

Mining News.

MINING OPERATIONS.—A correspondent of the *Placer Herald*, writing from Todd's Valley, says:

The miners are looking cheerful and happy. Messrs. Livingston, Cheesbro & Co. took out in one day last week \$525,000. Their pay is increasing as they go back into the hill. Wm. Hall & Co. have started a cut into Red Hill, which will be, when they strike the basin, about 450 feet in length, and 55 feet deep—they have got as high as eight dollars to the pan. Buckner & Co., on the same hill, are making on an average from twenty-five to thirty dollars per day. Their gold is very coarse—the pieces weighing from one to nine hundred dollars. The Union Company are now running a tunnel into the Main Hill. They expect to go from 800 to 1000 feet before they strike the old channel in the hill. The claim of the Big Spring Tunnel Company has advanced in value fourteen thousand dollars during the past week. The Oro Company, which is superintended by Mr. Lovell, formerly of El Dorado county, is progressing steadily. The Independent Red Rock Company have struck a bed of gravel about five and a half feet thick, which prospects from one cent to fourteen dollars to the pan. The Grizzly Company are working day and night. They have taken out as high as eight hundred dollars per week—only washing the dirt which they necessarily have to wash in sluicing out their cut or ditch, in which they set their sluices. Out of the great number of claims which are being worked in and about this place, I don't know of one that is not paying well.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CEYLON.—The London correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, referring to the recent discovery of gold in the British Island of Ceylon, says:

It was found in a locality about forty miles from Colombo, the principal port, but the question as to its existence, in a remunerative form, has not yet been settled. The form in which it appears, is that of small flakes, as thin as paper, so that it is analogous to that which is alleged to have been lately found in the island of Celebes in the Indian archipelago. Should the gold prove abundant, there will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as there is a good road to the spot all the way from Colombo.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The Gold Mount Water Works are nearly completed, and in a short time the town of Sonoma, in Toulumne County, which has heretofore suffered so seriously by fire, will be bountifully supplied with this most necessary article. The Works reflect great credit on their projectors, Messrs. Cooper & Co.

MORE LUMPS.—The editor of the *Mariposa Chronicle* has been shown a couple of lumps of native pure gold, about 500 near the Merced River, the one 13 lbs. and the other forty ounces. This same fortunate finder had another lump weighing seven and a half pounds also nearly pure.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The following sketch of this distinguished man, who fills so important a position in the eyes of Europe, may not prove uninteresting at the present time:

"We may soon anticipate some stirring intelligence from the Baltic fleet under Admiral Napier. The mission of the veteran commander is one of extraordinary importance, and he is doubtless aware of the responsibility. Sir Charles Napier has seen much service. As long ago as 1833, he volunteered to serve the cause of the Queen of Portugal against the usurpations of Don Miguel, and while in command of a little squadron of frigates and corvettes, he captured a far superior force, including two line of battle ships, one of which he was himself among the first to board. While hanging in the shrouds, trying to get upon the deck, he was poked at by a Portuguese pikeman, and very nearly lost his life. After gaining the deck an officer rushed at him to run him through. Sir Charles very quietly parried his thrust, and very coolly giving him a hearty kick, sent him tumbling down the hatchway. The victory which he gained on that occasion decided the destinies of Portugal.

"It was during this war that the late Lord William Russell, hearing that Sir Charles Napier was in the vicinity of Valencia, went with a friend to see him, and soon discovered a man dressed in a very 'easy' costume, and accompanied by a marine, bearing two muskets on his shoulders. 'Well Napier,' said he, 'what are you doing here?' 'I am going to take Valencia,' was the reply. 'But,' said Lord William Russell, 'Valencia is a fortified town, and in order to take it you must open trenches, make approaches, and establish batteries and breaches, which things take a great length of time, and must be done according to rule.' 'Oh,' said Sir Charles, 'I have no time for that. I mean to take the town by letter.' He accordingly sent the Governor a letter, telling him that it was much better to surrender at discretion. The Governor, who was a man of prudence, surrendered, and Valencia was handed over to the Queen.

"The next great occasion on which Sir Charles Napier took a prominent and distinguished part, was the war in Syria. Here, at the head of his marines and some land troops, he stormed and captured Sidon,

taking three or four thousand prisoners. Subsequently he took an active and important part in the attack and capture of Acre. Afterwards, going to Alexandria with a portion of the fleet, he persuaded Mehmet Ali to sign a convention which led to the peaceful evacuation of Syria by the Egyptian forces—thus saving a vast amount of human life. The result of that compromise is now manifest in the fact that the troops and ships of Egypt, instead of being engaged as formerly in hostile conflict with those of the Sultan, are now ranged beside them, and the Pacha is as well affected towards his sovereign, as any other subject in his dominions."

THE FIGHT BETWEEN LIEUT. DAVIDSON'S COMMAND AND THE APACHES.—The St. Louis Republican has received letters from Cantonment Burgwin, near Taos, New Mexico, to the 31st of March, and from them gathers the following authentic particulars of the desperate battle between the command of Lieut. Davidson and the Apache Indians, a few miles from Taos:

On the night of the 20th of March, Lieut. Davidson left Cantonment Burgwin, in command of 57 men, in pursuit of the Apaches, who were supposed to be about 100 strong. Next morning, about 7 o'clock, he came upon the Indians, posted upon a mountain, and far exceeding in numbers what had been represented. They numbered at least two hundred. There was but one alternative, as they raised the war-whoop on the approach of the command, and the attack upon them commenced at once.

After a fight of three hours, during which Lieut. Davidson lost twenty-two men killed and twenty-one wounded—two-thirds of the command being killed and wounded—he was forced to retire, fighting his way over two miles, and with the disadvantage of having the wounded to carry with him. Lieut. Davidson received an arrow wound, not severe, in a hand and forehead. Surgeon Magruder was also wounded slightly.

The victory was a dearly bought one to the Indians, as about fifty of them were killed, and nothing but their vast superiority in numbers gave them the triumph. Everything was safe at Cantonment Burgwin, there being fifty odd men there. It was expected that the whole of the General's disposable force would be sent out against the enemy.

Another letter, dated the 31st, says:—"They commenced firing upon us, every shot taking effect upon the horses and men. It was a sad sight to see so many men falling dead by my side. We were in so bad a place that the Indians had great advantage of us, and when we retired they were on all sides of us; had we stopped three minutes longer, not a man would have been saved. The wounded are now in the hospital. A Mexican whom I met in Taos today, told me that he was at the place of action yesterday afternoon, and counted sixty dead Indian bodies. Majors Blake and Thompson, with a few troops and a large number of Mexicans, started last night to bring in the dead bodies, and to attack the Indians, if they could be found."

A MODERN AMAZON AND HER TROOP.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, writing March 23d, says:

To-day we have a real live Amazon in Constantinople, who is attracting crowds as she passes through the bazaars. She is going to the wars, at the head of four hundred men, all valorous and true; and depend upon it, she will make a decided impression on the Russian ranks. The history of this personage is briefly this: In the heart of Asia Turkey is a tribe of Turcomans, who, at present, have this woman for their chief. Just as the crown of Great Britain, through failure of the male line, fell to Victoria, so this worthy personage of the feminine gender inherited the chieftainship of her tribe. They are wandering nomads of the Mohammedan faith, wild and independent; fierce and vindictive. They make up in energy what they want in discipline. It would seem that the Sultan called this particular tribe here now, because it was headed by a woman; and her coming has been looked for with eagerness for some time past, by all classes of the people; and now that she is actually here, every-body is talking about her. Her head is wound round with an immense turban, and in her girdle she has the old fashioned yatagan and pistols. She is dressed throughout in male attire, and has the color and features of a man, and might easily be mistaken for one, except for the one decisive mark, that she wants entirely beard and moustache. She has a courageous and athletic appearance, and riding at the head of her troop, all of whom are mounted, she certainly is to be considered as no mean foe. An individual remarked to-day that some of the Mussulmans of the city seemed to feel a degree of shame at the idea of sending women to fight their battles for them. Another very properly replied, "It is no shame to the Turks, but rather to the Russians, who are to have women for their antagonists."

GREAT CLOVER.—Mr. Barker, from Calaveras, tells of clover on his rancho long enough to tie over his head, and he stands six feet high in his boots. He also informs the *Stockton Journal* that he can count thirty different orders of clover growing on the same rancho.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer*, noticing the Senate's confirmation of the Gadsden treaty, says:

"The clause about private claims is entirely stricken out; the Mesilla Valley dispute is settled; the 11th article is stricken out; and a southern route to the Pacific—these are all secured for ten millions of dollars. These were the solid advantages of the original treaty. There is a recognition of the Tehuantepec grant, signed by Cevallos, the President of Mexico, on the 5th of February, 1853, the day of his resignation. The object of this clause is said to have been to prevent the Slocum grant from any prejudice, by the ignoring of the Gadsden treaty, by which it was sustained. It puts it exactly where it was, before that Treaty was made. The Gadsden treaty, as ratified, recognizes no claims of any kind; and all those interested in private matters of any kind are dissatisfied with it. This is high praise for the treaty. The Administration and the Senate deserve much credit for securing the really important results of Gen. Gadsden's negotiations, commenced under instructions from the Government, secured, as these are, without any objectionable incumbrances."

THE JAPAN SQUADRON.—Seeing in distant papers news of the recall of Commodore Perry's squadron, we have taken pains to ascertain as nearly as possible all the facts connected with its anticipated return to the United States. Thus, we have every reason to believe that, long since, on notifying the Government of his promise to return this spring to Japan to receive the answer of the Emperor to our proposals, the Commodore was instructed to comply with that engagement with all the ships under his command that could be spared from the Chinese coast; and then to return home, with all his vessels, except a steamer and two sloops of war, which are to remain in that quarter, as the regular U. S. East India squadron. And further; that the returning vessels will come home via the Pacific, touching at San Francisco, and other important ports in the usual Pacific route, thence to the United States. The Commodore is expected to return himself overland, with as little delay as possible. He is understood to have applied successfully for permission so to do.—*Washington Star*.

A day or two ago we cut a hole in the *Corset Belt* and took out this: and persons who take patent medicines will please notice:

The Great American Remedy!! Hope for the afflicted! Let invalids rejoice! The greatest discovery of the age! The genuine extract of Pea Nuts! Recommended in all cases by members of the faculty and members of no faculty at all. Prepared by Messrs. Gull & Co. Invented by Escapings Quacknesses, M. D., D. D., G. L. D., an honorary member of the U. S. Society of B. L. G., 25 per bottle, 5 bottles for \$25. Cures invariably the following diseases, each in from thirty to forty-five seconds. Gout in the head, Sciatica and Spasms, Brown creators, Subjugation in the last stage coaches. Slick head ache and sheep's head ache. Catches in the side and other violent exhalations. Comic Rheumatism and all kinds. Dairy and the worst cases of (linen) collar-ry. These and ten thousand other diseases yield to its healing properties. A thick folio volume of evidence in its favor will shortly appear. Subscribers solicited.

AGAINST HASTY OPINIONS.—There are numbers of circumstances which attend every action of a man's life, which can never come to the knowledge of the world, yet ought to be known, and well weighed, before sentence, with any justice, can be given. A man may have different views and a different sense of things from what his judges have; and what he understands and feels, and what passes within him, may be a secret treasured up deeply there forever. A man, through bodily infirmity, or some complexional defect, which, perhaps, it is not in his power to correct, may be subject to inadvertencies,—to starts, and unhappy turns of temper; he may be open to snares he is not always aware of; or, through ignorance and want of proper helps, he may labor in the dark; in all which cases he may do things which are wrong in themselves, and yet be innocent; at least an object rather to be pitied than censured with severity and ill will. These are difficulties which stand in every one's way in the forming a judgment of the characters of others. —*Stern*.

YANKEE EMIGRATION TO NEBRASKA.—A "Nebraska Emigration Convention" was held in Worcester, Mass., on the 18th of April, composed of persons favorable to the establishment of a colony of New England men in Nebraska, and was attended by some fifty delegates, representing twenty towns in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. A series of resolutions was passed approving a plan for the organization of a New England colony for Nebraska. The resolutions pledge the members to oppose the introduction of slavery into the territory. It is supposed that there will be a large emigration from New England to Nebraska between now and spring, and that good solid Yankee principals, button mills, New England farms and school-houses, and pumpkin pies, will, ere long, be planted, and growing and flourishing in Nebraska.

KIDNAPERS.—Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds and precious stones, as you pass along the street? It would make you feel happy for a month to come. Such happiness you can give to others. How do you ask? by dropping sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles as you pass along. These are true pearls and precious stones, which can never be lost—of which none can deprive you. Speak to that orphan child. See the diamonds drop from her cheek. Take the hand of that friendless boy. Bright pearls flash in his eyes. Smile on the sad and dejected. A joy suffuses his cheek, more brilliant than the most splendid precious stones. By the wayside, amid the city's din, and at the fireside of the poor, drop words and smiles to cheer and bless. You will feel happier, when resting on your pillow at the close of the day, than if you had picked up a score of perishing diamonds. The latter fade and crumble in time—the former grow brighter with age, and produce happier reflections forever.

PREMIUM FOR THE CURE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.—John Robt. Broun, a scientific Frenchman, who died in Paris in 1852, left, by will, 100,000 francs (about \$20,000) as a premium to the person who shall discover the cause of Asiatic cholera, or the cure of that terrible disease. The money is left in trust to the Institute of France, but the Institute have made no regulations, as yet, for the presentation of essays; as the heirs of Mr. Broun are contesting in Court the legality of this legacy. As soon as the decision of the Court is declared, if in favor of the legacy, it is expected that the Institute will proclaim the regulations to be observed by competitors for the magnificent prize. Until that time, all communications to the Institute or to any other quarter, on the subject, are premature and useless. Such is the substance of a communication just received at the State Department, Washington, from our Minister in Paris, and published for the information all interested in the matter.

ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.—Ships arriving at New York from Europe, continue to report encountering vast quantities of ice in the Atlantic. Captain Mayhew, of the ship G. B. Lamar, at New York, on the 23d, from London, reports that on the 9th inst., when in lat 47 40, lon. 49 19, fell in with large quantities of ice, which compelled him to stand 120 miles to the S. E. to get clear of it. The ship was finally completely surrounded, and for twelve hours the Captain could not see any water. After considerable difficulty she got through, and stood to the S. W. On the 12th, she lost sight of the ice. The G. B. L. lost part of her cutter, and sustained other damage.

BRITISH SEAMEN.—The British Consul at New York, has issued the following reasonable notification dated April 28. It is addressed to, and made public by, the Collector of that port:—

A report having been circulated in the United States to the effect that if British born seamen should return to their native country they would be pressed into her Majesty's service—which report may prove injurious to American shipping, by preventing such seamen from serving on board ships bound to British ports—I take leave to acquaint you officially that no steps whatever have been taken by the British Government for a forced levy of seamen.

A passenger on board a schooner arrived at New York from Jamaica, reports having seen a large three-masted screw steamship, near Castle Islands, (Bahamas) apparently abandoned. The description he gives of the vessel substantially corresponds with that of the steamship City of Glasgow, but the New York Commercial Advertiser is of opinion that the vessel seen was a British surveying steamer, which left Bermuda a short time ago on a cruise, and to superintend the erection of some fortifications upon and in the neighborhood of Turk's Island. Probably most of her officers and crew were on shore on that business.

It is reported that Gen. Gadsden, will shortly return to Mexico, and negotiate a commercial treaty with Santa Anna, who has expressed his willingness to treat liberally in the matter.

Various Items.

The steamship Atlantic left New York on the 15th inst., for Liverpool, with 180 passengers, and \$750,000 in specie.

The Missouri papers mention the departure of several large droves of cattle from that State for California.

The Boston Traveller says the subscriptions towards the erection of the Franklin Monument have reached the sum of \$13,000.

MASACHUSETTS.—A petition is in circulation in New Bedford, asking the Mayor and Aldermen to place the names of colored citizens in the jury box.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that M. de Cueto, Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, left Madrid on the 6th of April, en route for New York.

Nine whalers and one merchantman arrived at New Bedford, on the 20th ult., with 1,350 barrels of sperm, and 17,200 barrels of whale oil.

MASACHUSETTS.—The block of marble to be presented by the city of Boston to the Washington Monument Association, has been completed. It is of Medford granite, and highly finished.

SCOTTSBURG PRICES CURRENT.

SCOTTSBURG, June 16, 1854.

Flour, Chaff,	70	Tobacco, Grapes,	40x45
" ruffled, 60x51	"	" Fruit,	60
Corn Meal, 60x51	"	" Peach,	62 1/2
Bacon, clear,	20x22	Raisins, per bx,	\$5x60
" mess,	16	Whiskey, Men,	1 1/2
Pork, clear,	18	Brandy, Am, 1,25x1,37 1/2	
" mess,	14	" Fr,	\$2,50x4
Butter, (Gosben)	57 1/2	Peach Brandy,	\$2x2,50
Lard, in lbs,	22	Holland Gin,	\$2x2,50
Sugar, No. 1 China,	12 1/2	Port wine,	\$1,50x2
" " 2 "	11	Br. Peaches,	\$10x12,50
" Crushed,	17	Br. Cherries,	\$5
Coffee,	17x20	Claret per cs.,	\$5,50
Ten. 1 lb. caddies, 60x65	Sauvignac,		\$5
Candles, adamantine,	35	Honey in comb, pr lb.,	25
Dried Apples,	15	Pagans pr doz,	\$20x22
Chili Peaches,	30	Slices, fine,	\$24x30
Brown Soap,	14	Boots, per case,	45x70
Salt,	4x4 1/2	Nails,	8 1/2x9
Salmatras,	15	Axes, handled,	22,50
Soda,	50	" Collins',	\$18
Cream Tartar,	55	Picks,	\$20x24
Sardines, hf boxes,		Cordage,	25x30
per doz.,	\$6x6 1/2		

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the F. E. Eldridge, Esq., Mr. Elisha Venzay to Miss Margaret J. Newson, all of Marion county.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. T. Savage, near Salem, on the 26th ult., of consumption, Philip Dwyer, aged 36 years.

EXPRESS!

I WILL run an EXPRESS from Port Orford to Scottsburg, passing through Randolph and Empire City, semi-monthly, commencing with the Mail steamer at Port Orford. All persons wishing to send small parcels, letters, or papers by Express, will please leave them at one of the following Offices, viz:

MR. GAMBLE'S EXPRESS OFFICE, Port Orford.

E. B. BALL'S, Randolph City.
AMOS E. ROGERS, Empire City.
ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.'S, Scottsburg.
Persons wishing to get letters, papers, or small articles by Express, will please leave their names at one of the above offices.

For TERMS, &c., apply at the different offices.

RECEIVED:
ALLAN, McKINLAY & Co., Scottsburg.
DR. J. H. FOSTER, Randolph.
NORTHROP & SIMONS, Empire City.
CAPT. THOMSON, Port Orford.
Scottsburg, June 16, 1854-1/2.
(Oregon Spectator copy.)

CHILI FLOUR.

FRESH CHILI FLOUR, just received per Frances Helen, and for sale by
HINSDALE & CO.
Lower Scottsburg, June 9, 1854-1/2.

Money Wanted!

NOTICE is hereby given, that all who have subscribed towards the Scottsburg Wagon Road are requested to come forward and pay their subscription.
THOMPSON & LADD,
Scottsburg, June 2, '54-1/2. Commissioners.

D. B. BERNAN, P. P. PRIM.

DRENAN & PRIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, O. T.
may26-1/2.

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. (may26-1/2).

"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 & CO.
May 12, 1854-1/2.

THE STEAMER WASHINGTON

WILL make tri-weekly trips between Lower Scottsburg and the mouth of the Umpqua River, leaving Allan, McKinlay & Co.'s Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

A good scow for the transportation of cattle is always in readiness.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.
April 28-1/2.

J. B. WADSWORTH, J. B. PETERS, R. J. LAUD,
WADSWORTH, PETERS & LAUD,

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. [may10-1/2]

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.,
LOWER SCOTTSBURG,

HAVE always on hand at their store there, a general assortment of Goods, adapted to the wants of the Country, and superior accommodations for packing.

May 5, 1854-1/2.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

JUST received from New York, by the subscribers, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms.
ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.,
may 10-1/2. Lower Scottsburg.

WANTED.—At this Office, a good, honest, intelligent, industrious boy, between the ages of 14 and 17 years. A good situation may be obtained by applying soon.
April 28, 1854.