

Longstroff had swam with from the shore on which the company was left, the boys drew them ashore, with the loss of two saddles, cooking utensils, and a good deal of clothing. Bigler and Corney, suffering intensely from mosquitoes, determined to risk everything to regain the opposite shore. One of them entirely nude, and the other with only a very partial covering to his body, made their way through brush, wood and brambles for about a mile up stream, where, finding a dry log, rolled it into the water, and, clinging to it, were carried by the stream to the other side. Spencer, Young and Sharp were left on the opposite bank all night, with their garments only to serve them as protection from the myriads of mosquitoes that literally covered them as a new suit. After the fashion of other lonely exiles, they exercised their ingenuity in weaving willows into coverings, but with them all it failed to save the draining of their blood.

Ninth Day.—The company despairing of passing over their animals and baggage, after the rough experience of the preceding day, made signal to the three to recross, and taking the same route through the woods and down the stream as their comrades the preceding evening, they reached the shore in safety. Being again altogether, part of the expedition went south, and part north in search of a crossing. In the afternoon they were re-united and travelled twelve miles north-west to the north fork of Snake river, through a terrible hail-storm, which lasted an hour and a half. Killed a swan, badger and porcupine during the day, which served three excellent repasts. Very little was wasted.

Tenth Day.—Travelled a few miles and crossed again two branches of Lewis Fork, swimming the animals, their owners following after, and holding on by the queue. Four of the boys who could not swim were placed on a raft, and the captain taking the rope in his teeth, plunged into the river to guide them across. Two other boys swam from the opposite bank with another rope to the captain, and in this manner the connection was formed for drawing the raft ashore; but the captain, from his exertions, becoming weak, and the current strong, the raft was carried away from him several hundred yards down the stream. Seeing the raft under water, and the four boys in danger, James Wells plunged into the water after them with a larriat, to which those on the shore kept adding other larriats till he reached the raft. After considerable labor, the praiseworthy exertions of Wells were crowned with success, and the four boys were brought ashore. All got safely over, but Crisman's horse getting entangled was drowned, taking down stream with him the saddle, pistol and clothing. Game being very scarce, the boys weak and hungry, the captain ordered Mr. Clemon's horse, which was in the best condition, to be shot and cooked for the company. The expedition rested the remainder of the day, while Captain Smith, Lieut. Knowlton, Mr. Hereford and a few others went exploring for a crossing, but returned without success.

Eleventh Day.—Returned on the trail, and recrossed the same streams by rafts, and reached the south bank of the north fork, where they had camped two nights before. The remnants of the horse still held out, and the boys worked vigorously hauling logs some three or four miles in order to construct a raft.

Twelfth Day.—Mr. Hereford superintended the construction of a substantial raft, and crossed over the men and baggage in safety. The stream being deep, the animals swam over without difficulty. Travelled over a very swampy, marshy ground, that had to be bridged over with willows for nearly a mile, the men having to carry the baggage to free the animals. Forded another stream, and got on to high ground. After resting a few hours, resumed travel; made 15 miles, and reached the outlet of Market Lake. Lieut. Knowlton tried to ford it, but had to swim, and returned again in the same manner after dark. Here the last of the horseflesh was consumed, and the company left entirely without sustenance.

Thirteenth Day.—Swam across the outlet, repacked the animals, traveled 12 miles, and camped to allow the animals to graze—no breakfast to cook. Capt. Smith and Seymour Young went in advance of the company, and after a 30 miles ride, came up with an emigrant train camped for dinner. After a good deal of solicitation they furnished a hundred of flour, some bacon and tobacco, for which

they charged and were paid high prices. The Captain gave up his horse and stayed with the train, while Young packed back to the company the provisions, which were received with gladness, and soon the kitchen battery was in operation. The company and the immigrants camped together that night. It is due to notice here that when the immigrants saw the company, and believed their real position, they were kind enough, and probably sorry for their former unbelief.

Fourteenth Day.—Travelled 15 miles and crossed the Snake River ferry, owned by Jacob Meeks. Found plenty of provisions for sale, and replenished their larder. Here ended the troubles of the expedition. From that time, to arrival in this city on last Saturday afternoon, the citizens on their route showed them every kindness and ministered to their wants.

We have given more space to this narrative of the expedition than we could well spare, and have written it in the midst of a variety of other business; but we need make no apology for this. We must add that it has given us particular pleasure in our intercourse with the boys to hear them speak unqualifiedly in praise of Capt. Smith. They are sincerely and affectionately attached to him, and never expect to find a better leader. Of Lieut. Knowlton, they likewise speak in terms of praise, and we must add that we have not heard the first whisper of an unpleasant word breathed against a single member of the expedition; we conclude, therefore, they all did their duty and nobly comported themselves in the time of trial.

Not having had the advantages of a personal experience in the travels of the expedition, we fear that our sketch is very imperfect; what is of it, however, can be relied on. We are glad that it was no worse, and that the sacrifice of human life was limited to the loss of one young man, who had earned the confidence of his comrades by his constant readiness to do his duty. What the result will be, we are unable to conjecture; but the fact that the Indians made such a desperate ride to save themselves, abandoning in the flight between thirty and forty of the animals, would lead to the conclusion that they had the conviction that "somebody" was after them. We are satisfied that the lesson will not be lost upon them, and feel as satisfied if the same determination to handle them had been manifested at the first attack on the mail line, we should not have been called upon to record the incidents of this expedition.

The Volunteers will be mustered out of service to-morrow.

WAR NEWS.

From "the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary," when the sons of Adam have been fighting with each other, upon whatever pretext war may have been inaugurated, particularly when Christians, so-called, have been deluging the earth with blood and desolating each the other's inheritances to the full extent of the power of the combatants, has so little been made known concerning their belligerent operations while in progress as has been and is permitted to be published in relation to the movements of the armies now devastating the North American States. They are evidently doing a heavy business, nevertheless.

On the 25th of July, Brownville, Tenn., was entered and sacked by a band of secessionists, and on the 27th there was what is called, in these days, a skirmish between a company of Federal troops, under Capt. Collins, and a Confederate force near Bolivar, in which about twenty of the enemy were killed and fifteen prisoners taken. Capt. Collins was slightly wounded.

It was reported that two Federal regiments were roughly handled by a large Confederate force at Bolivar, Tenn., on the 28th, and that a company of Illinois cavalry was captured near Columbus. The town of Humboldt had also been taken by the seceders, and Fort Jackson was in their possession. Guerrillas were exceedingly plentiful in the vicinity of Columbus about that time. A band of that class of belligerents captured Russellville, Ky., on the 29th, but it was thought that they would soon be compelled to evacuate in favor of a Federal force.

Colonel Morgan is said to have reported to his superiors, about the 24th of July, that he had taken eleven towns and cities, and a large amount of supplies, and had a sufficient force to hold all that country, outside of Lexington and Frankfort. The report was believed by the

Unionists to have been somewhat exaggerated.

By the capture of the Confederate mail from Chattanooga, about the 28th, it was ascertained that Gen. Bragg was at Vicksburg, with an army of twenty thousand men. Beauregard is reported to have resigned his commission and gone to the Springs in Alabama for his health.

The steamer Sallie Wood was reported, at Cairo on the 30th ult., to have been captured by the enemy about one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburg. She was fired upon from a masked battery and disabled, when she was boarded, the officers and crew made prisoners, and the boat burned. Other boats had been fired at but escaped capture, not however without injury and having more or less men killed.

On the 20th of July, there was another skirmish reported between a Federal cavalry force, under Col. Collins, and about eighty Confederates, near Brownsville, in which, in the forefront of the fight, one-half of the Confederates were captured. They were subsequently reinforced and compelled Colonel Collins to leave the field with a less number of prisoners than he desired. The killed and wounded on each side was about ten. The Confederates had sacked the town again before the skirmish. The same day an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture Mount Sterling, Ky., by about one hundred and seventy-five guerrillas, who, as stated, lost twelve or fifteen killed, twenty mortally wounded, and some seventy taken prisoners. Federal loss, four wounded.

The last intelligence concerning the war in the south-west represents that the Federals had ceased operating against Vicksburg, and it was believed the last guerrilla raid had been witnessed in Kentucky and Tennessee, superior arrangements having been made on that account to prevent such occurrences, but what the arrangements were is not stated.

The guerrillas in Missouri, as per reports, had been unusually active during the last ten days previous to the 4th inst., and were moving about in large numbers even in the most loyal parts of the State. A company which had been forming, (not publicly, of course,) left Georgetown, near St. Louis, on the 27th ult., to join others of their fellows up country, for some expedition. They had not proceeded far before they were joined by fifty more. Pursuit was immediately instituted by a Federal force, on report being made of the occurrence, but no announcement was subsequently made of their capture. About the same time a force of five thousand guerrillas entered Missouri from Arkansas, in the direction of Springfield. Five hundred had organized at Salem, and some bold demonstrations were made by them which caused many Unionists to flee towards the Missouri river. On the 28th there was a fight between eight or nine hundred of those bandits and about the same number of Federal troops, at Morris Mills, in which the latter were victorious, killing fifty-two and wounding one hundred of the enemy. The Federal loss, ten killed and thirty wounded.

On the 30th, Porter's band of guerrillas, of six or seven hundred men, crossed the Missouri on their way northward and on the night of the 31st, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. He is reported to have received large accessions to his force as he marched through the country. Poindexter with another large force of guerrillas was marching in the direction of Glasgow, where there was but a small Federal force to resist them. North Eastern Missouri was swarming with marauding bands about that time, and on the 1st inst. sacked the town of Canton, Lewis county, and carried off a quantity of arms stored there. The stores are said to have had considerably less goods in them after their departure than before their visit to the place. They, as well as reputed regulars engaged in the war, strongly believe in the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished."

A report was in circulation and generally believed that on the 28th of July, a band of guerrillas killed fifteen men at Marion city, Mo., some twelve miles below Quincy on the Mississippi river, by cutting their throats—a new feature of the war, shooting and harging having been the usual methods of taking life.

A backward movement of the expedition that went into the Indian Country southward from Kansas, was recently reported, and the forces had come back from some cause to

within about fifty miles of Fort Scott. In relation to the army of the Potomac, the greatest silence continues to be maintained.—During the last week in July, the Confederates are represented as having been very active on the south side of James river, and also in the Shenandoah valley and between Richmond and the Rappahannock, but no very remarkable exploits have been reported.—Great things are expected of Gen. Pope in his department; and, if he does not eject General Jackson and his army, variously estimated at from forty to sixty thousand, from the valley of the Shenandoah, before many weeks shall pass away, the anticipations of some will not be realized. The army of the Potomac was expected to move again, before long. It had, as represented on the last of July, been perfectly organized and there was no want of material to prosecute the war vigorously, which had been determined upon by Government. A general mustering of forces was going on and troops were constantly arriving at Harrison's Landing. The officers and men on furlough had been ordered to join their respective corps immediately which was looked upon as an indication that something important was in contemplation at no distant day. All absentees, whether officers or privates, who are not at their post by the 18th of August, are to be dismissed from the army or be considered deserters; an order to that effect had been issued by the Secretary of War, which also annulled all furloughs not given by the Department, after the 11th inst., in consequence of which thousands were represented as hastening to rejoin their respective commands.

On the 1st inst., seven boats of Com. Porter's fleet, from the Mississippi, reached Ft. Monroe, and five more were shortly expected. After retreating from Vicksburg the boats passed down the river and left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. It was generally believed that Porter's fleet had been ordered round to assist in removing the obstructions to the free navigation of James river between Harrison's Landing and Richmond, of which it is said there are many, other than Fort Darling, and among them two formidable iron-clad steamers, which caused quite a sensation on the last day of July by dropping down the river and casting anchor off Turkey Island Bend.

On two occasions, within a short time, the Confederates had, from the south side of the river, cannonaded the Federal encampments and shipping near Harrison's Landing in the night time, doing some little damage, and to prevent another occurrence of the kind a detachment was sent over the river on the 2d to scour the forest on the south bank and destroy all the houses which could be found, to deprive the enemy of shelter, a service which was faithfully performed, as everything in the shape of habitations for man was burned, and no further annoyance was anticipated from that quarter from the enemy's artillery.

Upon request made by a deputation sent from Ohio, in behalf of the citizens, the Navy Department has, it is said, ordered ten gunboats to be fitted out and stationed on the Ohio river to protect the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois from guerrilla excursions. The boats are to be of light draft, drawing only ten feet of water, and to carry two guns each. How effective such boats will be in times of low water those who have passed up and down that river when there was only eighteen inches of water on the bars, can best judge. The Buckeyes, Hoosiers, and Suckers must be exceedingly afraid of their neighbors to ask government for such protection.

It seems that the Confederates have not altogether abandoned ship-building as it is reported that they are constructing gunboats at Charleston to destroy the blockading fleet on the Savannah, to improve its navigation, and also on the Yazoo, for purposes not fully made known.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.—The second quarter of the Academic Institution under the direction and superintendence of Mr. H. I. Doremus, in the building commonly known as the Union Academy, Seventeenth Ward, will commence on Monday next, the 18th instant. Those interested will govern themselves accordingly. Schools will not be particularly effected by the operations of the late excise law, there having been no provision made therein for taxing literary institutions. No one need fear schooling their children on that account.