

his dispatch of the 24th he says: "The fire of the enemy continues, but is slack. The damage done our fortifications and the losses of the garrison are also less in proportion."

**ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACCOUNTS.**—The list of casualties is not heavy. The correspondence which has come to hand since our last gives a description of the furious sortie from the Flagstaff battery upon the French lines on the 14th. A long and desperate struggle took place. Twice the Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed,—the second time with such loss as to compel an immediate retreat. The French made no attempt at a pursuit, as the enemy were within a stone's throw of their own batteries.

General Bizot was wounded in this affair, and having also been struck with a chance bullet after the close of the fight, has since died. In this sortie the French lost between fifty and sixty killed and wounded, the Russians a far greater number.

On the 14th the French fired three times under the Flagstaff Battery with partial success. The Russians fearing an assault opened a furious fire along the whole line. On the night of the 17th the French succeeded in making a lodgment in one portion of the battery, but on the 19th they were compelled to yield their position.

On the same night the English succeeded in capturing the first of the enemy's rifle pits from which much annoyance and loss to working parties have been caused. Col. Graham Egerton, the field officer in command of the trenches, who led the attacking party, was killed in the desperate action which took place afterwards for the protection of the trenches. In this last affair 50 British soldiers secured the trenches against a column of Russians 1,000 strong.

The total loss to the English was 2 officers and 21 men killed, and 5 officers and between 40-50 men wounded. The enemy lost about 50 killed and twice as many wounded.

On the night of the 20th an attack was made upon the second rifle pit, but the pit was almost immediately abandoned by the Russians.

The Turkish corps took part in a reconnoissance on the 19th, which was undertaken toward the valley of the Chernaya, with the view of showing Omer Pasha the ground.

**SUSPENSION OF THE SIEGE.**—Telegraphs from Sebastopol to the 28th ult. state that on that day the allied commanders had suspended their fire so as not to exhaust their ammunition, and that they were awaiting reinforcements which were hourly expected.

A despatch from Lord Raglan says that according to the statement of two Polish deserters there are one hundred thousand Russians in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom have arrived from Simphoropol.

**THE NORTH FORT.**—A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing on the 15th, says: "Fort Constantine and the forts north of the harbor for the first time took part in the contest today, firing clear across the harbor and town into our own and the French lines. Their shot appeared to be of immense weight and their guns of considerable range, as no undue elevation apparently was given. About 100 rounds were fired. Our officers take it as a gentle hint that after storming, the south side will be untenable while the north remains in their hands."

**IMMENSE EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.**—During the first week of the bombardment the allies fired away about 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and 4,500 tons of powder. The bombardment was kept up more than two weeks which would more than double the above amount.

**TELEGRAPH FROM THE CEMEA.**—The line of telegraph from the Crimea to London and Paris is now complete with the exception of a portion across the Danube. Though the the whole line is not completed a message can be transmitted from the camp to the home governments in a few hours. Since the opening of the communication questions have been asked in the House of Commons every night whether there is any news, and the answer has almost invariably been—nothing worth communicating. An impression prevails that the government have received advices of a not very pleasing character and which it does not think it prudent to communicate.

**THE LATEST—FURTHER SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES.**—A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st in the front and left attack. The whole of the Russian rifle pits were taken, eight light mortars, and 200 prisoners. Brilliant affair.

**BREFOUR SEASTOROL,** May 4.—On Wednesday night last the French under Gen. Pelissier having taken up a position before the Quarantine Bastion, attacked the advanced works that the Russians had raised to protect it, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. Twelve mortars taken from the enemy. The French have established themselves in the conquered position.

On Thursday night the Russians made a sortie to regain positions, and after a sanguinary engagement were driven back.

The King of Prussia is ill of fever. At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was at famine prices.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th ult., fire broke out in a small wooden building on Jackson street, and destroyed nearly two thirds of the block bounded by Jackson, Dupont, Washington and Stockton streets, in the short space of one hour. The buildings destroyed were principally of wood, and the greater number were mere shells, and occupied by the lowest class of Chileans and Chinese.

The loss is estimated at \$15,000.—  
*S. F. Herald.*

**A PREACHER DRIVEN FROM MISSOURI.**—David White preached in Chillicothe, Missouri, on Sunday, the 17th ult., and having spoken disrespectfully of slavery, a lot of Know-Nothings waited upon him, and informed him that he must leave the State immediately, or the "order" would administer a coat of tar and feathers, and conduct him out on a rail! They informed him that his name would be forwarded to every Council in the State, with a notice of his crime.—*Springfield Herald.*

**MEXICO.**—We have dates from Mexico to the 8th inst. Santa-Anna as already announced, had left the Capital for Michoacan. A report obtained circulation in the City of Mexico that a body of troops in Sonora had revolted and that a pronunciamento had been issued.

"It's a very solemn thing to be married," said aunt Bethany.

"Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn not to be," said an old maid of sixty.

### SHIPPING & INTELLIGENCE.

#### PORTE OF UMPQUA.

##### ARRIVED.

July 3.—Schooner Astoria, Willoughby, 12 days from San Francisco, mdg. to Wood & Co.

The Schooner Lee Chao, Hughes, was expected to sail from San Francisco to this port about the 25th ult. She may be expected in the coming week.

The Schooner Astoria will sail for San Francisco about the 10th inst.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Merritt, Oppenheimer & Co.

SCOTTSBURG, July 7, 1855.

**Boots and Shoes.** Hides, \$24<sup>12</sup>  
Wax Boots, fine, **Mats.** —  
per doz., \$26<sup>12</sup> N Orleans gal, \$26<sup>12</sup>  
Grain, " " 4<sup>12</sup> Stuart's Syrup,  
common, 40<sup>12</sup> in legs, \$26<sup>12</sup>  
Fine cal' boots, \$26<sup>12</sup> E Boston, " 1<sup>12</sup>  
Com., " " 36<sup>12</sup> **Verde.**  
Boys', " " 25<sup>12</sup> Cut, as't'd, per  
Heavy pegged brog., " " 26<sup>12</sup>  
gans per doz., 16<sup>12</sup> Wrought, " 12<sup>12</sup>  
Light cal' " 18<sup>12</sup> Horsehoe, 25<sup>12</sup>  
Fine " stitched, 24<sup>12</sup> **Oil.**  
Lady's fine t'ra's 24<sup>12</sup> Olive, in bottles,  
Children's shoes, " " per doz., 12<sup>12</sup>  
Bread—Lined, boiled, 3<sup>12</sup>  
Pilot Bread in lbs., per gal., 3<sup>12</sup>  
per lb., " " Sperm, in cans, 2<sup>12</sup>  
Flannel shirts and Drawers,  
Hickory, checked, and white L. B. shirts,  
Boots and shoes of all qualities and prices,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

**Sale of Lots in Eugene City.**  
COMMENCING on Thursday, 15th of July next.—TENNESSE.—One-third cash in hand, one-third in six, and the other third in twelve months from sale. Notes for deferred payments will be required, and bond for deeds on final payment executed to pur-

chaser.

The following is part of their invoice, the articles being too numerous to mention all:

White and blue blankets.

Twillied, bleached and brown muslin.

Flannels and bed ticking.

Irish and brown French linens.

Figured Alpacas.

English merino.

Gingham.

The latest patterns of prints.

Damask.

Ladies white and colored hose.

" shell combs.

Madras delaines, white Linen and silk pocket handkerchiefs.

Satinet, corduroy, cashmere and cotton lace points.

Satin, silk, velvet and cloth vests.

Satinet and cloth Jackets and Coats.

Flannel shirts and Drawers.

Hickory, checked, and white L. B. shirts.

Boots and shoes of all qualities and prices,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WM. BRAND & CO.,  
Scottsburg, June 16, 1855.—mf.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE firm of Brown, Drum & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to us will come forward and pay up if they wish to save cost.

L. P. BROWN,  
J. S. DRUM,  
WM. M. BARR.  
Scottsburg, June 6, 1855.—mf.

**25 Goats,**

BILLIES and Nannies, for sale on reasonable terms. For further information apply to

W. M. CRAZE,  
Scottsburg, May 26, 1855.—mf.

**All Persons**

KNOWING themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at the old stand immediately and pay their accounts to Henry Casey, who is authorised to receive all monies due me.

PETER JOHNSON.

May 26, 1855.—mf.

**Death of the EMPEROR!**

WITH the death of the distinguished

monarch of Russia came a temporary suspension of the commercial trade between the United States and Europe.

Consequently all kinds of merchandise fell nearly fifty per cent. The undersigned taking advantage of this and the late financial crisis in San Francisco, has expended several thousand dollars in the purchase of a choice selection of Merchandise for this place, and has bought them so cheap that they can be sold to Miners, Packers, Farmers and others, almost at their own prices.

Call and examine our large lot of

Groceries, Provisions,

Liquors, Boots, Shoes,

Dry-Goods, Hardware,

Cutlery, Blankets,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

A large assortment of

LADIES EMBROIDERY.

Don't all come at once!

HERSTEL & FOX.

May 5-11 mf.

**Amos E. Rogers.**

I DESIRE of closing up his business, in

order to get a fresh start for the spring trade.

He has no doubt but his old customers

who have unsettled accounts will readily

interpret this as a hint, to call up and settle.

Gold and silver taken at cash value, and

stone coal at par.

Coos Bay, Jan. 22d, 1855.—mf.

**Notice.**

ALL those knowing themselves indebted

to this office, for subscription, advertising or job work, prior to this date, are respectfully requested to either call on us

and settle or pay the amounts to some of our

authorized agents, as the recent change

in the proprietorship of the printing establish-

ment makes it necessary to settle up our ac-

counts to this time.

BOYD & BLAKELY.

Feb.

**Notice.**

WHEREAS my wife, Harriett M. Ran-

dall, left my bed and board on the 4th

of March, A. D. 1855, without any just cause

for doing the same. Now, be it known that

I forbids any person from harboring or

treating my said wife on my account; as I will

pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID G. RANDALL.

Umpqua Co. O. T.

April 26, 1855.—mf.

### NOTICE.

AT the special session of the board of Commissioners for Umpqua County, O. T., held on the 21st day of May, 1855, it was ordered—

That the Auditor offer for sale at public auction, on the third Saturday of June, 1855, fourteen (14) blocks containing one hundred and twelve (112) lots in the town of Elkton. Said lots to be sold to the highest bidder and paid for as follows, to wit: One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid into the County Treasury in cash, and the remaining three-fourths in notes at six months with security to be approved by the Auditor.

The blocks to be sold shall be the following, to wit: No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, as indicated in the plat of the survey. Provided that no lot shall be sold for less than ten dollars (\$10.) J. W. GILBERT, Auditor.

June 2, 3t.

### INDIAN RESERVATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have designated as an Indian Reservation for the Coast and Willamette Tribes, and such others as may hereafter be located theron, the following described district of country; to wit:

Beginning on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of a small stream about midway between the Umpqua and Siuslaw Rivers; thence easterly to the ridge dividing the waters of these streams, and along said ridge on high land to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships west of the Willamette meridian; thence north on said boundary to a point due east of Cape Lookout; thence west to the Ocean; and thence along the place of beginning.

The tract described presents few attractions to the white settler, while it is believed to be better adapted for the colonization of the Indians than any other portion of Territory west of the Cascade mountains affording so few facilities of settlement to our citizens.

The object of this notice is to inform the public that this reservation will not be subject to settlement by whites.

JOEL PALMER,

Sup. Indian Affairs.

Dayton, O. T., April 17, 1855. 16. 1.

PAUL BRATTAIN, Clerk.

Eugene City, May 31st, 1855. 17. 1.

J. L. COOMBS, M. D., Corvallis, pays.

In addition to the ordinary branches of his profession, particular attention is directed to diseases of the Eye. His treatment for diseases of the Eye differs materially from the ordinary mode.

Dr. C. cures all cases of blindness, where not dependent upon organic disorganization. He also operates