



OFFICE IN HENDERSON BUILDINGS, NEXT DOOR WEST SCOTTSBURG HOUSE, SCOTTSBURG, OREGON. Thursday, August 9, 1855. G. D. R. BOYD EDITOR.

FOR STATE CONVENTION IN 1856.

Last Day! All those owing us for twelve months or more, who we know are able to pay us, are notified that if they don't send us the amounts due by the 10th of August, we will put our accounts into the hands of an officer for collection. If that won't do, we'll try the "black list." Birds that "can sing, and won't sing, must be made sing."

BOYD & BLAKELY. July 26.

Residence of General Lane.

While on a tour through the upper part of this valley, recently, we had the pleasure of visiting the residence and home of our distinguished fellow-citizen, GEN. LANE. The General has a beautiful land claim, situated on the main road leading from the Willamette valley south, about half-way between the villages of Winchester and Deer Creek, in Douglas County. The traveler who has passed through this part of the country could not have failed in arriving at the same conclusion that we have, that this is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the territory. The country is made up of beautiful little prairies surrounded by hills. These prairies are generally covered with the best of grass the whole year, (the grasshoppers this season have completely mowed them), while the adjacent hills afford timber of every variety, pine, oak, cedar, fir, &c. This part of the country is the best adapted for farming and stock growing of any we have ever seen in any country, without exception. The valleys are small, and water and timber is abundant, and as convenient as could be wished for. In one of the choicest of these little valleys, Gen. Lane selected a land claim some two years since, for the many natural advantages it possessed for stock growing and agricultural purposes, and we much admire the taste the General has exhibited in his selection. His house is built on an eminence from which a splendid view of the surrounding country is had. Altho' ever since his location here he has been nearly all the time engaged with public duty, yet his claim bears evidence that he has not been idle in the interim, and that he is a good practical farmer as well as a great General and statesman. A commodious house has been built, and finished in a comfortable and substantial manner. About 30 acres of the claim has been cultivated this year, and we here noticed one of the most promising looking gardens we have seen this season, which we were pained to see being daily destroyed by the blighting ravages of the grasshoppers.

We found the General busily engaged in harvesting his small grain, planning operations for more extensive improvements, &c. We were not surprised to see this; we were aware that Gen. Lane was not only theoretically, but practically a democrat—a man, although possessing an enviable national reputation—who has won renown and imperishable fame by his brilliant achievements and military skill in Mexico,—yet, who is not afraid to work, to swing the scythe and hold the plow with his own hands—whose happiest moments (as he told us) were spent in tilling the soil, in seeing his labor rewarded with a bountiful harvest, in witnessing his herds fattening on the luxuriant grass, and sweeping over the beautiful valleys. We were forcibly reminded of similar inclinations and disposition of other eminent Americans. The "father of his country," the immortal Washington, was proud to have an opportunity to labor on his farm and to witness the growth of his crops. These are the kind of men that made America free, and these are the kind that will steer her straight through all contending elements. Such men have a common sympathy with all classes of people, and particularly the laboring class, who are the legitimate source of the greatness and wealth of all nations, and who should be encouraged as far as practicable by judicious acts of legislation. Such men have been and are yet the true Americans, true Republicans, and true Democrats, in theory, sentiment and practice, of this great country. To-day an humble citizen, mingling with his flocks and herds, laboring with his hands, and earning his "bread by the sweat of his brow," and to-morrow he is in the councils of the nation, discussing great measures for the benefit of the people, and assisting in framing laws for their mutual interests and protection; ready at all times to enter the battle field in defence of the liberties and honor of his country. Such is the character and disposition of Gen. Lane.—When we witnessed how comfortable his family were situated—how pleasantly he seemed to enjoy himself surrounded by his children and friends—how it pained him to think of separating himself again from them so soon—we could scarcely think that there was one in our land so lost to all shame, to all sense of honor, to justice, to truth, to attempt to injure Gen. Lane's private character, as was attempted to be done prior to election, by a base, malicious, and false publication by one of the slander-dealing anonymous scribblers of the Oregonian. It was a lie! It was a lie! It was a lie!

Another Indian Massacre. SEVENTEEN MEN KILLED.—By late arrivals from the south we understand that the Indians near the mouth of Humbly, recently attacked a party of whites in the night while they were sleeping, and killed seventeen men. We have no particulars. If the report proves correct—and it seems to be pretty well corroborated—there should be a war of extermination commenced against these murderous red devils, immediately, and kept up until there is not one left. We are no advocates of mob law, but this seems to be the only course left to ensure the safety of the lives of our citizens and their property. Treaties seem to do them no good, and their depredations appear to be on the increase. We understand that Dr. McKinney and Mr. Flanagan, the latter formerly of this valley, are among the murdered.

The Standard and Times Portland, having exhausted all other subjects of contention, are now fighting about the propriety of forming a new Republic out of the Pacific States. The Standard is rather favorably inclined towards the project, while the Times is decidedly opposed to it, and gives Mr. Standard "particular plights" for its temerity, in a style peculiar to the Times' editor. Look well to your laurels Leland, for you have a formidable opponent, and unless you are impervious to the assaults of tobacco juice, you may "go in."

Dryer would stoop, and those who witnessed his humiliation at the political meeting at Winchester, when a certain article in his paper was referred to, will readily understand to what we refer. The slander recited on the perpetrators, and so disgusted many honest whigs that they renounced Dryer Gaines & Co., and went to work zealously for General Lane. There is no man in the world who is more sincerely attached to his family—and who takes more pride in indulging in those social qualities which make the family circle a place to be coveted, than Jo. Lane.

OUR HEAD.—If any of our readers are troubled with the "big-head"—and the fact has been established beyond a lingering doubt, that it is now prevalent and raging to a frightful extent in our very midst—let them do as we have done, frankly acknowledge it and try and find a remedy. Our Head, that is to say the head of our paper was troubled with the "big-head;" as Mother Partington would say, it had the "distraction of the brain," or something else, which from its top-heaviness was producing frightful ravages on the delicate constitution and other portions of our said paper. In fact it had quite lost its equilibrium—(Jones, who has been looking over our shoulder, the rogue, suggests that the never heard it called by that name before)—and well nigh its sense of propriety, and if it knew itself intimately and we think it do," at least in its more lucid intervals, it could not satisfactorily demonstrate to itself a few evenings since, whether it was located on Family Row or Commercial street, to such a frightful pitch were its hitherto quiet nerves worked up by the enormous heaviness of its head. But last week our artist took off these undue proportions, since which time the court has known herself more satisfactorily if not more intimately, and we are happy to say is now convalescent. If any of our readers are troubled with a heady head, we advise them to use soda water freely, and abstain, young man abstain, from the too frequent use of stronger liquors. We have tried—la me! there we go again—that is, our said paper has tried it with eminent success. Now, dear reader, "make a note out!" This very valuable information we'd have been given you last week but for want of room, and it now appears on account of the plentiful lack of news. We shall continue to give short dissertations on probable preventives for other annoyances. For instance, we have just room to say that the best mode to exterminate fleas—they are not very bad here, there not being more than a peck to every square foot, but they say that they are very troublesome (see country)—is to heat turpentine red hot, and then catch the fleas, and immerse their necker extremities in the said turpentine, which they tell us kills the flea instantly. Our prescription is very minute about the necessity of catching the flea. And while we think of it we will just add that all kinds of fruits may be preserved forever in the same manner.

We hope the "city fathers" will have a little merry on us, and make some provision to prevent the hogs from literally taking the town. They have undermined our office and taken possession of the cellar, and the consequence is, that there not being room enough for both fleas and hogs, the fleas fled and have taken possession of our sanctum, and driven us into the garret, whether they pay us nightly visits in detachments; and on these occasions they express themselves very feelingly, and are no doubt much obliged to us for "evacuating the principalities" without resisting their aggressions. We had our band of fleas carefully caroled under the house, but the hogs have rooted them out. Now, we have talked to these gruntings with "tears in our eyes," on the propriety of their restoring the premises to its rightful owners; we have given them the "clean law" upon the subject; of the probable consequences of a suit in chancery, for ejectment and forcible entry and detainer. But they are deaf to our entreaties, spurn our deprecations, and have a most perfect contempt for Mr. Blackstone. So we have arrived at the conclusion that hogs are 100 per cent. worse than women when they take a notion to be perverse. As a dernier resort we petition the hon. city fathers for relief, and we will be very humble as all prayerful petitioners are.

Business during the past week has been very brisk. One small house has been removed precisely two feet eleven inches, and elevated—another has been decapitated. Putty is unusually low, while salmons has risen. Two new boarding houses have sprung into existence, and have a "local habitation" but as yet no name. Speaking of business reminds us that Nicholson & Moore received a fine lot of goods by last arrival, which they are selling cheap. Some articles which got slightly wet at last week, but which are very little damaged, they are selling for less than cost. Call and see Messrs. N. & M., and we don't think you will go away dissatisfied.

We understand that a vessel, the schooner "Astoria," actually sailed for the Umpqua from San Francisco, about the 21st ult. We expect a large supply of paper by it. Should it fail to come to hand, however, our readers may prepare themselves for another suspension in a few weeks. We fear, but still have hopes. We will do something desperate soon, if something don't "turn up,"—our disappointments are getting beyond endurance.

L. F. FROVÉN, Esq., will deliver the next annual address before the Marion County Agricultural Society.

[From the Oregon Statesman.] The "Expedition to Fight the Emigrants."

DEER CREEK, DOUGLAS CO., July 5, 1855.

A. BUSH, Esq.—Dear Sir: In the last Oregonian I notice a letter from R. F. Dowell, commonly known in the Southern country as "collared-mouthed Dowell," (horse collar) or the "man with the cracked voice." It is said that Dowell ruined his voice in the winter of 1852-3 while he was crying, flour for sale at a dollar and a quarter per lb. During those memorable starvation times, Dowell arrived in Jacksonville with a load of flour, and commenced to sell it out at fifty cts per lb; but soon increased his extortionate demands until he raised it up as high as a dollar and a quarter, when he broke down; his voice failed him, and he has not recovered it to this day. In the recent political canvass, Dowell stated in a speech in Jacksonville that the "time had been when a whig didn't open his mouth in this Territory," which was true so far as he was concerned, for until he became sanguine of the know-nothings and the election of Gaines, he was professedly neutral in politics, but like many other neutrals, he claimed to be as good a Democrat as could be found in Oregon.

Last summer when Chas. S. Drew, then Quarter-master General of the Oregon Militia, was organizing his expedition to "fight the emigrants" on the southern road, Dowell was among the first to invest in that infamous speculation. It is now generally conceded that this expedition was unnecessary and wholly uncalled for—no hostility existed on the southern route—indeed the whole affair was gotten up for the purpose of speculating off the General Government's money. The greater portion of the forage, transportation, provisions, hospital and ordnance stores, &c., for the expedition were furnished either by the quarter-master himself or some of his partners in business, or relations. Indeed the report of Gen. Drew shows that he has allowed the claim of his brother, B. J. Drew, for the use of pack mules in that service, amounting to the enormous sum of \$9,876! No more than thirty pack mules belonging to B. J. Drew were ever in the service at any one time, and consequently the claim amounts to more than \$250 per animal. Again, Drew claims and is allowed \$2,360 for flour furnished for that service at the low rate of forty cents per lb, while 75 cts is allowed for coffee, and the same for bacon; 50 cts per lb. is charged and allowed for sugar and salt. Yet Chas. S. Drew, quarter-master, "certifies" that all these articles were purchased at the lowest market price, and that he was in no way interested in the purchase. Messrs. Pearson and Hunter, supposed partners of the quarter-master, have also large claims of a similar character.

It appears, that Mr. Pearson was paid and is allowed \$50 per month for rent for four months of office for the quarter-master, while it is well known in Jacksonville that C. S. Drew kept his office in his own house, and that Pearson owned no interest in the house unless by virtue of his copartnership with Drew.

Mr. Hunter, another partner in this enterprising firm of Drew, Dowell & Co., is allowed \$3 per lb. for powder, 50 cts per lb. for lead; 75 cts for shot; \$10 per thousand for percussion caps, &c. Dr. Cleveland, late of the Council, and as a member of which body he voted for the resolution asking Gen. Lane to get an appropriation to pay these bills, another personal and political friend of the distinguished Gen. Lane, is allowed \$20 per oz. for Quinine, also \$2 per lb. for cubeb, Copevia, and Paragoric; charges for other hospital stores furnished by Dr. Cleveland are of a similar character. Among the rest, \$8 per gallon is allowed for brandy. The miscellaneous items of the expenses of this service include many very singular and interesting stores for a campaign in the mountains—\$12 per can is charged for fools cap paper; \$4 per bottle for ink; large amounts are allowed for soap, candles and other

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Perhaps Dowell's bill is a fair specimen of the rest, and for the edification of the good democrats who read the Statesman, and believe in the economical administration of the government, we will subjoin Dowell's account against the United States in full. Comment is unnecessary when we consider that Quarter-master General Drew has certified that all these extravagant demands are just—that the articles furnished were purchased at the lowest market price, and that he is in no way interested in the purchase.

B. F. DOWELL'S ACCOUNT: 30 animals 30 days at \$1.00 each p. day 30 lbs. lead rope, at 1.50 per lb. 2 black rasps, at 3.00 apiece, 1 hatchet, 4.00 4 bells twine, 1.00 apiece, 2 sand needles, 0.50 2 saddler's awls, 0.50 3 axes with helms, 10.00 1 coffee-mill, 5.00 2 camp-kettles, 6.00 28 flying pans, 4.00 13 brass pans, 3.00 20 tin cups, 1.00 33 saddle blankets, 4.00 6 lbs. powder, 3.00 18 lbs. lead, .50 10 lbs. shot, .75 3 box's percussion caps 5.00 per box, 1 box steel pens, 4.00 1 bottle ink, 3.00 4 quires of paper, 1.00 apiece, 1-2 dozen pencils, 1.30 1 spring balance, 4.00 50 lbs. loaf sugar, 75 per lb. 25 lbs. rice, .62 34 lbs. soap, .75 70 lbs. beef, .30 269 lbs. pork, .75 3050 lbs. flour, .40 75 lbs. sugar, .50 320 lbs. coffee, .75 116 lbs. beans, .50 6 galts vinegar, 6.00 per gal

I would like to accompany the above with some extracts from the quarter-master's report to Gov. Curry. It is a rich specimen of military eloquence, and taken in connection with the accompanying accounts, is quite an amusing production indeed; it is couched in the latest style of official reports, and is such a model of its kind as you have never before met with. But I will not trespass further upon your space at this time.

W. J. MARTIN.

The Statesman editor comments as follows upon the above communication:

In the letter of Capt. Martin, which we publish to-day, and to the astounding disclosures of which we invite the attention of the public, and the authorities at Washington, will be found the bill of Mr. Dowell, on account of the "expedition to fight the emigrants." The items of this bill, as given to be correct, for we have caused them to be compared with the bills on file in the Governor's office, made out and certified by C. S. Drew, late Qr. Master General. The other bills on file there, on account of this scheme to "fight the emigrants" and plunder Uncle Sam, are of the same character, exorbitant beyond degree, or parallel. We subjoin a few items which we have copied ourselves from the report of the late Qr. Master General, Drew. We copy from the medicine bills:

Capules, per oz., \$1 Balsam Copavia, per oz., 1.50 Cuba, per oz., 1.50 Sweet Sp. to Nitre, per oz., 1 Blue Mass, per oz., 1 Ch. lagogue, per bottle, 10 Quinine, per oz., 20 Seltitz Powders, per box, 2 Paragoric, per oz., 2

Some of these are queer articles for an expedition of that kind, unless they expected to take sick Indians prisoners. And those prices are all rather refreshing for hard times and dull sales. All these articles Gen. Drew certifies "on honor were purchased at the lowest cash price"—sometimes at the "lowest market price."

CONDITION OF THE "AMERICA."—It appears that there is more left of the steamship America than was at first anticipated. The Crescent City Herald, of July 4th, says: Her boilers, steam chimneys, water tanks, dunkey engine, wheels, (except the wood work) and shafts are in perfect order. The engine is but slightly injured, and the hull, from below coppering, or nearly so, in perfect condition, and not making a drop of water. It is thought by the officer on board that after removing her wheels, machinery, and some sixty tons of coal, together with all the refuse stuff on board, that she will float some three feet higher.

The same paper, of the 11th July, says: The bulk, or so much of the steamship America as was not consumed by the flames, has been tightly planked over and otherwise fitted up so far, that it is thought practicable to tow her to San Francisco. The Goliath is to leave with her this evening.

ORDINATION.—CALVIN B. WEST was, on Sunday, 22d ult., ordained as a Minister of the Gospel, at the Baptist Church in this place, by a Council of Ministers of that denomination, called for the purpose. Rev. Mr. Arlington, of Maumee City, preached the sermon. Mr. West's proposed field of labor is in the Umpqua Valley, Oregon, whither he is preparing to remove.—Defiance (O.) Democrat

Mr. West died of cholera, while returning to this country. He was formerly a resident of Douglas county. His family are now on their way to this valley.

Additional News Items. PAGE, BACON & Co.—From St. Louis we learn that proceedings were being instituted on the 12th June, by the city and county of St. Louis, to restrain the negotiation of a note in favor of Page & Bacon, for the sum of \$1,158,585, payable five days after date, purporting to be executed by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, and to be secured by their deed of trust. Page is President of this company, and it is charged that he drew the note and deed of trust himself, without the knowledge or consent of the Directors.

OPIMUM EATERS.—Public attention in the city of New York has been directed to the excessive use of opium, and it is proposed to repress the sale of the deleterious drug by law, in the same way as legal enactment is applied to ardent spirits.

The President has called Gov. Reeder and other Kansas territorial officials to account, for certain alleged land speculations with the Indian tribes within their jurisdiction, in violation of the Acts of Congress, and informs Gov. Reeder that he cannot be retained in office, unless certain impressions now on his (the President's) mind shall be satisfactorily removed.

KINNEY GONE.—Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Government officials, Col. Kinney has succeeded in making his way beyond their jurisdiction, and at last accounts was safely at Jamaica, W. I. He invites his friends to leave the United States by the first conveyances for Nicaragua.

A number of eminent attorneys, including Rufus Choate, have pronounced the Massachusetts liquor law to be unconstitutional.

The popular vote of Illinois at the late election, was adverse to the liquor law.

A line of telegraph will soon be in operation from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, when it is estimated that the news brought by the steamers from Europe may be published in New York within six days from the time of the steamers leaving Liverpool.

The mail agent at New Orleans, who detected Mr. Kendall in his mail robbery, was a few days since arrested on a charge of violating the law in regard to opening letters. After an examination he was discharged.

Wm. D. Bannister made a balloon ascension from Adrian City, Michigan, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and descended in Clarion county, Pa., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, making the distance of 350 miles in four hours.—Rather fast traveling that.

Miss Thornton, of Sumpter, Ala., was recently murdered by a black boy belonging to her father. The negro attempted to violate her person, but failing, he beat her to death with a club. He was taken by the citizens and publicly burned on the spot where the murder was committed.

The whigs and know-nothing of Kentucky have nominated the following ticket: For Lieut Governor, James Hardy; for Attorney General, James Hartman; for Treasurer, Richard C. Wintersmith.

A monument to the memory of Col. W. W. S. Bliss has been erected at New Orleans.

Cholera at San Francisco. THE CHOLERA ON THE SIERRA NEVADA.—THIRTY DEATHS ON BOARD.—During the passage of the Sierra Nevada from San Juan to this port thirty persons died on board of the Asiatic cholera. When the passengers by the Prometheus reached the Isthmus the disease had been raging for some days near the Lake among the natives, most of whom had fled in great terror. One of the passengers informed us that they saw several bodies of natives dead by cholera, deserted and partially eaten by the wolves and crows, near the road. The flight of the natives was so great that they could not be induced to aid, as they usually do, in the transportation of goods on the Isthmus, and the passengers were delayed a day longer than the ordinary time at Virgin Bay. At this place a young German girl was attacked, and she died in a few hours.

Several cases occurred at San Juan, and after getting to sea the plague began to rage among the passengers. For seven days there was a storm and rain which probably had considerable influence to increase the violence of the deadly disease. The passengers generally estimated the number of deaths at forty or fifty. One gentleman informed our reporter that he had kept an account of the deaths on board which came to his knowledge, and he numbered them at 37. All the deaths were by cholera, and all those attacked by cholera died. Several persons had slight attacks of cholera, (perhaps premonitory symptoms of cholera,) and were cured, but none of those saved could be said to have entered the defined limits of the Asiatic scourge. The physician aboard was very attentive to the sick, and the officers of the boat did all in their power to aid the suffering. Those attacked generally died in 36 hours; one man lingered for three days.

It was generally estimated on board that two thirds of the deaths occurred before reaching the latitude of the Gulf of California, at which time the weather cleared up and the disease moderated. Ten or twelve of the deaths were in the cabins; the remainder in the steerage. Most of the steerage passengers who could afford it bought cabin passages after the breaking out of the disease. On the arrival of the steamer here there were about twenty persons on board sick with the cholera. Among the dead are Mr. C. B. West, a Baptist minister, who had a wife and child on board. Mr. Brown, an attorney, his wife and child, all died. Among the victims, are Mr. Lord, a carpenter of this city, the first mate of the vessel and several firemen and servants on the steamer. There was no cholera on the Sierra Nevada going down, nor on the steamers on the other side.

FALSE SLUGS—REFUSE THE COIN.—It appears that there is a large number of false "slugs" in circulation.—Mr. Case, of Case, Heiser & Co. showed us yesterday several specimens. A genuine slug had been sawn from the edge half through the piece, in two places, and close respectively to the upper and lower sides of the coin. A solid slip of gold, nearly in dimension, half the superficies of the slug, had been then extracted, and its place supplied by a piece of compressed copper of the same size. The broken edge had then been covered with gold, and milled anew. To the eye there seems no difference between the true and the false coin. All the old impression is retained, and the generally battered edges do not betray that there has been any tampering with the piece. The weight is not so sensibly diminished as to excite suspicion. The only mode for the public to distinguish the genuine coin is by the ring. When poised on the finger-end, and struck by a bit of metal, the base coin gives a dull sound, as if it were cracked, whereas the genuine piece yields a clear ringing sound. The slugs we saw which had been tampered with had lost gold to the value of about thirty per cent., or \$15. This is rather too much to run the risk of losing by receiving slugs as cash. Several of our bankers, merchants and others have been imposed upon by these cunningly debased pieces. It is not known where the manufacture has been carried on, but it has been supposed that the Chinese may have had some hand in the process. Their inventive ingenuity is well known. It is possible that the spurious slugs may all have come direct from China, if they have not been turned out of the Little China among ourselves.

There seems but one way for the public to protect themselves in this matter. Let people refuse all slugs, as cash, no matter how genuine the pieces may look, by such conduct, they will be forced into the mint for re-coining, where their true worth will be ascertained. It is believed that a large number of the false slugs have been sent to the interior for circulation; so let our country readers beware how they deal in this matter. The coin has of late been somewhat scarce [literally] in San Francisco.—Cal. Chron.

In the United States there are 7 persons to the square mile; in England 332; France 172; Russia 28; Turkey 73; Austria 141; Mexico 7; Canada 5; Spain 78; Prussia 141; Holland 230; Belgium 328; England is the most densely populated country in Europe except Belgium.

We are indebted to Wm. Brand & Co. for a copy of the San Francisco Weekly Chronicle of the 21st ult.