

## WAR NEWS.

Gen. Pope, who was pursuing Gen. Beauregard's army with forty thousand men, was, on the 4th inst., as per report of Gen. Halleck, thirty miles south of Corinth with ten thousand prisoners and deserters, and had taken fifteen thousand stand of arms.

A train which arrived at Nashville, Tenn., from Columbia, brought, as is said, sixteen hundred of the prisoners that were taken by the Confederates at the battle of Shiloh, with Gen. Prentiss, who had been sent home on parole, and four hundred more were expected shortly thereafter; making a greater number than were at first reported missing.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place in southwestern Missouri, sometime about the 1st of June, between a party of four hundred guerrillas, and one hundred and fifty militia men under Col. Richardson. The latter were defeated; Col Richardson was mortally wounded, and sixty of his men were made prisoners.

Gen. Halleck removed his headquarters to Corinth on the 5th inst.

A steamer from Fort Wright, reported at Cairo on the 6th, that the Confederates evacuated that stronghold on the night of the 4th, after burning up everything in it of a combustible nature. The Federal gunboat fleet had gone down the river. On the 7th, steamboats were advertised in St. Louis, according to announcement, to leave that port on the 11th, for New Orleans and intermediate points.

Col. George S. S. Ripley has been appointed military Governor of Louisiana, an office which some of the members of Congress are of opinion does not legally exist. There are reasons for believing, however, that a majority of that body, although they may be all right "on the goose," are not sound on Constitutional law.

## Miscellaneous Eastern Items.

It has been stated that the Navy department has given orders for the casting of fifty 15-inch Dahlgrens at the Fort Pitt works, Pittsburg, Penn. The guns are to be shorter and thicker than the 15-inch Rodman gun. The greater part of them are to be smooth-bored, and are destined for the gunboats in building of the Monitor style, and the other vessels of war the construction of which has been directed by Government. It is stated that the guns will weigh about thirty-five tons each, and will carry a ball weighing over three hundred pounds.

During the battle near Richmond, it is said that the movements of the enemy were reported from a balloon two thousand feet in the air connected with Gen. McClellan's headquarters by telegraph, supposed to have been the first time that a successful aerial reconnaissance was made during a battle. It was the first time on record of the establishment of a telegraphic station in the air to report the operations of belligerents in a sanguinary conflict.

The bill passed some time previous by the House for the punishment of Polyamy in the Territories of the United States, and annulling certain acts of the Territory of Utah, passed the Senate, as per report, on the 3d instant. Inquiries are made as to what laws of Utah the bill, should it meet with executive favor, will become blanks on the statute books, as no enactments in relation to the "twin relics" are in existence. Those who are thus anxious, will have to wait for the publication of the bill, which, no doubt, points out what was intended to be abrogated. The penalty affixed is reported to be a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding five years. A contemporary says that the law will be a nullity.

A great freshet is reported to have occurred in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, commencing before the battle near Richmond and continuing for some days after, doing an untold amount of damage, in the demolition of towns, villages, roads, bridges, canals, mills and manufacturing establishments, and whatever was destructible by the agency of high waters, wherever they went in sufficient volume and force to accomplish the work; suspending also military operations. The loss of life reported was fearfully great.

A schism is reported to have sprung up in a certain town in Connecticut among a society of religionists once united and prosperous, but of late decidedly the reverse. A

tax was recently levied to pay for preaching and other expenses which the minority opposed by vote and voice, deeming it unjust, and dictated by malice, and declined to pay when their assessments were severally demanded. The officers of the law were thereupon invoked, a deacon was taken and held for some days as a prisoner, and cattle and other property belonging to the seceders were seized and sold to pay their portion of the tax without much ceremony. The proceedings did not, as per report, convince the recusants that they were in error.

## Western News Items.

The latest news from the western slope is to the 7th instant, at which time there was plenty of snow left on the mountains, and the streams flowing from the Sierras, westward, as also those flowing into Carson valley, were high, and in some places doing much damage. The accounts of deep snows in many locations in the mountainous regions, are somewhat fabulous.

On the 4th of June, the law imposing a tax of \$2.50 per month on all the Chinese in California over eighteen years of age, went into effect, and on that day the sheriff of Sacramento, with some of his deputies, commenced collecting. They met with some considerable opposition wherever they went, and in some instances missiles were used by the Celestials. About noon, as reported, a Chinaman was arrested and taken to the station-house by sheriff Bugby and kept there till evening, when, without any charge having been preferred against him and without explanation, he was taken by that functionary from the station to the sheriff's office, and most brutally whipped and beat, which created no little excitement, and steps were being taken to prosecute the parties concerned. Organizations of Chinese had been formed in many parts of the State, and arrangements had been and were being made, to contest the constitutionality of the obnoxious law in the State courts. It is quite apparent that the collection of the tax, under the most favorable circumstances, even if the statute shall be declared to be in accordance with the fundamental law of the land by the tribunals appealed to, will be attended with much difficulty, and the publicans may not expect to enjoy an immunity from occasional assaults.

The Governor of California had appointed Lorenzo Sawyer, late city attorney for San Francisco, Judge of the Twelfth District Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Campbell; and Wm. H. Badgley, of Calaveras, Judge of the Sixteenth District Court, in place of Hardy impeached.

For several years past there have been more cases of insanity on the Pacific coast than in any other section of North America, but it is stated that there have been more cases of lunacy this season, than ever before known, and men and women have been sent to the Asylum by scores, some twelve from San Francisco within a month.

During the week ending the 17th of May, it is reported that no less than two thousand men passed through Walla Walla, Oregon, for the Salmon river mines.

Three more ships arrived in San Francisco about the last of May, from China, with Celestial emigrants, for whom the opposition of the Californians to their coming seemingly has but little terror. The new comers are said to be mostly of the treasure-seeking class.

Some eighteen or twenty Italians were recently arrested in San Francisco, on a charge for stealing Muhr eggs on the Farallone Islands, but as those fowls had not commenced to lay at the season of the year the offence was alleged to have been committed, they were acquitted on trial. They were, however, subsequently arrested with others, on a charge of stealing sea-gulls' eggs, and would probably be found guilty.

A boat, in which were ten lumbermen, was upset by the force of the current in crossing the north fork of Feather river, near Oroville, on the last day of May, and six of the men were drowned.

Shooting and stabbing affairs, as reported, have been unusually frequent in California this spring. Such evidences of civility tend greatly to the enrichment of those officials whose emoluments consist principally of fees.

A prize fight is reported to have taken place at Port Wino, Sierra county, on the 31st

of May. An Irishman and an Englishman pounding and bruising each other nearly two hours, in which time they fought fifty-four rounds, to decide which of them should have the stakes of five hundred dollars, together with the profits of the concern over and above expenses. The Irishman, Daley, was the challenger, and the Englishman, Davis, the winner. An amphitheatre had been fitted up for the occasion, in which twelve hundred persons, including some ladies, took seats at two and a half dollars per head. It is said that "good order prevailed," and there was but little drunkenness among the multitude in attendance. Altogether it was a very civil affair.

Reports of Indian murders had not ceased, but it was being very generally believed that there was not much truth in the statements made by the sensationists, who were thus trying to "raise the wind." A talk had been had recently, by a Capt. Rowe, with some of the Mono Lake and Owen's River Indians. They said they were about even with the whites, and the latter could take their choice whether they would have peace or war. The whites seemed to prefer peaceful relations with the natives, and Capt. Rowe had advised to treat them kindly.

Preparations were commenced, about the first of June, in San Francisco, for a grand celebration on the Fourth of July, not so much in commemoration of the anniversary of American independence, as to show how "good" they felt over the long list of recent victories gained over the Seceders "by the sanctified arms of the Republic."

An association, called the "Hap Wo Company" recently filed articles of incorporation in the clerk's office, San Francisco, the objects being to aid Chinese in immigrating to California, and to assist them in returning to China when they may wish to go back, and also to minister to the sick, buy the dead and return their corpses to their native land.

A soldier named John Wood belonging to the 21 cavalry California volunteers was sent to Alcatraz Island, a few weeks since, for attempting to shoot his commander, Capt. McLaughlin. Many of those volunteers are spoken of as having attained to the highest degree of modern civilization. Some of the Oregonians, however, not appreciating that kind of demeanor and refinement, which distinguishes them from the savages, complain bitterly, according to published reports, of the conduct of the California volunteers stationed at Fort Colville, Oregon, who are a terror to the settlers, as they break into houses, destroy private property and generally, as stated, "demean themselves as demons." One of the papers, published in that State, says that "five thousand Northern Indians would be less dreaded than these white barbarians." Their commander, Major Curtis, has done his best to hold them in check but without avail; and adds unwittingly that "it is to be regretted that such men are allowed to disgrace the uniform of a soldier."

## From Nevada.

Dates from Virginia and Carson have been received only to the 3d inst., whereas, if postal arrangements had not been so "demoralized" exchanges of a much later date would have come to hand.

It has been represented for some time that there was much dissatisfaction among the California volunteers stationed at Fort Churchill. The discontent was still existing at latest dates, and desertions were almost of daily occurrence, and there were only about fifty men left at the fort the last of May, with a fair prospect that there would soon be less.

Captain Rowe's company was paid off at Aurora about the 23d ult., when what was called a "grand jollification" took place, in which free fighting was a prominent feature, with a large display of pistols, bowie-knives and such like evidences of civilization, which was extremely amusing, as represented to several hundred miners who assembled to witness the imposing ceremonies.

The mining operations in Washoe, are represented as being in a more flourishing condition than before the floods, and fortunes are being made, by some, in almost no time. In the Humboldt mines a part of a claim is reported to have been sold to a San Francisco Company for seventy-five thousand dollars, conditioned that the rock shall yield two thousand dollars per ton.

The operations of the miners in that region were very much retarded in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. Meals could not be obtained at any of the cabins, for less than one dollar, and were represented by a correspondent, as not being a "feast for the gods" at that. There was no flour in the country, and but very little bacon. Of soap there are none; but those going there are cautioned against taking much of the latter article with them thinking to make sale of it, as many of the gold diggers know nothing of its use.

The small pox was prevailing to some extent in the mining towns and districts, and several had died of late. The fearful disease has been prevalent in and about Washoe, as well as in California, for a long time, and if care be not taken it may find its way further east in the course of the summer.

The rapid melting of the snow in the mountains had caused a great rise in Carson river, and much damage was expected to ensue. A great portion of the valley was overflowed, and much of the best hay land was submerged with a possibility of its remaining so till after hay-cutting time.

Some of those who started for the northern mines, got cured of the fever after traveling a few hundred miles, and had returned to Carson, a majority of them, however, are represented as not belonging to that class who "look back" after "putting their hands to the plow."

A suit at law between the Chollax and Potosi mining companies in relation to a mining claim, of long standing, in the result of which many companies were interested, it being a test case involving the question of blind ledges, terminated on the 29th ult., after occupying the District Court, in session at Virginia city, about one week, by a disagreement of the jury to whom it was submitted. Great excitement is said to have prevailed during the trial, and the array of counsel was immense.

On the 30th of May, Messrs. F. Cooke, and H. R. S. Rowe, left Carson with the necessary equipments and rations for a trip of two or three weeks to explore a new route through the Humboldt country, as it is believed by many that a better road can be obtained from Ruby valley, by way of Gravelly Ford and Humboldt city, to Carson than the one on which the overland mail coaches now run.

Governor Nye, and Agents Wasson and Lockhart, returned to Carson about the last of May, from their visit to Wickenburg, and his tribe at Pyramid Lake. The old chief had heard of their coming, and, with one hundred and fifty picked warriors, dressed in their best, met the party twenty miles from the Lake and escorted them to his camp, where they were entertained in the best Pite style. Captain Price and his soldiers, who were with the party, were also partakers of the hospitalities of the tribe, who were much impressed with the importance of the visit. When the Governor and suite were about to leave, on their return, the chief assembled his braves for an exchange of compliments, and the ceremonies were closed by a grand dance, in which the Indians and all present, including the soldiers, participated. It was a real jollification, as represented.

## The Colorado Gold Mines.

The newly discovered gold mines on the Colorado, about one hundred and twenty miles above the junction of that stream with the Gila, and near Fort Mohave, from reports, are creating a great stir in Southern California, and nearly every body has gone or is going to the new gold fields of the south.

In Los Angeles, all the working men had gone, the workshops shut up, as reported, and men could not be hired there to labor for ten dollars per day.

The mines are represented as being very extensive. The gold is obtained by a winnowing process, there being no water near even for culinary purposes.

THE LATE RAINS.—It rained considerably on Thursday last, and from Friday evening till Sunday morning, there was a heavy distillation which so thoroughly watered the earth that crops in this valley will not want any artificial irrigation for many days to come. Such rains as have visited this part of the State within the last two weeks have a most vivifying effect on the vegetable kingdom, in a country like this where there is generally but little falling water in the summer season.