

Knight's Landing News.

VOL. V. KNIGHT'S LANDING, YOLO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862. NO. 21.

THE Knight's Landing News.

S. W. RAVELEY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Terms of the Courts of Yolo County.

District Court—Hon. B. F. MYERS, Judge—3rd Monday in March; 2nd Monday in August, and 3rd Monday in December.
County Court—Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, Judge—1st Monday in January, 3d Monday in May, and 1st Monday in September.
Court of Sessions—Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, Judge: 1st Monday in April; 1st Monday in July, and 1st Monday in December.
Probate Court—Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, Judge—2nd Monday in January; 2nd Monday in March; 4th Monday in May; 2nd Monday in July; 2nd Monday in September, and 4th in November.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—1st Monday in February; 1st Monday in May; 1st Monday in August, and 1st Monday in November.
Sheriff, Charles H. Gray—County Clerk, E. Giddings.

Terms of the Courts of Sutter County.

District Court—Hon. S. M. Bliss, judge, 2nd Monday in March, June, September and December.
Court of Sessions—Hon. Phil Keyser, judge, associates, M. C. Clarke and A. S. Long, 1st Monday in January, April, July and Oct.
Probate Court—Hon. Phil Keyser, judge, 4th Monday in each month.
Board of Supervisors—F. F. Gaar, chairman, George W. Smith and — Paine, the 1st Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sheriff, D. D. Stewart—County Clerk, S. J. Stabler.

Terms of the Courts of Colusa County.

District Court—Hon. Warren T. Sexton, Judge, 2d Monday in January, 1st Monday in May, and the 1st Monday in September.
Court of Sessions—Hon. G. J. Diefendorf, Judge, 2d Monday in March, July and November.
County court and Probate court—Hon. G. J. Diefendorf, Judge, 2d Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November.
Board of Supervisors—1st Monday in February, August and November.
Sheriff, George F. Jones—County Clerk, W. F. Goad.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. LAFAYETTE PICKETT,
Physician and Surgeon,
Knight's Landing, Yolo County, Cal.

JOHN B. HARMON, HENRY H. HARTLEY,
HARMON & HARTLEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
OFFICES—MUNSON'S BUILDING,
39 J street, Sacramento.
Will practice in the Supreme Court, and District Courts of Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, Sutter and Colusa. fl5-1f

G. W. BOWIE, HUMPHREY GRIFFITH,
BOWIE & GRIFFITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Nos. 5 and 6 Read's Block,
Sacramento, Cal.
dec-31f

New Corner Cigar Store!

M. GREENHOOD & CO.,
Importer and Dealer in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Jan5-1f Cor. 3rd and J st., Sacramento.

SAMUEL RUSH,
Attorney at Law,
Will practice in the counties of Colusa, Yolo, Tehama, Sutter, Yuba and Butte.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in the town of Colusa. aug,10-1f

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
TYPE, PRESSES, PRINTING MATERIAL
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 111 and 113 Clay Street
feb2-ly San Francisco.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Fifth Session of the Yolo County Teachers' Association, held during the days of Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th instant.

MR. EDITOR: Having been requested to furnish you with a copy of the proceedings of the Teachers' Association for publication, I respectfully submit the following:

MORNING SESSION—FIRST DAY.

The Association met, pursuant to call, at the Hesperian College. The President being absent, the Association was called to order by the Secretary at 11 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Fouch, Prof. Matthews was chosen President pro tem.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, Prof. Atkinson and Mr. Hall were admitted as members of the Association.

On call, the Constitution and By-Laws were read.

Mr. Pierce moved that a committee of three be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws and report on Saturday.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Gaddis, Fouch and Wild as Committee on Revision.

The following resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, That all State and county school officers may be admitted as honorary members of the Association, by presenting their names to the Secretary for registration.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Association adjourned to meet at same place at half-past two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association was called to order at half-past two o'clock P. M., President Gaddis in the Chair.

President Gaddis delivered an opening address on the "Importance and object of the Association."

Mr. Pierce offered the following: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a standard of qualification for the guidance of the Board of Examination in this county. Adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. H. A. Pierce, A. C. Cox and N. Wyckoff as such committee.

On motion, the President was added to the above committee.

President Gaddis introduced Mr. Wm. Wild, who delivered an address on "Arithmetic and methods of Teaching."

On motion of Prof. Matthews, the following resolution was offered and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That a vote of our sincere thanks be tendered to Mr. Wild for his able, practical and sensible address.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet at half-past six o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Association to order at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

President Gaddis introduced the Speaker of the evening, Mr. H. A. Pierce, who delivered an address on "Elocution, and best method of teaching the science."

Prof. Matthews offered the following: Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Pierce for his very eloquent, interesting and instructive address. Passed unanimously.

The Association adjourned to meet Saturday at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

MORNING SESSION—SECOND DAY.

The Association was called to order by the President at ten o'clock A. M.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after a correction had been made.

The following names were presented for registration, and the gentlemen admitted as honorary members: Rev. J. N. Pendegast, Messrs. J. F. Morris, T. C. Poekman, D. Cole, N. Wyckoff, J. Clark, J. Lawson, E. A. Phelps, C. Green, P. H. Parsons and M. A. Parsons.

The Committee on Revision reported in full and the report was adopted.

On motion of Prof. Matthews, the report was taken up *seriatim*. Articles 1 to 10 were each read and adopted.

Article 11 occasioned considerable discussion, which resulted in the adoption of a substitute.

On motion, the matter was laid on the table till afternoon.

A discussion on the resolution below followed.

Resolved, That the present method of teaching spelling should be superseded by the phonetic.

Messrs. Fouch, Matthews and Wyckoff took part in the discussion, and presented many new and interesting ideas on the subject.

The President introduced Prof. Atkinson, who delivered an address on "Geography, and the best modes of teaching it."

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Atkinson for his highly instructive and interesting address; also, to Messrs. Fouch, Matthews and Wyckoff, for their very pleasing remarks in discussion.

Association adjourned to meet at half-past two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Association to order at half-past two o'clock P. M.

Motion was made and carried to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the substitute for the 11th Article of the Revised Constitution.

On motion, the substitute was rejected and the original article adopted.

Articles 12 and 13 were adopted.

On motion, the by-laws were read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, Prof. Matthews was chosen Vice President, to fill vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. E. N. Dibble.

Mr. Pierce presented the following:

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to the following ladies to present essays at our next session: Mrs. Dayton, Mrs. Bennett, Misses Templeton, Duncan, Gaddis and Dalrymple.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wild, the following gentlemen were invited to deliver lectures before the Association at the next regular meeting, as follows: Prof. Matthews, on Philosophy and Chemistry; Mr. Fouch, on Physiology; Mr. H. G. Hartley, on Vocal Music; Mr. A. C. Cox, on Grammar, and Mr. George Hall Mathematics.

The above gentlemen are also requested to treat of the best methods of teaching the various branches on which they lecture.

Prof. Atkinson was invited to lecture on teacher's responsibility, Mr. N. Wyckoff on school government, and P. H. Parsons on a subject of his own selecting.

The report of the Committee on Qualification was read and adopted. It reads as follows:

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Orthography and Reading, and best methods of teaching them; Arithmetic—through Percentage—mental, in Colburn's, to section seventh; geography—thoroughness in the general principles of mathematical, physical and political; penmanship—teaching and methods discipline.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

All the requisites of primary schools, and in addition, a thorough knowledge of practical Arithmetic; Colburn's mental, complete; English Grammar, to Syntax, and intermediate geography, complete.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

All the qualifications for primary and intermediate schools, and in addition, English Grammar complete; History of the United States, Elementary Philosophy, principles of Elocution, and the general principles of physiology.

H. ALFONZO PIERCE, A. C. COX, H. GADDIS, N. WYCKOFF, Committee on Qualification.

Teachers obtaining certificates to teach in this county hereafter, will have them graded according to the above standard.

The President introduced the Rev. J. N. Pendegast, who delivered an address on the propriety of the Bible being used in our Common Schools.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Pendegast for his clear, logical and interesting address.

President Gaddis introduced Mrs. M. A. Dayton, who read an essay on the Fine Arts.

Mr. Pierce offered the following: Resolved, That Mrs. M. A. Dayton Dayton merits and receives the sincere thanks of the Association for her eloquent and inimitable essay. Passed unanimously.

On motion, Mrs. Bennett was admitted as a member of the Association.

On motion, the following resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, That copies of all addresses, lectures and essays presented at this session, be given to the Recording Secretary to keep on file in his office, or publish, if the Association so determines.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Association to order at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. Pierce offered the following: Resolved, That the name of this Association be changed, and that it be known hereafter as the Yolo County Teachers' Institute and Educational Convention.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wild, Messrs. Matthews and Fouch were chosen to notify the ladies and gentlemen selected to entertain and instruct the Association at the next session, of their appointment.

President Gaddis introduced the Hon. Judge Deming, who entertained the au-

dience with an address on the claims of our country upon our young men. On conclusion of the address, Mr. Matthews offered the following:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. Judge Deming for his address, which was so full of sage counsel, so replete with instruction and so highly interesting.

Passed unanimously.

Mr. Bicknell was called and responded, giving some excellent advice and encouragement to the teachers.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Trustees of the Hesperian College for the use of the building; to Professor Atkinson, for courtesies extended in dismissing school; to the citizens generally for their interest in the cause of education, as manifested by their large attendance; and to President Gaddis for his entertaining and instructive address, and for the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, as President of the Association.

On motion of Mr. Wild, the Association adjourned to meet at Woodland on the first Thursday in October next, at ten o'clock A. M., and continue in session for three consecutive days.

WM. WILD,
Sec. Yolo Co. Teachers' Association.

ARTEMUS WARD'S COURTING EXPERIENCE.—'Twas a calm, still nite in Joon, when all natur was husht and nary a Zeffer disturbed the serene silens. I sot with the object of mi young hart's affekshuns on the fens of her daddy's pastur. I had experiunsed a hanker arther her for some time, but darsunt proklame mi pashun. Well, we sot there on the fens a swingin our feet 2 and frow and blushin as red as the Baldwinville skule house when it was 1st pancid, and looked very simpel I make no dowt. Mi left arm was okupide in balunsin myself on the fens, while my rite arm was wound affekshunutely round Suzanner's waste.

Sez I, "Suzanner, I thinks very much of you."

Sez she, "how you do run on!"

Sez I, "I wish there was a winder to mi sole soze I cood see sum of mi feelings," & I side depely.

I pawsed here, but as she made no reply to it, I continnered on in the follerin strain:

"An, eood yer know the sleepless nites I parsed on your account, how vitle has seast to be attractiv to me, & how mi limbs is shrunk up, ye woodent doubt me not by no means. Gaze on this waisted form and sunken ize," I cride, jumpen up.

I should have continnered some time longer, probly, but unfortunately I lost mi balens and fell over into the pastur ker smash, tearin mi kloze, and damagin nuseif generally. Suzanner sprang to mi assistance and dragged me 4th in dubble quick time.

"I won't listen to your nooneents any longer," sez Suzanner; "Jest you say rite out wot yu are at. Ef yu meen, tu get hitehed, I'm in."

"ANY OTHER MAN."—This common and popular term has set originals to work for the purpose of ascertaining its starting point. Being somewhat of an archaologist myself, and prone to search the scriptures, we have discovered the origin of the term. It can be found in the seventeenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Judges, where Delilah was coaxing Samson for the secret of his great strength. He divulged as follows: "If I be shaven, then my strength will go from me, and I shall become weak, and be like any other man." Bully for Samson!—Cushocton Age.

WHEN Dr. Franklin was making his first experiments in electricity, he wished to try its effects on a hen, and while holding the wire to the bird, it struggled, and he received the whole charge himself. On recovering from the shock, he good-naturedly remarked that instead of killing a hen by electricity he had nearly killed a goose!

THE late Lord Chancellor Campbell, a few days before his death, met a barrister who had grown very stout of late, and remarked, "Why, Mr. F—, you are getting as fat as a porpoise." "Fit company, my Lord, for the great seal, was the ready repartee.

A BALMY fellow bragging that he could carry a barrel of pork without difficulty, was suddenly put to his trumps when told that he was frequently seen staggering under a load of less than one hundred and seventy-five pounds of corned meat.

WHEN Haddiz's wife kicked him out of bed one cold night, says he: "See here, now! you'd better not do that again; if you do, it might cause a coolness."

FF flesh is grass, it should be carefully looked to in the hay-day of youth.

Dodging the Militia Fine.

In days gone by, when the objectionable militia laws were in force in Old Massachusetts, the customary draft was made in a country town a few miles from Boston, and a notice to appear "armed and equipped according to law" was left at the boarding house of a wag, who possessed very little "martial music" in his soul. Determined that he would neither train or pay a fine, and entertaining withal a very indifferent opinion of the utility of the system, he took no notice of the summons.

Having been duly "warned" as he expected, at the expiration of a few weeks, the sergeant waited upon him with a bill of nine shillings for non-attendance at the muster.

"You're fined, sir—non-appearance." "What is it?" said the wag, pretending to misunderstand the collector.

"A fine for not training," drawled the other.

"I shan't pay it, fellow." "It will be three dollars the next time I call."

But the wag couldn't hear a word that he said, and in course of another month he received a peremptory summons to appear forthwith at a court-martial in the district, instituted for the purpose of trying delinquents and collecting such fines as could be scared out of the non-performers of duty. At the time appointed he waited upon said Court, which was held in an old country house, where he found three or four persons seated, attired in flashy regimentals, and whose awful "yaller epolettes" were enough to command the attention and profound respect of the beholder.

Though somewhat disconcerted at this exhibition of spurs and buttons, he put a bold face on the matter, and responding to the directions of the junior member of the august Court, he advanced to the table, and the chief functionary commenced the examination.

"Your name, sir?"

The offender placed his hand quickly on ear, without uttering a word or moving a muscle of his face.

"What is your name?" repeated the questioner, in a louder tone.

"A little louder," said the wag, without replying.

"Name!" shouted the Judge.

"Taunton, Bristol county."

"What business do you follow?"

"Main street," said the delinquent.

"Your business!" yelled the officer.

"Right hand side as you go up."

"How long have you been there?"

"About two miles and a half."

"How old are you, fellow?" continued the Judge, nervously.

"Boss carpenter."

"What the devil is the matter with your ears?"

"Dr. Scarpie's oil, sometimes."

"What sir?"

"Sometimes Corem's ointment."

"Why don't you answer me?"

"Nearly five years."

"He's deaf as an adder," remarked the Judge, turning to his subordinates; "clear the lubber out."

"You can go," said the under officer, pointing to the door. But our friend took no notice of the order.

"You may go," yelled the Judge.

"Good God! it is impossible that a man can be as deaf as all that?"

"I can't say," continued the delinquent, pretending not to understand—"but I should think—"

"Go, go!" screamed the Judge; there's nothing to pay. The Lord pity the Colonel who had a regiment like you to command. Show him the door, Major."

Our friend was never again summoned to train during his residence at Taunton.

HERE is a funny indorsement on the back of a letter dropped into a city Post Office, addressed to a recently appointed Quartermaster in one of the New England regiments:

"Harry, I hear you are commissioned as Quartermaster and can save \$1,000 a year. Why didn't you go in for a whole one and make \$4,000."

AN Irishman, having a crooked cane of rather peculiar shape, being asked what he called that, replied: "This is what I call an incorruptable Justice of the Peace!"

THERE are many people whose whole wisdom consists in hiding their want of it.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, wealth creates more wants than it supplies.

WHY is it impossible for a person who lisps to believe in the existence of young ladies? He takes every Miss for a Myth.

A COTEMPORARY has been studying fonotophy. Here is a specimen: "Wat kant b qrd must b ndurd."

WAS Eve high or low church? Adam bought her Eve angelical.

Declaration of Homestead.

Persons wishing to procure a correct legal form for making out a Declaration of Homestead, as required by the Act of the last Legislature, with the acknowledgement attached thereto, will find printed blanks, on application to the KNIGHT'S LANDING NEWS OFFICE. By filling out these blanks themselves, parties will be subject to no other expense than the fees for acknowledgement and record.

H. J. BIDDLEMAN, Bookseller, Fourth street next to the Post Office, Sacramento, is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions for the KNIGHT'S LANDING NEWS.

Justices Blanks.

Blank Affidavits, Undertakings, Writ of Attachment and Subpoenas, under the new LAW, for Sale at this Office.

We are again under obligations to Hons. T. O'Brien and T. N. Machin, for public documents.

THANKS.—O. B. Smith, messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., will accept our thanks for papers.

We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of C. C. Warner & Co., of Sacramento, who is dealing in all kinds of game, produce, etc.

On the first page will be found the proceedings of the fifth session of the Teacher's Association, held at Woodland, (late Yolo City.)

On Monday next, the Eagle Steam Flour Mill will commence grinding. All those having grain to grind will do well to bring it in at once, as the mill will only continue open for a short time.

BLOOMING.—The recent fine weather has brought out the early fruit trees in bloom, and orchards wear a lovely appearance. The prospects for a peach crop in this vicinity is very good.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—There will be an election held on Saturday, the 29th of March, at the school house at Knight's Landing, for three Trustees for the School District of Grafton, No. 7.

Dear Beef.

The scarcity in this essential article has caused prices to range to an unusually high figure, and the little that can be found fit for slaughtering is held from nine to ten cents per pound on foot. Our stock raisers should take a lesson from the experience of this season, and endeavor in future to have fat cattle when they are most needed and will command remunerative prices. It invariably occurs, that in the Spring of the year beef cattle are in demand, and very few of the cattle men at that time have fat cattle. Too much reliance has always been put on pasture range for stock, and few have turned their attention to stall feeding. This season has demonstrated the fact, that to have fat cattle in the month of March, they must be fed during the Winter, similar to the method adopted in the older States; and although we have shorter and milder Winters, yet while the cold, wet weather does last, all stock, to retain its flesh, must be fed and housed. This fact has forced itself on the attention of stock men, and those who are the first to adopt it will be sure to receive a reasonable remuneration for their outlay.

The County Seat Bill.

We believe this bill has passed both Houses and been approved by the Governor, submitting to the voters of Yolo, for their choice between Washington and Woodland for the county seat, at a special election to be held some time next month. We understand the bill is a lengthy one, and containing the provision that the place receiving the largest number of votes to be the county seat, and authorizes the Board of Supervisors to proceed and cause to be erected suitable buildings for county purposes. If this is so, the people should know it before they are called upon to vote. They will have the bills to pay, and they ought to know beforehand all the provisions of the bill. It is somewhat singular a matter of so much importance should be shrouded in so much mystery. We have endeavored to get a copy of the bill, but thus far without success.

MAN KILLED.—James Murphy was killed at Quartz Flat, Placer county, March 13th, by the caving of a bank in a mining claim.

A Remedy Needed.

Since the rejection by the Supreme Court of the Knight Grant, we learn parties are entering large tracts of swamp land, under the State Act authorizing entries on these lands; and, in some instances, these parties are entering lands which have been occupied and cultivated for years by other parties—the occupants supposing, in the first place, they were on lands not considered overflowed; and, secondly, the grant being confirmed by the District Court, they reasonably supposed it would not prove subject to entry, being private property. The recent severe Winter, and the late decision of the Supreme Court, rejecting this grant, have instigated parties in entering these lands; and the large tracts one man can enter—six hundred and forty acres—together with the cheapness and easiness of terms of purchase, have brought it within the ability of almost any one to enter these lands, and in a great many cases, over the heads of actual occupants.

There should be some remedy adopted for the protection of these settlers, and a reasonable time given, after the rejection of a grant, to make the entry. The Legislature should see to this matter, and in disposing of these swamp lands, not allow injustice to be done. An amendment to the present law, giving actual settlers and occupants six months from the time of segregation to enter these lands, would obviate all difficulty, and enable the actual settler, when he discovers he is on swamp land, to make his purchase of the State. Thus all conflict would be at an end, and no excuse could be reasonably made, unless in cases of disputed title under Mexican or Spanish grants. There should also be reasonable time granted, when the land is thus in controversy, to enable settlers, after the result is known, to avail themselves of the benefit of a purchase, should it prove public land.

SMALL POX IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco Evening Journal of Monday states that notwithstanding the precautions taken there to check the small pox, "the disease has continued to spread until it has penetrated every neighborhood in the city, and at this moment there is not less than one thousand, if not more cases within our city limits. Where competence provides every adequate comfort, and friends soothe the sufferer, the disease mercifully assumes a comparatively mild type, yielding generally to proper treatment. Where these are wanting, and pestilence is aggravated by poverty and squalid misery, it becomes more malignant and fatal. We learn from physicians, that this general diffusion of the disease, is due in no small degree to the promiscuous practice of physicians who are called upon to attend to small pox patients. One medical gentleman informed us that he could trace, beyond a doubt, four cases, one of them his own sister, among his patients, to whom he had himself conveyed the contagion by contact, after having treated the disease."

COFFEE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Polynesian makes the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in Honolulu, from a Kona, Hawaii, correspondent:

Since December 20th, when we had the first shower for several months, Kona has been greatly favored with frequent rains, and the country is looking finely. Our crop of coffee will this year much exceed that of any previous one, and I think will foot up not far from 250,000 pounds. So that it appears that our planters have received in the neighborhood of \$30,000—a good deal of money to be scattered among a population of 5,000, which is about the figure for North Kona. A great deal of young coffee is being set out in this rainy weather, and in two years time our export will be doubled, should the blight continue to decrease as it does at present.

LOSS OF SHEEP.—It is rather curious to note the inequality in the loss of sheep in the same neighborhood. On the plains just this side of Stony Creek, Jeff. Walker and the Sproat brothers each had four or five thousand head; the latter lost about two thousand, while the loss of the former was less than fifty. This difference is owing a great deal, no doubt, to the management of the herds; but it is more to be accounted for from the time the ewes were permitted to drop their lambs. Late lambs have done best this season. During the snow Walker kept his sheep in a corral three days, without food, and lost but few, while those who let theirs out lost immensely. Colusa Sun.

THE Portland Times, of the 24th February says that it is credibly informed that nearly a ton and a half of gold was, at last accounts, at the Dalles and Walla Walla, waiting for means of safe transportation.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The following dispatches are from the Sacramento Union of March 17th:

CHICAGO, March 14th.

ST. LOUIS, March 13th.—The Rolla Express has a few additional particulars of the battle between General Curtis and the rebels. The First and Third Iowa Batteries, and the Fourth and Ninth Iowa Infantry are much cut up. The Fourth Iowa has 500 or 600 wounded. Strong's loss is 180 killed and wounded.

ST. LOUIS, March 13th.—A private letter received to-day from officers of General Curtis' army, say the rebels are in force near the Federal army, and another battle is soon expected.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—General Fremont is expected to arrive to-day, previous to assuming command of his new Department.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14th.—A special dispatch to the North American reports that Beauregard has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces, and that the evacuation of Manassas was his suggestion. It is further stated that he has arrived.

A Richmond dispatch to the Inquirer says the Hampton Legion left Fredericksburg March 11th bound South.

The lines of the Rappahannock have been abandoned by the rebels. A balloon reconnaissance from Patrick Church shows no enemy within thirty miles.

BOSTON, March 14th.—An order was adopted in the House, to-day, authorizing the construction of one or more iron clad steamers, on the plan of the Monitor, for the protection of Massachusetts harbors.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—The relations between the United States and foreign powers are now said to be entirely free from apprehension or disturbance whatever. The tone of all correspondence is conciliatory. It is considered that the British, as well as the French Ministry, is evidently gaining strength, owing to its discountenancing any sympathy with Secessionists.

WINCHESTER, (Va.), March 13th.—No movement has taken place of importance. General Jackson in person was at Middleton, five miles north of Strasburg to-day.

CAIRO, March 14th.—The rebels evacuated New Madrid, Mo., last night, leaving a quantity of guns, ammunition, tents and stores, which they were unable to carry away. Some fighting took place yesterday between their guns and our siege battery, in which our loss was twenty killed and wounded. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24-pounders, killing four and wounding six. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, as they carried off their dead and wounded. Col. Carr of the Tenth Illinois was killed Wednesday night, while placing pickets. The enemy was supposed to number 6,000.

Island No. 10 is reported to be evacuated.

ST. LOUIS, March 14th.—The official report of the evacuation of New Madrid says the skirmishing lasted several days. A number of attempts were made by the rebel gunboats to dislodge the batteries on Point Pleasant. The rebels left an immense quantity of military stores. This is the last stronghold of the enemy in this State. No rebel flag is flying in Missouri.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14th.—Two rebel tugs were seen off Sewall's Point this morning making a reconnaissance. The Merrimac is undergoing repairs at Norfolk. All is quiet here.

ST. LOUIS, March 14th.—But few additional particulars have been received yet of the battle in Northwestern Arkansas. This is accounted for by the fact that the rebels are in force between Curtis' camp and Springfield, where the regular communication comes from St. Louis. The following particulars have been telegraphed to the Republican:

In anticipation of an attack on the south, General Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side, but an unexpected attack commenced on the rear, north of our army, by 1,500 or 2,000 rebel cavalry. General Sigel, with 800 men, protected the train several hours, alternately retiring and stopping to hold the rebels in check, while the train pushed backward to the main body of the army. Meanwhile the rebels engaged Sigel and three times surrounded him, but he cut his way through every time. The principal fighting was done in this way. Friday, March 7th, the engagement became general on the most exposed position occupied by Colonel Carr's Division. A letter from Colonel Dodge of this Division says the losses of the Fourth, Ninth and Thirty-fifth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Missouri, are from 150 to 200 each regiment. The killed and wounded are only 300. Of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, the present loss is twenty-nine killed and a number wounded. The Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri, Third Iowa Cavalry and Ninth Indiana lost about forty each. The first and Second Iowa Batteries lost twenty each. Among our wounded is General Asboth, in the arm; Colonel Carr, also in the arm; Lieutenant Colonel Gallagher, Fourth Iowa; Lieutenant Colonel Herron and Major Coyle, Ninth Iowa. The rebel officers killed and wounded are, Brigadier General McCulloch and Colonel McIntosh, killed; Brigadier General Stock and Colonel Rains, dangerously wounded; Major General Sterling Price, slightly wounded in the hand;

Colonel Hebert Wounder, of the Third Louisiana, killed. Among the guns captured was one lost by Sigel at Wilson's Creek. Our loss is estimated from 800 to 1,000 killed. The rebel loss not known—supposed to be 2,000 or 3,000. Probably 1,500 prisoners were taken, and more are constantly being brought in. Price, with about 10,000 men, retreated northward and then took an easterly direction. General Jefferson C. Davis is after him. The rebels had in their army 2,000 Indians, supposed to be under the command of McIntosh. Federal soldiers were found scalped, and some were otherwise mutilated by these savages. On the morning of the 9th Van Dorn sent a flag of truce with a request that he be allowed to collect the bodies of officers and men who fell in the engagement. General Curtis gave his consent, but added an expression of regret at such outrages on the field, as being contrary to civilized warfare. Many of the Federals had been tomahawked and scalped. Curtis also expressed the hope that this important struggle would not degenerate into savage warfare.

An Albuquerque (New Mexico) correspondent states that he does not apprehend any danger of the reduction of Fort Craig by the Texans. He says that the fort has a garrison of nearly six hundred troops, with provisions for forty days. There is also a force at Albuquerque on the eve of marching for Fort Craig. At various storehouses of the Department there were abundant supplies for 6,000 men until the 1st of June.

Washington News.

CHICAGO, March 15—11 P. M.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—Special dispatches to the New York papers state that the President nominated, yesterday, for Brigadier General, James Craig; also, Robert C. Buchanan, to be Inspector General.

The War Department has authorized General Halleck to supersede General Grant unless he should ask to be relieved, on account of his conduct at Fort Donelson and elsewhere.

Assistant Secretary Fox has returned to Washington, and reports that the Merrimac was badly injured in the two days fight. She had a hole bored in her hull by the Monitor, and was leaking badly when she put back. The Cumberland's broadside, in the first day's fight, injured her so badly that she could not attack the Minnesota or Roanoke, although both were aground. He thinks the Minnesota can now handle the Merrimac—she being so slow and unwieldy. He considers it utterly impossible for her to go to sea, as she would immediately founder in an ordinary gale.

Commodore Stevens, of the steam battery, obtained permission from the Secretary of War to make use of the 15-inch gun at Fort Monroe, to be placed on his steam propeller Nantucket, for the defense of New York harbor, and to attack the Merrimac if she ever makes her appearance there.

A fugitive from a village on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, thirty-five miles from Gordonsville, states that forty thousand troops were at that town when he left. They continued pouring in wildly, under the impression that the Union army was in pursuit of them. He states that the ground from Manassas to the Rappahannock was strewn with muskets, knapsacks, blankets and provisions, flung away in retreat, and a number of soldiers lay exhausted by the roadside.

The steamer Achilles, while passing the batteries at Aquia Creek, last night, was fired at by the batteries, indicating that some rebels are still lingering in that vicinity.

General Hooker was of opinion this morning that the rebels had evacuated Fredericksburg. The firing from Aquia does not seem to confirm this opinion.

CAIRO, March 15th.—An expedition, composed of eight gunboats, eight mortar boats, with towboats, left here at seven yesterday morning and arrived at Hickman, Kentucky, by four in the afternoon. The enemy's pickets left immediately. A strong Union feeling was manifested.

Island No. 10, the place where it was supposed the rebels would make a stand, was vacated.

At Randolph Island and vicinity, there was supposed to be fifteen thousand rebels; at Humboldt there are seven thousand.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—The President has approved the new Article of War prohibiting officers in the military and naval service, or forces under prior command, returning fugitives. Any officer found guilty by Court Martial of a violation of this Article is to be dismissed from the service.

General Wadsworth to-day assumed the duties of Military Governor and Commander of the Defenses of Washington.

Business has materially improved in Alexandria since the back country gradually opened trade.

NEW YORK, March 15th.—Sterling, 111½@112; Gold dull, 1½; California gold bars, nominal, 1½; 7 3-10 notes selling freely at par for large amounts; Panama, 112; Pacific Mail, 95½.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—The steamers Yankee and Anacosta yesterday shelled the batteries at Aquia creek. The enemy replied briskly. Although their firing was accurate, they failed to reach the steamers, whose heavy guns enabled them to keep out of range. The rebel batteries on Potomac creek are

still occupied by the rebels. A large number of guns have been recovered which were left by the rebels in their batteries, cannon of the best description being daily found in the river at various batteries. A large amount of loaded shell has also been found.

General McClellan addressed the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac March 14th. For a long time he has kept them inactive in order that they might be disciplined, armed and instructed. He held them back in order that they might give a death blow to rebellion. Their patience and constancy in general were worth a dozen victories. The moment for action had now arrived. I will now bring you face to face with the rebels.

ST. LOUIS, March 15th.—General Pope's official report to General Halleck says that the victory at New Madrid was greater than at first reported. Twenty-five pieces of artillery, consisting of twenty four and thirty-two pound rifled cannon; two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, ten boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred horses and mules, tents for an army of twelve thousand men, and an immense quantity of other property—not less than a million dollars in value—had fallen into our hands. The enemy left so hurriedly as to leave officer's baggage and the men's knapsacks, the dead unburied, and suppers on the table. A storm which raged during the night enabled them to make a circuit from the river undiscovered. During the whole day on Thursday our lines were drawn in close order to their works. Under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery and the fear of an assault of their works by night on Friday, induced them to flee precipitately during the night. Many prisoners were taken, also. There were taken, also, colors of several Arkansas regiments. Hollins was in command of their fleet of gunboats. General Pope has twenty-five guns planted in the enemy's works, commanding every post of the river.

NASHVILLE, March 15th.—Parson Brownlow arrived here to-day.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—In the Senate, Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to assign command of the troops in the field or division without regard to seniority. It also gives the President power to dismiss any officer from service, if he sees fit, without Court Martial.

McDougal and others objected to the latter portion, as giving the President too much power. The resolution was laid over.

A resolution of the thanks of Congress to Commodore Foot and Lieutenant Worden, commander of the Monitor, passed the Senate yesterday.

A joint resolution passed the House tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Curtis and his officers and men, for the late brilliant victory in Arkansas.

The House unanimously passed the resolution expressing the thanks of Congress and the country to Commodore Foot.

The resolution tendering thanks to Lieutenant Worden was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The chairman from a Special Committee reported a Pacific Railroad Bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

In the Senate, Hale introduced a bill to authorize the building of an iron-clad ram and steam gunboat; also, to complete Stevens' Battery. The bill appropriates a million of dollars for the ram, and \$13,000,000 for gunboats, and 1,100,000 for the completion of Stevens' Battery. The bill was referred.

The case of Powell was taken up. He spoke at length in his own defense, and was followed by Wilkinson, Trumbull and Ten Eyck.

The vote was then taken on the expulsion resolution. Rejected—11 against 28.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—The bill introduced by Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, provides for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of iron clad vessels, of not less than five or six hundred tons burthen, of great speed and strength, to be used only as rams, for which a million is appropriated.

The bill also appropriates \$500,000 for extending facilities to the Washington Navy Yard, so as to roll and forge plates for armed vessels.

The Senate confirmed McDowell as Major General of Volunteers.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 14th.—The Africa has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 2d. Consols, 99½; half-rentes, 69.15.

PARIS, March 2d.—The discussion in the French Chamber excited the greatest interest.

Prince Napoleon demanded that French troops evacuate Rome. He also asked the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope. Laguerrier, known to be the confidant of the Emperor, spoke in favor of the temporal power. The Ministry declared it would explain the policy of the Government on a future occasion.

VIENNA, March 1st.—The journey of the Archduke Maximilian to Paris and London, is postponed. His negotiation as a candidate to the throne of Mexico have encountered difficulties.

