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FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, and an endless variety of Crockery, Plated Goods, etc.

Dountry customers particularly invited to call. jel1-1min Ms. The Korkers Mr. Service of the Sons of Temperance, near Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, left that place for Oregon Territory about the beginning of August, 1857, and has not since been heard from. Any information of his whereabouts will be trankfully received by his affectionate mother, Mrs. GEORGE BEGG, Dundee Scotland. je24 12t\*

PERSONS VIS ITING SACRAMENTO will find DESIRABLE ROOMS and EXCELLENT FARE at the CASCO HOUSE.

MRS. MARY A. TORREY,

LATE EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

AN EXPLOIT IN VIRGINIA. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

GRAFTON, Virg'nia, June 12th.
The exploit of Capt. Miller, of Company H,
Fifteenth Ohio (Col. G. W. Andrews), last Sunday night, was really one of the most brilliant little episodes of the war, thus far. On Sunday, Col. Andrews, who was down at Cheat river, received information that the next day the militia of lucker county were to assemble at St. George—the county seat, and one of the strongest secession towns was of the mount stronges; secession towns west of the mountstrongest secession towns west of the mountains—by order of Gov. Letcher, to proceed theoce to Huttonville, where they were to rend zvous tr-day (Wednesday) to reinforce Col. Porterfield and help his dispirited hand to make some headway against the overwhelming Union force now in Western Virginia. It was at once resolved that this militia meeting should be dispersed, and Capt. H. Miller (an old officer in the Mexican war) was selected to do it.

Mexican war) was selected to do it.

The Captain received his orders late Sunday evening. He was occupying an outpost at Rowlesburg, in the Cheat river valley. The distance thence to St. George is thirty miles. Immediately after receiving his orders from headquarters, as soon as night covered his movements, the Captain set out with forty picked men of his company. His road lay over the mountains and through the gorges, which all who have passed through the Cheat river country will remember so well. It was deemed absolutely necessary to reach St. George before four o'clock the next morning, and there was the pleasant prospect of a little fight with the rebel force, said by some o'the scouts to be already ancommed in the town with sentingly stering ready encamped in the town, with sentinels sta-tioned and pickets thrown out, to animate the ooys on their long and exhausting march. The night passed wearily enough. By three o'clock the force was still some five miles from

St. George. Determined to make the distance of human energy and endurance could do it, the Captain encouraged and hurried forward his men. Suddenly they came upon a deep and rapid stream, the bridge over which had been washed away. The guide stood mute. He knew of no way to proceed. "Come boys," shouted the Captain, "I'll show you how to cross. Forward, march!" And plunging in, the gallant Captain led the way for his men through the river, over waist deep. Some smaller streams were waded in the same management of the content of the co ner, and a few moments before four o'clock the town was reached. No rebel outposts were to be seen, and in five minutes a chain of sentries invested the entire town, with orders to let no

man pass under any pretense whatever.

Marching the remainder of his little command into the town, the Captain at once captured the two secession flags which were floating over the place, run up the stars and stripes in the r stead, took half a dozen of the leading Secessionists prisoners, including a Lieutenant of the rebel army, and se zed some arms and valuable rebel

correspondence.
At first the inhabitants were frightened out of their wits. They had been about to assemble and march to the relief of Colonel Porter field, some sixty or seventy miles nearer the "abolition army," and here were the dreadful abilition army," and here were the dreadful abilition troops in their very midst, and in possession of their own town! What could they expect from the Northern vandals, this horde of desperadoes and convicts from the Northern chain-gangs and penitentiaries, but the sacking of their town and the murder and rapine they had been all along preaching?

Capt. Miller first proceeded to the residence of a leading and pestilent traitor, whose capture of a leading and pestitent traitor, whose capture was particularly desirable, but the bird had flown. The traitor's wife expected nothing short of instant death. Falling on her knees, with streaming eyes, and the most woebegone expression, she plead for mercy, and only asked that her life might be spared! She could hardly believe her own ears when Capt. Miller assured the content of the sheet danger. ber that she was not in the slighest danger, and that so far from injuring her, his men would afford her any needed protection. When at last she became convinced of the peaceful intentions of the Northern vandals, her gratitude knew no bounds. The other inhabitants were equally, or, if possible, still more astonished. They all professed to believe that the entrance of North-ern troops into one of their towns was certain to be the signal for indiscriminate mas sacre and rapine. Many of the citizens assured Captain Miller that they had voted enter the robel army, but that after what they had seen that morning, if they could vote again they would rejoice to vote for remaining in the Union, and averting the consequences of the mad act of secession. All the voters of the of the mad act of secession. An die voters of the town willingly took the oath of allegiance, a copy of which I have already sent you, and thereby solemn y swore to give no aid or comfort, direct or indirect, to the enemies of the United States, or the forces now in rebellion against the same. When it is remembered that Tucker county gave an almost unanimous vots for secession, ha since been the rallying point for the rebels of the adjoining counties, and was to have been the place for the general mustering of recruits for Porterfield's com and, it will be seen that Captain Miller's little troop served an admirable

purpose as a missionary enterprise. It is scarcely necessary to say that the militia didn't assemble, and that no recruits marched

often t assemble, and that no recruits marched to reinforce poor Porterfield.

After remaining in the town till Monday noon, Captain Miller marched back, and not quite thirty hours after he had started on the expedition, after having marched sixty miles, and held poss ssion of the town six or eight hours, he was in camp again at Rowlesburg. HOMESTEAD FOR SENATOR DOUGLAS' FAMILY.

To the people of the United States, and more particularly to the People of Illinois.

Stephen A. Douglas is dead! He has faller at the meridian of life. For twenty-five years he has served the public honorably and without personal profit. For nearly twenty years he devoted his time, his abilities and his labors, to voted his time, his abilities and his labors, to this State and his country. He served both State and country from a love of both, and not from a hope of pecuniary profit. For the last four years he gave up his time and all other interests to his country, and, to the utter exclusion of all business pursuits, devoted everything, and, at last, his life, to the salvation of the Republic, the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution. In the contest for these sacred and patriotic objects he has fallen in the very prime of life; but not until he fallen in the very prime of life; but not until he had rendered incaiculable benefits to the

American people, Fellow countrymen: While thus laboring for your interests and the interests of your posterity, his own means were lost. He died not only poor, but has left to his wife and children a legacy of debt. The only unencumbered piece of land—a small tract, less than three acres—of which he was ever possessed, was, when he died, the property of his widow. At the request of the property of his widow. At the request or the people of Illinois, coming up to her even in the hour of her serrow, she surrendered his remains to the State, and with them gave that piece of land for his interment, asking of the people only that she might be allowed to reside near the grave in which he reposes. She has thus given to the people of Illinois all that was left of Douglas. This lot in which now rests his carbon, is in the center of that beautiful grove eshes, is in the center of that beautiful grove known as his long shosen and favorite home. The surrounding portion of the tract is covered with mortgages. His children, his widow, and his countrymen, to approach his grave, must do so by permission of the Sheriff, his creditors, and strangers. Will the nation he has served forget Douglas in his tomb? Will the Repuband strangers. Will the nation he has served forget Douglas in his tomb? Will the Republic prowe ungrateful? Will the American people, whom he served so long and so faithfully suffer his widow and his orphans to be turned from the home he loved, the soil he defended, to seek elsewhere, and from strangers, a shelter and a support? Shall they be shut out from the sight of his tomb, and denied the melancholy satisfaction of being near his grave? Shall the wife and children of Douglas go forth homeless,

wife and children of Douglas go forth homeless, houseless wanderers from the State of Illinois? houseless wanderers from the State of Illinois?
We propose to the American people, and particularly to the people of Illinois, to raise, by voluntary contribution, a Fund, to be administered by William A. Richardson, William B. Ogden, John T. Stuart, Zadee Casey, David Davis, Thomas Drummond and John D. Caton, for the redemption of so much of his property as will furnish his widow with a suitable home at Cattage Grove: or, if such selection, should as will furnish his widow with a suitable home at Cottage Grove; or, if such sejection should, by such Trustees, hereafter be deemed inadvisable, to the purphase of a suitable home for them in the State of Illinois; and also, to be invested for the support of the widow, and the education of the children of Stephen A. Dong-

John D. Caton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, will act as receiver of this Fund, to whom all subscriptions from States, counties, corporations, societies, committees and individuals, will be remitted. His address

is at Ottawa, Illinois.

Thomas Drummond, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, will act as Treasurer.

We commend the proposition, fellow-countrymen, to your earnest and immediate consideramen, to your earnest and immediate considera-

Richard Yates, W. A. Richardson, William B.

THE SACRAMENTO UNION. S. CRAMENTO DAILY UNION | Ogden, Robert Smith, James H. Woodworth, Thomas H. Campbell, J. D. Caton, Samuel K. Casey, J. Y. Scammon, D. A. Gage, Samuel S. Marshal, O. B. Ficklin, Jessee K. Dubois, Lewis D. Erwin, R. E. Goodell.

WASHINGTON SKETCHES. Burleigh, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, writes, June 8th, as fol-

Few families will be so missed from the social pircle here as that of Senator Douglas. Mrs. Douglas has been peculiarly fitted to lead the fashion. Long the reigning belle of Washington, without an enemy among those who could only look on her as a rival—modest, of a most sweet and bewitching disposition, of marked heauty and unrivaled taste—she won all hearts. Elevated by marriage among the peers of the land; by official li'e placed among the most elevated of the courtry, she took her place at once with ease and grace among them, as one born to shine in any sphere. And I know that no lady in the Capital, titled or otherwise, has been held in higher esteem. Once a week she held her levee on Saturday from twelve to five.

These were always crowded. Sometimes her callers were numbered by thousands in a day. Her house was singularly fitted for large and fashionable entertainments. It was built by the Senator without regard to cost. As the visitor enters the wide main large and restricted to the senator without regard to cost. As the visitor enters the wide main large from our mutual Government to execute a peaceful mission, and I sincerely trust that all rumors of hostilities to my encampment to a reasonable the senator without regard to community. Every effort upon my part shall be defect this object and no demoncost. As the visitor enters the wide main hall from the frent door, on the right hand is seen as elegant a library as can be found in this country. All that art, taste and wealth can command are here. On the left hand of the hall two elegant dr wing rooms are seen.

These are most gorgeously fitted up. The east room pales before these rooms of Douglas. Beyoud the parlors and opening into them, is a ball room the whole width of the house, with a crimson covered orchestra gallery, and all the appointments for the dance. Beyond this is an elegant dining room. Adjoining is a picture gallery covered with costly paintings from ceilducted back again into the main hall. The upper portion of the house is as elegant and is as well fitted for the purpose for which it is designed. Taking it all in all it is probably as elegant and commodious a private mansion of the land. it was silent. But no badge of mourning hung from any part. Next door is the residence built by J. C. Breckinridge. The speculation was an un'ortunate one, and swept away, it is said, his private fortune.

his private fortune.

The French Minister—a very handsome man—has a wife who does not speak one word of English, and does not entertain. He resides in Georgetown, for economy, it is said. The Russain Minister—a man that resembles the President of Harvard College—with his Springfield wife, Miss Howard, gives a dinner party once in a while, and the same is true of most of the other foreign Ministers. Washington will be

unusually dull this season. Quite an imposing military display was seen to-day in the funeral of General Garland, o! the army. The Tweltth New York Regiment were the guard of honor, and the battery of Colonel Sherman brought up the rear. Gen. Scott and staff were present, and the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Pine. I never saw Gen. Scott look better. He stood some time in the doorway as the coffin was carried to the hearse, and was the observed of all observers His tall form was hardly at all bowed with age—his step as light and firm as I saw it ten years ago. And to see him as he leaned on the arm of Colonel Sherman and moved out to his carriage, one would hardly believe that the weight of the war and the fate of the nation was on his shoulders. A single incident will show how well he is posted and how cool he takes all things. A gentleman had some reliable information about the troops of the rebels at Richmond, the movements of Beauregard, and the condition of things at Manassas Junction, and other matters deemed to be of great importance to the Government. An interview was sought with General Scott. He was distating a dispatch when the parties arrived. He heard them all through with great attention, and then informed them that what they had heard was all true; that the Government had been in possession of all that for some time—thanked the gentlemen for the interest they took in the delease of the nation, and then turned to complete his dispatch as coolly as if the matter was one of the most common things

POSITION OF J. J. CRITTENDEN.

We copy the following from the Lexington Observer and Reporter of June 12th. The first great object which he ardently desired was that this war should be put an end to; that the longer it continued, and the more devastating it became, the more difficult would be its solution; and to the end of pac.fication and a restoration of the kindly feelings which once prevailed among the happy and prosper-ous people of a common Government would his whole energies be devoted, if it should be the pleasure of the people to confer upon him the responsible trust of representing them. To a war of subjugation he was opposed, and while he was satisfied that the Government did noth-ing more than its duty in the preparation it had made to defend the National Capital, yet he would be prepared to level a helping hand to arrest the progress of this unnatural conflict. Lincoln, he declared, was not the President of his selection; and he was neither responsible for nor prepared to sustain the policy of that functionary. Lincoln, however, was not the Government, although charged, for the time, with its administrative functions; and while he repudiated all allegiance to him or his creed, he was, as he had always professed to be, loyal to the Constitution of his country, under which the nation had been so prosperous, the people so free and happy, and the blessings of which are priceless and innumerable.

Crittenden declared that, in his judgment,

every means should be resorted to to restore the blessings of peace, to preserve the Union, and to hand down unimpaired the noble institutions which have come down to us hallowed by the sanction of our Revolutionary fathers. To that end, he declared, first, that the Southern States should present to Congress, when it meets, a fair statement of the grievances under which they labor; that, when presented, the Congress of the United States should promptly grant the full measure of redress 'or those grievances; and that, if Congress should not do so, he would not vote one gollar to the prosecution of the war. In he next place, if the South should fail to present their grievanees, with a view to adjustment, then that the North should promptly concede such assurances of redress and security as were just to the South; and that, besides these, all other possible means should be em-ployed that would have the effect of maintaining the Union, preserving the Government, and putting a period to the unnatural war in which the country is involved. In the event that all the means employed for this patriotic and noble purpose should fail, and the war should still rage on, then he was of the opinion that Ken-tucky, poising herself upon her proud position of neutrality, should summon all her judgment and reason, and, discarding all passion and prejudice, should decide for herself what posi-tion she should assume. He declared that suffition she should assume. He declared that sun-cient unto the day is the evil thereof; and that, while he was not now, under the continually shifting scenes of the political drams, prepared to say what position Kentucky should occupy in the contingency mentioned, he would be pre-pared, as a native and loyal citizen of Kentucky, to follow her destiny, be it what it might. to follow her destiny, be it what it might.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

The merits of candidates for the Speakership and Glerkship of the House of Representatives to assemble on the Fourth day of July next are being discussed by many of our cotempo

Frank P. Blair of Missouri is preferred by some of them for Speaker, whilst Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, has been favorably spoken of by others, to fill the highly honorable and responsible position once occupied by Henry Clay and James K. Polk. It requires no ordinary man—especially at the present crisis— to preside over the representatives of the peo-ple "in Congress assembled." The incumbent of the place should be a man of energy, of great decision of character, of controlling moral as

well as political courage.

We will be pardoned for naming others for this most important position—the third in rank this most important position—the third in rank in the Government—equally well entitled to be favorably considered among the names from which a selection could with propriety be made. Henry S. Dawes, of Massachusetts, who go frequently and so ably presided in the Committee of the Whole during the last session, and whose Commonwealth has taken so glorious a lead "in the tented field" since the commencement of hostilities; and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, who also exhibited great aptitude for a presiding officer or the House at the last session, have claims upon their party the last session, have claims upon their party and their country which should be recognized. As between Blair and Grow, we have a de-cided preference for the former. His callant and successful struggle in Missouri over Border ruffianism and the slave oligarchy—his promi-nent and useful efforts in behalf of Lincoln's

sion, point to him as the man whose election would do much to liberalize and nationalize the

Republican party; while his prominent competitor, Grow, has nothing to recommend him, save his advocacy of the Homestead Bill—the which the net profits have been the last year Johnson, is now, at the risk of his life, bat-thog for the Union against tremendous opposi-tion in the State of Tennessee, the home and burial place of Jackson.—N. Y. Mercury. AFFAIRS AT ST. JOSEPH.

We find the following in the St. Joseph Jonr

nal of Thursday, June 13th: dress a few words to the public. My mission here is one of peace, though prepared I may be to sustain the dignity of my flag, which, I have no doubt, will be sacredly guarded by the patriotic and chivalric people in whose midst I have raised it. Believe me, Missourians, it flaunts no defiance in your face. I am here unare as groundless, as I know my purpose to be sincere to preserve the peace and quiet of the community. Every effort upon my part shall be made to effect this object, and no demonstration, individual or by detachment, from my command, will be permitted to since or in any way interfere with the community in their peaceful avocations. My Government makes no war upon your State, and cherishes the hope that she has none to make upon her.
In enrolling volunteers into the United States

service I am obeying orders, and but doing what is a recognized right of the United States -a right never yet denied by State authority, and there is now, in the practical exercise of this right, on Missouri soil, no cause of irrita-tion or alarm to her citizens. Believe me, there and to say that I shall make no distinction as to persons in my line of conduct. Every citizen, be his political opinions what they may, shall be equally respected, and his person and property protected should occasion need more than the civil power to do so. In pursuing the line of operations thus marked out, I sincerely hope other parties will give no cause for a departure from them on my part. We can have peace in Missouri if we will, and the true soldier should never needlessly draw his sword.

A. Sully, Com U. S. Forces.

THE PERILS OF STRATEGIC GENERALSHIP. The Washington Republican says, w th an air

of authority, that it has reason to believe that Lieutenant Tompkins' "dash" at Fairfax Court House-which was made without orders-"led to important results on both the opposing lines, deranging plans at headquarters here." The Republican thus describes the grave consequences of the affair:

The rebel fugitives from that affair flying pellmell into the lines at Manassas Junction, gave the impression that the United States troops were moving in force in that direction. Manassas Junction is but four hours distance, by rail, from Richmond, now the headquarters of the army of the Confederate States. The immediate effect was, that Manassas Junction, already strong, was still further strengthened.

The movement from Washington upon that post was suspended—a movement which, compost was suspended—a movement which, commenced on the 3d June, we doubt not would have been successful, and that important point commanding Virginia, would at this moment have been ours. Instead of this it is now in the hands of the enemy—strong, impregnable, threatening Washington, and compelling us to watch the Capital, and to spare no considerable bedy of troops out of the lines which defend it. This, we are led to think, comes of the "dash" at Fairfax Court House, the incidents of which at Fairfax Court House, the incidents of which are pretty enough as newspaper paragraphs, but of no sort of consequence, except as they might embarass important moves in a war like that which the country is now waging. The correspondent of the New York Evening

Post quotes this as having been "spoken from knowledge gained from the highest military authorities in Washington." MAJOR WINTHROP.

permitted only to allude; but it is entirely pro-per to say of one who was as yet but little known to the public that the country has lost in was sure to have served her with unusual fervor and ability. Winthrop by nature and by education was endowed to a high degree with the qualities which make the successful soldier. Extensive travel in the wilderness, both in North and South America, had made him a hardy campaigner; the habit of facing danger joined to a natural fearlessness, gave him a presence of mind and a coolness in peril, for the tle; and these qualities were backed by great energy and persistency of purpose. His mental powers fortified these moral traits, making altogether a character that would undoubtedly have proved their value in the life he had cho sen, and chosen from very deep convictions upon the principles involved in the struggle Winthrop joined the Seventh Regiment two days before it was ordered to Washington. De-termined to serve through the war, he sought other duties rather than return with his regiment, and was made Aid and Military Secretary to General Butler. The service he was on when he fell mortally wounded was, we suppose, entirely voluntary.—New York Tribune.

A CANDID COMPLIMENT. No sane man who looks at the tactics of the enemy, will doubt that they are under able and intelligent guidance. Their movements are marked by energy and decision. Throughout all the Northern States the note of preparation for the invasion and co quest of the South is heard. Arms and munitions of war are provided. Old factories are busily employed making arms, and new ones are erected and se in motion. State authorities are not content with merely responding to the palls of the Central Government and sending forth raw recruit unused to the arts of war, but have established extensive encampments for drilling and training, so that when new levies are made to fill up the gaps which the disaster f war will create, they will be ready at a moment's warning to

move upon the battle field and take the places of those who have fallen. Their example should be imitated. The South ought to be as well prepared to detend her homes from ruthless and wanton invasion, as the North is to prosecute its diabolical designs against her. For this purpose companies ought to be received, regiments formed, officers elected, and a course of regular military train-ing commenced. These regiments could go into encampment, one at a time, alternating it economy is to be considered; the others could attend to military duties at proper intervals, and still have an eye to the obligations and necessi-ties of private avocations. Thus the work of preparation would go on, and instead of a con-fused and disorganized mass of citizen soldiery, we would have a well disciplined reserved corps ready to take the places of those already in the field, when vacancies should exist, to reinforce them, and to meet any emergency which accident or the fortune of war might create.—Jack on Mississippian, June 7th.

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. At the late session of Congress an attempt was made to progure an extension of Morse's telegraph patent, and the a tempt was opposed by Dr. Leverett Bradley. From Dr. Bradley's memorial in opposition to the extension, it seems that the line between Boston and New York yields sufficient profits every three months to pay for building the line! Stock has been ssued for large amounts more than the line cost, and on this artificially inflated stock grea

dividends are made.

The capital stock of the American Telegraph Company for their line between Rosten and Washington is now \$1,585,000, upon which the net profits amount to over 20 per cent, per annum. It is known that responsible parties will give bonds to build a line over the same route, nd stock it, to do the same amount of business

and stock it, to do the same amount of business now done, for \$75,000. The dividend of cent. per cent. was paid, a few years ago, upon the inflated stock of the great-est of the Western companies, after which the stock was multiplied by five so as to amount to some millions. No definite statement can be made of the

amount of the present wealth of Prof. Morse, as that is a private matter, which it might be deemed to his interest to keep from the public; but from what he has received from his patents it ought to be very great. He must, however, under any circumstances, have realized an immense sum. From the large amount of very valuable telegraph stock Morse holds now, and from the highly valuable real estate in his splendid mansion near the Fifth Avenue, New York, his estate at Poughkeepsie, and other property, it is clear that he is a rich man, and his riches have been realized from his patents. He stands on the books of one of the telegraph companies,

from 20 to 25 per cent. (The stock of that company is over \$1,600,000) He is also the owner of a large amount of stock of other telegraph companies, owning the lines from Washington to New Orleans, via Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile; also the lines from New York to Buffalo, Louisville to New Orleans, and other lines. F. O J. Smith, who owned one-quarter of the Morse patent, sold that quarter, with stocks acquired from it, reserving a remaining interest of \$75,000, for \$300,000, as appears from the contract sale with the American pears from the contract sale with the American Telegraph Company.

ATTEMPT TO BURY A CHILD ALIVE. During the afternoon yesterday, he went to the cabinet warerooms of Flattery Bros, and proceed a coffin on which he had placed a plate engraved with the name and age of his son, and ordered it to be sent to his house.

Ouring the evening, a party of gentlemen were sitting in a saloon near the house of Welch, when a little boy came and said: "There is going to be a boy drowned to night," which created laughter among those present, and they were somewhat astonished to see another youngster come running in out of breath, and exclaiming." They are soing to hurr a how alive up. ing: "They are going to bury a boy alive up here." This last remark caused them to investigate the matter further, and being guided by the last named boy, they proceeded to Welch's house, where the coffin was seen upon a table in the front room, and the little victim running about the room in great terror of approaching harm. Welch was charged with intending to murder his child, but stoutly denied it, and said that Dr. Russell owed him a sum of money, and

had paid him with an order on Flattery Broth ers, and that he had purchased with it the coffin, that it might be in the house should an occasion arise when it might be necessary to use it. His story was not believed, and several gentlemen resolved to pass the night in his house, in order that he might not carry out the design they be-lieved him to have formed. Our informants express themselves as certain that the man was pe fectly sane, and had determined to destroy the life of his child in the above described manner .- Detroit Advertiser, June 12th.

LETTER FROM GUAYMAS. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNION.

GUAYMAS, April 22, 1861. Captain Mowry's line of transit wagons from

Arizona to Guaymas came in yesterday. They take up some 12,000 worth of merchandise, shipped from San Francisco via Guaymas overland to Arizona, the first shipment under the liberal and judicious decree of His Excellency, Governor Pesquiera, opening the transit. Juarez will doubtless ratify his acts and even extend the privileges of the transit when he sees it increases his revenues, whilst it (to the merchant) diminishes the freight bill to a trifle, compared with the Gulf and Colorado river

Mowry's teams are in perfect trim, their harness in the most approved style, not like the Mexican mules, so badly harnessed that no collar fits and the whole draft is on the points of their shoulder blades. Indeed they are often seen pulling with the hames under the collar. His Excellency Don Pesquiera is prosecuting the campaign against the Yaquis vigorously. Confidence has been so far restored that some

the Yaqui river, near the fort at the mouth of The painful rumor of the death of Major Theodore Winthrop is confirmed by our dispatches
to-day. To the private grief brought by this
to-day. To the private grief brought by this
to-day.

McCourt for a guide, has set out with a c ach and four, to prospect routes for stages to Ures, Arispe, Altar, Alamos, and even a new route to Hermosillo, on the east side of the great chain of mountains forming the boundary of Aquilar's valley lands, which extend fifty seven miles on either side of the road to Hermosillo. At Alamos, four companies from California are opening mines. Dr. Hill's silver mine—"Sangre de Cristo"—proves to be rich with fine metal with its vein fity varas wide. He considers it the most valuable mine in Mexico. Two enterprising Americans have just returned from a two months' prospecting tour through the Sierra Madre, extending from Fuerte, on either side of the river, as high up as

the famous mines of Batofilas, where 425 lbs., solid silver, was washed bare by the river and taken out in one lump. They bring silver ore as full of pure silver as solid amalgam is of gold. There is no end to the almost virgin veins of copper.
Trinidad a Meveral, eighty-five leagues south Trinidad a Meveral, eighty-five leagues southeast of Guaymas, contains several mines rich in silver, most of which are owned and being worked by Wm. Foster and M. Alsna, viz: "Dios Padre," long known for its richness; also, "Dios Espiritu Santo," which has seven laborers, with a surface vein of eight hundred square yards, cropping out four feet wide, which gives \$200 to \$1,000 per ton metal, that is beneficiated with quicksilver, as well as by fire. A working capital of \$20,000 will safely produce \$50,000 annually, net profit.

produce \$50,000 annually, net profit.

Bagon, Hendree & Co., of eleven Americans, are preparing sluices at Realito, on the Yaqui, with prospects of one and a half to two cents

A. J. Whigton and a company of eight Cali forni ns, three of whom discovered placers at Trigo, a few miles east of Cumaripe, on the Yaqui—all went up prepared to sluice, with a prospect of three to five cents to the pan.

Moody, Parmalee and Dr. Watson have gone

to San Antonio de la Huerta, with double action force pumps, to pump dry the deep shafts exca-vating within a few feet of the bed rock, at the of thousands. There is no doubt of its paying an ounce to the pan on the bed rock, i can get at it.

At same place, the silver mine of Mina Prieta, assaying \$3,200 per ton, cropping out half a mile and widening from one vara at the surface to one and a quarter. Twenty feet below the surface is all owned by Americans. It only pays expenses, for want of capital and concert of action amongst the owners. Messrs. Robinson and Rountree visited the mine on their late. son and Rountree visited the mine, on their late trip by land from Alamos to Sacramento. The Mexican bark Gusymas leaves on the 25th for San Francisco, via Carmen Island, for salt. C. Hazzard, master. H. B. M. ship Clio, Captain Miller, has been

H. B. M. ship Clio, Captain Miller, has been lying here some weeks, smuggling specie. On the 20th she left for southern ports, touching at all the points of shipment along the coast, where she will pick up silver by the ton.

U. S. ship Cyane, Captain S. B. Bissell, arrived on the 4th, and departed on the 17th inst. for Acapulco, and will return by June, or be relieved. All the troubles and disputes of the Americans were happily and satisfactorily disposed of by Capt-in Bissell, whose intercourse with the authorities was of the most friendly nature.

nature.
Stillman D. Willis, of California, and Done Maria Lucita Frontas, were married first in the Cathedral, afterwards by the United States Consul at the residence of her sister—by the Padre to satisfy the prejudices of the community, and by the Consul to please himself and to establish a precedent. Many foreigners were present to enjoy the marriage feast of the fat of the land, with wives and fruits of every clime. The senoritas of Guaymas are beautiful, intelligent and accomplished, and outnum ber the gentlemen here and all over the State

ATTACKED BY INDIANS.—Sanford, a packer left Uniontown June 15th. The same afternoon he was attacked by Incians in the Redwoods he was attacked by Incians in the Redwoods. A breastwork was built of the packs, behind which they waited till nine o'clock, when two men were sent to bring the soldiers camped on Grouse Creek. They arrived at nine o'clock the next morning and put the Indians to flight. They started, and after traveling four miles were again attacked, and one of the men wounded in the hip. One Indian was killed. It is unsafe to travel the trail now.—Trinity Journal.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.—The Trinity Tournal remarks of this ticket as follows:

It is universally conceded that the Republican It is universally conceded that the Republican State Convention have placed before the people a better ticket than any ever before nominated in the State. Hereabouts there is but one objection to the ticket with Republicans, that is, the nomination of Pixley for Attorney-General. for their leaving California to come nere. As I have said, a large proportion of the claim-hold-ers row here are idle for want of water. Of jection to the ticket with Republicans, that is, the nomination of Pixley for Attorney-General.

LETTER FROM MONO. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNION. Population, Building, etc.

present numbers six or seven hundred-hardly so many as a few weeks since, some having g • ne off prospecting, and a few returned to California. A number of new houses have been put up here this Summer, and those crushed by the weight of the snow last Winter reconstructed. Everything is built of lumber, which can be bought now for \$50 per M. There are seven sawmills running in the vicinity, one on A great excitement was created last evening among the residents or lastings street, between Woodbridge and Aiwater, occasioned by the attempt of a father to bury alive his son, a bright little fellow but seven years of age. The man's name is Daniel Welch, and the only explanation that can be given of his extraordinary conduct is that he was either drunk or crazy, During the afternoon yearday he went to the constantly running, the demand for lumber constantly running, the demand for lumber the south side of the lake, two at the west end, can be made first-rate. These mills are kept constantly running, the demand for lumber being in excess of supply. From twenty to thirty thousand feet are sent to Aurora daily, where it now sells for \$90 per M.

The Mines.

There are two kinds of mining here-quartz and placer. The former not very extensive, the mines though rich being very small, not generally over six or eight inches wide. It requires six men to get out sufficient rock to keep the small mill running here supplied. This mill, driven by an overshot water-wheel, works from five to six tons of rock per day, which yields about \$50 per ton. Two or three more small mills are to be put up this Summer, there being a number of veins near the town that will pay well for working. These also are to be driven by water, fuel being too scarce to warrant the erection of steam milis. Excepting a few strag-gling trees along the creeks coming down from the mountains, there is no fuel other than sage

bushes within five miles of the town.

The placer diggings, rich from the first, though very uneven, have some singular fea-tures. In a district of several square miles in the vicinity of the town, gold is found nearly everywhere—on the surface as well as embedded deep in the earth, and on the tops and sides of the hills as well as in the gulches. The geo-logical formation is granite, which exists not only in reefs but in huge bowlders thickly strewn over the surface of the ground. Between these the gold, mixed with quartz detritus is found, quite in the top soil. It is easily washed out, the only trouble being about water. Of this there is plenty in the mountains to the West, and at elevations difficult to allow of its being brought upon the highest hills in the diggings. Several small ditches have been dug within the last three years, affording a partial supply, but never sufficient for the entire mining population, one-third of whom are to-day unable for this reason to work their claims. Such as have water are generally doing well-making from five to one hundred dollars per

day to the hand.

With an ample supply of water, instead of three or four hundred, as many thousand men might find profitable employment in this district. trict. Another and larger ditch is now talked of, a work that would have been accomplished long ago, if the class who pass for miners had only been half as fond of the pick and shovel as of cards and billiard cues. Another great necessity is a general race for carrying off the tailings, for want of which many good claims have been covered up, and no one can work to advantage. These various projects, now so much needed, offer fine opportunities for the investment of capital, and are worthy the attention of moneyed men and contractors. Town Growth and Real Estate.

Every Winter since its settlement this camp has been deserted owing to the deep snows, the 200 camp followers have commenced farming on difficulty of getting fuel and the impossibility of working the mines on account of the water the river; whilst the Yaquis and Mexicans are waging a war of extermination, neither molest foreigners, who travel alone or in small parties, wherever business calls them.

B. F. Mann, who brought down coaches for a line to connect Guaymas with the Overland route at Tusson, is waiting to know whether route at Tusson, is waiting to know whether the more permanent look of things.

In the meantime, the more permanent look of things.

The Convention passed search tons.

The Convention passed search tons.

The Convention passed search tons.

The following were elected delegates to the miners at work. With this prospect and the more permanent look of things.

The Convention passed search tons.

The Convention passed search tons. best, however, rather a precarious sort of property here, as a man's house and even his lo are liable at any moment to be washed away by the mining operations, carried on alike in the middle of the streets and under the buildings. Per consequence, numerous houses are to be seen projecting over a precipice from ten to twenty feet high, over which one is occasion-ally tumbled, to the great inconvenience of the tenant. What was once the principal street of the place is now a chasm, along the edge of which the pedestrian makes his way with difficulty and danger. But as the miners are gener ally lawless in these matters, and as the pros perity of the community is mainly dependent on these operations, no one thinks of objecting or indulging in complaint.

Mineral and Other Resources.

Some weeks ago, traces of cinnabar being found along the base of the mountains to the west, an extent of nearly three miles was taken up and a little work done, but without bringing to light anything like a regular lead of the metal. At the time it caused no little commo tion, but nothing further has been heard of it lately, though many are of opinion that a veritable quicksilver mine exists at the spot. But whether this be so or not, the mineral and other natural wealth of the district is sufficient to warrant the belief that a large and prominent community can be sustained here, and that the town will never again be wholly deserted, nor the inhabitants even reduced to three human beings and a Chinawoman, as was the case last

As a farming district this will certainly not do to brag on, yet there is a great deal of bunch grass on the hulls, with numerous little patches along the streams that come down from the mountains. On many of these latter, gardens are being made, and so far look well. The great difficulty in raising vegetables are the Summer frosts and the grasshoppers, which, allied with beetles, bugs and gruo-worms, at-tack the esculent wealth of the gardner with as little compunction as an army of Secessionists. Stock does very well in this region, except for about three months in the Winter, when they require a little feed, or should be driven elsewhere, as out into Owen's valley or down upon the Walker, where the snow is not so deep.

The cattle now here are fat and shiny, show-

ing that the grass, though not very abundant, is wholesome and nutritious. The cows give at this season plenty of rich milk, the town be ing supplied at the rate of six bits a gallon Sheep do extremely well here, keeping fat the year round. Fresh beef sells at twenty cents a pound, and mutton at twenty five cents. Fresh pork is not to be had at present, though a herd of swine is on the way here from the Four Creek country, from which we can be readily, as we no doubt will hereafter, be abundantly supplied. Convenient to the town is a fine lumber region, the entire slope of the Sierra being covered with forests of pine. There is good building stone in the vicinity, with earths suitable for making brick, and it is said limestone has been met with. From this it will be seen the country is not without some elements of wealth and the probable means of supporting a considerable

population.

Routes and Travel. Prior to the building of a good wagon road

over the mountains from Sacramento, most of the supplies for this place were packed in over the Sonora trail, some few coming around via Owen's Lake. Early in the season, while there was yet snow on the Placerville route, a number of wagons came in by the Owen's road, but now few goods arrive that way, nearly everything coming by Placerville. A majority of the travel also reaches here by the latter route, though the Sonora and Oak Flat trails, being free from snow, some horses and footmen are now passing over them. A party that attempted the Sonora trail earlier in the season, being overtaken by snow storm, lost their way, and would have perished but for aid sent out from this place. For the next four or five months there will be no trouble coming in by that route, though it is at all times a rugged one, and generally to be

As for miners, mechanics or any other class of laboring men, I can see no very good reason for their leaving California to come here. As I

ditches are dug more mining can be done. But when this will be the case, is quite uncertain. Alike useless would it be to go out prospecting for other diggings, since if found the chances The population in and about this place a are as a hundred against one that there would be no facilities for working them. To such as be no facilities for working them. To such as get employment here on wages, the pay is not much more than elsewhere in the State—not enough certainly to compensate for the long journey made in getting here, with a very good prospect of having to go back before Winter.

The country to the east and southeast of this is, no doubt, rich in silver mines, as well as gold-bearing quartz, and also nethans in placer.

is, no doubt, rich in silver mines, as well as gold-bearing quartz, and also, perhaps, in placer diggings. But without some one to furnish money to get out this silver ore, build mills and construct ditches, this supposed wealth might, to the poor man, almost as well be in the bottom of the sea as out upon these deserts. Capital is required to make anything out of these mines, wherefore they offer but poor inducements to men of small means, or who are mainly dependent on their own labor for support. Let this class come in the employ of such as are able to supply money for prospectsuch as are able to supply money for prospect-ing, each taking a share of what may be found on their own account solely. It would hardly be advisable for them to spend their little means in coming over here. Mono, June 21st.

NAPA DOUGLAS CONVENTION .- The following resolutions were passed at the late Douglas Convention in this county:

vention in this county:

Resolved, That as Democrats we fully and explictly recognize and acknowledge the constitutional rights of every State in the American Union, knowing no distinction between one section and another, but regarding all as equally entitled to protection and equally bound to fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, and to obey the laws of the land.

Resolved, That our allegiance as citizers is due to no party, but to the Federal Government, without regard to the party that may for the time be in power; that we look to no individual preferences or dislikes in determining the question of our duty to support the Government of these United States, and all who are in authority.

authority. Rescived, That we will support and maintain the Resolved, That we will support and maintain the present Administration, as we would any other in maintaining the integrity of the Union and in putting down treason and rebellion wherever they exist.

Resolved, That we repudiate as faise and dangerous the claim which has been set up of the right of a State to secede from the Union, and that we will support no man for any office who maintains it.

Resolved, That the "Union must and shall be preserved," and that in our estimation every man who applogizes for secession and advocates disunion, thus giving aid and comfort to traitors and rebels, is himself a traitor, and unworthy of the support or countenance of the people.

Resolved, That under all circumstances, whether of weal or woe, we will stand by the flag of our country.

Resolved, That under all circumstances, whether or weal or woe, we will stand by the flag of our country, whether assaulted by foreign or domestic enemies. Resolved, That we declare, as in times past, our unalterable attachment to the great principles of the Democratic party as la'd down by Jefferson, as enforced by Andrew Jackson, and as expounded by the lamented Stephen A. Douglas.

The following are the delegates to the Fourth of July Convention:

Elward McGarry, Nathan Coombs, O. P. Southwell, B. W. Arnold, R. H. Sterling, J. H. Moran, A. C. Sheldon, Thomas Lynch, A. J. Brennan, C. W. Plass. The friends of Conness claim they are for him

Solano Douglas Convention .- A correspondent of the Union, writing from Suisun, June 0th, gives the following proceedings of this

Convention: The Union (Douglas) Democratic County Convention met at this place on Saturday, June 29th, and made the following nominations: For 29th, and made the following nominations: For Sheriff, John M. Neville of Benicia; for County Judge, John Doughty of Suisun; for County Clerk, Joseph L. Likins of Vallejo; for County Recorder, John S. Miller of Suisun; for District Attorney, William S. Wells of Suisun; for County Treasurer, John F. Deming of Vallejo; for Member of the Assembly, J. B. Tufts of Putah; for Public Administrator, Thomas Ewing of Suisun; for Coroner, Dr. Ogburn of Vaca; for Assessor, J. B. Carrington of Denverton; for County Surveyor, John T. Peabody verton; for County Surveyor, John T. Peabody of Susun. All the nominees are unconditional

Rowley and Fred. Werner.

The Convention unanimously passed a resotion declaring Henry Edgerton its first choice for Governor.

It is claimed that these delegates are for Conness for Governor. THE LATE SACRAMENTO DOUGLAS CONVENTION.

The Sacramento correspondent of the Union

Advocate, published in Auburn, thus ventilates the late Douglas Convention held in this city: Of all the God-forsaken Conventions that ever existed in this world, I honestly think the present Sacramento County Union Democratic Con-vention lays over all. It is called Union, but I believe that the name is an inappropriate one unless it can be made to mean a gathering tounless it can be made to mean a gathering to gether of the following elements: First, a pretty heavy sprinkling of the out-and-out Republicans; second, a few of those who humbly believe in the squatter doctrine of Douglas, who love the Union, but hate the Republicans. Third, the Irish, who haven't yet made up their minds what they are, but would like to see Jim Rooney, Jim Lansing, or Sylvester Marshall, Sheriff; fourth, the Breckinridge Democrats who would vote for Hunt for Sheriff (under protest), if nominated, but would much prefer protest), if nominated, but would much prefer to see the Convention adjourn sine die; and fifth, and lastly, those men led on by Jim Coffroth et id omne genus, who like to be on the strong side, think this is, and would like to keep all the elements together if possible. If this definition is correct, then the Union Democratic Fourth of July Convention is now in session. Thus far, have they succeeded in electing thirty-nine delegates to the State Convention; but if

you ask any of them who they are for [meaning, of course, for Governor], the only anawer you get, is Hunt, Madden, et al. for Sheriff. Poor Conness is for ott n, and he, with Bidwell, Downey, Casserly and such small fry are thrown in the background, or made, moonlike, second ary to these larger suns. TRINITY DOUGLAS CONVENTION .- At this Con-

vention, June 29th, the following county officers were nominated:

R. G. Stuart for County Judge; John P. Jones, Sheriff; County Clerk, M. F. Griffin; J. H. Matthews, for Assembly; for Treasurer, John Musser; G. F. Myers for Assessor; John Murphy for District Attorney.

J. S. Pitzer was unanimously recommended by resolution as the first choice of this Convengence of the Convengence of the convengence of the convengence.

tion for Congressman, subject to the action of the State Convention.

A resolution indorsing the course of Governor Downey was by rote laid on the table.

The following persons were elected delegates to the State Convention: Chas. Miles, R. Ryan, J. S. Pitzer, John Clark, J. Hoover, J. Cochran,

C. Langdon, J. S. Luckenbaugh, John H. Hough, John Sanborn, Thos. Slattery, Wm. Fitzgerald. GOOD TEMPLARS .- D. S. Cutter, State Depaty GOOD TEMPLARS.—D. S. Cutter, State Depaty, organized on the 27th of June, 1861, at Sutter Creek, Amador county, Evergreen Lodge, No. 41, I. O. of G. T. The following are the officers: Joseph Swift, W. C. T.; Caroline M. Hubbard, W. R. H. S.; Mary A. Pierson, W. L. H. S.; Mary J. McIntire, W. V. T.; Wm. T. Wildman, W. S.; Mrs. Wm. Tibbits, W. A. S.; Wm. Tibbits, W. F. S.; Julia A. Wildman, W. Tr.; Geo. Kopp, W. M.; Helen F. Moore, W. D. M.; E. H. S. McIntire, W. I. G.; Jas. A. Haywood, W. O. G.: H. H. Cook, W. Chap.; E. F. Huse, P. W. G.; H. H. Cook, C. T., pro tem. ; H. H. Cook, W. Chap. ; E. F. Huse, P. W.

ALL Well.—About six years ago a poor wo-man gave birth in this city to three children, an incident at the time of much interest, and which procured for the mother the sympathy and active assistance of many of her wealthier sisters. This morning a little girl was brought to the Police Office as a "Lost Child," and was soon after claimed by her mother, and the little one proved to be one of the triplet birth referred to. Those who once aided this mother will be pleased to learn that all the offspring, who at that time aroused their interest, are living and well.-S. F. Journal, June 29th.

us that he saw at the Novato ranch, Marin county, a few days since, a hen actually brooding and otherwise caring for three kittens! The gentleman upon whose premises this strange event is transpiring, says the hen adopted the kittens when they were but a few days old, and that she has devoted them her undivided care