

Costa Rica.

Capt. Lawrence, of the bark St. Mary, furnishes the Alta with an interesting communication on the natural resources and its capacities. We give a long extract.

Costa Rica is a coffee growing country, the quality of which stands higher in Europe than any other coffee in the world. It brings better prices on the Continent and in England than the celebrated Mocha coffee. California being the nearest point for this article, it must command a preference for the coffee grower of Costa Rica, both on account of the diminished cost for carrying when compared with a voyage to Europe, as well as the quick return, which is a very great object. At present, eight months, and even more, are consumed before returns are made, when the article is shipped to Europe.

No far as natural advantages go, there are but few countries that can equal and none surpass Costa Rica. Having occasion whilst lying at Puenta Arenas, to visit San Jose, the capital of the State, some nineteen miles in the interior, I found the country bordering my path, although the worst season of the year, more like a magnificent moving panorama than a reality. In rising Mount Arua Gato, both sides exhibited one continued mass of luxuriant, producing together with the most delicious tropical fruits, some of the largest and finest trees I ever saw, the timber of which is very valuable. Now and then the gurgling noise of some silver stream would break upon the ear, as it wound its way through the majestic forest, or tumbled from rock to rock down the mountain side, until at last both stream and sound were lost in the distance. After gaining the summit of the mountain, the most beautiful sight man could wish to behold was spread out to view. A sudden turn in the road brings in sight the valley of San Jose, extending on every side as far as the eye can reach. Here and there in the vast sea of luxuriant growth, a coffee plantation is dotted, whilst all else impresses the mind with the idea of a highly cultivated flower garden. Although Nature has lavished her gifts in such bounteous profusion, but a small portion of the advantages she offers are improved by the inhabitants from their general indolence.

This year in Costa Rica more than 50,000 quintals of coffee will spoil on the trees from the want of laborers to pick it.

There are inhabitants enough, but they prefer living on the natural productions of the soil to making exertions for anything more. The amount of about 80,000 quintals of coffee will be gathered this season, the principal part of which will be shipped to England, speculators having generally engaged it of the grower before it is gathered to be delivered in Puenta Arenas. The ships being out each goods and manufactures of the growers require.

This country also raises some of the best quality of coconuts, which might be extensively grown if proper attention were given to it. Tobacco also grows well, one quality of which is superior to any other. Wheat, rice and sugar grow with the least cultivation.

Fine cattle are raised, the meat of which is of a superior quality. Hogs and poultry are raised in abundance; and vegetables of all kinds are grown with but little attention. The mountains furnish an abundance of marble and slate. Coal is reported to exist to a certain extent. Several gold mines are now worked, which, if the late improvements in this kind of mining were introduced, would, no doubt, pay largely. For useful and valuable timber this country can hardly be equalled, some of the trees affording the most lasting wood known. Many of the fancy woods are unknown out of the country. Some of these have the appearance of being inlaid with other varieties; some exhibit a beautiful blending of colors, and look more like the work of art than the product of nature.

The climate is healthy, the thermometer generally ranging between 80 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The rainy season lasts but little over three months. On the Gulf of Mexico border of this State the finest oysters and fish are found and to my taste they seemed the best I had ever eaten. These delicacies form the principal articles of consumption of the inhabitants. The principal and best harbor on the Pacific coast is Puenta Arenas, which offers the best opportunity for repairing shipping as far as natural advantages tend, wanting only mechanics to do the work. This species of work could be made to pay handsomely, and should a trade spring up between this country and Costa Rica, the harbor of Puenta Arenas will assume an additional importance from the natural advantages offered for repairing, &c. &c.

NEW ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. J. S. Richardson, the inventor of the proposed atmospheric telegraph, by which the mails, and even packages weighing several tons, will be transmitted the whole distance between New York and Boston in at least fifteen minutes, by atmospheric pressure, through a tube of metal, has asked of Congress an appropriation of \$50,000, to test the experiment, instead of five thousand as has heretofore been reported. The President pro tem. of the Senate has appointed the following select committee to consider the petition of Mr. Richardson, viz: Messrs. Shields, Everett, Mallory, Williams, and Thompson, of Kentucky. The project, we understand, receives, as it deserves, favorable consideration in Washington.

Mexican Intelligence.

The late Atlantic papers contain more recent and full accounts from Mexico than have been received here since the disturbances at Acapulco. We find in our exchanges some items of interest, which we subjoin.

An order has been published notifying all Mexicans who may have been expelled from the country for political offences not to return, under penalty of being apprehended and tried for treason.

A circular issued by the Minister of the Interior, directs Governors of Provinces to treat as conspirators exiles entering them without permission.

A new tax of \$4,000 per month has been imposed by Governor Gandara, of Sonora, for the purpose of raising funds for the extraordinary expenditure now required in the State.

A decree has been issued condemning all persons taken in arms, or convicted of belonging to a corps of invaders, to be shot.

A correspondent of the N. O. Bee, who is represented to be well posted, says: As to Count Rausset, he has been duped by the Mexican Government. He had been invited to the Pacific frontier by Santa Anna, for the purpose of establishing a French colony. During several months the President of Mexico sought to delude him with empty promises and seeming encouragement, while the journals of the capital, acting under instructions, reviled and abused the Frenchman without stint or mercy. Count Rausset is just the man to be driven to some desperate enterprise by treatment of this sort. Will the invaders succeed? I do not doubt it for a moment. The population of the coast are discontented and turbulent, and would gladly accept of independence, provided they are not required to annex their country to the United States. As for the army, its prowess is well understood. Its exploits in Lower California give you the measure of its efficiency. The soldiers composing it are forcibly enlisted, and run away, as a matter of course, at the first convenient opportunity. They will desert. Hardly a day elapses that we do not see scores of these poor devils sweeping in front of the barracks, under the supervision of the officers, and kept in awe by their sticks. The latter are themselves taken from grocery and fancy stores. They are very prettily uniformed and decorated, but are absolutely worthless on the field of battle.

The new matrimonial scheme of Santa Anna is alluded to by the same correspondent:

The imperial projects of Santa Anna have not been abandoned. You would hardly divine who is the chief adviser of His Serene Highness on this question. It is Monsignor Clementi, the Papal Nuncio—a marplot who, not content with his gaudy commerce in indulgences and rosaries; not content with having disputed the rights and jurisdiction of the venerable Archbishop La Gazza, is now endeavoring to incite Santa Anna to destroy the form of government which has been the glory of Mexico. He is negotiating a stupid scheme of a marriage between Santa Anna and one of the daughters of the Queen Dowager of Spain, and boast that he will be able to divorce Santa Anna from his present wife. This seems very ridiculous; but we are in a country where the strangest projects are often the most successful.

Very truly yours, JUNIAS. [Alta Cal.]

Important News from Japan.

In a year from the first of February last the Japanese ports will be opened to the commerce of the world. The plan designed by the U. S. Government has been carried into effect by the Russians. Commodore Perry, it will be remembered, was compelled to abandon his expedition on account of the want of funds. On the other hand the Russian fleet of observation in the Chinese seas, being provided with ample supplies, went leisurely but determinedly to work and has succeeded in three months in effecting that which the commercial nations have been dreaming about a full century. The China Mail says:

We have the very important intelligence from Japan, to the effect that the country will shortly be opened to the commercial world. The visit of Commodore Perry in July last, no doubt hastened the event, which his return would probably have accomplished, but the actual achievement is due to the Russians, not to the Americans. While Commodore Perry deemed it the wisest course, after delivering the letter of the President of the U. States in due form at Uraga, to allow six months to elapse before requiring an answer, Admiral Poutiatine, without dictating the place where he should hold intercourse with the Japanese authorities, went as directed to Nangasaki, and has succeeded in negotiating, apparently without any sacrifice of national dignity, and with the sort of success which the world was more prepared to expect from the practical Republic than from the Russian Aristocrat. According to the information we have received from an authentic source, some time after the Russian Admiral had intimated his presence and objects at Nangasaki, two high officers arrived, and after entertaining him at a feast on shore entered upon the objects of the visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance they stated very candidly that the Japanese Government, seeing the earnest desire of foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, it had been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. In this spirit, all the ports of Japan, might at once be considered as accessible to foreign vessels requiring to rent, or take in supplies of wood and water; but, to avoid disturbances, the crews must not be allowed to land. This however, is only confirming what foreigners have already enjoyed, without always fairly acknowledging it.

With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion, some preparation was necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty or privileges to trade could come into operation. We have no doubt as to the accuracy of this information, and are further inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain, if she had ever been fortunate enough to have entrusted her interests in this part of the globe to any one who did not look steadily and exclusively to his own fortunes, and how to obtain honors without deserving them.

NAVAL.—A late despatch from Norfolk announced that the U. S. Sloop-of-war Decatur and Falmouth, now at that port, have been ordered to sea immediately.

The Mining News from the diggings in the northern section of the State are reported favorable by the Shasta Courier.

Letter from Valparaiso.

U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence—Naval—Russian Frigate Diana—Bisceaccianti and Miska Hauser—Imprisonment of an American shipmaster—The Judiciary—Justice to Foreigners.

VALPARAISO, March 15th, 1854.

Our port was enlivened, a few days since, by the welcome arrival of the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Com. Dulany, preceded by the Russian frigate Diana. The latter came in in such a hurry that she ran into the Chilean storeship and new brig of war, and was near demolishing these splendid specimens of naval architecture. She is soon to be joined by another frigate and sloop of war, and their destination is probably the northwest coast. Some persons of strong constitutions, with the help of strong smelling salts, have managed to visit the Diana without fainting, and they variously compare her to an Irish emigrant ship and a floating pig-stye.

Madame Bisceaccianti is still here, drawing crowded houses; and Miska Hauser also delights all who are capable of appreciating him. His success here has not been equal to his merits, owing to the peculiar musical taste of the natives, who give a roaring lion the preference over the sweetest strains of the nightingale.

The Captain of the barque Reinderr is still in prison, and bids fair to pass the term of his natural life there, unless demanded by the U. S. Government. Some of his friends have suggested to him that, instead of asserting his rights as an American citizen, he should claim to be an escaped convict from Van Dieman's Land, or a Hungarian refugee. In that case, if he were not protected by our philanthropic Government, he would at least, have the sympathy of the strong-minded portion of the American people.

Woe to the unfortunate foreigner who falls into the meshes of the criminal code of this country. It is said to have been expressly compiled (in a lower sphere) by the combined efforts of Judge Jeffries, Drago and the Devil; and Miska, upon leaving

the bench, is said to have graciously bestowed his ears upon certain judicial luminaries in this republic. One of the leading legal maxims here is: "Ignorantia legis excusat";—that is, a judge is not only readily excused for his ignorance of law and common sense, but it is considered as adding to his efficiency. By another pleasant legal fiction, a prisoner is required to prove his innocence by an overwhelming amount of evidence, sufficient to satisfy the doubtful St. Thomas.

Lawyers here confine their practice to pocketing their fees and calmly eyeing the proceedings in a case; having sufficient knowledge of themselves to know that any exertion on their part would be rather prejudicial than otherwise to their clients.

In short, Chilean law combines all the pleasing prostration of the English Court of Chancery, the ferocious barbarity of Judge Lynch, and the delightful uncertainty of law in all parts and ages of the world.

An article appeared in the Mercurio, a few days since, wherein the writer, after noticing the celebration of the 8th of January in the United States, remarks: "that the Americans, who are so proudly ignorant of military affairs, who themselves much upon the battle of New Orleans, when in reality the battle of 'Majica' was of more importance."

Such remarks naturally remind one of Gulliver's visit to Lilliput, and the terrific wars waged between that mighty State and the adjacent empire of Belfuscu.

The English frigate President has arrived, and in case the next mail should bring news of a declaration of war between Russia and the combined Powers, we may be entertained with a set-to between her and the Diana. It is not likely that John Bull will respect the neutrality of this port.

By next mail I will endeavor to send you a more interesting communication, and meanwhile remain

Very truly yours, JUNIAS. [Alta Cal.]

Important News from Japan.

In a year from the first of February last the Japanese ports will be opened to the commerce of the world. The plan designed by the U. S. Government has been carried into effect by the Russians. Commodore Perry, it will be remembered, was compelled to abandon his expedition on account of the want of funds. On the other hand the Russian fleet of observation in the Chinese seas, being provided with ample supplies, went leisurely but determinedly to work and has succeeded in three months in effecting that which the commercial nations have been dreaming about a full century. The China Mail says:

We have the very important intelligence from Japan, to the effect that the country will shortly be opened to the commercial world. The visit of Commodore Perry in July last, no doubt hastened the event, which his return would probably have accomplished, but the actual achievement is due to the Russians, not to the Americans. While Commodore Perry deemed it the wisest course, after delivering the letter of the President of the U. States in due form at Uraga, to allow six months to elapse before requiring an answer, Admiral Poutiatine, without dictating the place where he should hold intercourse with the Japanese authorities, went as directed to Nangasaki, and has succeeded in negotiating, apparently without any sacrifice of national dignity, and with the sort of success which the world was more prepared to expect from the practical Republic than from the Russian Aristocrat. According to the information we have received from an authentic source, some time after the Russian Admiral had intimated his presence and objects at Nangasaki, two high officers arrived, and after entertaining him at a feast on shore entered upon the objects of the visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance they stated very candidly that the Japanese Government, seeing the earnest desire of foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, it had been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. In this spirit, all the ports of Japan, might at once be considered as accessible to foreign vessels requiring to rent, or take in supplies of wood and water; but, to avoid disturbances, the crews must not be allowed to land. This however, is only confirming what foreigners have already enjoyed, without always fairly acknowledging it.

With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion, some preparation was necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty or privileges to trade could come into operation. We have no doubt as to the accuracy of this information, and are further inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain, if she had ever been fortunate enough to have entrusted her interests in this part of the globe to any one who did not look steadily and exclusively to his own fortunes, and how to obtain honors without deserving them.

NAVAL.—A late despatch from Norfolk announced that the U. S. Sloop-of-war Decatur and Falmouth, now at that port, have been ordered to sea immediately.

The Mining News from the diggings in the northern section of the State are reported favorable by the Shasta Courier.

CHINESE LADIES.—In a recent lecture at Liverpool, Dr. Bowring said that there is no lady in China who aspires to a high position, who does not consider it a great accomplishment not to be able to walk. "I have seen beautiful women carried to their marriage ceremonies on the backs of their slaves, wholly unable to walk from one end of the room to the other. Not long ago an English lady, a friend of mine, was introduced into high society at Canton, and the Chinese ladies, not having seen an English lady before, were very curious to look at her feet. They said, "It is very strange; she has very good manners; what a wonder it is that such a savage as that should be able to behave herself in good society; look at her great feet; what could her father and mother be thinking of to let her grow to such a size, and to let her feet grow with her person?" One of the Chinese ladies observed, "To be sure she knows how to behave herself; but you know she has been in our company for some time in Canton."

MAXWELL'S PASS.—NEW TRAIL TO YREKA.—We have been shown a letter from J. W. Maxwell, describing a pass in the Scott Mountains, recently discovered by him, and which has the advantage of being much lower and easier traveled, and more abundantly supplied with grass than the one now used, while at the same time it effects a saving of from fifteen to eighteen miles in the distance from Shasta to Yreka. Capt. Maxwell says he has made the trip to Yreka and back in less than three days with a pack animal. The trail passes in the immediate vicinity of seven lakes, some of them quite large, and surrounded with a great quantity of good land, covered with a most luxuriant growth of grass of the best quality for stock. A great advantage that it possesses, is that there is not a hill on this trail, from Trinity river to Yreka, as difficult of ascent as some of those lying between Shasta and the Canyon House, at the head of the Sacramento Valley.

"ORDERS OF THE DAY," said Mrs. Partington, smiling, as she reached over the railing in the Senate Chamber and spoke to one of the Senators: "why do you do all of the State business by orders, I should like to know? 'Twould be a good deal better if you was to go on the cash principle. I always find when I have orders that people are very apt to take me in." "But," said her friend, suddenly rising, like the price of flour, "these are the orders of the day—simply the order in which the business of the day is to be done, and has no reference to the manner of the business." "Well," said the dame, nodding her head, "order is the first law of nature, and perhaps it is natural that order should be employed in making laws." The speaker's hammer called her to order, and the black bonnet disappeared behind one of the big pillars of the Senate Chamber.

THE RIGHTS.—The editor of the American Law Register says—"It does not, probably, occur to the American families who are visiting Europe in great numbers, and remaining there, frequently, for a year or more, that all their children born in a foreign country are aliens, and when they return home, will return under all the disabilities of aliens. Yet this is indisputably the case; for it is not worth while to consider the only exception to this rule that exists under the laws of the United States, viz: the case of a child so born, whose parents were citizens of the United States, on or before the 14th of April, 1802."

The Cincinnati Enquirer states that Mr. W. P. Hulbert of that city, has instituted suit against the Carrolls, of Baltimore, for the recovery of property located in the latter city worth several millions of dollars. The mother of Mr. Hulbert is said to be one of the direct heirs of the estate, together with her sister, also a resident of Cincinnati. The Enquirer adds that a gentleman from Baltimore has offered Mr. Hulbert \$50,000 for his claim, which has been declined.

"I wouldn't do it," said Mrs. Partington in a tone of alarm, as the senator from Worcester, in his speech upon the Charles River Railroad bill, spoke of "tapping Rhode Island." "I wouldn't do it," said she "for it is so small there will not be enough to go round." She took out her snuff box and looked at the President to see if the motion would be in order, and handed it to the senator from Suffolk, who seconded the motion by taking a pinch, and it passed stentoriously.

The Panama Star, in discussing the capitation tax imposed by the New Granddian government upon passengers crossing the Isthmus, says the amount thus collected since 1850, is 200,000 dollars.

D. B. BIKESAN, P. P. PRIM.

BRENNAN & PRIM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, O. T. may 26-4f.

Notice. WHEREAS my wife RUTHINDA BOWEN has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to notify all persons, that if they harbor or credit said Ruthinda, it will be at their own risk, as I will pay no debts contracted by her. JOHN D. BOWEN. Douglas county, May 1, 1854. [may 26-3m.]

SCOTTSBURG PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices in Scottsburg, May 26, 1854. Items include Flour, Corn Meal, Bacon, Pork, Butter, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Brown Soap, Salt, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, and Sardines.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Deem, Mr. John Bach to Miss Elizabeth Walker, all of Marion county. On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Thomas W. Evans, Mr. L. H. Hill, to Miss Betecia A. Owen. On the 25th ult., by D. C. Underwood, Mr. G. B. Van Riper to Miss Sarah K. ... of Umpqua county.

Shipping Intelligence.

CLEARED. May 24th, Brig Fawn, Barrett, for San Francisco; Sloop Muckshaw, Walker, for the Coquille river. [The Fawn probably sailed yesterday.]

THE name of N. W. ALLEN will be supported at the next coming election, for the office of County Commissioner of Umpqua County, May 26, 1854-2f. MANY VOTERS.

M. R. EDITOR.—You will please announce the name of ABIJAH 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, 1854-4f.

J. B. WADSWORTH, J. B. 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 19-4f.]

JOB PRINTING.

OF every description, such as PAMPHLETS, CARDS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BILLS, LABELS, BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, &c. &c. neatly and cheaply executed. The Office, Alameda Street, between 2nd and 3rd, San Francisco. Orders by mail or by express, will be promptly attended to. April 28.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

JUST received from New York, by the subscriber, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms. ALLAN, MCKINLAY & CO., may 19-4f. Lewer Scottsburg.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,

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

"EXCELSIOR!"

THE Steamer EXCELSIOR leaves her wharf at Upper Scottsburg, for the month of the Umpqua, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage, apply on board the steamer, or to HARRISON, McTAVISH & CO., May 12, 1854-4f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted by the Probate Court of Goose 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. JACOB H. STARK, ml2-3f.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and of the laws thereunder, to enable the Surveyor General to separate the private land-claims from the public domain, and to determine the quantity and boundaries of the fractions of land, remaining unclaimed in the several townships heretofore surveyed and appropriated, 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 neglect to comply with the above requirements, will be at the peril of the claimant; as settlers will be permitted to enter upon and file notifications for legal subdivisions, which would have been made fractional by the claims aforesaid. 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 19-4f.