

ing the integrity of Turkey; and the King has decided not to require from Prussia the heavy sacrifices inseparable from war, until the peculiar interests of Prussia render such a decision imperatively necessary."

This is, of course, equivalent to a declaration of neutrality for the present.

It is announced, that notwithstanding the rejection of the ultimatum by the Czar, Prussia will not mobilize the army before the Chambers have voted the loan. After this vote the session will be brought to an early close.

An address which was exhibited on the Stettin Exchange, praying the Prussian Government to join the Western Powers, was in a few hours covered with signatures. Great sensation was produced by the receipt of orders from London mercantile houses, ordering their correspondents not to ship consignments on board Prussian vessels.

Prince Hohenzollern and Gen. Groeben had returned to Berlin from their respective missions to Paris and London.

#### AUSTRIA.

A private dispatch announces that the Government has determined, now that the whole of the lottery loan has been taken, to send another 30,000 men to the Turkish frontier. The transportation of troops and material of war to the south is going forward on the most extensive scale.

Austria extends the prohibition to export arms to the Turkish frontier to Moldavia and Wallachia.

#### SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

From Copenhagen, March 17, it is telegraphed that the King had answered the address, calling on him to dismiss his ministers, by saying that he will consider what is best for the public service, and act accordingly.

The Norwegian Diet, following the example of Sweden, has voted the sums demanded by the Government for the national armament.

The hereditary Prince, son of the Prince Royal of Sweden, died on the 13th ult.

Up to the 10th of March, no recognition of Swedish neutrality had been obtained from Russia. The Swedes still maintained their resolute attitude.

#### Cuba.

The steamship Black Warrior, whose seizure by the Cuban authorities has been and still is the cause of great excitement and indignation throughout the country, arrived at this port on Wednesday, having been relinquished to her Captain on the payment of six thousand dollars. She sailed from Havana on the 24th inst., and brings two days later advices. From the letters from our correspondents, it would seem that notwithstanding the release of the Black Warrior, the Spanish officials are growing more and more impatient of our presence; and, not content with the outrage upon the steamer, now threaten to compel her agent to leave the island. In fact, the rights of private American citizens are violated in the most arbitrary and disgraceful manner. How much longer are these indignities to be submitted to by the Americans, before their Government will see fit to drop mere sectional politics, and adopt measures to energetically redress their grievances.

We have heard that Don Ramos Mavin, one of her Spanish Majesty's officials, flew into violent passion when presented with a list of the articles missing from the Black Warrior—such as spoons, wines, &c.—and threatened destruction to the agents of the steamer, unless they withdrew the list and retracted the imputation it contained against the fair fame of her Majesty's subjects. Upon hearing of this, Captain Bulloch, in company with Captain Watson, of the U. S. Steamer Folton, waited upon Don Mavin, and politely informed him that he was ready to grant ample satisfaction with any weapons the chivalrous Don might feel disposed to select. In addition, Captain Watson remarked that as Captain Bulloch would shortly be obliged to sail, he (Capt. W.) would assume his position in the aft, and be happy to hear from the Don at whatever time and place he might please to come.—New York Herald.

#### West Indies.

HAVANA.—The decision of the tribunal before whom the case of the steamship Black Warrior was brought, after the seizure of the vessel and confiscation and discharge of her cargo, was as follows: "The confiscation of the cotton, and a fine of \$62,000 on the vessel. This tribunal is a one-sided affair, as neither the steamer's agents nor her Captain were allowed to be present. The decree of this court was annulled by the Captain General, as Superintendent, who ordered that the ship and cargo should be given up, and a fine of \$6,000 imposed instead. He also directed that a bond should be given by the agents to the Collector, subject to the decision of the Queen, advising that a memorial be prepared and sent to her, and promising to have it promptly forwarded, and he had no doubt it would be remitted altogether. A bond for the \$6,000 was accordingly made, guaranteed by one of the most substantial houses in the city. This was refused by the Collector, and he refused to allow any American house to become bondsmen.—The money was then paid under protest. The Captain General is very much dissatisfied with the course taken by the Custom House officials. We consider this decision made by the Captain General as a complete acknowledgment of the injustice of the claims of the Government.

#### Affairs in Washington.

In the House, on Monday, March 27th, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was brought up. Mr. Cutting had previously moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Breckenridge appeared to have discovered that Mr. Cutting's course was treacherous to the party, and likely to swamp the bill, and a good deal of sarcasm passed between them. Mr. Breckenridge attacked Mr. Cutting in a most personal manner, intimating that he had embraced the bill with one hand and stabbed it with the other. Mr. Cutting's reply was proper and suitable. Mr. Breckenridge was not satisfied. One interruption, made in language which any man of spirit would certainly consider insulting, was followed by another, less indecorous, perhaps, but hardly less annoying to a heated speaker. Mr. Cutting yielded the floor to his angry antagonist, and again his personal conduct and motives were rudely assailed. Finally, to wind up the scene, for the use of an expression unquestionably less severe than many which had fallen from Mr. Breckenridge, that gentleman arose and cried, "The gentleman says what is false, and he knows it." A challenge was afterwards said to have passed between them, causing much excitement in Congress. However, the matter has since been amicably settled. In addition to other interesting matter by telegraph from Washington, we have an outline of the correspondence which recently passed between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge, and which came to near termination in a hostile meeting between those gentlemen.

In the House, on Monday, the 29th ult., the Nebraska bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and placed on the Calendar, by a vote of 110 to 95.

We regret to learn that Major Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General, died of consumption, in Washington, Thursday week.

#### Mexico.

We have dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th of March. The papers are principally occupied with two topics—the rebellion of Alvarez and the Golden treaty. Alvarez had been deprived of all his decorations and honors, and the garrison and people had deserted him, declaring allegiance to the Government. Santa Anna left the capital on the 12th, to take the field in person against the insurgent, Gen. Alvarez. The latter is said to be surrounded in his mountainous retreat, destitute of money and provisions, and nearly deserted by his adherents. Anquilla had been created a Lieutenant General. Durango and Zacatecas were still ravaged by the Indians. A great battle had been fought and many Indians killed. There is nothing important from Walker's expedition. Gen. Blanchard had gone to Lower California with 700 men. The Mexican papers announce that the Government had accepted a modification of the Golden treaty.

#### Topics of the Day.

The Chilean government has taken another step forward, by ordering a census to be taken, and the officers were to begin their labors on the 19th of April. The coal and silver mines are rapidly growing in importance. In Peru there is little prospect of peace. Echenique is still nominal President, but several of the provinces are in open revolt, and the government has no military force to maintain order. No one knows where Elias is, but his place as leader of the revolutionists, is filled by Gen. Castilla, who has defeated Torrico, Echenique's right hand man and best soldier. In Lima the evils of revolution are lightened by a malignant yellow fever, which carried off 1500 persons, out of 150,000, in a month. In Bolivia the former stagnation of trade and want of peace prevails.

The United States vessel Water Witch, sent to survey the upper portion of the Paraguay River, has returned to Buenos Ayres, and makes a very favorable report of the navigability of the stream. The people of Paraguay are beginning to cultivate cotton, for which their climate and soil are well adapted. Buenos Ayres and Monte Video continue to be in an unsettled condition—half peace, half war. The project of a railroad from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, via Mendoza, a distance of 1500 miles, through a rich country, and over the Andes, is a fine conception, but there is no danger of its being commenced within the next fifteen years. The report that Melendrez and his party have slain Walker and thirteen of his comrades is probably correct; and thus ends the great republic of Sonora, with all its sins of slavery, extension, robbery and murder. It was unfortunate for Walker that he lived long enough to degrade his enterprise by crimes befitting only an abandoned pirate. Had he died early, like Lopez, a romance would have been attached to his name, which now will be followed by the curses of all wives and mothers. Happily, San Francisco has a prospect to be untroubled for some time by any imitators of his criminal career.—Alta California.

"Well, Pat, my good fellow," said a victorious General to a brave son of Erin, after a battle, "and what did you do to help us gain the victory?"

"Do," replied Pat, "may it please your honor, I walked boldly up to wun of the inimy and cut off his feet."

"Cut off his feet! and why did you not cut off his head," said the General.

"Ah, and faith that was off already,"

#### Later from China.

The Hamburg ship Wilhelmshurg arrived on Saturday from China, bringing Hongkong dates to January 17, and from Shanghai to January 21. The news is not important. In regard to the progress of the war, the Overland Mail has the following: Beyond the little news extracted from our weekly issues, there is nothing real to communicate; but among credible rumors we may mention—

1st, That the Northern army of the Rebels is not making much progress, and has captured neither the capital of Peking nor the port of Tien-tsin; so that the reports originated in China, and circulated by the home papers months ago, were very premature, and do not seem likely to be speedily realized.

2d, That the reception of the French at Nanking was ever less cordial than we have already supposed, and argues ill for improved intercourse with foreigners in the event of the Rebels being ultimately successful.

3d, That Shanghai is likely soon to be retaken by, or restored to the imperialists—the latter perhaps the more probable, a conspiracy for a surrender having been recently discovered, and 200 of the conspirators put to death; but the acting spirit is still alive, and waiting a convenient opportunity to manifest itself; and while foreign confidence in the city is waning, the following paragraph, copied from the North China Herald of the 21st January, shows how little desiring they are of sympathy:

"On Thursday (Jan. 12) three shots were fired from the city walls, which fell close to the gate of Dr. Lockhart's hospital. There was no attacking force at the time, and no apparent cause why these should be fired. Dr. L. therefore went into the city and enquired at Lew's office, when he was told by a person there, that they had not fired at his house, but that the men at the battery fired at the sick establishment because they knew that there were a number of imperialist soldiers lying there. We since understand that an enemy's remembrance has been made to the rebel leaders in the city—who have promised to be more cautious in future.

To these rumors we may add the facts, that Canton was never quiet, and that the Exports from China were never on a larger scale.

Armenor was current at Shanghai on the 14th January, that the Imperialists meditated an early attack on that place. A conspiracy had also been discovered, and a number of incendiaries caught in the act of firing the city.—Thirteen of the conspirators were thrown into the flames, and on the next day 167 were beheaded. Storms were frequent before the city, but no decisive action had taken place.

WALKER'S PARTY.—About the 7th inst. a party of ten or twelve of Walker's men came up the Sopora side of the Colorado, and crossed the ferry, nearly on a naked and starving condition. The party gave no satisfactory explanation why they separated from Walker. They stated that about ten days previous Walker crossed the river some forty miles below the mouth of the Gila, by means of rafts and swimming. They describe the whole of the command as being in a most miserable and destitute condition. Wearing the same clothing with which they went to the country, and this in tatters and rags. Walker himself is no better clad than the rest, and has but one boot and a piece of a boot. At their crossing they carried seventy or eighty stands of arms. The Cucupa Indians were here detected stealing some of their stolen cattle, and in the attack upon them seven or eight of the Indians were killed. After this Walker recrossed the river at the same point, with only twenty-five men, and started back for Santo Tomas, with nothing to subsist upon but beef, their only fare previously. They represent Walker as having turned back in sheer desperation, without an object, or if he had one it was conceded and because it was the only thing he could do. The party arrived at the Fort in extreme destitution, and were kindly furnished with clothing and provisions by Major Heintzelman and Dr. McKinstry. They represent themselves as extremely sorry for having joined the expedition, and are on their way to the settlements to obtain employment. They say if they can gain an honest living, they will not "go soldiering any more."

FROM SONORA.—Intelligence from Sonora is to the 7th March. The condition of the people is miserable in the extreme.—The depredations of the Apaches are unabated; provisions scarce, and no money in the country. Unprotected, unemployed, and starving, the people are fleeing by every opportunity. Emigrants arrive almost daily at the Fort. The tax levied by the Government to pay for protecting them from the Apaches is so enormous, that it is impossible to earn a livelihood and pay for the protection they do not get. The decree prohibiting emigration is enforced by soldiers stationed at all points along the frontiers, and those who escape are obliged to steal away in the night. The intelligent portion of the people are represented as being very anxious to become citizens of the United States, and it is only in becoming such that they expect any relief.

RECREATION is only valuable as it unbinds us. The idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful; and sleep sweet and undisturbed.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE MEXICAN CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO.—Quite an interesting trial has been recently going on in San Francisco, before the U. S. District Court, in the matter of the United States vs. Louis del Valle, Mexican Consul, for breach of the Neutrality laws. The synopsis of the able arguments of Mr. Inge, Dist. Attorney, for prosecution, and Mr. Botta, for the defence, in the S. F. Herald, were both able and ingenious. The offence charged, was that Senor del Valle procured the enlistment of soldiers and transported them to Guaymas. His sentence was postponed until the 15th of May. Mr. Dillon, the French Consul, was summoned to appear and testify, but he refused to do so.—Oregon Weekly Times.

CONVICTION OF THE ELEMENTS IN OHIO.—During Monday night and Tuesday morning last, a portion of Ohio State was visited by a remarkably heavy fall of rain, which caused a sudden rise in the Little and Big Miami rivers, with all their tributaries. The mail train from Columbus to Cincinnati on Tuesday morning, was detained four hours by the washing away of a bridge, as was also the morning train from Hillsboro. Most of the fences in the valley of the Little Miami, below Plainfield, were swept away; but their loss was more than made good by the rich sediment which the waters left in the cornfield.

On Tuesday afternoon a tornado swept across the lower portion of Warren county, damaging a number of farm buildings, breaking down forest trees and unroofing bridges.

ARMY FARMS.—The experiment of farming by the U. S. troops at the army posts on the frontiers has been abandoned by the war department. A general order from the war department directing the discontinuance of farm culture, says: "It has been ascertained, from fair experiments, that the cultivation of farms by the troops at remote stations, as a means to promote economy, has failed to answer the expectations which induced its establishment—the expenses necessarily incurred having far exceeded the profits derived from the sale of products." This experiment was instituted in 1851.

THE GREEK SLAVE SOLD.—We notice that the original and world-renowned statue of the Greek Slave, late on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and owned by Henry Powers, has been sold to C. L. Derby, Esq. of Sandusky, Ohio, for the sum of \$5,000; and is intended, we believe, to grace the Gallery of the new Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association of that City. Previous to its purchase, it was about being shipped to Europe, where large offers were made for it; but as the statue was Mr. Powers' original and favorite copy, and the last one he would ever produce, he desired that his native country should retain it, which it seems will be done.

RIBBON OF WAY.—An express man from the city of Mexico reached El Paso not long since, with a dispatch to the American Consul at that place, informing him that permission had been granted to the U. S. States, for an unobstructed survey, for a railroad to the Pacific, on either side of the Rio Grande or Rio Gila, through the territory of the Republic of Mexico, and publication of the fact has been duly made by the authorities at El Paso, in order to facilitate said survey.

BIG LUMP.—A piece of gold with quartz weighing 30 pounds, was found day before yesterday at Vallecito. The pure gold is estimated at 22 pounds.

#### SCOTTSBURG PRICES CURRENT.

SCOTTSBURG, May 19, 1854.	
Flour, Chaff	To Tobacco, Grape, 40c45
" rye, do	" Fruit, 60
Corn Meal, 30c35	" Peach, 6c
Bacon, clear, 20c22	Balsam, per lb, \$5.00
" mess, 18	Whiskey, Mon., 1.25
Pork, clear, 18	Brandy, Am, 1.25a1.37
" mess, 14	" Fr., 82.50a4
Butter, (Goshen) 37	Peach Brandy, 2.25a2.25
Lard, in tubs, 22	Holland Gin, 2.25a2.50
Sugar, No. 1 China, 12	Port wine, \$1.50a2
" 2, 11	Br. Peaches, \$10a12.50
" Crushed, 17	Br. Cherries, \$10
Coffee, 17a20	Claret per es., \$5.50
Tea, 1 lb. caddis, 60c65	Sauterne, 85
Candles, Adamantine, 25	Honey in cans, pr lb, 25
Dried Apples, 15	Brogans pr doz, \$20a22
Chili Peaches, 30	Shoes, fine, \$24a30
Brown Soap, 14	Boots, per case, 45a70
Salt, 4a4	Nails, 8a9
Saleratus, 15	Axes, handled, 22.50
Soda, 50	" Collins', \$18
Cream Tartar, 55	Picks, \$20a24
Sardines, in boxes, 25a30	Cordage, 25a30
per doz., \$6a11	

#### MARRIED.

On the 4th ult., at the residence of Samuel Stevenson, in Douglas county, by Judge Deady, Joseph S. Lane, Esq., to Miss Eleanor Stevenson. On the 22d ult., by F. E. Eldridge, J. P., Mr. Thomas O. Davis, of Linn county, to Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William Christman, of Marion county.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Thomas H. Small, Mr. Benj. F. Hall to Miss Mary A. Johnson, all of Marion county.

On the 18th ult., Mr. Darius Smith to Miss M. J. Manger, of Tualatin Plains.

#### Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived. May 14th, Brig Fawn, Barret, 18 days from San Francisco.

M. R. EDITOR.—You will please announce the name of ABRAHAM IVES as a candidate for the office of Colonel in the Militia at the coming June Election. Mr. Ives served his country with honor in the Mexican War, and will be supported by a host of friends. S. E. May 19, 1854.

J. B. WADSWORTH, J. R. PETERS, R. J. LADD  
**WADSWORTH, PETERS & LADD,**  
CORNER COMMERCIAL STREET AND PLAZA,  
SCOTTSBURG, O. T.  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,  
CLOTHING,  
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,  
Hardware, Tinware,  
Stoves, Liquors and Cigars,  
Together with a general assortment of Merchandise, adapted to the wants of Farmers, Miners and others. [May 19-11.]

#### BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE undersigned beg leave to intimate to all hands in Southern Oregon, that they have lately received from Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New York, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

The Reading Public will please come and judge for themselves. ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO., Lower Scottsburg, May 19-11.]

**"EXCELSIOR!"**  
THE Steamer EXCELSIOR leaves her wharf at Upper Scottsburg, for the mouth of the Umpqua, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage, apply on board the steamer, or to HARRISON & McTAVISH, May 17, 1854-11.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted by the Probate Court of Coos county, O. T., to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry A. Stark deceased, bearing date April 25th, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within one year from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JAS. H. STARK, Administrator. m12-3t

#### SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

In pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, To enable the Surveyor General to separate the private land-claims from the public domain, and to determine the quantity and boundaries of the sections of land, remaining unclaimed in the several townships heretofore surveyed and approved, and in order that subsequent settlers may enter upon and perfect titles to the same, under act of 27th of September, 1850—all settlers, who have not taken their claims by legal subdivisions, in such townships, and have already made their notifications, are required to have their claims surveyed by the authority of this office, within four months from the date of this notice; and all settlers who have taken their claims on unsurveyed lands, and shall hereafter file their notifications for claims not conforming to legal subdivisions, are also required to have their claims surveyed, by the authority of this office, within four months from the dates of their notifications, respectively.

A written request to the Surveyor General, for a survey will be considered sufficient. C. K. GARDNER, Surveyor General of Oregon. Surveyor General's Office, Oregon City, April 29, 1854. } May 19-11.]

#### HOTEL ON THE PEJEE PLAIN.

ATTENTION! You who believe that good, palatable food is essential to the health and comfort of mankind. We would respectfully invite attention to our list of Viands, as presented daily at our table; and the public may rest assured that no pains will be taken to make them comfortable, and supply them with the best market affords.—Fish, Fowl and Fruit in their season.

Bill of Fare. BEEF STEAK, (Fried—Gravied.) BOILED POTATOES, (Watered.) BISCUITS, (Rare.) Dessert. STEWED APPLES, (Rare.) We would also add, that we omit the usual seasoning in our cookery, preferring to leave that to the various tastes of our customers. TAKE A HINT & CO. May 12, 1854-11.]

#### ADDISON G. GIBBS,

Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for the State of New York. GARDNER, UMPQUA CO., O. T. N. B.—THE partnership heretofore existing between GIBBS & STRATTON has been dissolved by mutual consent. May 5-3m

#### BROWN, DRUM & CO.,

NO. 28 COMMERCIAL ST., SCOTTSBURG, HAVE constantly on hand a General Assortment of Merchandise, consisting of Flour, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Liquors, Farming and Mining Tools, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c. FARMERS, PACKERS & TRADERS are invited to call and examine our Stock, when visiting this City, as we will sell at all times at the lowest market rates. May 5-11]

#### FOR THE COQUILLE.

THE SLOOP "FLYING CLOUD," Captain RICHARD NURSE, will sail for the Coquille River, on or about the 10th of May. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board. May 5, 1854-11]

STORE TO LET—on Main street; suitable for a wholesale or retail business. Apply to WM. H. H. TORREY, Scottsburg, April 28-11]

#### AMOS E. ROGERS,

EMPIRE CITY, HAS on hand a well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c. He is anxious to sell, and wishes it to be understood that he is prepared to offer goods extremely low for cash. If any doubts are entertained about the matter, he will be exceedingly obliged, if persons doubting, will speedily call, and at once put it to the test. Empire City, May 5, 1854-11]