

EASTERN ITEMS.

The Eastern Overland coach, after arriving daily for about a week, without bringing any mail, in consequence of the late difficulties on the route, brought in a large mail on Monday evening, with dates from New York, Albany, Boston, New Haven, Cleveland and other eastern and northern cities to the 21st of June, from which the following items have been culled:

In the Missouri State Convention, in session at Jefferson city, a vote was taken on the 11th ult., by which the Convention refused to continue the present provisional government officials in office, but on the following day, the vote was re-considered and the action of the convention reversed by a vote of 45 to 21. A resolution expressing confidence in Gov. Gamble and the other provisional State officers was passed unanimously. A bill was also passed allowing the State soldiers to vote at the coming election, for Governor, members of the Legislature and county officers. Resolutions were also introduced instructing members of Congress to urge the passage of a law to reimburse the citizens of the State whose property has been taken or destroyed by United States soldiers.

The trial of Appleton Oaksmith in Boston, on a charge of being concerned in the slave trade, terminated on the 14th of June in the conviction of the prisoner. The punishment affixed was five years imprisonment at hard labor and \$5,000 fine.

The court of impeachment, sitting at Leavenworth, Kansas, June 18th, found George S. Hilliard, State Auditor, guilty of high misdemeanor and deposed him from office by a vote of 18 to 2. Secretary Robinson was found guilty on all the articles in the impeachment bill, preferred against him, but one, by a unanimous vote. Their offenses were, as alleged, the too free use of and disposal of the public funds in way and manner not provided for by law.

The city officers of Norfolk, having utterly refused to take the oath of allegiance, Gen. Veile, Military Governor, issued an order declaring the city under martial law, arrested the stubborn Seceders, and ordered an election to fill the vacancies occasioned by their imprisonment.

It is reported that in Crittenden county, Arkansas, there are four thousand negroes and only a few hundred white men. The latter were much alarmed, as it was believed that the negroes had entered into a conspiracy to rise and take possession of and overrun the county.

A correspondent, writing from Kentucky, says that every portion of the State is infested with bands of thieves and robbers commonly called guerrillas, but effective measures were being taken to rid the country of those pests and assassins.

In a storm at Cincinnati, June 17th, lightning struck a manufactory connected with an extensive liquor warehouse, passed through the roof and struck one of the stills, causing an instantaneous explosion. The burning fluid spread in every direction, and the building was soon consumed—the workmen, by fleeing, barely escaped with their lives. In the warehouse were one thousand barrels whisky, two hundred barrels linseed oil, one hundred barrels lard oil, some coal oil, alcohol and other stock of an inflammable nature. The fire so damaged an adjoining store that the walls fell before the next morning, causing another conflagration, in which eight hundred barrels more of whisky was consumed. The total loss by the fire thus kindled by a thunderbolt was over \$100,000.

The destruction occasioned by the floods which have occurred in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, since the opening of spring has, according to the published accounts, been exceedingly great, particularly in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and during the months of May and June military operations were greatly impeded by freshets, such as had seldom if ever before been known.

NOTICE.—Mr. Sven Knutson, of Cuba, Monroe county, Iowa, wishes to learn the whereabouts of his son Carl Johan Swenson, born in Sweden in 1837, and his daughter Martha Christina Swenson, born in 1844. Whoever has the aforesaid information will confer a favor by communicating it, as soon as convenient, to Mr. Knutson, address as above.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Gen. Dix returned to Norfolk on the 19th ult. from Suffolk, whither he had been to station troops so as cut off communication between the Secessionists of Norfolk and those in the adjacent country.

According to proclamations, the 20th was the last day allowed the civil officers to come forward and take the oath of allegiance, but inasmuch as none of the city officers of Norfolk had taken the oath, it was feared Gen. Neile, Military Governor, would have some trouble with them.

A dispatch to the Navy Department on the 17th, announced that the Confederates opened fire that day on the Federal gun-boats in James river at City Point from the Bluffs with artillery and small arms, but were repulsed. The fleet remained inactive at that point, and had made no further demonstrations towards Richmond.

Recent accounts from Arkansas state that Gen. Curtis had not reached Little Rock with his army as previously reported, and that Gov. Rector was making, in connection with the principal military men, great exertions to increase the Confederate forces at that point, and recruits were flocking to the capital from all parts of the State.

A detachment of Union forces, according to Confederate statements, took possession of Holly Springs, Mississippi, on the 17th, and upon the same authority, it was announced that an advance of a company of Federal cavalry from that place was checked the next morning at Tallapachee, by a company of Confederate infantry, and after a severe skirmish were forced to retire. After the Federals fell back, the Confederates crossed the river to the main body of their army and burned the bridge. It was subsequently stated by Beauregard, that the Federal force had fallen back from Holly Springs.

It is stated that on the 21st, the gun-boat Jacob Bell went up James river from City Point to reconnoiter, run aground on a sandbar, and before she could get off, was fired into by a Confederate battery of rifled guns, and considerably injured. The battery eventually had to retire.

Chattanooga, as per report, fell into the hands of the Federal army on the 8th of June, after two days fighting. The Confederates when they retired, burned all the bridges in their rear. Mitchell's and Buell's divisions were both reported to be moving eastward.

Gen. Halleck having telegraphed to the War Department upon the report of General Pope, that the latter in his pursuit of the Confederates after their evacuation of Corinth took thirty thousand prisoners, Beauregard published in the *Mobile News*, a statement denying the truth of Gen. Pope's report, and averring that not to exceed two hundred prisoners were taken. He speaks of his loss by the evacuation of and retreat from Corinth as but trifling.

On the evening of the 20th of June, as some Unionists were returning home from a convention, a company of Secessionists fired on them near Berry's station, Kentucky, and killed four of their number. A military force was immediately sent in pursuit of the murderers from Lexington and other places.

On the 25th ult., a train left Memphis for Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, with several officers and a company of the 56th Ohio on board. It had not proceeded far before it was attacked by a detachment of Confederate cavalry and entirely destroyed. Three men were killed and the rest taken prisoners. Gen. Kinney, Majors Sharp and Pride, and Capt. McCall, of Gen. Grant's staff, were among the captives.

It was reported at Memphis, about the 24th of June, that Generals Bragg and Pillow, were at Vicksburg, with thirty thousand men, including nearly all of Beauregard's army that had not been ordered to Richmond.

Guerrilla bands are represented as infesting Missouri in great numbers. On the 25th of June a force of about seven hundred attacked a detachment of Federal troops at Monticello, Lewis county, and routed them, killing several and wounding others.

Gen. Fremont was, on or about the 27th of June, relieved from service at his request. He took offence at the assignment of General Pope to the chief command of the three divisions of the Federal army in the mountainous regions of Virginia, at the head of one of which was the "Pathfinder," whose rank was superior to that held by Gen. Pope. An

unlucky biped is the "Woolley horse," in military matters.

Gen. Curtis, with his army, was at Batesville, Arkansas, when last heard from and said to be in a critical situation, short of provisions and the enemy in great force in his immediate vicinity.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

A most terrible battle was fought before Richmond, commencing on the 26th of June and continuing six days, but the statements that have been published in relation to the fight are of such a broken, disconnected and contradictory nature, that it is impossible to arrive at any certainty as to the extent of the casualties on either side, which army suffered most, or which was most benefitted by the conflict. When the fighting ceased, General McClellan's headquarters were on James river, about fifteen miles below Richmond, according to the most reliable statement that has been permitted to be published.

The Federal loss, according to one statement, was about twelve thousand; according to another, it was fifteen thousand men, but, if it be a fact, that those two mighty armies fought as represented six days, they must have killed five times that number.

A Chicago dispatch, of the 2d says: "A mystery still hangs over affairs before Richmond. The Government has interdicted the transmission of news from Washington relating to the late battles and the condition of affairs on the Peninsula, whether in consequence of the defeat of our army, or in consequence of important military movements which for the present it is necessary to keep secret, we are unable to say. In the absence of reliable news, all sorts of rumors are in circulation."

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Western mail, yesterday afternoon, brought dates from Sacramento to the 28th ult. Our latest San Francisco dates are to the 29th of June.

More Indian massacres in Humboldt county, California, are reported. The Union thinks that if all the facts in relation to the Indian troubles in that quarter were known, there would be a division of sympathy between the reds and whites, and would like to hear something concerning the provocation on the part of the latter, by way of variety.

The murder of thirteen or fourteen men on Owen's river by Indians, was recently reported by a man named Godey at Los Angeles. He was an "eye witness" of the massacre and the only man who escaped to "tell the tale." The story may be true, but the "only man" has often been proven untruthful.

It is made to appear that desertions have been of frequent occurrence, among the California Volunteers, since the opening of spring. In Col. Connor's regiment, the most loyal and least demoralized corps, forty desertions are reported since its organization. About half of the runaways, says the *Stockton Independent*, have been recovered at a great expense to the government. So frequent and alarming had desertions become, that on the 17th of June, an order was issued by Col. Connor, and read that evening to the regiment, by the Adjutant, informing the soldiers, that the punishment for desertion hereafter would be death.

A court martial, consisting of Col. Connor, President, five captains and six lieutenants of the Third Volunteers, members, and Capt. Van Voast of the Ninth Infantry, Judge Advocate, was held at Camp Halleck, Stockton, by order of Gen. Wright, on the 21st of June, when seven soldiers, and nine on the Monday following were tried, all for desertion. The decisions had not transpired, and could not be made public till approved by General Wright. It was believed that capital punishment would not be inflicted in any case; and that in mercy they would be sent to Fort Acatraz, to labor with ball and chain during the war. A long time that!

The Big Tree route, by which the Salt Lake expedition was to cross the mountains, had not become passable, and would not be till late in July, and it was urged by the *Placerville Democrat* that Col. Connor ought to take the Pacerville route and proceed without delay with his command as the services of the troops were much needed at this place.

A large number of persons, other than soldiers, attached to Col. Connor's command, were drawn up in position, four deep in front

of the sutler's store, at the camp near Stockton, on the 23d ult., and were addressed by the Adjutant. They afterwards, with the exception of two or three, took and subscribed the oath of allegiance.

The Union State convention assembled at San Francisco City, on the 17th of June. Walter Van Dyke, of Humboldt, was chosen president. John Sweet, of San Francisco, was put in nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction. A central committee of twenty-one members was appointed to superintend the management of the campaign; and the convention adjourned on the 18th, without day.

The latest news from the Colorado mines confirmed the previous reports of their richness, and there were fifteen hundred miners in the diggings, making from six to two hundred dollars each per day. A party had gone to the White Mountains on a prospecting excursion with some Indian guides, who had informed them that there was plenty of gold there.

Mining in California, according to report, has been unusually successful this season and millions of dollars' worth of gold has been obtained, the Chinese having added largely to the amount.

Gen. Benjamin Alvord, formerly paymaster at Vancouver, has been assigned the command of the military department of Oregon.

The damage done by the floods in Oregon, in May and June, is represented as having been very great, and, at latest dates, all the principal streams were still overflowing their banks. The Willamette was twenty-eight feet and the Columbia, at Portland, thirty feet above high water mark, on the 14th of June, and the former had still an upward tendency.

A DROWNED MAN RESUSCITATED.

A few days since as some boys were swimming in one of the sloughs west of the city, they observed a man bathing some little distance above them, who, after a while, went under. The lads watched awhile for him to come up, but as he did not, they commenced searching for him, and by forming a line across the stream, which was not so deep that they could not wade it, they found the lifeless body after awhile slowly floating or rolling down the sluggish stream.

On finding the body, they immediately took it out and commenced rolling it vigorously on the ground, rubbing it as scientifically as so many Esculapians. The water flowed freely from the mouth under such thorough treatment, and after some considerable time, to their joy the drowned man uttered a groan, and began to show signs of life, after which it was not long before he was so far revived that he was able to sit up. The boys continued their kindly offices, went for the man's clothes, and took him home to his residence in the east part of the city.

The name of the drowned man was ascertained to be Archibald McNeil. He will not be very likely to forget the occurrence very soon, neither those who were instrumental in restoring his life after it had apparently become extinct.

ANOTHER DEATH BY DROWNING.

On Monday the 7th inst., Robert C, son of Robert and Mary Campbell, of this city, was drowned under the following circumstances: Deceased and a younger brother had been driving a calf across the slough near the upper bridge, south west of the city, to a lot owned by their father, to do which they had to swim, and left their clothes on the east side of the slough. In returning they came unawares upon one of the sand pits, of which there are many in that vicinity now overflowed, into which he sank, and, although an expert swimmer, did not rise again. The water in the pit was some ten or twelve feet deep whirling with great force, and all efforts to find the body had been unavailing up to the time of going to press.

Deceased was 17 years, 5 months and 7 days old, of unexceptionable character, and a youth of fine promise. We sincerely sympathize with his parents.

A WOMAN DROWNED.—In crossing Elg Cottonwood, near Bishop Britton's, a vehicle in which were several persons rearing from a party on the evening of the Fourth was upset, as we are informed, and a young woman of Scandinavian birth was drowned. Her name has not transpired.