

FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL.

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The Daily Journal.

It is published every morning, except Friday and Sunday. It will contain all the telegraph news up to the hour of going to press, and such local and miscellaneous news as comes to hand.

It will be furnished to subscribers in town at 10 cents per week, or 2 cents a copy. For the country in packages of five copies or more, sixpence a week, or 26 cents a month. News dealers supplied at the rate of \$1 a hundred.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is published every Friday morning with all the late telegraphic despatches, and is sent by mail for \$1.50 per year; left by the carrier in town, \$1.75 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Orders for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL are solicited.

Address I. M. KEELER,
Editor and Publisher.

Many Post Office bags and pouches used in the Southern service have been stolen. Their keys unlock Northern bags; hence the advertisement for a new lock.

Jeff. Davis, accompanied by Toombs and Wigfall, arrived in Richmond on Friday. He will undoubtedly show his hand before a great while.

The Ohio troops at Washington have exchanged the altered flint-locks, with which they were furnished in Pennsylvania, for new and approved arms. They are very proud over the exchange.—*Columbus Journal*, 1st.

A man was caught on White river, Arkansas, charged with being an abolitionist. His head was shaved on one side, he was stripped entirely naked, placed in a box with holes in it so as to allow air for breathing, and shipped up the Mississippi, directed to

"ARE LINCOLN, IN CARE OF BILL BEWARD,
"WASHINGTON."

If you wish to keep posted in the war news, call at our office and get the DAILY JOURNAL.—It is published by 6 o'clock in the morning, and contains all the telegraph despatches up to that time. Price, 2 cents a copy, 10 cents a week.

Gen. Scott and Jeff. Davis.

A member of the Seventh Regiment, in a letter to his father, writes: "I heard a good anecdote of Gen. Scott yesterday. He was asked what he intended to do with Jefferson Davis. In answer he merely put up his open hand, and gradually closed his fingers, till his hand was clenched. He could not have given a more expressive answer."

Acquia Creek.

Acquia Creek, the location of the battery that has been attacked by the United States ships is a small river in Stafford county, Virginia, flowing into the Potomac, 55 miles below Washington. The river is navigable for a short distance by small craft, and is connected with Washington by a steamboat line, and with Richmond by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 75 miles long.

THE TONE OF ENGLAND.—*Forney's Press* says if we may take the capitalists of England as the type of English feeling, no more gratifying assurance can be obtained than that of the London Money Market. American securities were exhibiting no signs of the commotion in America, and United States 5s had actually advanced one and two per cent. This is a distinguishing mark of confidence on the part of English moneyed men, in the resources of the Government and the justice of our cause. It will be seen that there is an immense drain of gold to America.

As we anticipated in our recent article on the subject, the English cotton factors are making herculean efforts to supply the cotton mills from other sources than those of the South. Several thousand acres are to be immediately planted with cotton in Jamaica, and it is thought the crop will be in Manchester before the end of the present season.

To Richmond and Memphis.

A Washington letter to the *Tribune* says:

"Yesterday I made the modest request that we should have a Fourth of July dinner in Richmond, with an oration by Mr. Everett or some other eminent master of patriotic discourse, with appropriate sentiments along with the walnuts and the wine.

This morning, I humbly crave that my Western cotemporaries, as they cannot come through Harper's Ferry, shall have a frugal spread of the same sort at Memphis, with indigenous corn, both in bread and fluid.—Do this, and you shall have sumpter mules waiting at your door with panniers of silver and gold. Do this, and your carrier-pigeon shall fly across the Atlantic—Mr. Field's telegraph not being responsive—with news that shall start My Lord Palmerston from his after-dinner nap, and take Count Walewski hurriedly from the opera. You will have no more twaddle about treating Pirates as belligerents, or giving friendly maritime salutes to buccaneering flags. You will not have Mr. Dudley Mann going in at the back door to seek an interview with the English Premier, or T. Butler King waiting in the private anteroom of the French Emperor. "But suppose we fail!"

In a case like this "there is no such word"—but you shall not drive me to quote Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. The people will hold you harmless from the responsibility. Make the attempt! If you succeed, you shall have enough, and more than enough, and receive the plaudits of the Nation. If you do not succeed, the gratitude of the effort will give dignity and nobility to the baffled enterprise. Trust something to the inspiration of the good cause, and more to the battalions of your chosen men—the bloom and flower of ardor and heroism.—Make Richmond and Memphis the advanced posts of your encampment, which at Christmas are to be planted on the reefs of Tortugas and in the rice plantations of Georgia.

Sharks and Wolves.

Large numbers of troops who have gone to the seat of war are poor men, leaving families behind them. The pay of privates is \$11 per month. We believe the custom is, at the end of every month, to give some written evidence of the amount due each man. But the troops will not, in fact, be paid under two or three months from the day of being mustered into the service, and so on from time to time.

We are informed that a shoal of land sharks, some of them well known to public fame, have entered into a combination to purchase of the troops their monthly warrants or certificates at an enormous shave—say, giving them \$6 and \$7 for \$11.—These evidences of debt are as good as gold. They will be paid with reasonable promptness. The necessities of many of these men are great. They may be compelled to allow themselves to be devoured by these sharks, unless patriotic individuals, who scorn to levy black mail upon patriots, will take measures for purchasing these evidences at a fair value, and thus save the soldiers of the country from falling victims to the cupidity of a class of speculators who prowl about the camps, the Commissariat's, and the Quartermaster's depots, as wolves prowl over a battle field after a day of carnage. Will not the Union Defense Committee look to this matter?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Horrors of the South American Earthquake.

The *New York Herald* says:

Each additional arrival from South America swells the dreadful account of the numbers destroyed by the recent earthquake in the Argentine republic. At first we were told seven or eight thousand; then not less than eleven, and now, by an arrival at Boston from Montevideo, with dates to the 17th ult., we learn that the number destroyed at Mendoza, and several small towns in the neighborhood of that city, cannot be less than 20,000.

The *Centinola*, *Puntano*, of March 30, says: The reason is obscured, the soul addoped, to hear these phrases. Mendoza is to-day a mountain of ruins, under which remain sepulchred 20,000 of her inhabitants. Human intelligence cannot describe the sad picture that Mendoza and her adjacent villages present. Senor Don B. Orellano, the last who has arrived from there, and who merits entire confidence, says that Mendoza, comprehending the capital, San Jose, San Vicente, Infernillo, Paniquina, Plumerilla, and all the other inferior districts, is to-day a mountain of rubbish and corpses—of the latter not less than 18,000 to 20,000.

In the space which was destroyed there could not have been less than 30,000 of both sexes. Calculating that in four leagues of the area there have perished four to each square, gives 20,736 perished. Of many families of twenty and thirty not a single member has been saved. The details of the numerous letters from the unhappy persons who escaped are terrible; their sufferings for the first days were cruel; the narrative of so much suffering reads the heart. According to all the letters we have seen, it is believed that three-quarters of the whole population have perished.

Supplies of Volunteers.

Now that volunteer forces are placed upon the same footing with reference to supplies as the soldiers of the regular army, they will receive from the Government the following articles:

Private soldiers are allowed one uniform hat each year, price \$1; one forage cap each year, price 57 cents; one uniform coat each year, price \$6.56; three pairs of trousers the first year; two the second, and three the third, price \$2.82 per pair; two sock coats each year, price each 2.10; three flannel shirts each year, price 90 cents each; one overcoat in five years, price \$6.40; three pairs of drawers the first year, two every other year, price 71 cents each; four pair of brogans each year, price \$2.20 per pair; two blankets in five years, price \$2.44 each. There are a variety of other articles supplied, but these are the chief ones. In order to encourage economy and cleanliness among the troops, every article not drawn according to the allowance, will be paid for to the soldier.

Senator Breckinridge.

It is not believed, says the Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post*, that Senator Breckinridge will dare show his head here at the extra session of Congress. There is evidence in the hands of the Union men of Kentucky which would hang him, if the Government were to think it best to make an example of him. He has been in correspondence with the rebel camp, having made offers of help from Kentucky. He is most clearly guilty of treason against the Government, and under such circumstances will hardly have the effrontery to take his seat in the Senate to make laws for the country he is plotting against.