

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

It is reported that on the 23d of August, Col. Metcalf, with about a thousand cavalry, and two companies of infantry, was attacked at Big Hill, by Col. Scott, with a superior Confederate force of cavalry and artillery, and that Metcalf had to retire from the field and retreated to Richmond, where he rallied his forces, and when Scott came up, and demanded the surrender of the town, he replied: that if the Confederates wanted the place, they would have to fight for it, which Scott thought not proper to do; as about that time Col. Metcalf was reinforced by three thousand men, and became the pursuer in the further movements of the day. In the several skirmishes that occurred, it is stated that Col. Metcalf lost about fifty men.

A small skirmish is reported to have occurred at Henderson, on the 25th, between a Federal and guerrilla force, in which the latter had five killed, several wounded and seventeen taken prisoners. The same evening, near Danville, two hundred guerrillas were attacked and defeated by the Danville Home Guards, with some considerable loss to the enemy.

In a recent fight with Morgan, near Gallatin, Gen. Johnson, it is reported, was compelled to surrender, because his force, numbering seven hundred, after fighting bravely some time, became unmanageable and finally ran, excepting about seventy-five, who, with Gen. Johnson, Major Wenfrey, and three other officers, were taken prisoners. The Federal loss in the engagement, in killed and wounded, is set down at about forty; that of the enemy at about sixty. Morgan's force is said to have been greatly superior to that of Gen. Johnson's.

On the 28th, it was announced that Morgan, Forrest and Wade, all guerrilla leaders, had concentrated their forces and were marching for Bowling Green, where three Indiana regiments were stationed.

A detachment of State militia was attacked by a guerrilla band, as per report, on the 28th, at Ashley, and the latter, although the most numerous, got the worst of the fight and fled.

The guerrilla Morgan was reported to have entered Glasgow with his force on the 29th. The next day, the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati and Covington and all the towns along the Ohio river, were thrown into the greatest state of excitement, by the announcement that Gen. Kirby Smith had left the vicinity of Cumberland Gap with thirty thousand men, was marching northward, and had reached London, only sixty miles from Lexington, his intention being to march through the State to the Ohio river, which the most brave and experienced officers of the Federal army in Kentucky believed he would accomplish, despite all the force that could be arrayed against him. By the advice of Gen. Wallace, the work of throwing up defenses around Cincinnati was immediately commenced, and great preparations were also made at every exposed point to meet the enemy on his appearance.

In the course of the afternoon of the 29th, according to the published statements, the Confederates drove in the Federal cavalry at Richmond, where Gen. Manson, with two Indiana regiments, gave them a warm reception with shot and shell, and the enemy fell back to Rogersville. Gen. Manson camped on the field that night, and the next morning advanced and soon came up with the enemy, when a sharp engagement is said to have ensued which resulted in the retreat of the Federals. The loss on both sides was heavy. The Federal troops were of the new levy, and, that was their first fight. They are said to have fought bravely, but in consequence of being flanked, had to retire. After falling back three miles, Manson rallied and reformed his command and another fight followed, resulting like the first in a Confederate victory, gained by a flank movement—Gen. Manson ordered another retreat, and fell back to his former encampment, where he was met by Gen. Nelson who succeeded in rallying the fleeing Hoosiers once more, but such had been their losses and being short of ammunition, they soon had to give way again and fled towards Lexington.

The report of the battle is not very explicit, setting forth, in the first instance, that Gen. Manson had but two regiments, and afterwards represents that he had six thousand men, besides cavalry. The enemy's force was estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The Federal loss was stated at one hundred and twenty-five killed and three hundred and fifty wounded.

A subsequent report of the battle near Richmond stated, that it lasted from six in the morning till five in the afternoon; that the Federal army was utterly defeated and lost eight field pieces; that the list of casualties was very great, the conflict ending in a disgraceful panic and flight. Gen. Manson was not to be found after the battle had ended, and it was supposed that he had been taken prisoner.

The movements of Smith's forces northward was continued, according to reports, and on the 1st instant, they entered Lexington, the Federal forces there falling back to Covington. The stores were removed to Louisville.

From what has been made to appear, the State of Kentucky is at present one of the principal fields of strife. The Confederates, regulars and guerrillas, have been marching thither from Tennessee, and how many thousand Federal troops have crossed the Ohio river from the north-western States, is not known, but all the new levies from those States have been ordered there. The promulgation of the order for a draft of three hundred thousand men is said to have induced thousands to emigrate southward to join the Confederate armies, and if half that has been told be true, a very sad state of affairs exists throughout "old Kentuck."

SECESSION MOVEMENTS IN NEVADA TERRITORY.

The inhabitants of the Territory of Nevada, notwithstanding so much has been said there about revering the "old flag" and the "Constitution," it seems, are not all loyal, and it is said that about one-third of the people in Humboldt county, are open sympathizers with Southern seceders. A few weeks since, the inmates of a large tent at Unionville, the county seat of Humboldt, are reported to have painted on its side a representation of the flag of the Confederate States with Jeff Davis' name in large letters in its centre. Above the flag was painted a gun, and below "Hurrah for Jeff Davis! Perdition to his enemies!" On the opposite side of the tent was painted a cannon, mounted on its carriage, with a large heap of balls near, and the inscription, "This for the enemies of the Confederate cause!" The bold display thus made by the disloyal band, who occupied the pavilion, produced considerable excitement in the town, and some intimations were given that the obnoxious pavilion, with its inscriptions ought to be abated, whereupon the rebellious linnens threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to remove their flag or deface their secession pictures.

In this critical emergency, the sheriff of the county was sent for who, seconded and aided by the citizens, not of the open sympathizing class, abated all that was offensive to the eyes of the anti-seceders; but no violence is reported to have been offered to those who had taken that method of showing their political predilections, neither did they put their threats, to shoot, into execution.

Subsequent to the disloyal demonstration, at Unionville, as reported, a company of thirty-five men, armed to the teeth with Sharp's rifles, revolvers and knives, and well mounted, left that vicinity for the east, supposed for the purpose of aiding in the rebellion in Missouri. They were very saucy, it is said, bold and impudent, before their exodus, and it is believed they will be heard from before they reach the frontiers, and that the telegraph wires may not be considered safe should they pass down along the line, on their way to join their friends on the Atlantic slope. A gentleman who had made the tour of the Humboldt mines, on his return to Carson, a short time since, is reported to have stated that about one-third of the people in that region are sympathizers with the Confederates, and, should the Federal arms meet with any serious reverses, fully one-half of the inhabitants of Humboldt county would jubilantly throw up their hats and hurrah for Jeff Davis. If the report be true, of which we have no doubt, the commandant of the department of Utah will probably lose no time in stationing a portion of his command in that vicinity, to keep the seceders in subjection.

The Territorial Enterprise of the 28th ult., in speaking of the Secession movements in Nevada Territory, says:

Within the past two weeks some twenty-five secessionists have left Gold Hill for the Humboldt country, or for some rallying point beyond, where they will perhaps join the party which left the Humboldt mines a short

time since. The rendezvous is supposed to be a small valley somewhere about the head of the Humboldt. Besides those that have left Gold Hill, others are said to have gone, or are about to leave, from Carson and other towns in the Territory. Those who left Gold Hill were all well armed and mounted. They bought their arms in Gold Hill, also their provisions, which were stored in a stable in that town. The captain of this guerrilla party is a man named Davis, from Aurora, Esmeralda, formerly from California. It would be well for Col. Connor, who is now on the Overland route, pretty well on towards Ruby valley, to keep an eye open for this party.

From the statements thus made, it is quite apparent that the elements of Secession exist throughout Nevada to a great extent, and that the late order of Col. Connor has had but little tendency to keep it hid from public view. The emigrating movements of the "sympathizers," which have been and are being made may, most probably have been, induced by the suggestion that the seceders would do well to "seek some more congenial soil" for the exhibition of their sentiments and the inculcation of their political creed, if they wished to escape the punishment that would be meted out to them for treasonable disclosures. Those who have started for the States will probably give Col. Connor's command a wide berth, unless they intend to make him some trouble as they pass along, which is not improbable.

NEVADA ITEMS.

Incendiarism seems to very rife in the Washoe country, and among other reported acts of that kind, several attempts have been made of late to lay Virginia city in ashes, and in one instance they succeeded in burning up the Chinese quarters, so called. The city authorities have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the burners, and have provided a fire engine, that they may be the better prepared for such emergencies.

Milk in Virginia and other cities thereabout is becoming exceedingly scarce, and hotel and restaurant keepers find great difficulty in obtaining a supply, some of those establishments using, it is said, three hundred dollars' worth per week.

Some of the eastern manufacturers and vendors of that article, might make a fortune there in a short time under such circumstances.

The Enterprise says the Carson country is extremely fruitful; for although "figs" have not been grown there, the crop of "dates" is very abundant, particularly of the kind called "candi-dates." It knows of no country where that species grows or produces more luxuriantly; but for all that, and the many other chances existing there for the acquisition of fortunes, the editors proffer to "leave the aromatic sage groves of Washoe," to return there no more, for the small sum of about ten thousand dollars.

The Enterprise cannot be a "paying institution."

The manufacture of brick in that country must be a profitable business, for, it is represented as being carried on there extensively. The manufacture of stone ware has also been commenced at Virginia city, with a fair prospect of complete success.

A meeting was recently held in Virginia city for the purpose of forming a Territorial Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Society. The constitution of the Cal. Agricultural Society was adopted as a basis of organization. Gen. H. P. Russell was elected president; W. C. Phillips, recording secretary; W. M. Gillespie, corresponding secretary, and H. Rice, treasurer, for the ensuing year. Vice presidents were appointed for the several counties in the Territory, and arrangements made for soliciting membership, the fees for which were fixed at five dollars per annum. If money enough can be raised, it is intended to hold a fair sometime in October.

Business in Washoe is represented as being very flourishing of late. It is said there are one hundred and seventy-one licensed mercantile establishments in Storey county, and seventy-six liquor shops. The amount of licenses which have been collected and paid into the county treasury from those institutions since the first of March last, is reported at about twelve thousand dollars.

The Age complains of the increase of vagabond element in and about the Washoe mines, which causes property holders much uneasiness. Where they came from is a mystery to those who dread the presence of "ragged, lousy, drinking loafers" which swarm around

the stores and liquor saloons, and are present on all public occasions. Extra guards and policemen have been employed to ensure greater safety at night, and every precaution taken, as announced, to prevent incendiary fires from being kindled, which seems to be greatly feared by those having uninsured property, to which the torch might be easily applied.

The people of Nevada profess not to know how to get rid of the surplus population, which they so much dread; but if they would abate their liquor shops, and banish the reported army of office seekers from their midst, the number of vagabonds about their towns and cities would soon materially decrease, for buzzards do not often stay long where there is no carrion. A course of that kind, however, might be considered a violation of the principles of the kind of civilization to which they are so much attached.

COL. CONNOR'S COMMAND.

The Silver Age of the 3d states, upon the authority of Capt. Rowe, that his company, and that of Capt. McLean, left Fort Churchill on Monday, the 1st., for Salt Lake. Major McDermott, with one company of infantry, has been left in charge of the Fort. Seven companies of infantry, and four of cavalry, have come forward, which with two companies yet in California, will constitute Col. Connor's command.

Some inquiries have been made, by men who seemed to be a little interested in the matter, wishing perhaps to make something in the way of speculation, as some did when Buchanan's army came here, as to where Col. Connor's command will be located on its arrival near this city; but if any one knows, we do not. It was announced in a Western paper a few weeks since, that it was probable the cavalry companies would proceed on east. Since then it has been announced that it was understood that Capt. McLean would, with his company, report himself at Salt Lake, and the balance of the command, or most of it, would be stationed in Ruby Valley, which may be so, and may not. The Age announced that Capt. Rowe would leave Carson shortly after the 3d, and come through by stage. From him on his arrival, those interested in the location of the troops in the Department of Utah may, perchance, obtain the sought for information. Col. Connor is also expected here in a few days, in advance of his command.

Since penning the above, the Colonel has arrived.

INDIANS SOMEWHAT TROUBLESOME.

The Indians in and about Cache Valley are represented as being considerably inclined of late to be saucy and belligerent in their deportment, and have committed some depredations, and threaten to do more. They are reported to be unusually fond of beef, which, if they cannot get in one way, they will take in another. Rumor says they shot at a herdman a few days since, the ball passing through his hat. They also, as heretofore, require from the inhabitants heavy contributions of flour.

It is hoped that the people will have patience and wisdom enough to get along with the troublesome creatures, without inciting them to war and deeds of blood, which they would no doubt resort to, upon a very trivial provocation.

The Indians in Tooele county have also been reported hostile and rebellious of late; but Mr. Huntington, Indian interpreter, who has been over to inquire into the state of Indian affairs there, reported on his return yesterday that the reports concerning their operations had been greatly exaggerated, and that there is no danger to be apprehended from the natives in that quarter.

ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.—Col. P. E. Conner, commanding the California Volunteers, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. The Volunteers remain at Ruby Valley till the Colonel's return, when they will afterwards advance to the place that will be selected as a Military Post. The Colonel took a stroll about town and looked around with an air of familiarity that indicated that after all Salt Lake City was something of a place, and might not be unpleasant; notwithstanding its desert surroundings.

Several interesting articles have of necessity been deferred for want of room.