

The Atchison Free Press, of May 29th, says: "A letter dated Fort Fletcher, 12th inst., from J. C. Alderson, formerly agent of the O. L. D. stage line, to his father in this city, contains the following postscript: 'A band of warriors in full paint surrounded the passenger coach, near Buffalo creek, today, knocked over some of the passengers, speared the mules, and would have attempted the lives of the passengers, but by the time they saw they were well armed and would fight for their lives, when they threw up their hands and cried: 'No shoot!' 'How! How!' Their ponies were all painted—showing that they meant fight.'"

The Cotton Crop.—A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated May 29th, says: "Newspaper accounts from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, represent the growing crop of cotton as seriously impaired by cold weather, heavy rains and the overflow of the cotton lands, and the stands bad. Defective seed, in a great measure, is the cause of the failure. The growing cotton is looking yellow and sick. Not more than a third of a crop will be obtained, as planters throughout the country are plowing up bad stands and planting corn. The estimated crop cannot exceed one-half million bales."

Preston King.—The New York papers of May 14th say: "Officer Kennedy, of the Brooklyn police, discovered, this morning, the body of a man lying near the Atlantic Dock Company's wharf, in Captain's Channel. The body was secured, and Captain Thompson was notified, who, on an examination, became satisfied that it was the body of Preston King, late collector of customs at New York. The officers of the custom-house, among them a nephew of Mr. King, have examined the body, and unhesitatingly pronounce it that of the deceased collector. A cord was securely tied around his waist, his hair was worn off his head, and his face was much disfigured. The remains are now in the hands of his friends. An inquest will be held on Thursday. The remains are not much bloated, and are less decomposed than might have been expected, considering the fact that they have been in the water just six months and one day—the collector having thrown himself into the North river on the morning of the 13th of November last."

Coolie Labor.—The subject of coolie labor for the rice fields of the South continues to attract considerable attention among the Southern, and, indeed, the Northern press. The Norfolk "Virginian," alluding to this subject, says: "The malaria of the rice fields is fatal to the Caucasian, and no more certain death can be incurred than that which follows exposure on the great plantations of the Piedmont and Savannah after dark. It is equal to prussic acid—not so swift, but as inflexible. There is a race, however, which can be made available for rice culture, and it will not be until the effect is made tributary to our necessities that this great source can be grown to any considerable extent. The coolies are the people who can do this work; who can stand the climate; who will do it, and gladly too, for a compensation far below that of half the crop, which, to them, would be what the possession of a diamond lamp or a Roc's egg would have been to us. The realization of a false—substantiation of magic. They are lured to a burning sun; they are docile and easily subverted. Contracts could be made for their importation."

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF BOSTON AND NEW YORK CITIES.—A Boston correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican" writes: "The following is a deal of a piece for a good many things, besides cutting wind, changeable weather, narrow side-walks, crooked streets, intellectual notions and fine looking old men and beautiful misses. You can say of Boston what can be said of any other city of the population of two hundred thousand people on the globe. The taxable valuation of Boston in 1865 was: Real estate, \$201,628,900; personal property, \$170,263,875; total, \$371,892,775. The real wealth is probably \$450,000,000; but say it is \$400,000,000. This would give to every man, woman and child, \$2,000; and if the wealth of the city was invested in 7-30 bonds, each person would receive per annum, of interest money, \$146, or forty cents each per day. Divide the population into forty thousand families of five persons in each, and they would receive two dollars per day. The valuation of New York is about \$600,000,000, and its population eight hundred thousand. To make it equal with Boston, it should be in taxable valuation, \$1,600,000,000, or one thousand millions more."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.—Thurlow Weed, in the New York "Times," has the following interesting morsel pertaining to the outrage recently committed by the Spanish Government on the Chilean coast: "If it were right for Commodore Rogers to propose intervention to the British Admiral for the protection of neutrals at Valparaiso, it could not have been far wrong to have done so 'on his own hook.' It is a strain upon the nerves of a national law, but one in regard to which his and other Governments would have been charitable in their constructions. If Admiral Farragut had been there with the 'dear old Hartford,' we opine that there would have been 'bring on both sides,' as Slickles used to say in his show bills. We infer from a conversation we heard between Admiral Farragut and the Russian Admiral, who wintered here with his fleet in 1863. Admiral F. was complaining of the American officer who did not capture a Confederate steamer in a neutral port. 'Why would you have done it?' asked the Russian. 'Yes, sir,' replied the American. 'But,' said the Russian, 'your Government would have broken you.' 'Of course it would,' replied Admiral F., 'but wouldn't I have had her?' The Russian Admiral, laughingly inquired, 'Where did you study your international law?' 'At Valparaiso,' the American replied. 'Admiral Farragut,' where a superior British force, in violation of neutrality laws, captured the United States frigate Essex; and the British commander was right, for we had nearly destroyed British commerce in the Pacific Ocean, and if he had let us escape we should have wished what was left.' 'There are emergencies,' said the Admiral, 'when officers must act under a higher law.'

JAMES STEPHENS.—This celebrated Fenian leader is described as about five feet six inches in height, forty-five years of age, having a ruddy complexion, blonde hair, and small, light bluish-grey eyes. He has a full forehead, is entirely bald on the top of his head, the mustache bristling straight down over his mouth, giving evidence of strength and vigor. His manners are easy and his movements unrestrained and not lacking in grace. He seems frank and candid, and utters his opinions concerning the movement in such a manner as to induce his hearers to believe that he is speaking the convictions of a lifetime. His nationality is unmistakably told in his peculiar accent; but his words are generally well chosen and although not many, invariably and directly suggest the entire idea he intends to convey. He escaped from Richmond prison (Ireland) on the 20th of November last; left Dublin on the 13th of March, and arrived at Paris on the 18th, where he remained little more than a month, sailing from Havre for New York on the 28th proximo. He comes for the sole purpose of 'unwinding,' by conversation, to repeat the breach that has been made in the Fenian ranks in this country by the quarrels of O'Mahony and Roberts. This is the only cause of his leaving Ireland, and the only object of his visit to this country. In a conversation, Stephens said the people of Ireland were ready, early last September, to strike the iron blow against England, and gave it as his firm conviction that but for the differences that sprang up in this country about that time, the power of the British military force would have been broken and Ireland would today be virtually free. He still thinks it possible to accomplish the desired object during the present year, and openly avows his purpose of returning to Ireland as soon as he can succeed in uniting the Brotherhood here."

Mining Laws of Alder Gulch. At a meeting of Fairweather District, Madison County, Territory of Montana, held September 16th, 1864, in pursuance of a notice posted up September 8th, 1864, in three of the most public places in said District, at the "Union Retreat," James Ferguson, presiding, on motion, E. A. Brown was elected Secretary. The report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to revise the laws of said District, was read, and, on motion, accepted, and the Committee discharged. The rules and regulations so reported were then read and adopted by sections. A motion was then made and carried, that a committee of five be appointed to have the new laws, together with the old laws still in force, drawn up together and printed in pamphlet form. Lewis W. Borton, B. R. Martin, G. B. Weeks, J. C. Otto and James McGuire were appointed as such committee. On motion, James McGuire was elected President and Lewis W. Borton Secretary of said District of Fairweather. The report of the Committee, as well as the preamble and laws so enacted are as follows: PREAMBLE. Whereas, The laws now in force in Fairweather District, Madison County, Montana Territory, have proved insufficient to protect the rights and interests of said District; and whereas, the rights and interests of the miners of the District are of such a nature as not to admit of a resort to the tedious remedy by the ordinary process of law, for every violation of these rights; and therefore, we, the miners of said District, in public meeting assembled, in pursuance of legal notice, for the purpose of defining our rights and duties, and the protection of our several interests, do hereby resolve and declare that the rules and provisions following shall be the law of Fairweather District. LAWS OF FAIRWEATHER DISTRICT, ENACTED BY THE MINERS OF SAID DISTRICT, IN PUBLIC MEETING, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1864: Sec. 1. Hereafter the officers of the District shall consist of a President and Secretary, who shall hold their offices for the term of six months and until their successors are duly elected, and enter upon the discharge of the duties of their office. Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to call a meeting of the Miners of the District, at any time, on the written application of five claim holders of the District; of which he shall give three days notice, previous to the day of meeting, by three written or printed advertisements, put up at three of the most public places in the District, and he shall preside at each meeting. Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all meetings called by the President, to keep a true record of the proceedings thereof, and file the same with the County Recorder; and he shall preside at all meetings when the President is absent. Sec. 4. After suit commenced, in any case wherein the title to a claim is called in question, neither party shall be held liable to represent said claim during the pendency of litigation; but the same shall be deemed to be represented in favor of the real owner by operation of law. Sec. 5. Every person shall be entitled to hold by pre-emption, one creek, bar or bill claim, and any other claim, by purchase, as he shall represent according to the law of the District. Sec. 6. Any copartnership or company of persons shall be entitled to hold the same number of claims by pre-emption and purchase as the number of persons composing such copartnership or company would be entitled to hold in their individual capacity. Sec. 7. The lessee of a claim, (if he shall have agreed to completely work out the same, and his lease be recorded), shall be entitled to hold one claim by pre-emption, and his work done on the leased claim, re-empted by him. Sec. 8. No person who, having pre-empted a claim by recording thereon, has forfeited the same, or who has failed to secure a good title thereto, or who shall in good faith sell and convey the same, shall be thereby debarred from holding another claim by pre-emption. Sec. 9. Every claim shall be considered as represented, upon which the pre-emptor or purchaser shall, by himself, his agent, or hired hand, perform three full days' work in each week, and such representation of his claim shall be deemed a good and sufficient representation of each and every claim that such pre-emptor or purchaser holds in the District; provided that each and all of said claims have been duly recorded; and if any person shall represent a claim by working thereon, without having his bill of sale or other conveyance thereof duly recorded, then and in that case he shall not be entitled to hold any other claim in the District, either by pre-emption or purchase, but shall be confined and limited to the claim upon which he so works, until it be recorded. Sec. 10. Copartners, or any company or copartnership, working one claim in the District, shall be considered as representing thereby all the claims held by them in the District. Sec. 11. Any claim to which a drain-ditch is commenced, or beginning, if the holder of the same shall compose one of the ditch company, or shall put and continue hands at work in the same, shall be considered as duly represented until the drain-ditch be completed to such claim. Sec. 12. The absence of any person from the district shall not impair or invalidate his rights therein; and his interests are represented by his partners, or agent, or men in his employ. Sec. 13. The rights of a sick miner shall be respected during his illness, and the certificate of a physician shall be sufficient evidence of such illness. Sec. 14. Any miner who shall have expended six hundred dollars on his claim, and who, for want of money to finish opening the same, is unable to represent according to law, shall have the privilege of working on any other claim in the district, in order to raise money to enable him fully to open his own claim; provided, he shall put up notices on his own claim, stating where he is at work, and his rights shall be respected during the time he is so at work for others. Sec. 15. It shall and may be lawful for any person or company to dig a drain-ditch through the claim or claims of any person or company, for the purpose of drainage, and any person or company making such ditch, shall have a lien upon any and all of the claims thoroughly drained thereby, for a just and equal proportion of the cost thereof. But no lien shall be enforced until the holder of the claim affected thereby shall avail himself of the benefit of the ditch. Sec. 16. The water in any creek or gulch shall belong exclusively to the miners of the creek or gulch. Sec. 17. Each gulch claim shall be entitled to one cubic-foot of water of not less than twenty inches, to be measured subject to a pressure of six inches, and such additional quantity as may be necessary for mining purposes, if such additional quantity be not used to the injury of the rights of others. Sec. 18. The interest of the holder or holders of any creek or gulch claim, is hereby declared to be a chattel interest, consisting of the right to the possession of the land and the water thereupon, inseparable and indivisible, except by the consent of the party or parties in interest, made in due form of law and then only to such an extent as shall not impair or infringe the rights of others. Sec. 19. No person or persons, or company, shall have the right by pre-emption or otherwise, to claim and hold an exclusive right or privilege in or to any portion of the water in any creek or gulch in the District, except as herein provided, and any ditch, pipe, channel, flume or other means of conveyance heretofore made or which may hereafter be made by which the water in any creek or gulch in the District shall be diverted from its original channel and carried beyond any creek or gulch claim, without leaving in the creek or gulch the quantity of water belonging to each claim, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and may be abated immediately, in any way and manner as shall be in accordance with the laws of this Territory and the common law of the land. Sec. 20. All dams, flumes, embankments, or other obstructions, which shall cause tailings to accumulate, or a division of the water to the damage of miners above or below the same shall be deemed public nuisances, and may be abated in the manner hereinbefore provided for other cases, and all persons injured thereby shall be entitled to recover damages of the person or persons who have created or may create, authorize or permit upon his or their claim, all or any of said nuisances. Sec. 21. No miner shall so run his tailings, or shovel or pile up the same, as to damage any claim either above or below him. Sec. 22. Any miner of a creek or gulch claim, who shall suffer injury by the escape of water from any side ditch, shall be entitled to recover damages therefor, by the ordinary process of law. Sec. 23. It shall not be lawful for any person to place or run tailings into a side ditch, made for the protection of a pit or drain-ditch. Sec. 24. Every claim not duly represented, according to the laws of the District, until the day upon which the claims in this District may at any time hereafter be laid by, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for another person to record and pre-empt such forfeited claim, at any time after the day on which the claims in the District shall be laid by, and before the first day of May next following. Sec. 25. Hereafter, all claims shall be deemed to be laid by during the interval between the last day of October and the first day of May, of each year. Sec. 26. At no time hereafter shall any miner of a bar claim, ground-slice tailings into any gulch, creek or drain-ditch, but such miner shall securely crib the tailings upon his own claim. Sec. 27. All laws, regulations and regulations heretofore in force in this District, not conflicting with the laws, rules and regulations herein enacted, are hereby continued in force; and all laws, rules and regulations heretofore in force, conflicting in the least, in whole or in part, with any of the laws, rules and regulations herein adopted, or any portion thereof, are hereby repealed. Sec. 28. These laws shall take effect and be in force from and after this sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1864. JAMES MCGUIRE, President. LEWIS W. BORTON, Secretary. We, the undersigned committee, appointed at a meeting held at the "Union Retreat," in Fairweather District, Madison County, Montana Territory, November 16th, 1864, in pursuance of appointment and request of said meeting, do hereby, in the sections following, give and report the following laws of said District as laws not conflicting with the general laws of said District, as heretofore provided, which are enacted and in force in said District. Sec. 1. Bar mining claims shall consist of one hundred feet up and down the gulch or creek, and running back the width of the bar. Sec. 2. Creek claims shall be one hundred feet in length, including the bar or creek bottom and head of the stream. Sec. 3. All discovery claims shall be safely held, whether worked or not. Sec. 4. The centre of the creek shall be the line. LEWIS W. BORTON, GILBERT B. WEEKS, JOHN C. OTTO, BEN. BUSH MARTIN, JAMES MCGUIRE. June 7th, 1866. 93-4t In addition to the above laws, the following was moved as a resolution, and passed unanimously, at a miners' meeting held in the People's Theatre, on the 10th inst: "That all bar claims and bill diggings not provided with water, may be held without representation, until water may be had for working said claims by taking."

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—AND—  
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FOR SALE:  
500 sacks Salt Lake Flour;  
150 " assorted Sugars;  
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60 chests choice Teas;  
10,000 pounds new Bacon;  
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2,000 " Apples;  
500 " Zante Currants;  
100 cases Field's Oysters;  
200 " assorted Fruits;  
240 boxes Candles;  
50 " Tobacco;  
100 " assorted sizes, Glass;  
100 kegs White Lead;  
250 gallons Linseed Oil;  
1,000 " Coal Oil;  
150 kegs Golden Syrup;  
10 casks Sorghum;  
10,000 pounds Potatoes;  
200 kegs Nails;  
500 pounds Cream Tartar.

And a complete assortment of  
Family and Fancy Groceries.  
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The Best Fire-Proof Warehouse in the City, with Cellar Attached.

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Two Doors Below Fruits & Russell  
GEORGE GOHN, begs to inform the public that he has perfected his arrangements for a constant supply of all articles in his line, of the finest quality.

Beef, Mutton, Veal,  
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MUTTON,  
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GAME—Large and Small—  
POULTRY,  
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EVERY ARTICLE IN THEIR LINE.

The large stock necessitated by their extensive business, enables purchasers to make a selection exactly suiting their taste.

Customers waited upon, and their orders promptly executed. Young persons sent to this establishment will be especially attended to.

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In great variety, and  
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