pect of the atrack.

CHATTANODOA, June 25.—At 5 s'ck terday afternoon, Gon. Pillow sent a truce into Lafayette, demanding the set of the place, which he threatened to ber demand was not complied with. I 3,000 strong, completely surrounded Receiving the relusal they advance

at White River Station, near the mo-river, on the 22d, between 000 rele-companies of the 12th lows, the form the attack, who after a severe fight pulsed with a loss of 24 killed and our loss is small.

Osr loss is small.

Oswego. N. Y., June 26.—The Softoning mill was destroyed by fire this mort loss, \$200,000; insured for \$100,000.

CAPE RACE, June 29.—The following received by the Hilbernian: The Emper Russia and the King of Prussia were alse meet at Kassanton. They will be accessed, respectively, by Prince Gortsoliakof Counts Richburg, Van Byswick and Hessis conjectored that a political understanding been arrived at. South WEST MISSOURL

South West Missouri.—The Black Flan.—Perhaps no part of the country been more danned by thieving traiters a guerrillas than Southwest Missouri, where also a year ago after all their military organisational been broken up and dispersed, a few the baser sort clubbed together for purpose, highway robbery and murder of Union merasing the black flag and giving out that the would show no, quarter. They were taken their word as the following from the St. Lee Democrat will explain:

Colonel Marsh, who has just returned to Southwest Missouri, informs us that every

Colonel Marsh, who has just returned Southwest Missouri, informs us that every is quiet in that region. No guerriflas been seen for some time. The soldiers there make it a rule to take no prisons. They have killed over air lambred whackers since the last of January. The der counties of Northwestern Arkaness being depopulated, 3,000 refugees in crossed White river on the way to Missour to last week. Most of the refugees go not the Missouri river.

the Missouri river. Newton and McDonald, the tw Newton and McDonaid, the two southweern counties of Missouri, are pretty abandoned, nearly all the farm houses having been destroyed by different armies that he passed through them. In the other counties the farmers are improving their lands as planting crops. Every man down there is soldier, armed and ready for duty at a ment's notice. When a bushwhacker is host of, the farmers of the neighborhood quit the plows, shoulder their guns, and hunt him the is killed or driven out of the county. The croiled militia have been of immense service ridding that portion of the State of guerrias. Colonel Sanborn, who commands that trict, has been very energetic in his effective restore quiet in the region under the commands that the bashwhackers continue age rather black flag, and Colonel Sanborn except the bashwhackers continue age rather black flag, and Colonel Sanborn except the challenge, and has taken no prisoners bloost first of January.

The Gold Bill.—Chicago, June 18.—The