

**Important from Japan.**

The clipper schooner Restless, Patty, master, arrived at San Francisco, on the 9th inst., in 16 days from Honolulu, bearing the following important intelligence: From the Polynesian Extra, of May 1st.

The American sloop-of-war Saratoga, Capt. Walker, arrived at this port on the 29th ult., in 25 days from Japan, which is the shortest passage ever made.

She brings Capt. H. A. Adams, U. S. N., as bearer of despatches to the Government at Washington.

The point of interest in this intelligence, is the fact that Commodore Perry concluded a Treaty of Amity and Friendship with the Emperor of Japan, at Kenegawa, near the city of Yedo, on the 28th of March, 1854. The long doubtful attempt has been entirely successful, and to the United States belongs the honor of making the first international treaty with Japan!

It will be recollected that, in July of last year, Com. Perry, with two steam-frigates and two sloop-of-war, paid a visit to Japan, as bearer of a letter to the Emperor, from the President of the United States, asking him to relax the restrictive policy which has so long closed that Empire to foreign intercourse. Having overcome the reluctance of the Japanese to hold intercourse with them, and by a firm but altogether peaceful course of proceedings, induced them to receive some presents, and the letter from the President of the United States, Commodore Perry took his departure, with the assurance to the Japanese officials that he should return in the spring for an answer.

Having visited Loo Choo, and China, in the autumn and winter of 1853, the squadron, as the spring approached, made their rendezvous at the Loo Choo group, in February, and thence sailed for Japan. The fleet consisted of the steam-frigates Susquehanna and Pawhatan, the sloop-of-war Saratoga, Macedonian, and Vandalia, and the store ships Supply, Lexington, and Southampton.

On arriving at Yedo Bay, Commodore Perry was informed by the Japanese authorities that they were disposed to give the President's letter a most favorable consideration. They seemed remarkably conversant with the affairs of the United States—understood the peculiarity of associated sovereignties under one federal head—knew all about the Mexican war, its objects, occasion and results—and expressed much admiration for the nation altogether. With such feelings, it required but little preliminary arrangement to fix upon Yocohama, (beach) in the district of Kenegawa, as a suitable place for negotiation. This place is situated some 50 miles from the mouth of Yedo Bay, and is a convenient locality for the purpose.

After frequent meetings between Com. Perry and the High Commissioners appointed by the Emperor, on the part of the Japanese, the terms were agreed upon, and the treaty finally concluded on the 28th of March.

We have not, of course, seen the document now in transitu for the United States, but we understand that it opens to American citizens and American trade the port of Samodi, (the Odowari, perhaps, of the maps,) on the island of Nippon, some 40 or 50 miles west of the entrance of Yedo Bay, and the port of Chickalada, on the island of Yesso, in the district of Matsuyama, on the Straits of Sangha. The former was selected as the most convenient place for a depot, and arrangements were made with the Japanese for a supply of coal at that point. This is a place of considerable commercial importance, having a good harbor, and a population of fifteen or twenty thousand. Its proximity to the manufacturing districts, which are not otherwise approachable by sea, render it an important position as a post of foreign trade. The vicinity of the latter place has been frequently visited by American whalers, where they have had great difficulty in procuring supplies, on account of the restrictive policy of the Japanese.

We understand the treaty arranges for intercourse at both of these places—for the residence of American citizens there, and also for the residence of Consuls, if, in future either party should desire it. It also stipulates that Americans residing in or visiting these ports shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles, without molestation.

It is said that the Japanese did not hesitate to enter into the most unqualified stipulations for the protection of seamen and others thrown on their shores. Indeed they affirmed that it was already a part of the law of the Empire, by special edict. They even insisted that the respective governments should pay the expenses of providing for the necessities of the citizens of the other, who might by misfortune need aid and comfort.

The Russian fleet, consisting of a steamer, frigate, sloop-of-war and steamship, has been at Nagasaki all winter, importuning Japan for a treaty, but left in the month of February, unable to effect their object. It remained for the United States, by her skill in peaceful diplomacy, to overcome obstacles hitherto considered insurmountable, the attempt to accomplish which has excited the sneers, the ridicule and the contempt of a portion of the public press, as well in the United States as in Europe.

We append the following remarks from the *New Era and Argus*, which we deem exceedingly applicable at this time: From the *Friend*, of May 6th, we gather

some further interesting particulars from Japan, among others, that the trade is not to be opened until March, 1855. Thus, commerce has ten months more to get itself informed on the subject, and prepare its ventures. Will it interim be respected? Will cupiditv and curiosity submit to the delay? We think not; and that no attempt to force a trade before its time, or contrary to the treaty will be undertaken. The interest of the Pacific commerce of the United States, and of the civilized world demands the utmost discretion, prudence, and honor to be displayed in establishing the first commercial relations with this new country. Let it be especially borne in mind that every reckless, lawless expedition has in its power to undo all the favorable impressions wherewith the admirable management of Commodore Perry, and the meritorious conduct of the men under his command, have imbued the Japanese as regards the Americans, and may, in consequence, necessitate the fitting out of another expedition, whose success may, perhaps, neither be so speedy nor so flattering.

**Mining News.**

**GOLD ON KERN RIVER—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.**—The *Stockton Journal* contains the following interesting news from the locality of Kern River, which was obtained from a gentleman just arrived from that neighborhood:

We learn that the discovery of gold has been followed by a large emigration from the southern counties of the State to the "new diggings." The report of its richness comes to us well authenticated, and the fact that those who have thus far gone to Kern river with little faith of success, not having returned, is a still greater corroboration of the existence of gold. From the San Joaquin, in the vicinity of Fort Miller, large numbers have left, carrying with them large stocks of goods and provisions for the purpose of trading; others are employing gangs of Chinamen and Indians, at low wages, and are making the best of their way towards the diggings. We are informed that miners who were doing well upon the San Joaquin, have left their claims and are en route to Kern river. In consequence of the demand for provisions at Millerton, on the San Joaquin, the traders have done an active business and their stocks are well reduced. We learn also that the gold is fine and found high up on the river.

The news from the Mariposa mines is of the most gratifying character, as will be seen by the following, which we take from the *Mariposa Chronicle*:

**SECTON'S CREEK.**—More evidence of the richness of the mines in this county, can be found in the neighborhood of this Creek, which has been worked since '50, and still yields good results. Messrs. Miller & Co. just below the old quartz mill, realized \$125 per man for last week's labor, and have made since in one day \$65 each. Two Mexicans working on the Creek opposite Colorado, took out a beautiful specimen weighing ten ounces, besides one other weighing three ounces.

**MORE OF THE SAME SORT.**—Another large piece of gold-bearing quartz, weighing 83 pounds, and several smaller pieces were found last week in the claim from which the 196 pound piece was taken. Messrs. Neimer, Mach & Seals are the lucky holders. The 83 pound lump is variously estimated, some placing it as high as \$2,000, and others as low as \$1,000. On Saturday evening a French Company offered one of the party \$2,000 in cash for the claim, but it was refused, the owners asking \$3,000.

**SOUTH FORK OF THE MERCED.**—Several parties who had been out prospecting on the South Fork of the Merced river, has returned and report rich diggings. The best evidence of the fact is that they have all purchased largely of provisions and gone back.

**SHERLOCK'S LOWER.**—Our accounts from Sherlock's below the falls are good. Though miners are making good wages, they will do much better in the summer, when they get fairly into their claims.

**RABBIT CREEK.**—A correspondent of the *Mountain Messenger* gives the following accounts of the several amounts taken out in that vicinity, during the week ending May 27th:

C. H. Peters & Co., with five men, \$2,500 from sluice, and \$600 from flume; Daley & Co., 18 oz; Rutherford & Co., 12 oz; Potts & Co., 29 oz; Richardson & Lowery, 24 oz; J. M. Perry & Co., 37 oz; Miller & Co., 31 oz; Meadows & Co., 19 oz; J. W. Taylor & McCandless, 100 oz; last week they took out about \$500. In purchasing these claims, one year ago, they paid \$16 for them; Lewis Fedance & Co., 41 oz, with four men; Coulter & Lester \$735.

**WARREN HILL.**—Miners are generally doing well, and water plenty. Riddler & Co., three shares, took out last week, \$1,107; Bosworth & Co., 4 shares, \$1,280; Snider & Co., \$600; Wm. Miller & Co., six shares, \$850. The Feather River Ditch is taking in about \$1,500 per week. All kinds of business brisk.—*Moun. Mess.*

**CANADA.**—The *Toronto Patriot* says that the season has been unusually favorable for lumbering operations, and that a much larger amount of lumber will be got this year in the provinces, than was ever done in any one year before.

**Miscellaneous Items.**

**CHOLERA ON THE MISSISSIPPI.**—From 20 to 25 deaths from cholera occurred among some German emigrants, on their way from New Orleans to St. Louis, on board the steamer Dresden, which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, May 5th.

The English and French ships of war on the coast of Thessaly, are ordered to search all vessels suspected of having munitions of war on board, and to seize those in which they may be discovered. Ionian vessels carrying passengers without passports are also to be seized.

**POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.**—One of the powder mills of the Messrs. Dupont, near Wilmington, Del., exploded on Saturday evening last, slightly injuring one man. It is stated that another blew up on Wednesday, but what damage was done is not known.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—A marriage took place at the Crystal Palace on the 10th ult., by the Rev. D. L. Marks, of the M. E. Church in Bedford street. The groom was Mr. Merrill Smith, of Mount Washington, Massachusetts; the bride, Miss Elizabeth Digneau, of Staynesant Falls, New York. The ceremony took place in the picture gallery.

**CROPS ON THE ATLANTIC.**—The *Baltimore Sun* concludes, from an examination of items in relation to the crops, contained in the papers from nearly all the agricultural States, that the prospect of an abundance is more promising than usual at this season of the year.

**"THE HAVE NOTHINGS."**—A new society has been formed at Washington, and there is material in every city of the Union to make it the most extensive body in the country. The new order is to be called the "Have Nothings." The password which gains admittance for the initiated, is "Ary Red!" to which the reply must be, after an honest examination of the pocket, "Nary Red," and he is forthwith in full fellowship.

**THE MINISTER FROM HONDURAS.**—Senior Jose Barraundia, the first Minister from Honduras, is shortly expected. According to rumor his mission will cover several important objects. Prominent among these will be a treaty of friendship and commerce comprehending most of the mutual practical advantages of annexation. Another object is to secure a railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, across the State of Honduras, under the auspices of a treaty and with the aid of the cash and enterprise of American capitalists.

**RAISING OF THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSON.**—On Thursday, May 18th, the Caloric ship Ericsson was raised to the surface of the North River, and towed to the Jersey side. Her hull and machinery were injured, but the damage to her furniture and ornamental fittings, amounting to about thirty thousand dollars.

**MOVEMENTS OF EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE.**—The *N. Y. Herald* says that Mr. Fillmore was enthusiastically received by the Baltimoreans on Monday. President Pierce tendered to him the hospitalities of the White House, which were declined. He arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon, and was enthusiastically received. He arrived in this city Wednesday evening from Philadelphia, where his reception was equally enthusiastic.

**MATT F. WARD.**—Mr. Matt F. Ward, in a card addressed to the editors of the United States, asks a suspension of opinion in regard to the shooting of Professor Butler until a full report of the trial is published.

**NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.**—Sixty thousand dollars have been subscribed in Georgia towards the establishment of a line of steamships to run between Savannah and Havana.

**LARGE FIRES.**—The Imlay Mills, a large flourishing establishment at Hartford, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday, 11th May. Loss \$30,000—insured for \$25,000. At Baltimore, on Sunday, a lumber yard and four warehouses were consumed. Loss \$40,000—insurance \$23,000.

**THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE.**—As men attempt to investigate things, and penetrate the causes of those effects which they have witnessed, they are compelled to acknowledge how weak and limited are their understandings. The knowledge we have of nature, of which we are sometimes so vain, extends little farther than to a superficial acquaintance with the effects of a few things which are immediately under our notice, and which we are able, in a certain degree, to apply to our own advantage.

But to reach the causes of these effects or to know how they operate, generally exceeds the grasp of our finite faculties. There are a thousand effects in nature which remain concealed from us; and in those which we are able to develop, a degree of obscurity almost always impedes our researches, and reminds us that we are but men.—*Sturm's Reflections.*

**FROM MONTEVIDEO.**—Advices from Montevideo to March 25th, have been received at New York. A despatch says: Gabriel Flores has been elected President, and on the 22d of March he was installed in office. Four thousand Brazilian troops were to pass the frontiers on the 30th of March into Banda Oriental, there to remain as long necessary to keep the peace.

**HAVANA.**—From Havana we have papers to the 12th. *The Official Gazette* of the 9th contradicts the statement that the Government of Spain had directed the Captain-General to indemnify the owners of the Black Warrior. On the contrary, it says that the Queen has the fullest confidence in the real services and action of General Pezuela, and that he will bring the affair to a proper termination, recommending him at the same time to maintain the dignity of the nation.

It is said that there are 10,000 troops now on their way from Spain to reinforce the army on the island.

Pezuela has published new regulations, making it lawful to search for negroes on estates. He also denies that there is a contract between Great Britain and Spain, by which the latter is bound to emancipate the slaves on the island. He also makes very severe remarks relative to the introduction of negroes into Cuba.

The Jesuits are again in full sway, marrying whites to blacks. Artisans are forbidden to carry knives or any pointed instrument of their trade on their person.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The bark Springbok, arrived at Boston on the 15th, brings Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dates to the 28th of March. The papers are filled with accounts of the gold discoveries, which are said to extend over the whole sovereignty. Many pure nuggets, 40 grains, had been received at Cape Town.

A correspondent says: "From the accounts I have read of California and Australia, there has been more gold found near the surface here than there." Parties of diggers had left Graham's Town for the gold region.

Wagon loads of copper of great purity, with a considerable per centage of gold, had been found on the surface. Agates and other valuable stones had been discovered.

The Colonists were signing a petition to the Queen to reannex the Orange River sovereignty.

**THE WORST OF IT.**—"Do you want my berries, ma'am?" said a little boy to a lady once. The little fellow was very shabbily clothed, and his feet were bare and travel stained. In both hands he held up a tin pail full of ripe raspberries, which were prettily peeping out from amid the green leaves that lay lightly over them. The lady told him she would take some; and taking the pail from him, she stepped into the house. He did not follow, but remained behind whistling to some canaries hanging in their cage on the porch.

"Why do you not come in and see if I measure your berries right?" said the lady "how do you know but what I may check?"

The boy looked up at her and smiled. "I am not afraid," said he, "for you would get the worst of it, ma'am."

"Get the worst of it!" said she, "what do you mean?"

"Why ma'am, I should only lose my berries, and you would be stealing; don't you think you would get the worst of it?"

67—The Patterson (N. J.) Intelligencer gives a curious incident of the late thunder-storm:—"A little girl standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning, a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind, but it is a singular phenomenon."

**MARRIED.** Near Corvallis, on Thursday the 18th of May, by the Rev. J. A. Hanna, Mr. Samuel S. Trimble and Mrs. Huldah Harer, both of Benton county, O. T.

Near Hillsborough, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Griffin, Mr. George Burchard to Mrs. Eliza Jane Saddler, both of Washington Territory.

**DIED.** At Pleasant Plain, Unpqua county, on the 22d inst., Charles Porter Kellogg, youngest son of John J. and Jane Maria Kellogg, who emigrated from Illinois in 1853. Charles had just entered his 17th year. He was nervously disposed from childhood; he had two convulsive attacks on the plains, and two others after his arrival here; but the fatal one lasted less than four short hours, when he was released from his earthly sufferings, which were intensely severe.

**Notice.** ALL PERSONS are hereby warned from purchasing or trading for a note given by me to Lewis Turner, for the sum of two hundred dollars, dated Randolph City, April 21st, 1854. I shall contest the payment of said note, not having received any consideration for the same. LUDWIG HARTWIG. Randolph City, June 30, 1854-21\*

**STEPHEN F. CHADWICK,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. SCOTTSBURG, O. T. June 23, 1854-1f.

**ATTENTION FARMERS!** JUST received by the undersigned, and for sale by law, an assortment of Agricultural Implements, consisting of Scythes and Snaths, Hay and Grain Rakes, Garden Hoes, Forks of all kinds, Grain Shovels, Spades, &c., Fanning Mill Screens, with Iron complete. They are also selling off all their present stock of goods low, to make room for a fresh supply. ALLAN, MCKINLAY & CO. Lower Scottsburg, June 23, 1854-1f.

**SCOTTSBURG PRICES CURRENT.**

SCOTTSBURG, June 30, 1854.

Flour, Chaff,	7c	Tobacco, Grape,	40a15
resacked, 6a5j		" Fruit,	6a
Corn Meal,	20a22	" Peach,	6a
Bacon, clear,	15	Whiskey, per bx,	\$31a5
" mess,	15	Brandy, Mon,	12a
Pork, clear,	14	" Fr,	\$25a4
" mess,	14	" "	"
Butter, (Gooden)	37j	Peach Brandy,	\$2a2.50
" "	37j	" "	\$2a2.50
Lard, in tins,	22	Holland Gin,	\$1.50a2
Sugar, No. 1 China,	12j	Port wine,	\$1.50a2
" " 2 "	11	Br. Peaches,	\$10a12.50
" Crushed,	17	Br. Cherries,	\$10
Coffee,	17a20	Claret per ca.,	\$5.50
Tea, 1 lb. caddies,	60a65	Sauterne,	\$5
Candles, adamantine,	35	Money in cans, pr lb.,	25
Dried Apples,	15	Brogans pr doz,	\$2a3.22
Chili Peaches,	30	Shoes, fine,	\$2a3.30
Brown Soap,	14	Boots, per case,	45a70
Salt,	4a4j	Nails,	8ja9
Saleratus,	15	Axes, handled,	22.50
Soda,	50	" Collins',	\$18
Cream Tartar,	55	Picks,	\$20a24
Sardines, hf boxes,		Cordage,	25a30
per doz.,	\$6a6j		

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**EXPRESS!**

I WILL run an EXPRESS from Port Orford to Scottsburg, passing through Randolph and Empire City, semi-monthly, connecting 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.

S. KETTLINGER, Randolph City.

AMOS E. ROGERS' Empire City.

ALLAN, MCKINLAY & CO.'S, Scottsburg.

BROWN, DRUM & CO. Upper 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.

ROBERT SHORTLESS.

REFERENCES:

ALLAN, MCKINLAY & CO., Scottsburg.

DR. J. H. FOSTER, Randolph.

NORTHROP & SIMONS, Empire City.

CAPT. TICHENOR, Port Orford.

Scottsburg, June 16, 1854-1f.

(Oregon Spectator copy.)

**Money Wanted!**

NOTICE is hereby given, that all who have subscribed towards the Scottsburg Wagon Road

subscription, THOMPSON & TADD, Scottsburg, June 2, '54-1f.) Commissioners.

D. BRENNAN, P. F. PRIM.

**BRENNAN & PRIM,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, O. T.

may 26-1f.

**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.]

**"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, McAVISH & CO. May 12, 1854-1f.

**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 28-1f.

J. B. WADSWORTH, J. R. PETERS, R. J. LADD.

**WADSWORTH, PETERS & LADD,**

CORNER COMMERCIAL STREET AND PLAZA, SCOTTSBURG, O. T.

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Together with a general assortment of Merchandise, adapted to the wants of Farmers, Miners and others. [may 19-1f.]

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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 3, 1854-1f.

**BOOKS! BOOKS!**

JUST received from New York, by the subscription, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms. ALLAN, MCKINLAY & CO. [may 19-1f.] Lower Scottsburg.