THE SACRAMENTO UNION. JAMES ANTHONY & CO.

B. W. LARKIN, J. ANTHONY, P. MORRILL, Publishers and Proprietors. Publication Office, 49 and 51 Third street.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, THE DAILY UNION Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. For One Year..... For Six Months.... For Three Months...

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THE WEEKLY UNION Is published every Saturday in season to go out by the malls and expresses of that day. It contains nearly all the reading matter that appears in the daily edition during the week. For One Year, per Mail.
For Six Months.
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REAL ESTATE.—Building Lots from \$10 to \$200 each. Also, 50 vara lots and entire blocks of beautiful garden land, in the City and County of SAN FRANCISCO, on the line of the San Jose Railroad, at the WEST END REPORT.

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BEDDING OF ALL KINDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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RAYMOND'S \$20 and \$25 NEW ENGLAND SEWING MACHINE will do as great variety of work as any other machine. It will sew from leather to the thinnest fabric without change of needle, thread or tension.
It uses any size thread from the spool.
Any person can learn to use it, and become acquainted with all its parts in one hour.
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the work it is capable of performing.

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myl4-1mlp

W. H. HOYT, Agent.

DISSOLUTION. - THE COPARTneship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of GREENEBAUM BROS., was dissolved by mutual consent on April 14, 1862, either party signing in liquidation.

H. GREENEBAUM,

NEW FIRM.-MR. M. GREENE-BAUM has entered into a partnership with Mr. M. BAUM has entered into a partnership with Mr. M WEIL, and will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, corner Fifth and J streets, and will at the bit stand, conter Film and 3 streets, and will always keep the largest and best selected stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and, from their peculiar advantages, will be able to compete with any of the importing houses at San Francisco.

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the public that if they wish any consultation
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No deposit demanded, and it is not necessary for the name to be given.

He would be obliged to the people of the neighboring country to give him, at least, two days notice.

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Address Letter Box 1,697, Post Office, or through Wells, Fargo & Co. my15-lmin STAGE NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER APRIL

21, 1862, a daily line of four-horse
CONCORD COACHES will run between
Sacramento, Lincoln, Fox's Flat, Virginia, Gold Hill,
Dutch Ravine, Ophir, Secret Ravine and Pine Grove,
leaving the above places in the morning; leaving What
Cheer House, Sacramento, at half-past one in the afternoon. Fare between Sacramento and Lincoln, \$2; Gold
Hill, Virginia, Fox's Flat, \$2 50; Pine Grove, \$2 50;
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ENGLISH BREWERY. TOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, IF applied for soon.

This establishment is doing a most successful business, and is also well adapted for the brewing of Lager neer. This is a first rate opportunity for any one destrous of going into business.

Apply on the premises, K and Thirty-first streets.

POR BREWERS AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS.—CHR. SCHAEFER, Cooper, No. 212 K street, Sacramento, has constantly on hand Beer and Liquor Casks, made of Eastern States' timber. Also, Wine Casks, from 500 to 1,000 gallons on hand, or

any other size made to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. a21-1m1p\* PRIVATE BOARDING. SINGLE ROOMS-with or without board-TO

SINGLE ROOMS—with or SINGLE ROOMS—with or MRS. TINGHMAN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLOCKS. CROSBY & MATHEWSON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

Court Block. 638 Clay street, san Francisco, Have on hand a large and full assortment of WEIGHT AND SPRING CLOCKS, ay of the week, Sundays excepted.

\$16 00

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6 00

FINE JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, GOLD PENS,

A general assortment of

Jewelers' Goods. Orders from the country promptly and carefully at ended to. my12-1m1p

SAMUEL JELLY, IMPORTER OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware.

WACHHORST & DENVER HAVE RECEIVED BY last steamer a few of the justly celebrated JULES JURGENSEN'S WATCHES, which are acknowledged the best made, as well as the best timepieces in the world.

In addition, we keep always on hand the largest stock of WATCHES,

DIAMONDS. JEWELRY, and

SILVERWARE, in Sacramento Watches carefully repaired and warranted.

THE OLD STAND, 59 J Street,
a22-1mlp Opposite D. O. Mills' Bank, Sacramento.

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FAIRHAVEN OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

P. McMAHON & CO. HAVE RE-MOVED TO FRONT STREET BLOCK, No. 4
Ir Clay street, where they keep for sale:
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
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MACHINERY OIL,
TALLOW, AXLE GREASE, ETC. Also, ex recent arrivals.

in tins. ALSO, THE HANDSOMEST, CHEAPEST, 10,000 gals. Kerosene and Coal Oils,

10,000 gallons 95 per cent. Alcohol,

which we import direct from the manufacturers. Dealers and consumers of KEROSENE and COAL OILS will find it to their advantage TO SEND US THEIR ORDERS, as the market is full of miserable stuff that would be dear at any price. WE WARRANT OUR OILS THE BEST IN MARKET.

Camphene, Fresh Distilled. We pay particular attention to our CAMPHENE BUSINESS, and as we never send out other than a GOOD ARTICLE, OUR TRADE IS INCREASING RAPIDLY. We have plenty of stock, and facilities for manufacturing 1,500 gallons per day.

ALSO, Spirits of Turpentine, Burning Fluid, etc.

Having made arrangements with Eastern houses for steady supplies, we can furnish the Trade with Goods in our line at Importers' rates.

F. P. McMAHON & CO.,

Manufactory on First street, near Howard,
my15-1mlp San Francisco.

EDWARDS'

THIS CELEBRATED MACHINE
has taken the premium over all others in the
Atlantic States. It will manufacture

ROTARY SHINGLE MACHINE.

25,000 Shingles per day, of a quality superior to any in this market, and at It requires but one horse power to drive it; two men to attend it; weighs less than one thousand pounds, and can be attached to any machinery. The simplicity of its construction and working, its durability, its cheapness, the quantity and quality of the shingles it makes, must, when once known, give it the same preference here that it has in the East It is now in daily operation and may be seen at OUR FACTORY, IN THE MECHANICS' BUILDING,

DONAHUE'S FOUNDRY. SINGLE MACHINES, AND RIGHTS OF COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE PACIFIC TERRITORIES—

Address, for Circulars, etc., etc., etc., F. B. ELLSWORTH, Agent, San Francisco.

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STEINWAY & SON'S

PATENT OVERSTRENG PIANOS.

618 Clay street, above Montgomery,

my8-2m1p Sole Agent for California GODCHAUX BROS. & CO.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THIS CITY THAT HAS RECEIVED DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF Fashionable Spring Dress Goods.

A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY JUST OPENED. Corner J and Fifth streets. m1-1m1p DR. F. A. PARK,

Will skillfully perform all operations in his profession. ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on Gold or Silver late. Also, on Vulcanite, for those desiring a light, heap, and durable job.

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H. R. COVRY. GOUGH & COVEY, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

No. 582 California street, corner of Webb, Horses and Buggles to let. Horses and Buggles on Livery, kept on very Low Terms. Particular attention paid to buying and selling horses. my9-1m1p

LADIES' RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON, LATHAM'S BUILDING, J STREET,

Li between Second and Third.

Having refitted and enlarged our Saloon with private rooms, we can now offer better accommodations to our patrons than at any previous time. patrons than at any previous time.

The Ladies' Department will be under the supervision of Mrs. W. H. RATTENBERRY. my17-1mlp tment will be under the supervi-

\$100 REWARD. A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED

DOLLARS will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons that have been in the habit of raising FIKE NETS and cutting the same adrift, between Ten Mile Bar and Hooker's Ranch.

NATT. HALE,

R. H. BUCKINGHAM,

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Washington, May 13, 1862.

NEWMAN BROTHERS. 226 BATTERY—NEAR SACRA-MENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Importers and Manufacturers of BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N. B .- FLUE MACHINE and all other BRUSHES

J. M'GUIRE. MANUFACTURER OF IBON
DOORS AND SHUTTERS, K street, between
Fifth and Sixth, would state that he is now
fully prepared to fill orders to any amount for
IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, RAILINGS, GRATING,
BALCONIES, AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
Particular attention given to Cemptery Relifings PRICES VERY MODERATE. Country orders promptly filled.

SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION.

LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16, 1862. The session is over and the honorable gentlemen from all the various counties have again gone forth to mingle with the sovereign people; the attaches have ceased to draw pay, though some of them still flit restlessly about the halls of the whilom Capitol; the "pompous furniture" of the State has been re-shipped to the State Capital; the lobby has adjourned to the saloons until next January, and the wheels of Government must for a season be moved with no other aid from the Legislative Department LIBERAL TERMS TO CLUBS:

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SEWING MACHINES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

Agent for GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES.

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Agent for GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES.

my12-1p

Next to cor. Fifth, Sacramento. Sacramento landlords—and when we reflect upon the shabby falling off of this year, when the Legislature was at its very doors, we are prone to sigh over departed greatness. True there were a few of the faithful who came there were a few of the faithful who came squarely up to the work; and whether or not they sought to influence members upon any measures, they encouraged them by their presence, and were pleasing reminders of the "good old times;" but the lobby, as a whole, was a failure. It made a few fights, but was so divided against itself that its power was very limited. The predictions that great schemes would be devised for electing a United States Senator, farming out the water front of San Francisco, distributing the outside lands of San Francisco, removing the Capital permanently, etc., and that the ing the Capital permanently, etc., and that the various schemers would be able, by combining, to control the Legislature, have not been fulfilled. There has been no generalship displayed among the corruptionists this year. No grand scheme has been pushed to success. Some pretty comfortable franchises have been constituted in the confortable franchises have been constituted in the scheme has been pushed to success. Some pretty comfortable franchises have been conferred upon individuals, but this was in the nature of things, and the localities severally interested have made no serious complaints. There has been too much tinkering of general laws; for example, there have been enacted no less than twelve separate laws to amend the Civil Practice Act, nine of the same having originated in the Senate. Many petty favors have been conferred upon litigants, administrators and guardians, by way of helping them through the impediments of general laws, by legalizing irrelations. regular proceedings. Some twenty special Acts have been passed authorizing the sale of real estate by administrators and others in a have been passed authorizing the sale of real estate by administrators and others in a manner forbidden by general laws. Indeed persons holding property in trust, which they desired to sell in some irregular manner, have as a general thing been permitted so to do by the passage of a "little bill," under the suspension of the rules. Much of the special legislation concerning which so much has been said has been of this kind. Perhaps no considerable harm can come of it; but, to say the least, the most of it is blind work. to say the least, the most of it is blind work, and the Legislature should devote its time to better uses than exempting individuals, in a spirit of accommodation, from the occasional inconvenience of general laws. The vast amount of time consumed this Winter by the swarms of bills of such trifling character ought to be sufficient to exclude them hereafter, until Senator Rhodes' excellent Constitutional Amendment upon the subject—prohibiting many kinds of special legislation by the Legislature— shall become, as it doubtless will in due time,

shall become, as it doubtless will in due time, a part of the fundamental law.

During the late session some good laws have been passed. The Act to provide for the collection of the war tax has raised us in the esteem of our sister States, and is in refreshing contrast with the mutterings of Secessionists last Summer about resisting the tax gatherers of the nation. It is to be regretted that the proposition for issuing bonds upon which to raise the amount in June, when it will be payable, was not more seriously considered. The failure to not more seriously considered. The failure to pay over the sum at that time may yet necessitate the collection of the tax by Federal collec-

honest effort towards simplifying and economiz-ing the management of local interests, and exhibits a respect for the constitutional require-ment upon the subject, which has hitherto been lacking. It may be unconstitutional by reason of the exemption of certain counties from its operation, but should that prove to be the case, the difficulty will doubtless be remedied by the passage of a law of uniform application at the next session, now that the matter has been opened to discussion. Many are of the opinion that the submission of the law to the people of the several counties sought to be affected by it is a nullity, and that if it is constitutional no vote of the people can prevent its going into

The several changes in the revenue laws will increase very considerably the revenues of the State. The most important of these is the law to tax Chinese (other than miners) two dollars and a half per month each. Whether or not this measure can be defended on the principles of abstract justice, there can be no doubt of its

popularity with a large majority of our people, in view of the increasing immigration of the unwelcome Mongolians to our shores.

An important enactment concerning telegraphs is one of the fruits of the session. Under its provisions many weighty business transactions may be had over the wires, and the parties be legally bound by the dispatches so sent.

The Act to prevent the adulteration of food and liquors is a good one, and may serve as a considerable check upon the swindling propensities of some of those who prepare what we eat and drink. Any improvement in this regard is decidedly an object.

The appointment of a Swamp Land Commissioner to Washington, to lay before the Department of the Interior in an intelligible manner.

ment of the Interior in an intelligible manner the claims of the State in relation to the swamp land boundaries, may, and doubtless will, result in the final settlement in favor of the State of a conflict between the State and the Federal Government, involving an immense amount of mar-ketable lands. The gentleman selected for the mission—William H. Parks of Sutter county mission—William H. Parks of Sutter county— is thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and has proven himself a faithful public servant during four years of service in the Senate. He informs me that it is his intention to leave for

The militia system of the State has been entirely changed, and instead of the unwieldy crowd of half a dozen Major Generals and a dozen Brigadier Generals, we now have one Major General and two Brigadiers. It is to be hoped that under the new law our militia will be something in fact as well as in name, and that in these warlike times California will hold within her own borders a military power which will be available in an account of the control of the contr will be available in an emergency. We have now no Secession Militia Generals.

now no Secession Militia Generals.

The appointment by the late Governor of noted Secessionists to Notaryships made it desirable that changes should be made in that direction. Accordingly, the old Notary Law was repealed, and a new one passed under which the present Governor may now appoint loyal men throughout the State.

The Act for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures is one of the noblest measures ever placed upon our statute books, and cannot fail to serve as a stimulant in so developing new

fail to serve as a stimulant in so developing new branches of industry, as to demonstrate the selforancies of industry, as to demonstrate the self-sustaining capacities of the State. The premi-ums offered, though liberal, will prove good in-vestments, for they cannot but add to the gen-eral wealth and progress.

These are but a few of the meritorious Acts of the late session, i I mention them simply to show that while much time has been wasted, much has also been well improved. Whill

much has also been well improved. While there will be much of indifferent legislation exhibited in the statutes of 1862, there will be found much

in the statutes of 1862, there will be found much that is positively good, and very little, I think, that can be called positively bad.

In regard to the character of the Legislature itself, it was not, in point of ability, more than average. The Senate contained some old stagers of rather loose principles, and they were sometimes able to control the action of that body by superior management; but as a whole, it was a decided improvement upon last year, and something near the mark of previous years. Politically, it was so divided into three factions, as often to embarrass action when the subject under consideration was supposed to tions, as often to embarrass action when the subject under consideration was supposed to have a party bearing. This fact led many to believe that the trial of Judge Hardy would prove a mere farce, and such a result was freely predicted. But the case was of too grave a nature to be so controlled. Of course, the Seces-SINGLE ROOMS—with or without board—TO
—corner seventh and H streets.

y15-1m4p MRS. TINGHMAN.

FIRST PREMIUM

BLACK SPANISH EGGS.—For sale by
J.V. HOAG. These eggs are from the hens
of A. A. Bennett. Price—\$12 per dozen.

The price—\$12 per dozen.

Residence—Washington, Yolo county. Post
Residence—Washington, Yolo county. Post
Residence—Washington, Yolo county. Post
Residences, Sacramento.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Country orders promptly filled.

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predicted. But the case was of too grave a nature to be so controlled. Of course, the Secessionists, by instinct, voted for acquittal, and some voted with them who would not like to be called Secessionists, and one did not vote at all, having a law case to attend to at home; but twenty-four Senators there were who thought

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some voted with them who would not like to be called Secessionists, and one did not vote at all, having a law case to attend to at home; but twenty-four Senators there were who thought

their oaths required them to declare the testi-

their oaths required them to declare the testimony sufficient to convict a high judicial officer of having used seditious and treasomable language, thereby lending comfort to the enemies of the Government he had sworn to support. Those who heard the testimony in the contested case of Cavis vs. Quint, and saw Judge Quint permitted to retain his seat, had but little hope of the righteous verdict in the impeachment case.

The Assembly was composed almost entirely of new men. Shannon, Bell, Tilton of San Francisco, Porter, O'Brien, Avery and Ferguson, were the only members, I believe, who had ever before had seats in a California Legislature. They were mainly valuable members. Many of the others were little versed in parliamentary usages, and it was not to be expected that business could be dispatched in the House, as in the Senate, at the outset. By degrees, however, matters improved, and thanks to that wise and useful institution, the "previous question," the Assembly ploughed through all the business before it—a result which was at one time despaired of. The large no other aid from the Legislative Department than is to be found in the statutes which are the work of the past thirteen Winters. The session just closed has been, for the most part, a drowsy one. The removal last January made a very respectable disturbance; but after that, the thing was a drag for many weeks. When we consider what the lobby has been in this State in times gone by—when a goodly portion of its members were compelled to leave the free lunches of this city and cast themselves upon the cold charities of Sacramento landlords—and when we reflect upon the shabby falling off of this year, when

all cannot see alike.

As I felt called upon early in the session to write some harsh criticisms concerning the rul-ings and course of the Speaker, at this time it is but just that I should here say that I think he has discharged the arduous duties of his position, on the whole, in a manner deserving of high praise. Whatever of ill feeling was temporarily engendered between him and por-tions of the House, during the collisions which occurred soon after the removal to San Francisco, it has long since been dispelled, and the complimentary vote of thanks at the final adournment was no mere form, but a hearty lemonstration of esteem. One can afford to forget a petty difference with a man who utters such sentiments as are contained in the valedic-tory of Speaker Barstow.

The members of the late Union caucus, before leaving, pledged themselves to each other, to labor untiringly in their respective counties to unite the real Union sentiment of the people. The influence of their action will be felt in the coming campaign, and will go far towards counteracting the pernicious counsels of some pro-fessed Union Democrats who indorse that pois-onous exhalation known as the "Colton letter." Honest men hereabout think that document "smells of mortality."

LATE FROM LOS ANGELES .- Our dates from

Los Angeles are to May 9th. We extract from the Star and News the following: Yesterday morning, Captain Winnie of the Second Cavalry committed suicide at the Bella Second Cavairy committed suicide at the Bella Union Hotel, in this city, by cutting his throat with a razor. The Captain has been, as was supposed before his death, not in his right mind, but appeared calm and rational, and a stranger would not have believed that anything affected his mental faculties. On the evening previous to committing the rash act he conversed until a late hour with Colonel Forman, and the Colonel requested the barkeeper of the hotel to go to Captain Winnie and take his hotel to go to Captain Winnie and take his weapons, if he had such, as it was a rule that ne gentleman should retire to his room with ne gentleman should retire to his room with weapons. The barkeeper did so, and was told by the Captain that he had none. About eight o'clock yesterday morning, after having been to the door of the room several times, and finding it locked, the clerk of the house looked in at the window, and a horrible sight met his gaze. The Captain lay on his bed, weltering in his blood, from the wound he had made. The door was immediately forced, but life was extinct. Captain Winnie was a native of Newtinct. Captain Winnie was a native of New York, and was formerly a resident of Nevada.

grave. All the flags of the city were hoisted at half mast in token of respect.

Col. Ferris Forman, Fourth Regiment California Volunteers, has taken command of the District of Southern California. The Colonel is accompanied by his family. The headquarters of the division will be at Camp Latham.

Vegetables of all kinds, and many classes of fruit have suffered severely, and in some places have been entirely destroyed. This destruction is caused by the same kind of insect which has

is caused by the same kind of insect which has is caused by the same kind of insect which has ruined the potato crop. We have been informed that nearly the entire potato crop of the county has been destroyed by the ravages of a species of gnat, myriads of which swarm in all parts of

It is stated by parties just in from the desert that a large number of Mormons are on the way to Utah. They report that all the Mormons are leaving Southern California, in obedience to the

leaving Southern California, in obedience to the call of Brigham Young.

The municipal election of Los Angeles took place on Monday, May 5th, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Mayor, D. Marchessault; Marshal, Thomas Trafford; Treasurer, H. N. Alexander; Assessor, N. Williamson; City Attorney, M. J. Newmark; Common Council, N. A. Potter, A. F. Coronel, A. Poulain, J. Wexel, John Turner, P. Sichel, Joseph Huber, Sr.

P. Sichel, Joseph Huber, Sr.
From a gentleman who has spent the greater part of the Winter at Salt Springs, we learn that there are no Indians in that quarter, all have left. The watering places and their usual haunts do not show any signs of being fre-quented by Indians for a considerable length of time. It is believed they have gone to join the tribes in the vicinity of Owens river, there to take part in the Indian depredations and war-fare now being waged against the white set-tlers. The information in relation to their being no signs of Indians in that direction may be relied upon, as the gentleman giving the information spent many months at the above named springs in times when all the encampments of niners were frequented almost daily by num-bers of Pah-Utahs. Heavy rains had been experienced on the desert during the past two months, which obliterated all Indian signs; no return was yet apparent. No emigrants to California were reported on the way from Salt Lake. Several parties, with stock, etc., some of whom were bound for the States, had passed

he Springs.
D. N. Smith, who keeps the toll gate in the Cajon Pass, on the road to the Holcomb Valley, was shot on the 19th of April by a party of Indians, who came and went in the direction of Fort Tejon. It was suspected that they had come from Owens Lake. The Indians were being pursued by four white men, mounted and

ASSAULT IN SAN FRANCISCO.-The Bulletin of May 17th has the following in reference to a late outrage in that city :

Last night in the American Theater, between

the first and second acts of the play, Frank Schell, a well known "chiv." about town, committed a most brutal and cowardly assault on the person of H. J. Strauss, clothier, Montgomery street. It seems that Strauss, clothier, Montgomery street. It seems that Strauss, who was sitting in front of Schell, had a severe cold and put on his hat after the curtain dropped—Schell said to him in an insulting, peremptory manner: "Take off your hat, sir!" upon which Strauss replied that he "would do so when the curtain rose." At once Schell tried to his him with replied that he "would do so when the curtain rose." At once, Schell tried to hit him with a heavy cane, but was prevented by his (Schell's) wife. Schell made another attempt, this time successfully, inflicting a severe wound on Strauss' temple over his right eye. The blood flowed freely, and it was at first supposed that the injury was serious, but the wounded man is about his business to-day. Strauss called upon the policeman in attendance to arrest Schell, but he says the policeman would not make the

but he says the policeman would not make the arrest! A warrant has been issued for Schell's arrest and placed in the hands of a policeman MINING IN SIERRA.—The La Porte Messenger of

May 10th says: At Poverty Hill the people are all rich—in prospect. Only one company (Cooper boys' claims) had cleaned up. With ten men and four days run they took out but little short of four days run they took out but little short of \$3,000. A tunnel is being run in the bed rock of these claims, which, when completed, will have cost the handsome sum of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. From Scales' to Brandy City we saw but little snow. At the latter place are rich and extensive diggings, which have been hard to work on account of cement and hard gravel, but they have saved beneficially and the statement of the same statement. gravel; but they have several powerful hydraulics now at work, one of which, in Boice's claims,

LETTER FROM SALT LAKE. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May 5, 1862. Mormon Troops on the Mail Route. nature, is no way deficient in sarcasm, can tell a story as amusingly "as any other man," and Providence has special care of Mormonism swimming to the top, or, in the vernacular of the mountains, "coming out of the big end of the horn." This call for troops will be one of

the horn." This call for troops will be one of those happy incidents.

I sent a copy of the telegram from the Federal officers, mail and telegraph representatives asking for authority to be placed in the hands of Superintendent Doty to raise and officer a regiment of mounted rangers; then I noticed the telegram from Governor Fuller asking permission to call out the militia to check Indian depredations on the route in the Territory and beyond our boundary line further east, to all of beyond our boundary line further east, to all of which there was no response from Washington till the electricity clicked:

Washington, April 28, 1862.

Mr. Brigham Young, Great Salt Lake City: By express direction of the President of the United States, you are hereby authorized to raise, arm and equip one company of cavalry for ninety days service. This company will be organized as follows:

One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants and eight Corporals, two Musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner and from fifty-six to seventy-two privates.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. Everybody at table d'hote doubted the report hat was in the street before breakfast; but brother Townsend assisted down the coffee by mildly assuring his guests that it was "even so," and then, of course, everybody was satisfied that the order had come into the right hands. It has been kinted more than once that some could badly digest their portion of the "leek;" but, philosophically, I could see no particular necessity for any gentleman concluding that he, him, they or them had been passed by. I am not aware of the day revela-tion or the night vision that operated upon President Lincoln to "direct" "Mr. Brigham President Lincoin to "direct" "Mr. Brigham Young;" but I think at the present juncture of national existence red tapeism is not over popular, and General Jim Lane, Kit Carson, Governor Young, or "any other man" can be called upon for a hundred or a thousand men, without winding through the dreary avenues of the Creumlocution office. It makes little difference: the troops were called for ence; the troops were called for; and the troops, at this writing, are swimming rivers, and climbing snowy mountains, eager enough to honor the confidence reposed in them.

Governor Young received the dispatch at nine o'clock on the evening of the 28th, and I am told that in fifteen minutes afterwards, there were three expresses at full speed in three counties for an equal division of men. Major Lot Smith, now in command, was down from his farm by early breakfast, and that evening the muster roll was nearly full with reconsiderty. muster roll was nearly full with respondents; and next day, the hundred men were in camp. They started from here with subsistence wagons on Thursday afternoon, and early on Friday morning, "Lieutenant General Wells" and morning, "Lieutenant General Wells" and Governor Young overtook them at the mouth of the Canon, and read them the dispatch that I have quoted, and general instructions for conduct on the way. After this they had the Prophet's blessing, and "Peace be with you all;" and moved on as satisfied as if they had all the world at their feet. Great thing faith! It is really comfortable to believe in special Provi-

dence in the midst of treacherous, bloodthirsty I have already expressed my doubts of a "heap" of Indians being in rebellion. I see no cause for changing opinion and shall be much disappointed if a telegram does not reach you about the time of this arrival announcing the way open again and free from Indian depr way open again and free from Indian depreda-tions. Ben. Holliday, the now proprietor of the eastern stages, left New York one day last week for this place, and one telegram from him bears encouraging evidence that he, at least, is interested in seeing the way again open and free from interruption.

from interruption.

I see by telegraphic communications from here to California papers, somebody has been giving you rumors of terrible things on the plains. Old "Gridiron Cobbett," the book maker, once replied to the interrogatories of an anxious mother who was particularly decirated. anxious mother who was particularly desirous that her son should have an education and know everything—"let him read all I have written."
This "might smell of the shop," said Cobbett;
"but it is my best advice." There is no end to rumors here, and a person for every rumor interested enough in gulling your correspondent, that telegraphist or any body else who will "take it in." To statements to the contary potyritheterding there is resulted. "take it in." To statements to the contary notwithstanding, there is not the first particle of evidence that the telegraph has been in dan-ger from the Indians, and the number of attacked and killed have been limited to what I have already stated. The rest is mere exciteenough now. The Rivers Rising. ment. Curious institution is-but I have said

Utah has now a fair prospect of suffering from inundations along the course of the rivers. The long Winter deposited a very large quantity of snow on the mountains, and ten days warm weather has swollen the waters to a very

threatening volume. Had there been no Indians east of Bridger, the melting snows between this and Bridger would have stopped the pasa hundred and thirteen miles out, yesterday af-ternoon, and he was on the biggest kind of busternoon, and he was on the biggest kind of business requiring the greatest dispatch. The roads had all been washed away and the bridges were nowhere. The northern Territorial mail returned on Saturday evening—had only been able to go forty miles. The waters were gushing down and had ingulphed the road to prevent all passage. The same report comes in from the south. Jordan, that ordinarily flows quietly along about a mile ordinarily flows quietly along about a mile westward of the city, is overflowing its banks, and the green sward but a few days ago dotted with milch cows and young stock is now a sheet with milch cows and young stock is now a sheet of water. The rising rivers will doubtless be seriously injurious to the farmers in the low lands; but the greatest annoyance to the people generally, at the present moment, is the hindrance to the outgoing church teams which should have been now at Laramie, and cannot now move and and will not move eastward for ten days more, even under the most prosperous circumstances. Twenty-four hundred head of the poor from the frontiers, where by cattle were called for, to assist in the deliverance of the poor from the frontiers, where by
this time they are beginning to assemble from
the States and from the old world. The mountain streams impassable to the mail stages, cannot possibly be forded by the heavy wagons.
About the 16th the journey eastward will be
undertaken both by the emigration trains and
the missionaries going to Europe.

Penitentiary Birds Out May Walking.

Shortly after the three rowdies were shot who had been mixed up with the Dawson whipping and robbing affair, a notion got abroad that prisoners hereafter were not likely to embrace the opportunity of running from the officers of justice, if even the chance were afforded them of exhibiting their speed. The suspicion is out that every thief is likely to be furnished all the start he may seek for, as the officers are supposed to like nothing better than the fleeing substance of a horse thief for a little pistol practice—besides, the war tax laid upon the Territory has suggested strict economy in penitentiary outlay. It is fortunate that thieves have such a outlay. The first of the control of the

Among the incidents of Mormon history, fitting out for Salmon river. They are substan-Father Abraham's call upon Brother Brigham tial, good boys, but have been more accustomed for troops to protect the Overland Telegraph | to dry goods than gold quartz. I expect, from and Mail line will doubtless have a conspicuous place—especially if the future Mormon historian should chance to be "Brother George A.," the gentleman who fills that office at the present time. George A. has a liberal share of good

Local. Everybody has got a severe dose of cold-inleaves no doubt on the minds of his readers that | fluenza. It is exceedingly trying to the children. There are few families in the city free from this malady at the present time. Deaths are few, ment.

Aurora (Cal.), May 10, 1862.

Many and various expressions have been made and opinions entertained in reference to the Indian troubles on Owen's river and its vicinity, many of which are extremely erroneous and not at all consonant with the feelings of the disbanded previous to the expiration of ninety days. It will not be employed for any offensive operations other than may grow out of the duty hereinbefore assigned to it. The officers of the Cunited States service by any civil officer of the United States, at Salt Lake City, competent to administer an oath. The men will then be employed in the service above named will be entitled to receive no other than the allowance authorized by law to soldiers in the service of the United States until the proper staff officers for subsisting these men arrive. You will please furnish subsistence for them yourself, keeping an accurate account thereof for future settlement with the United States Government.

By order of the Secretary of War. the Indian troubles on Owen's river and its vicinity, many of which are extremely erroneous and not at all consonant with the feelings of the settlers of that valley, and totally at variance with the facts bearing upon the war with those Indians. As a citizen of that valley since last October, I feel myself sufficiently informed in relation to the circumstances to say something about it, which I think no one who is in the least familiar with the troubles will have the hardihood to gainsay. Therefore I propose to submit through the medium of your columns a brief history of the outbreak from its incinion and Noble, who had gained a position some disbrief history of the outbreak, from its incipien-cy up to the time the settlers were compelled some distance down the hill. He was brought to evacuate the valley, that all who are impartial and discriminating may see and render un-

tial and discriminating may see and render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's.

At what time the Indians commenced their
depredations is unknown, but so early as the
latter part of January they were detected by
Alfred Thompson in running off and shooting
the cattle. He came up to them and commenced
remonstrating with him, when one of them shot
an arrow at him, which took effect in his breast.
He instantly drew his revolver and shoot
the Indian, meantime the Indians shooting
several arrows without effect, and he shooting the Indian, meantime the Indians shooting several arrows without effect, and he shooting with his revolver. The Indian subsequently dies. Here is the inauguration of the troubles. From our weakness in numbers and exposed situation in the valley with stock we felt ourselves in imminent danger and knew that something had to be done to appease them and prevent their retaliating. At this time, Samuel A. Bishop of Los Angeles county, who had stock in the valley, arrived, and forthwith all their head men were called together, the circumstances talked over, a treaty made, and the matter amicably settled, the Indians agreeing not to trouble any more cattle, the whites not to molest them in any manner whatever. This not to trouble any more cattle, the whites not to molest them in any manner whatever. This was the first of February. Not two weeks had elapsed before they were detected in the same act; in the meantime many cattle having been found with arrows in them. The Indians were now holding a grand jubilee and dance on Little Pine Creek near Bishop's ranch, where were congregated some seven or eight hundred with rine Creek near Bishop's ranch, where were congregated some seven or eight hundred, with three or four Pah-Utah chiefs. Notwithstanding their depredations, which at this time were bold and daring, they had the audacity to come and demand beef, which request, to some extent, was complied with. Their acts becoming daily more bold and daring we gathered the stock and left for Putnam's store, about fifty miles below where meat of the settlers of the valler. and left for Putnam's store, about fifty miles below, where most of the settlers of the valley were. On the way down some of the stock ran back. We sent parties to regain it, who were driven back by the Indians. This was proof sufficient of their hostility. Arriving at Put-nam's store we found that they had been equally unfriendly there, having killed the stock and shot at one Ault. This was the first of March shot at one Ault. This was the first of March. It now became absolutely necessary to take some measures to check them in their career and protect the property and our lives. Therefore a meeting of the citizens was called, the situation of affairs discussed, a Captain and Lieutenant elected, who should control any mil-Lieutenant elected, who should control any military movement that it should become necessary to make against them. C. S. Anderson of this place was elected Captain, and J. L. Crolley of White Mountain District, Lieutenant. We now commenced fortifying ourselves and guarding the stock, but it was no use. We found it impossible to keep them from killing the stock. They would kill the cattle in spite of our watchfulness. Finding it impossible to prevent them from committing their depredations, which were now assuming a highhandedness and daring beyond endurance, we concluded no longer to submit to it, and accordingly, on the morning of the 23d of March, Capt. Anderson and twenty men engaged a body of them near "Lone Pine," this side of the Big Lake, and completely routed them, killing some 25 or 30, and burned routed them, killing some 25 or 30, and burned their camp and chattels, together with about 1,500 lbs. of beef, the most of which was dried and sacked. Three of the whites were wounded and sacked. Three of the whites were wounded. On the 26th, Capt. Anderson scoured the lower part of the valley. After being out several days, he returned without finding them, they having left for the head of the valley. On the 30th Anderson resigned, and Col. Wm. Mayfield of Visalia was elected in his stead. On April 1st Capt. Mayfield scouted the valley in the vicinity of Black Rock Springs, where the Leften Left. of Black Rock Springs, where the Indians had been for some time encamped, and were sup-posed to be fortified, and where they had at-tacked four Americans from this place on their way to join us, but they had left for the head of the valley also. On the 2d instant Capt. May-

field and company left the fort in search of their whereabouts At Big Pine Creek we were met by Captain this and Bridger would have stopped the passage of the mail. Hooper and his escort that left here on the 25th ult., only reached Bridger, a hundred and thirteen miles out, yesterday after the bridger of the mail. At Big Pine Creek we were met by Captain Kellogg, from this place, with eighteen men on their way to join us. Here we found the remains of Messrs. Tollman and Hanson, who left this place some time since to join us, and were massage of the mail. place some time since to join us, and were massacred by the Indians. After interring their remains we proceeded up the valley, and encamped at Hot Springs, and at dusk were greeted by yells of Indian spies. On the following morning, while moving up the valley, we discovered smoke issuing out of a canon, which proved to be fires of spies. We overtook one, whom we dispatched; after which we continued up the valley and encamped about noon on the plain south of Little Pine Creek near Rishop's ranch outh of Little Pine Creek, near Bishop's ranch. soun of hite rine creek, hear Bisnop stanch.

Soon after camping, we discovered Indians two
and a half or three miles distant on the plain
(not "ensconced in rock") at the foot of the
hills, which, on further disclosure, proved
them to be in preparation of battle. Finding
this to be the case, Captains Mayfield and Kellogg
immediately ordered the horses to be saddled
and we at once proceeded to give them better and we at once proceeded to give them battle. In starting out it was understood that Captain Kellogg should engage the right of their line whilst Captain Mayfield should engage the left. On the approach Captain Mayfield ordered a charge, which, when within two hundred yards of their line, was stopped and all dismounted, when the firing was opened by the Americans of their line, was stopped and all dismounted, when the firing was opened by the Americans and immediately replied to by the Indians, which was kept up for some time, when it was found that the greater body of Indians had taken a secure position under cover of a ravine, and were armed with good rifles. Our position being on the plains in full view and consequently very much exposed to their fire. Captain Kellogg having attacked the right of their line, which extended a mile or more, found them equally well armed with goodrifles. At the onset of the engagement, Captain K. ordered R. E. Phelps, with a few men, to the right, to watch their movements behind a hill, who soon returned and reported that they were making for the camp. During the whole of the making for the camp. During the whole of the engagement they were endeavoring to surround us; their object evidently seemed to be to at-

of the five walked back again in the evening, and said they had been "a May walking," the other two have doubtless risked it towards the setting sun.

He! for the Mines.

A company within view from my window is fitting out for Salmon river. They are substantial, good boys, but have been more accustomed to dry goods than gold quartz. I expect, from past associations and relations, they will turn out merchants before they turn out heavy miners. They leave to-morrow with outfits enough for themselves, and something to spare for others. Another company leaves on Wednesday, his place. It, however, cannot fall short of twelve or fifteen. Their force was variously estimated at from two hundred and fifty to five kundred—most likely the latter nearest ap-proaches their number—and, at the lowest fig-ures, with one hundred good rifles—some say more. We had fifty-two men in the engage-

On the way down the valley we met Colonel

malady at the present time. Deaths are few, notwithstanding.

Cook and Rowe left last Wednesday to look after mail interests westward. I believe they have things in best ship shape, and ready for the briefest schedule time when the east is prepared to make connection. Rowe is a strict business man and understands the obligations of a Superintendent. He has no intention of making occasional splurges over a fast run once in a time, but means to do the running to the hour over every division—accidents, of course, not interfering. Cook is O. K. as a Treasurer, and the western is, presently, A 1.

LIBERAL.

LETTER FROM AURORA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WNION.]

The Indian War.

Aurora (Cal.), May 10, 1862.

Many and various expressions have been made and opinions entertained in reference to the Indian troubles on Owen's river and its vicinity, many of which are extremely erroneous in the first processing time of the same than the way down the valley were for the way down the valley were for the way down the valley we met Colonel George Evans at Big Pine creek with forty dragoons. On the morning of the 7th April Colonel Evans expressed a confidence of being able to whip them. So we again marched up the valley and encamped at Little Pine creek, about two and a half or three miles from our battle ground (of the 5th April.) On the way up we met Lieutenant Noble, with fifty dragoons, from Fort Churchill. Colonel Evans the valley and encamped at Little Pine creek, about two and a half or three miles from our battle ground (of the 5th April.) On the way up we met Lieutenant Noble, with fifty dragoons, from Fort Churchill. Colonel Evans the valley and encamped at Little Pine creek, about two and a half or three miles from our battle ground (of the 5th April.) On the way up we met Lieutenant Noble, with fifty dragoons, from Fort Churchill. Colonel Evans having sent out scouts on the morning of the Sth, who, not returning by noon, we left camp to see if anything had gone wrong. We soon met them, and learned that they had found from the enemy, but finding it impossible to save his body without sacrifice, it was left to their mercy. To say the least, the Indians were impregnably situated, and any officer who would have gone further under the circumstances would have betrayed a wanton disregard of human life. What number of Indians were there no one know Here are gard of human life. What number of Indians were there no one knows. How any one can set figures upon them we confess is more than we can comprehend. It appears that the sagacity of W. Wassen, Indian Agent for this section, is adequate to the task, as shown in his communication to the Silver Age some time since. What data he has for putting them at twenty-five, or at any other number, is more than we can get through our cranium. Certainly not from the number of guns that they fired, for no one has reason to suppose that all that were there with guns used them. Of their number no positive conclusion can be drawn. There may have been twenty-five, or there may have been two thousand five hundred, for any-

have been two thousand five hundred, for an thing that anybody knows.

They have taken from the whites, since the war, eleven guns, killed nine whites (in Owen's Valley), driven off and killed over one thou-

ARRESTS MADE AT NASHVILLE. - Correspondence of the New York World, dated Nashville. April 2d, says the following arousing arrests have been made in that quarter :

Washington Barrow, State Senator vidson county. He was at one time representative in Congress from the Hermitage district and Minister to Portugal under President Har rison. He is eminent for wealth and political John Overton, who, at Uncle Sambo's setting

up in business, tendered him his entire property, estimated at \$5,000,000. He has thrown himself into the conspiracy with distinguished zeal, illustrating it with much fiery declamation against the National Government. General William Giles Harding, whose residence and its surroundings are the most costly

and celebrated in its vicinity, the park alone containing about one hundred acres, adorned with statues, and enlivened with rare members of the animal creation. He also poured his im-mense estates and mint of money into the bogus exchequer, a member of the Military Board and the Sancho Panza of Isham G.

and the Sancho Panza of Isham G.

Messrs. Sharp & Hamilton, proprietors of the Nashville Plow Manufactory, who, contrary to Scripture and Uncle Sam, have been beating their plowshares into swords and their pruning-hooks into spears. A large quantity of good muskets were discovered. Sharp & Hamilton were put under bonds of \$30,000.

Messrs. Brennan, iron founders, who have cast cannon and run balls for the overturning of the hallowed handiwork of our fathers.

The Mayor is out on parole for a day. Some The Mayor is out on parole for a day. Some of the above are in the penitentiary. Several weak fellows were collared, scared, and released

with a reprimand

You should have witnessed the sudden and You should have witnessed the sudden and satisfactory alteration in the dialect and demeaner of treason produced by these arrests. Saucy Secesh says to Union citizen: "I guess the old Government is around after all. I began to think you'd let us down easy. To tell you the truth, nothing will put down the masses quicker than a little tight dealing with their leaders." Says another, "I've voted for this thing, but the fact is, we were all wrong; the United States Government never hurt any of us, and I am willing to go back to my allegiance and stay back."

and stay back." Nashville treason is throttled. You hear no more of its insolence, and see no more of its in iquity on these streets than on the streets of Cincinnati. I observe that some of the news-Cincinnati. I observe that some of the newspapers are still slyly advocating the pussy cat policy for the conquered territory. As we value the Union, and the blessed blood poured out for it, let there be no such advocacy. It is mischievous. It is perilous. We are dealing with half a million of people whose werst and first blunder was that they might treat their Government as no other people dare treat theirs. They can only be brought to their senses, can only be permanently convinced of their delusion and permanently convinced of their delusion and error by being made to feel the wrath of the Government whose indulgence they were

John Bell has made no speech at Huntsville or elsewhere since his flight, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. His wife received a letter from him to-day, in which he denies the charge with feeling and spirit. The crowd as-sembled under his window, but he positively and peremptorily declined to address then

GENERAL SCOTT .- In a late letter of "Colfax" to the St. Joseph Valley Register, he says, writing from Washington:

Let me add one thing here in justice to our ex-Commander-in-Chief, General Scott. When he showed me, last May, his carefully elaborated plan for a movement down the Mississippi river, at "its first autumnal swell," I felt dispirited ons efficiently while controlling their horses at the same time. A different policy, however, prevailed. We have now sixty thousand cav-alry, equipped and mounted at enormous ex-pense—the horses of those here eat their heads off in expenses every three or four months (fourteen thousand condemned ones were sold here six weeks ago, at from twenty-five cents to sixty dollars, but they were not bought by expedient to retreat to camp to prevent it falling into their hands. In view of this, an order was given to that effect, and not a man left until he was ordered to do an annual to sixty donars, but they were now striving, in every honorable way, to decrease the number, even by changing them into infantry regi-

on May morning the Warden of the Penitentiary discovered every cell door open and five of the birds had flown. Who opened the doors? Nobody knows! The one half traveled, the others had more sense. A reward of a thousand dollars was offered for the apprehension of the five, or per ratio separately. Three