NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Our dispatches from the East bring up the war news to the 13th of August. The increase of public confidence resulting from the extra ordinary energy of the Government is reflected in the latest report of the money market at New York. While the premium upon gold had declined, United States Sixes of '81 were 99%a close approach to par-and Treasury Seven and three-tenth notes had ascended to 103%. Volunteering under the first call of the President had been so satisfactory that a large number of the regiments raised will soon be in the field. The draft for the second three hundred thousand is to be rigidly enforced. The orders issued are of a character to defeat all efforts at evasion. The writ of habeas corpus is suspended in all cases of arrest of persons charged with disloyalty or attempting to evade the operation of the militia draft. Of course there is a commotion among rebel sympathizers in the loyal States. The stringency of the War Department is rather heavy on the "conservatives." In the border slave States, the effect of guerrilla depredations and the militia draft is to compel men to choose their position for or against the Government. The alternative is fighting Unionism or fighting lished show that they corresponded regular'y treason. In Missouri, the guerrillas have been and extensively on the subject. The only severely handled in several encounters. In doubt then with them was, as to whether they Arkansas, the bands of marauders have gained could carry the people with them. In the some Mexican advantages by attacking small opinion of the Democratic leaders, the wrongs, detachments guarding supply trains. The "peculiar institution" suffers during the prevalence Secession in 1851; this fact proves that the orof this style of warfare. As the the loyalists ganization of the Republican party was not the are now mustering everywhere in overwhelmcause of Secession. The leaders in the coning force, extermination is likely to be the doom of rebels who persist in disturbing the peace of spiracy were ready for it and advocated it the border States. The military situation in eleven years ago. But the people could not Virginia, as far as we are able to discern by then be forced into the gulf of Secession. They the light of the dispatches received, is more held back, and, therefore, some plan must be satisfactory than it has been at any time since hit upon to "fire the Southern heart," prethe opening of the campaign. The battle beparatory to Secession. The first thing to be low Culpepper Court House, on Saturday, done was to destroy the Compromise measures August 9th, is characterized as one of the most of 1850, which, be it remembered, were opposed desperate contests of the war. The construction we put upon the news vesterday is fully universally by the Secessionists of the South. sustained by the latest accounts. Jackson and So long as they remained on the statute books, Ewell had advanced in greatly superior force, the Union was safe, and Secession dead. But with the purpose of crushing Banks' corps, were they out of the way, Secession could be and so crippling Pope's army as to preagain revived, and would have comparatively vent a speedy advance on Gordonsville. But an open field for operation. A plan was conthrough the heroism of Banks, the effort was cocted to disturb the Compromise measures, and baffled, and the prompt arrival of reinforcements placing the contending armies upon a again agitate the slavery issue. It was to repeal more equal footing, threw Jackson upon the the Missouri Compromise, a measure which the defensive. On the 11th Pope had concentrated Democratic opponents of the Compromise a formidable army and was prepared to advance Measures in the South knew would meet a fierce to the attack. But in the meantime the rebel opposition and arouse into activity the anti-Generals had received tidings of the successful expedition sent by Burnside to cut the Virginia Central Railroad at Frederickshall and other points, and sending a flag of truce as a ruse, he ures; it passed as a Democratic Administration ingloriously skedaddled. On the 12th the measure, and the result followed which its enemy had fled across the Rapidan, pursued by Pope's cavalry and light artillery, and burning bridges to save his army. It is doubtful whether Jackson will make another stand north of Gordonsville. Banks has temporarilly yielded the command of his corps to General Williams, in consequence of injuries received during the bloody battle of the 9th. Sigel will have charge of the advance. The latest advices from Mc Clellan assure us that operations were in progress upon the south side of the James. The demonstration toward Malvern Hill seems to have been merely a feint. Returned prisoners report that the bulk of the rebel army of Lee is also on the south side of the river. prepared to meet McClellan's advance in that direction. From Cumberland Gap we have a dispatch announcing that a portion of General Morgan's forces had fought two severe engagements near that position, in which the enemy, though superior in numbers, suffered a loss of 225 killed and wounded, and a large quantity of dividing of the party into a Northern and They talk like men who had made up their ores. Rebels report that Breck Louisiana. To crown the good news, the Petersburg (Virginia) Express has a dispatch announcing the blowing up of the rebel ram Arkansas, which has been a bugbear to the Union flotilla on the Mississippi. It appears that she was attacked by the This event was, in the plan of the conspirators, gunboats while attempting to go to the aid of necessary in order to "fire the Southern heart" Breckinridge at Baton Rouge, and being disabled, was blown up and abandoned by her for Secession, and, therefore, as soon as the crew. And so the last of the "Confederate' Southern Secession Democratic leaders had acnavy disappears from the Mississippi. Even from England we have a bit of good news diately called upon their co-laborers in the cot-British ship-owners, having complained to Earl ton States to go forward and consummate Se-Russell that their vessels were captured by Federal cruisers, were flatly told that the cruisers were doing their duty, and the neutrality pro

By telegraph from San Francisco, we have the commercial dispatches received in that city from New York, and more reports of Indian depredations in Humboldt county.

clamation should be observed.

In the Supreme Court yesterday an opinion was filed in the case of Creighton vs. Pragg. This case was an action to recover of the defendant his proportion of an assessment levied to defray the expenses of work done on a street crossing in the city of San Francisco. The judg ment of the inferior Court was affirmed. . . . An opinion was also filed in the case of Murphy vs. Napa County. The plaintiff sues to recover for work done and materials furnished in repairing a bridge, and alleged that the work was duly | Compromise and the Lecompton Constitution authorized by the Supervisors of Napa county. The contract was not considered regular and binding, and the judgment of the inferior Court, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, was affirmed.

TUOLUMNE FOR THE UNION .- A correspondent of the Union, writing from Columbia, August | witnessed. But the slavery agitation in the 10th, speaks of the late Union Convention in North could only be successfully used as an ar-Tuolumne county as follows:

The Union element of this county met in Con-The Union element of this county met in Convention on Saturday, August 9th, and nominated a Senator and Assemblymen—true and tried men. Joseph M. Cavis was nominated by the unanimous voice of the Convention. Fred. Lux and N. M. Orr of this county, and T. N. Matcher of Mono, for the Assembly. The Convention was the largest and most harmonious that has ever been held in this county, and it is our intention that no one shall be elected to any office here, from the lowest to the highest office. office here, from the lowest to the highest office, but those that we know to be true Union men, without conditions and without regard to their without conditions and without regard to their former political proclivities. We are convideed that the men who will not support this Government in any emergency are not the men to be supported by it, and we wish that hereafter the men who represent this county will not oppose Union resolutions on account of their bad grammar; and we hope that the people of every county in the State will be patriotic enough to give up all but the one party—that of the Union—and let our watch-word be: "God and our country, one and inseparable."

SAN JOSE RAILROAD OFFICERS .- The following are the Directors for the ensuing year elected at a meeting of the shareholders of the San Jose Railroad Company, in San Francisco, August

Peter Donahue, C. B. Polhemus, H. M. Newhall, T. Dame, G. H. Bodfish, H. F. Teschemacher and C. T. Ryland.

M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng., Surgeon, Royal Navy; Subsequently the Directors met and elected for President, T. Dame; Vice President, H. F. Teschemacher; Secretary, Charles W. Sawyer; Treasurer, P. Donahue; Chief Engineer, W. J. production took the prize-fifty pounds sterling It is well written and contains a large stock of

Sons of Temperance.—Trinity Center Division No. 210, Sons of Temperence, was organized at Trinity Center on the 8th of August, and the following officers installed by James A. Davidson: M. R. Pierce, W. P.; Jacob Forest, W. A.; E. R. Sikes, R. S.; C. S. Shanks, C.; J. Brown, A. C.; James M. Burnett, F. S.; Levi Revnolds, T.; Jas. Tolly, I. S.; J. J. Houston, O. S.; J. Stephens, Chaplain; C. N. Fox, Assistant R. S.

O. S.; J. Stephens, Chaplain; C. N. Fox, Assistant R. S.

Tehama Rebel Convention.—At a late Convention in Tehama county delegates were elected to the Secession Assembly Convention, for Tehama and Colusa.

Delegate to Congress.—Judge Gordon N. Mott, of Nevada Territory, has consented to become a candidate for Delegate to Congress.

Hith, for the East:

G. O. McMullen, J. C. Jonghaus, S. Murphy and wife, Larly thomas M. Mupping, F. M. Walker, W. Van Zandt, Thomas M. Hupping, William E. Hupping, F. K. Kingston, Mrs. T. D. Johns, four children and servant; A. C. Rand, P. Della Torre, S. O. Todd, G. Erba, P. Basson, J. F. Heywood, R. H. Dorsey, W. R. Wilcox, G. C. Thomas, D. Sicher, Isaac M. Gear, S. Bennett and wife, A. Gibbons, A. F. Whitton, John Richards, wife and child; H. S. Shockey, Domingo Amestor, B. S. Hart, G. Kimball.

ONLY SIXTY THOUSAND. In the letter of R. M. H. Garnett of Vir ginia, written in 1851-over ten years ago-

on the secession issue, and the respective posi-San Francisco, August 13th. tions of Virginia and South Carolina, he said of Captain J. B. Thomas will be nominated for the former : State Senator by the Union Democratic anti-fu-In the East, at least, the great majority be sion Convention, if he will accept, which is lieves in the right of secession, and feels the deepest sympathy with Carolina in her opposidoubtful Charlotte Rebard was to-day divorced from tion to measures which they regard as she does But the West, Western Virginia, there is th Just Rehard. rub! only 60,000 slaves to 494,000 whites! When I consider this fact, and the kind of argu-In the case of Hayes against Wells, Fargo &

Co., reported in yesterday's dispatch, the jury ment which has been heard in this body, I can-not but regard with the greatest fear the ques-tion whether Virginia would assist Carolina in to-day gave a verdict for defendants, for the reasons that plaintiff sent his draft in a ten cent envelope instead of notifying the Company In Eastern Virginia, Garnett declared, the peo that it was a valuable letter and paying the ole generally believed in Secession: this was usual charges. The ground of defense, that the slaveholding portion of the State; but he Hayes attempted fraudulent concealment of a valuable inclosure, was fully sustained by the doubted Western Virginia on Secession. And why? Because there were only 60,000 slaves | jury. The man who died in the hospital from being to 494,000 whites. Let the fact be noted that thrown from a horse is identified by his widow this letter of Garnett's was written before any as Charles Reyart, native of Prussia, aged 36. Republican party was in existence; the only The Secretary of the Treasury has remitted ; parties known in the United States in that day fine of \$2,800 against ship Daphne for carrying were the Whig and Democratic. The Ab

an excess of Chinese passengers. The other olition party, in 1852, was hardly worthy ships are in the same position. of note. But leading Southern States A man was arrested in woman's garb, and Rights Democrats were just as keen for Secesidentified as Antonio Perez, a fugitive from sion in 1851 as they were in 1861, and Gar-Santa Cruz county jail. He broke out last Saturday night, and walked here. nett's letter and others which have been pub-

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION.

Nomination-The Braft Case-Fine Remitted-

Insane-Eastern Markets-Appival.

Mrs. Emily Bada died at Point Bonita Light House Monday; it is supposed from eating mussels. Several persons have been poisoned

Dennis Sharkey has been arrested for insan ty. Charles Peterson, a Swede, is ordered to as they styled them, of the South justified the Insane Asylum.

v mussels recently.

A dispatch direct from New York says Muscovado sugars are 91/2 cents; Laguayra almonds, 17 cents; Zante currants, 11 cents, and carb. soda, 7 cents per pound; whisky, 36 cents per gallon; olive oil, \$3 80 per case; layer aisins, \$3 60 per box.

A Boston dispatch says syrup had participated in the general rise of merchandise, and that no shipment of East Boston had been made for this market since May 1st.

Ship Morning Star, one hundred and sixteen days from New York, to DeWitt, Kittle & Co.. brings 5,200 boxes candles, 100 bales gunnies, and 3,000 barrels sugar.

Later from the North. Steamship Panama, from Northern coast ports, brings Humboldt dates to August 9th, and Capt. Moore's company of Connor's regiment, who go into camp at Stockton to await the arrival of Capt. Johns' and Ketchum's companies, when they will join the regiment in

On July 30th the Indians attacked the house of Neil Hill, two miles from Elk Camp, Klamath county. A man named Miller was seriously wounded. The Morton family escaped. Lieut. Anderson sent out a detachment of dragoons. slavery feeling in the North. The scheme was All families on Bald Hill and between there and supported by every man in Congress who had Mad river had abandoned their houses. It is known that the Hoopa and Klamath Indians are engaged in these depredations. opposed the passage of the Compromise Meas-

authors doubtless anticipated. The anti-slavery Union in Shasta -The Union spirit manifested in Shasta county is most admirable. feeling among the people in the free States was blown immediately into a blaze of excitement. Union men there have laid aside all other issues It gave birth to and built up the Republican and united to maintain the Union, the Constituparty, and the excitement was continued at a tion, and the National Government. All minor white heat by the subsequent proceedings in considerations in politics are wisely ignored by Kansas, and on the Lecompton Constitution, the patriotic Union men of Shasta, and united This fearful sectional excitement North and as they are in a common cause, the success of South, be it remembered, was the work of the their ticket may be considered as certain Democratic party under the lead of the ultra Shasta bids fair to make good her claim to the Secession Democrats of the South. It was their title of being the banner Union county in the work and a part of their plan to accomplish State. She is certainly presenting to the other secession and rebellion. They were firing the counties in the State an example which, if fol-Southern heart for the terrible event. The lowed generally in other populous counties, fruit was not fully ripe in 1856, but, in would give the Union ticket in the State about their judgment, it was in 1860, and hence one hundred thousand votes. The Union men the adroit move to rend asunder the in Mariposa and Tulare counties present evi-Democratic-Convention in Charleston, and the dence also of being of the unconditional school. Southern wing. The authors and actors in this minds to vote for, and if necessary, to fight for conspiracy against the Democratic party and the the Union. Among the resolutions recently Union, knew that such a step would result in passed at a Union Convention in Visalia, Tulare the nomination of a Southern and a Northern | county, was the following. We have published it once, but it is so directly in point, and strikes Democratic candidate for President, which would so divide the Democratic vote as to in-Secession so flatly in the face, that it will bear

one for the country and one against it. One

sure the election of a Republican President.

complished the election of Lincoln, they imme-

cession. How well they were obeyed let the

present terrible condition of the country an-

We have brought in review so much of the

past history of political events, to show to the

reader that Secession and disunion were re-

solved upon by Southern Democrats long ago,

and that they had been steadily laboring

to accomplish their ends for ten years be-

fore 1861. The main lever upon which

they relied to operate on the Southern mind

and "fire the Southern heart" was the slavery

South depended entirely upon the degree of

agitation which could be provoked in the North

and in Congress. The repeal of the Missouri

produced the effect desired by the Secession

leaders in the South. It furnished a base of

operations for consummating secession and dis-

South densely populated with negroes; hence

had the sagacity to perceive that such an argu-

bilities, as a Colony. By Charles Forbes, Esq.,

published by the Colonial Government. This

-offered by Governor Young in October, 1861.

information concerning the island, which will

be of value to those who propose to escape from

overcrowded Britain to a country in which they

Passengers.—The following are additional

passengers who left in the Golden Age, August

may better their condition

11th, for the East:

ment would weigh but slightly in a community

slave population.

s cowardice, and neutrality is trea The above is the language which every true Union man in the State should adopt. They should resolve that all attempts to maintain distinctive party organizations at such a crisis in our country's history are criminal, and prove their faith by voting to a man for the Union ticket. In the language of the above resolution, "there are and can be but two parties-one for the country and one against it." The Union party is for the country, unequivocally and beyond dispute; all other parties are against it or saddle their support of the Government with conditions which place them substantially in the ranks of those who are openly against the country. If Union men desire to promote the best interest of the nation; if they would place themselves in a position where no doubts will hang over their actions, let them cast their votes for the Union ticket. There is no other ticket for which they can vote with the full confidence

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? -- AN ARRAIGNMENT OF GENERAL MITCHELL .- The Louisville Journal contains the following in relation to General

that it is unconditionally for the Union.

union, and plunging the nation into the blocdiest and most fearful civil war the world has ever There seems unhappily to be no room for doubt that the course of this officer in North Alabama has been marked by conduct not only gument for secession in those portions of the njurious to the Government, but disgraceful t humanity. We are assured of this fact on authority we do not doubt and cannot doubt. the attention of the Secessionists was first authority we do not doubt and cannot doubt. The fact is thoroughly attested. We believe it; and, believing it, we proclaim it—we proclaim it with emphasis. General Mitchell and a portion of his command have perpetrated in North Alabama deeds of cruelty and of guilt the bare narration of which makes the heart sick. The particulars in the case will be laid before the authorities at Washington in the course. directed to the cotton and sugar States. They organized like Western Virginia. Garnett, therefore, furnished the key to the plan when authorities at Washington in the course of a few days, when, we take it for granted, the honor of the nation and the welfare of the Nahe declared that he feared Western Virginia where there were only 60,000 slaves to 494,000 tional cause will be promptly vindicated. The case will not brook delay. It cries out for investigation and determination. Let it be in vestigated and determined at once. We at pre-1851-Garnett-concedes that secession was founded on slavery, and that where the white sentiforbear to go into the heart-sickening par-ticulars of the case, but, if necessary, we will not hesitate to do so hereafter. Meanwhile, we population largely predominates there was no hope for that kind of treason. It is an admisinvoke the authorities, as they value the national cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has recklessly set both at defiance. General Mitchell is now in sion that without a large slave element secession was impossible, which is equivalent to a declaration eleven years ago that secession must Washington, and can answer the charges against him, if they are answerable, without delay. We hope, for the country's sake, there will be in the matter no delay, and no elemency. The matter justly admits of neither. Feeling be founded, to insure success, upon a large deeply, we speak strongly, but not certainly without the keenest sorrow. General Mitchell' the author, a copy of a prize essay entitled "Vancouver Island: Its Resources and Caparillainous misconduct is a national calamity It must pierce with sorrow the heart of every patriot as of every man.

INDIAN FIGHTING .- The Mendocino Herald gives the following account of an Indian fight which came off in Round Valley, on Wednesday

It seems for some time time past a band of Wylackies have been in the habit of coming in to the Reservation and stopping a few days, and then leaving for the mountains, driving with them any cattle which might come in their way. A few days since they drove off a herd of cattle belonging to Battaile, Bowers and others, and were pursued. The party recovered a portion were pursued. The party recovered a portion of the cattle, but did not find the Indians, and on Tuesday returned to the valley. During the night of Tuesday the Indians also returned to

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE UNION. Dates to August 13th. LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The Battle of Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, August 12th. The battle of Culpepper was the most desperate of the war-involving about even losses on both sides, the rebels losing more officers than the Union forces. The rebel Generals Winder and Trimble are certainly killed. We lose none above the rank of Colonel. General Pope telegraphs that the rebels have not renewed the engagement yesterday or to-day. They are two miles from the battle field, which we occupy, while the headquarters still remain at Culpepper. Both the rebels and our forces have be reinforced, and a renewal of the engagemen annot be far distant. The loss in the Ohio and Indiana regiments is very large, they being in Banks' division, which division did most of the fighting, resisting Ewell's and Jackson's com

nands combined.

The battle was brought on by Ewell's enleavoring to prevent the concentration of forces at a certain point, for a movement on Gordonsville. Therefore they threw all their columns on Banks for the purpose of annihilating or surrounding his division. They nearly succeeded in preventing this movement at an immense sacrifice of their force—leaving Pope's army fresh for another demonstration on Gor onsville. The rebels are reinforcing Ewell and Jackson from Richmond, and it is not impossible that a movement on Richmond from another point may now commence.

WASHINGTON, August 10th. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette just from Culpepper, says we held the field at night which we occupied during the day. Jackson was unwilling either to pursue or to renew the battle offered on the Sabbath. He cannot claim a victory, and we cannot acknowl edge a defeat.

Commodere Farragut.

CAIRO, August 10th. It is not true, as telegraphed, that Admira Farragut asked truce in passing the batteries of Vicksburg. On the contrary, he went down firing broadsides from every vessel. From the South.

New York, August 10th. The steamer Connecticut, from New Orleans on the 31st of July and Port Royal on the 3d of August, has arrived. Among the passengers was Reverdy Johnson. The health of the troops at Pensacola was good. It was rumored that the yellow fever had appeared at Key West. Admiral Farragut's fleet arrived at New Orleans on the 29th of July.

Firing Renewed at Culpepper-The Rebels do not Respond.

New York, August 12th.

The World has the following from Culpepper:
The firing was renewed this morning at daylight on our side, but not responded to by the
rebels. Sigel has advanced, and was this morning inspecting the enemy's position and preparing for the day's work. Nothing important has
occurred.

The Battle of Culpepper Again.

Washington, August 12th.
Accounts from Culpepper dated yesterday,
speaking of Saturday's fight, say: So heavy
was the force to which our comparatively small number of men was exposed, that the only wonder is that the entire command was not entirely annihilated at the end of half an hour instead of our bringing off so large a proportion of our forces. Rebel prisoners say their troops were mowed down by our fire like grass.

Affairs at Richmond.

New York, August 12th. The report that pestilence is raging in Rich-nond is again asserted by a gentleman who left that city on the 1st of August. He says the rebel army numbers 200,000 men, who are in a fearful state of destitution. The General headquarters and a large proportion of the army although the army is so large that the leaders find it impossible to bring more than a hundred thousand into the field at one time.

Guerrillas in Tennessee Routed. JACKSON (Tenn.), August 12th

Last evening a newly organized guerrilla band near Grand Junction, numbering seventy-five, were pounced upon by fifty of our men, and in the melee twenty rebels were killed and he balance dispersed.

Morgan and his Desperadoes.

LOUISVILLE, August 12th.
John Morgan with 1,800 cavalry and four
believes of artillery, entered Gallatin, Sumner
county, Tennessee (twenty-three miles from
Nashville), early this morning and captured Colonel Boone, commanding the post, with about thirty men; a Federal freight train, containing sixty horses and a lot of oats and corn. Morgan was still in possession at noon to-day

Rebel Reports.

Carro, August 12th. It is reported on rebel authority that the ebels under Breckinridge had attacked Baton Rouge, and at first were repulsed with heavy loss.

Among the killed were General Clark of Mississippi, and Col. Thos. Hunt of Kentucky. Breckinridge was about to renew the attack on the morning of Tuesday last. At five p. M., the same day, Breckinridge is said to have tele-graphed to the Granada Appeal that the Arkan-sas had destroyed four more boats and damaged others, and that he had captured the entire Federal force that day.

General Pope Reinforced-Jackson's Forces in Full Retreat, and General Pope in Pursuit.

Washington, August 12th.
The War Department has information from the Army of Virginia up to yesterday evening General King, with his whole division, was the within a few miles of the battle field, and ha oubtless joined General Pope ere this. fighting has occurred in this quarter since Sat-

A dispatch from Gen. Pope states that the reb ls have retreated, and his cavalry and artillery are in pursuit across the Rapidan. The reb army, fearing their retreat would be cut off have gone back to Orange Court House. Pope' y is in full possession of the ground origin-held by the enemy. They may make a stand at Orange to prevent our advancing on Gordonsville. Pope telegraphs that he is in full pursuit of the rebels, and that another battle is imminent.

Enlistments. The news of the enlistments in the Border

States is quite encouraging. Maryland will probably fill half her quota under the first call. This is more than was anticipated. The militia A delegation from Delaware states that if more time be afforded, both quotas will be filled

by volunteers. Army Movements. FORTRESS MONROE, August 10th.
The mail boat from Harrison's Landing re ports that from the general appearance of things, there is a movement of the whole or a large part of the army taking place. Porter's mortar fleet is still anchored in Hampton Roads.

Norfolk and Suffolk are in a great state of excitement. Rich Rebel Prize Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13th.
The prize steamer Madonna, captured in geeche river, has arrived. The prize is valued

CULPEPPER (Va.), August 11th.
Buford's cavalry brigade arrived to-night and made several reconnoissances beyond Madison Court House and towards the Rapidan. They found rebels in every direction. At one time the brigade was surrounded on almost every oad. Its escape is considered almost miracu

Important Operations-Jackson's Retreat. New York, August 13th.

The Times' Washington dispatch says: It is considered certain here that important army movements are either in progress or completed, but it is not regarded as proper yet to indicate their nature. The impressions concerning General Pope's engagement at Culpepper are more cheerful than those caused by first reports. Lackson's retreat down the railroad is consid-NEW YORK, August 18th. Jackson's retreat down the railroad is consid-Jackson's retreat down the railroad is considered to be a necessity. He had evidently become aware of the trap into which he was being beguiled, and retreated to escape the dangers which execution of our plans threaten. Well informed persons here assert that Pope will be in Gordonsville by Saturday at the farthest, though, perhaps, not without fighting. When the rebels fell back, a part of their force took the road to Stannardsville, another portion taking the other side of the mountain to Gordons. ing the other side of the mountain to Gordons

General Burnside Blows up the Virginia Central Railroad and Destroys a Large Amount of Rebel Stores.

FREDERICKSBURG (Va.), August 12th. An expedition from Burnside's Division on Wednesday last made a descent on the Virginia night of Tuesday the Indians also returned to the valley. Hearing of the return of the Indians, who numbered one hundred or more, twenty-seven of the settlers attacked them at break of day on Wednesday, and succeeded in killing forty-five. On the part of the whites there was one killed and one wounded. Shade Lamb was shot through the heart with an arrow, and Lemuel Montague was badly, if not fatally, wounded in the thigh.

Wednesday last made a descent on the Virginia Central Railroad at Frederickshall Station, tore up the road bed with powder, and otherwise interrupted communication. They also destroyed 50,000 bushels of grain, a lot of whisky and there army stores awaiting transportation to the enemy at Gordonsville. A detachment was sent to Bumper's Station to blow up the track and switches, which was accomplished in a most train.

thorough and satisfactory manner. Still further ! on the track was barricaded with new rails and rendered useless by burning. The Flight of Jackson and the Battle.

CULPEPPER, August 12th. The flight of Stonewall Jackson shows that he fears to meet our troops. On Saturday he engaged, with his whole force, numbering 30,000, a portion of the corps of Banks, who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check, and with the aid of one division of McDowell's and Sigel's corps, which arrived during the day, driving the enemy from several positions, and driving the enemy from several positions, and finally from the field of battle. Jackson's loss is scarcely less than 1,500. Our loss is much less. The battle was decidedly the bloodiest of the war. On Sunday, Jackson remained idle. The troops on both sides were exhausted. On the day following (Monday) Jackson sent on the day following (Monday) Jackson sent a flag of truce, asking permission to bury the dead, a large proportion of which were still on the field; pending which he escaped with his trains. This morning, Jackson's whole army was found to be gone. General Buford, with cavalry and artillery, pursued Jackson's hasty retreat towards Gordonsville, and compelled him to hum the bridges to sear himself. Lack him to burn the bridges to save himself. son's servant, who has just come into the head-quarters of McDowell, reports that his master admits a loss of 2,000 men in the engagement on Saturday.

Appointment. WASHINGTON, August 18th. Josiah H. Squire of San Francisco has been appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Depart-

Advices from Culpepper.

Washington, August 13th.
Advices from Culpepper, dated yesterday,
say: "Owing to the severe injury General
Banks received, the command of the Second corps has devolved upon General Williams. General Green commands Auger's division, Auger being seriously wounded. A visit to the battle field shows that the greater part of our dead officers, were entirely stringly of an dead officers were entirely stripped of uni-Capture of Independence-Union Movements.

Kansas City (Mo.), August 13th.
On receipt of the news of the capture of Independence, this city was thrown into a great state of excitement. All business was suspended. The militia were called out, and a cal made for reinforcements from Fort Leaves worth. Four companies of infantry, three Monday and two pieces of artillery arrived on Monday afternoon. The Sixth Kansas Cavalry also arrived the same day. The entire force left yesterday morning in pursuit of the enemy. Destruction of the Rebel Ram Arkansas! - A Rebel Account.

WASHINGTON, August 11th. Washington, August 11th.

The Petersburg Express of the 9th says: "A dispatch from Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the ram Arkansas has been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday, to cooperate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After the passage of the Bayou Sara, her machinery became disabled, and while her crew were attenuiting to rapair it several of the enemy's tempting to repair it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant response, she was abandoned and blown up. Her crew and officers escaped.

The Capture of Independence, Mo., by Guerrillas. Lexington (Mo.), August 12th. Independence (Mo.), was attacked yesterday by 1,500 rebels under Hughes and Quantrell. After four hours severe fighting the Federals surrendered. Twenty of our men were reported killed. Reinforcements of troops Independence have returned. There is gr excitement. Everybody is preparing for con

Battle of Calpepper.

WASHINGTON, August 13th. enemy were the recent importations of English manufacture, with English fixed ammunition. We lost one gun, which was left behind in a ditch, spiked, the horses having been killed. Buford, with his cavalry brigade, arrived at Culpepper yesterday from Madison. Previous departure he made a reconnoisance to Rapidan, where he found a force of the enemy on the south side but none on the north side of the river. A telegraphic dispatch dated to-day states that all was quiet last night and this

Union Victory in East Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 12th.
A dispatch from General Morgan, at Cumber land Gap, says: "De Courcy's Brigade and the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, on the 5th and 6th, had engagements with Stevens' Division in force—the rebels outnumbering them four to one. The rebels outnumbering them four to one. The rebel loss was 225 killed and wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, of the Eleventh Tennessee Regiment, was taken prisoner. Our loss was three killed, fifteen wounded, and fifty made prisoners. Two companies of the Sixteenth Ohio were surrounded by two regiments of release but cut their way out. We captured of rebels, but cut their way out. We capture a large lot of forage, tobacco, horses and mules.

Later from Europe.

St. Johns (N. B.), August 9th. The Scotia from Liverpool on the 2d, with Queenstown dates to the 3d, has arrived. Archthe Independence Belge asserts that France, Prussia and England are negotiating for mediation in America, and that the two former made a proposal to England, but have not received a

inal reply.

Earl Russell justifies the vigor of the Federal cruisers off the Bahamas.

A rumor is current that England has sent a special envoy to Washington to urge the President to take the initiative towards peace if he

wises to avoid offers of mediation Gen. Pope's proclamation, that the army could subsist on the enemy, has been construed to mean the adoption of a system of rapine, and has provoked unfavorable comments from the

press.

Sir F. B. Head says, in the Times, that the cheapest defense for Canada is for England to proclaim a system of retaliation. If the Americans burn Toronto, England can hombard Boston.

The embarkation of French troops for Mexico was proceeding briskly.

The French have reoccupied the Roman frontier.
Garibaldi has issued a proclamation for vol-

unteers to assemble in Sicily, announcing that the time for action has come. The destination of the expedition is unknown.

WESTERN VIRGINIA MOVEMENTS. - A letter writer attached to General Cox's Division states in a communication from Meadow Bluff to the Cincinnati Commercial: Six days after the battle at Lewisburg it wa

necessary to make a retrograde movement fit teen miles back to the Meadow Bluff or Mount where we are now encamped. General Heath, after his defeat, fell back to Union, and was said to be reinforced by General Loring. After waiting a fortnight for an attack, information was obtained from a body of rebel deserters that General Heath's force would not exceed 30,000, and was two days march from the force at the Narrows. Notwithstanding their superior numbers and choice of position on attack was numbers and choice of position on attack was determined on.

The expedition was to have started June 21st,

but was delayed on account of the failure of the brigade train to make time, and did not start till the 22d. I will not weary you with a detailed account of the march, but content myself with its few incidents and results. The first was the crossing of the Greenbrier at Clay's Ford. The erossing of the Greenbrier at Clay's Ford. The water was waist deep, and necessitated the stripping of unmentionables. The crossing was relished as a huge joke, and was especially enjoyed by a lot of damsels on the opposite shore, who were delighted at seeing what was denied their men—a set of Yankee heels.

We encamped five miles from the river, and the next day maked on rapidly with shirts it.

the next day pushed on rapidly, with skirmish-ers in advance. We took a few prisoners and two hundred and twenty-five cattle. We learned to our regret that Heath had retreated. morning proved the rumer, as we found only deserted camps at Salt Sulphur and Union. It was said at Union that Heath intended making a stand until he learned that the force approaching was the same that whipped him at Lewisburg, when he exclaimed, "Pll be d—d if I stand," and skedaddled. Pursuit was hopeless, so we returned to camp. We marched ninety-five miles in three and a half days.

The result of our expedition may be supposed.

The result of our expedition may be summed up thus: the *moral* of our army is improved by learning that Heath, though superior in numbers and in a chosen position, is afraid to fight us. Hereafter numbers will have no influence over the men. The health of the men was greatly improved. greatly improved.

He was obliged ingloriously to retreat after

his boasting to the contrary, thereby demoraliz-ing his army and losing the confidence of his men. He was compelled to cease his recruiting and to leave a large number of conscripts, who would ultimately have made soldiers, but who will now, in self-protection, make good informers. The movement drove them from a country of abundance to one exhausted, and leaves the resources to accumulate for our future use. It proved our retrograde from Lewisburg was

strategie, and not through fear. We captured two hundred and twenty-five head of cattle col-lected for their army, a lot of horses, and other materials of war, and a few prisoners. IMMIGRATION .- Two large immigrant trains of loose horses and cattle accompanied the

GENERAL BENHAM .- General Benham, who was ordered to Washington under arrest, after his failure to capture the battery at Secession-ville has been restored to his command. The his failure to capture the battery at Secession-ville, has been restored to his command. The evacuation of James Island by General Hunter shows that it was impossible to occupy it with-out possessing that battery, and General Ben-ham's effort to storm it was not, therefore, an unnecessary and rash movement, but one which was directed by the urgent necessity of his situation. The position of the battery is said to be on the neck of a peninsula which can be commanded by our gunboats firing across the commanded by our gunboats firing across the land, and, unless it could be held, it was impossible for our forces to advance with safety. Injustice seems to have been rendered to General Benham, under the first painful effects of the news from Stono Iulet, and we take pleasure in relieving him from the imputations which have been cast upon him.—Eastern paper.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, August 11th, SAMUEL BIRCH to HAN In Marysville, John H. Retchie to Mary Jane Ayes.

BIRTHS. In Stockton, August 8th, the wife of Charles M. Blair of a daughter.

DREED.

At Chico, August 10th, Francis Latryte, a native of Bourdeaux, France, aged 34 years.
In Stockton, August 11th, Margaret, wife of Isaiah Eaton, aged 38 years.
In Soquel, July 26th, John F. Daubindess, aged 18 years and 7 months.

ears and a months.

In Santa Cruz, August 1st, Mrs. J. Johnson.

At Nelson Point, Plumas county, August 7th, James
V., son of Dr. Launcet Carr, aged 2 years 6 months
nd 11 days. W., son of B. and 11 days.

Babies! Babies!! Babies!!!-The aly place in California to get a GOOD PICTURE of CHILDREN, is at BEALS' GALLERY. If you do not believe it, ask the ladies of Sacramento where they go their children taken. Mr. Beals is the only person in California that can take the Likenesses of Sick and Deceased Persons with success. His Rooms are 115 J street, between Fourth and Fifth

SECOND SESSION OF STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE A ND EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION. The Annual Meeting of the State Teachers' Insti-tute and Educational Convention will be held in the city of Sacramento, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will continue

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will continue during the week.

Able Instructors will be engaged for the occasion.

Trustees throughout the State are earnestly requested to order, or permit the Teachers to order, a vacation in their schools at the proper time, that all engaged in the instruction of youth may have an opportunity to attend and profit by the exercises of the Institute.

All officers connected with the School Department, and the friends of education generally, are cordially invited to attend.

ANDREW J. MOULDER

ANDREW J. MOULDER, a14-td3p Superintendent of Public Instruction

HORSE TAMING. would respectfully announce to the citizens of Sacramento that he will deliver a PUBLIC LECTURE, at Mr. REYNOLDS' LIVERY STABLE, THIS DAY, at 2 o clock, and will sive a demonstration of his system upon a Wild Horse give a demonstration of his system upon a Wild Horse immediately after his Lecture. The wildest subjects ed and all Horses tamed free of charge R. PEARSON, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL IN EACH COUNTY OF California and Oregon. Good pay. Steady yment. FRANCIS DEWING, 187 J street, Room 19 (up stairs), Sacramen a14 1m1p*

SACRAMENTO IRON WORKS. STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND GOSS & LAMBARD, Proprietors, Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery for Saw, Flour and Quartz Mills, Horse Powers, Windmills, Car Wheels, Suction and Force Pumps, Cast Iron Riffles, and all kinds of House Castings, at reduced prices. Gas Pipe of all sizes, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Steam Fittings, with Hemp and Rubber Packing, constantly on hand. Wrought Iron Work and all kinds of Brass Castings done to order.

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We are the Sole Agents in this State for the celebrated Worthington Pump, an assortment of which we keep constantly on hand. We have just received from the East a fine assortment of Cast Iron Fence Patterns, sultable for yards, balconies, cemetery lots or graves. We shall continue to do our work in the best manner and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, hoping thereby to receive a just share of public patronage. a14-1m4p

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Sacramento, and No. 519 (old No. 59)
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Montgomery, San Francisco. EMERSON & SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH set in
Circular Saws. Every description of Saws repaired, recut, gummed and straightened. Saw Teeth furnished
to those for whom we have inserted them, ready for
use, at \$1 25 each. All sizes of Circular Saws, of the
best quality, for sale at the lowest market price.

a14-1m4p

NOTICE.

N PURSUANCE OF AN ACT ENTItled "An Act in relation to the construction of the State Capitol building and to annul certain contract heretofore entered into," approved April 19, 1869 peretofore entered into," approved April 19, EALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Bo State Capitol Commissioners until 3 o'clock p. M., MON-DAY, AUGUST 18, 1862, for furnishing the following material, to be used in the construction of the State Capitol building: 600 barrels of Lime, more or less.

The above named article must be of the best quality subject to the approval of the Superintendent and Architect, and to be delivered upon the Capitol Grounds Tenth and Twelfth, L and N streets, in the city of Sacramento, at such times and in such quantities as h may direct.

nay direct.

The Board of Capitol Commissioners will accept the owest bid, provided they may reject any and all bids unless the material to be furnished shall be approved by the Superintendent and Architect.

No bid will be completed. the Superintendent and Architect.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, and furnish bonds for the faithful performance thereof, provided the contract be awarded to said party—all bonds to be subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners. Payments to be made monthly out of the appropriation for the construction of the State Capitol in the city of Sacramento, by orders drawn on the Controller of State for amount of material furnished, as reported by the Architect and Superintendent on the last day of each month, the Commissioners. stendent on the last day of each month, the Con

intendent on the last day of each month, the Commissioners reserving twenty per cent. of each estimate as security for the completion of the contract.

Samples of the Lime proposed to be furnished must accompany each bid.

Bids to be addressed to the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, Sacramento, and indersed "Proposals for furnishing material for State Capitol."

By order of the Board.

By order of the Board. a14-2t C. J. TORBERT, Secretary. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—
Now open at "GRAHAM'S HALL," under the management and instruction of the REV. DR. PHELPS. The school is designed as a permanent one, and the course of study will be such as experience has shown to be best adapted for developing the intellectual powers, cultivating the heart's best affections, disciplining the mind and storing the will be such as the course of the co and storing it with useful knowledge in all the tof a thorough education. Parents are invited sider the advantages this school affords for the tion of their daughters. a14-1m4p

SACRAMENTO VALLEY

AND SACRAMENTO, PLACER AND NEVADA RAILROADS.—Arrangements having been made for the transaction of Passenger and Freight Business ever seven miles of the road from Folsom towards Auburn, the trains of the Sacramento Valley Rallroad and Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad will be run as follows on and after MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862; Leave Sacramento at 6½ A. M., 2¼ and 5 P. M. The 6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. trains will run through to Wildwood Station. Leave Wildwood Station (at Union House) at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Leave Folsom for Sacramento at 6½ A. M., 12 M. and 5½ P. M. The 6 P.

HARRIS' SMUT MACHINES. WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS,

BAKER & HAMILTON, au14-1m2p Nos. 9 and 11 J street, near the levee TIO JAMES M'LEISH, FROM DUN-DEE, SCOTLAND.—Your mother is dead. A let-ter for you at the Post Office, Sacramento. Write to JOHN STURROCK, Solicitor, Dundee, and please write to HELLMANN BROS. & CO., San Francisco, that this

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ing cures. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

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blains, and, in fact, all kinds of Sores. For sale by all Druggists. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Agents, Sacramento; REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco. SITKA ICE A ND NAPA SODA WATER. CUS-

ng the genuine article are invariably inted white on the bottom, FILTERS FOR SALE,

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ions, Wines, Liquors, etc., etc.

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that of Boils, and from that time to the present they con-

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For further particulars, see Bill of Fare. a11-1m2p J. D. TREAT & CO. QUICKSILVER

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