The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 31, 1864.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson!

WAR DATES TO MAY 19th.

Our special express brings us files of the *Oregonian* up to Saturday evening, containing the following despatches:

An official despatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated Bottom's bridge, 13th says, on the 8th we marched wholly around the enemy's right flank, and in the evening reached North Anna river, without opposition; that high destroyed the enemy's depot and three trains of cars, two locomotives, bacon and other stores, destroying 15,000 rebel rations; tore up the railroad track for ten miles, destroyed several culverts, and recaptured nearly four hundred of our men. On the morning of the 10th resumed the march on this line, crossing South Anna, capturing Ashland Station, destroyed a train of cars, and some buildings containing a large amount of commissary stores, several miles of road, six culverts, trestle bridge, etc.

About seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th, resumed the march on Richmond, and found the rebel General Stewart with cavalry concentrated at Yellow Tavern; Sheridan attacked him, and after an obstinate contest gained possession of the Brock Turnpike, capturing the enemy's works near Richmond. During the night Sheridan marched the whole of his command between the first and second line of works, on the bluff overlooking the Virginia Central Railroad, and the Mechanesville turnpike. Finding the works very formidable, he gave up his intention of assaulting them. He then determined to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, which had been partially destroyed by the enemy, but which was repaired in eleven hours, under a heavy fire from the rebel batteries. After crossing, General Merrill attacked the enemy with his cavalry and drove him off, pursuing as far as Gaines' Mills.

The enemy observing our recrossing the Chickahominy, came out of their second line of works in considerable force, and attacked the division under Gregg and Wilson, and after a severe contest they were repulsed and driven back to their works. These divisions, after collecting, recrossed the Chickahominy. Our loss in horses will not exceed 100. All our wounded were brought off, except about 30, who were left at farm houses. Our total loss is about 350. Value of the property destroyed by Sheridan is $10 000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 15—Official despatches from the battlefield dated near Spotsylvania Court House, 6:30 a. m., Saturday, says:

During Friday night, the 6th corps was moved to our left, and an attack was to have been made at daylight.

This movement it is said, if successful, would place our forces in Lee's rear, and compel him to retreat towards Lynchburg.

No firing had been heard, which affords grounds to infer that Lee had retreated during Friday night, before the 5th and 6th corps advanced. We have nothing later than 6:30 a. m. Sheridan's command had reached the left bank of Turkey Island, at 3 o'clock yesterday, and formed a junction with Butler.

[Signed] STANTON.

An exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon according to the terms of Commissioner Ould.

OXFIELD, VA., May 16, 6 o'clock p. m.—Lee is now on the right bank of the river in the rear of Spotsylvania.

Grant's strategy has thus far bewildered Lee.

Grant has steadily moved his entire army by corps, by flanks from the Wilderness to this point, and acted offensively during the whole time. For eight or ten miles southeast of this point the country can easily be defended.

Lee erected substantial outworks last year which now mount heavy guns, and are between the Po river and South Anna, about one mile south of Spotsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 16—The *World's* special despatch says:

It was ascertained on the 14th that Lee did not continue to retreat on Friday, but was apparently making preparations to stand another battle.

A special to the *Times* says that the latest from official sources up to the 15th, says that on Sunday evening, just before dark, the rebels made an attack on the position occupied by the 6th corps, principally with artillery, but were driven back with severe loss. The cannonading was furious for several hours. We lost a number of valuable officers and 300 or 400 killed and wounded. After the repulse of the rebels, a division of the 6th corps made a charge on the enemy's position, and is reported to have captured a battery and some prisoners. Lee's forces are believed to be in line of battle three miles beyond Spotsylvania Court House, in a southeasterly direction. Several important changes have been made in several of our army corps. Grant will bring to bear a superior force on all sides. Fresh troops are constantly arriving. A general assault would have been made on the enemy's right, but owing to the condition of the roads, which were rendered almost impassable by the late storm, a portion of our army failed to get into position, consequently the attack was abandoned. The impression prevails at headquarters that there would be a hard fight on this side of North Anna river. Lee has massed his forces and will give battle as soon as we advance. His army, according to the statement of prisoners captured, is on quarter rations without hope of receiving any supplies from Richmond or Lynchburg.

The *World's* special from Fredericksburg the 15th, says:

There was no battle fought on Friday, but there was slight skirmishing during the day and a considerable portion of the night, and the enemy were gradually driven from their position on the left to a position near their base of supplies, but we are pressing him so closely that if he were to weaken his front materially, it would be at great risk. Our loss was determined on Friday night, and before daylight the 14th, our troops commenced to advance. Notwithstanding all the efforts and trying efforts of the past eight days, our men accomplished an advance with alacrity.

The *World's* special from Washington says: The loss in killed and wounded has been almost made good by reinforcements which have reached the Army of the Potomac. Troops have been passing through this city from the West—not less than 20,000 having passed during the week.

The latest news from Grant is up to 8:30 Sunday morning. Nothing of any importance had occurred. Reinforcements were constantly arriving.

No later news than Sunday's dispatches from Butler.

WASHINGTON, May 16—Dispatches from Grant to 8 a. m. state that offensive movements are postponed until he roads can be made passable. The two armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

Sherman, after two days hard fighting forced Johnston to evacuate Dalton.

The latest reports from Butler state that he was battering against Fort Darling.

(Signed) STANTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16.—At daylight of the 14th, Burnam's brigade charged on the enemy's outer works at Proctor's Creek, and carried the entire line. At 10 o'clock our batteries opened on the enemy, who had fallen back to his line of heavy earthworks near Fort Darling. The enemy replied briskly until 2 o'clock, when their guns were silenced. Our loss is 1,500. At 4 o'clock a shell exploded in the magazine at Fort Darling.

PROCTOR'S CREEK, VA., May 15.—At noon the enemy came out of his fortifications and attacked Hickman's brigade. The fight lasted till 5 o'clock, when the enemy was driven back towards his works. Sharpshooting continued along the line and the rebel artillery was kept silenced. At nine o'clock last evening the enemy advanced upon our lines near Petersburg. A short engagement ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven to his breastworks.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16th—A special says: A surgeon of the 16th New York regiment, captured in the third day's battle, and subsequently paroled, has arrived at Washington, and reports that Longstreet's wound is not mortal, but so serious as to unfit him for active duty for some time. There are no indications of the rebels giving up yet. The report that Lee was wounded is contradicted by the same informant, who says that the privations of the rebels only seem to exasperate them, and they are kept up by the hope of exhausting us, and compelling us to abandon the contest.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 16th.—The rebel iron-clad Richmond came down last night, and opened fire on the fleet. The monitors drove her back.

The Richmond *Despatch* of the 15th says: The funeral of Gen. J. E. B. Stewart occurred on the 13th.

The same paper says the enemy have taken the road leading to Louisa Court House. The telegraph wires, leading to Lee's army are cut, and the intelligence is received by other means.

The following is the latest from the front: The enemy came out of their breastworks at daylight, and attacked our right wing. Our artillery opened and drove them back to their fortifications. Our loss was slight—the men being under cover.

NEW YORK, May 17th.—The *World* learns that large reinforcements have been sent forward to Butler, and his force amounts to 60,000. Butler has divided his force. One portion is watching Petersburg, and keeping the rebel troops there, while another is besieging Fort Darling. A third force, larger than the other, is marching on Richmond.

Prominent officers predict that Richmond would be ours by the 18th. In addition to the re-inforcements must be added Sheridan's cavalry, which was expected to render good assistance. Butler has also Kurtz's force, which has cut off the Danville Railroad.

The *World's* special says persons from Richmond the 8th report there was much speculation on Lee's retreat. People, however, seemed confident that the fortifications would be successfully defended.

The garrison in Richmond was about 5,000 but could be increased to double that number in a few hours. Soldiers were coming from all parts, but principally from North and South Carolina.

The *Herald's* special says the second corps lost 500 killed, 7,000 wounded and 1,400 missing. The sixth corps lost 1,500 killed, 5,000 wounded and 1,200 missing. Burnside's loss is about in the same proportion.

The special to the *Times* dated Headquarters, May 15th, 2 o'clock p. m., says the enemy continues strengthening his works; it is expected, however, a vigorous flank movement will compel an evacuation.

Yesterday the rebels on the left coming through the woods gobbled up several of our pickets and drove back the reserves.

Generals Meade and Wright with their staffs were out beyond the front at this time and had an extremely narrow escape from capture. Immediately after, Wright threw out forces under cover of the artillery and retook the position which was an important one.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.—Intelligence from Resica, Ga., to eleven o'clock last night had been received. Two lines of the enemy's works had been stormed. Sherman is reported to have captured a wagon train and two guns, and whipped Early. STANTON.

Despatches from Sherman say they had a fight yesterday at Resica, and was successful. Sherman says that as near as he can figure, our losses are 3 000 killed, wounded and missing. Everything is progressing favorably.

NEW YORK, May 17th.—The *Herald's* special dated Nashville, yesterday, has the following: McPherson captured on the 16th nine railroad trains below Resica, loaded with various military stores or Dalton. The enemy seems to be making preparations to evacuate from advantages that have been gained. Hopes are entertained that Sherman's speedy success will keep pace with operations in Virginia.

CHICAGO, May 16th.—Later advices from Red River confirm reports, and state that the rebels have two batteries on Watson's plantations, of 28 guns, and another on Scroggy Point Mountain, of 18 guns.

MEMPHIS, May 14 h.—Little Rock advices of the 12th, report that Steele was confident of maintaining his line of works. Kirby Smith was menacing Pine Bluff in strong force, but the place was well fortified.

ST. LOUIS, May 17th.—Vicksburg dates to the 10th say the expedition under General McArthur captured Yazoo city with but little resistance. Raids by rebels on plantations continued in the most fiendish brutality ever committed.

Later advices from Alexandria indicate that Gen. W. G. Smith will be compelled to march overland to the Mississippi river, fighting his way out.

It is reported that Forest and Roddy with 10,000 rebels are threatening Huntsville. General W. G. Smith, in command of the place, had ordered the citizens to work in the fortifications.

NEW YORK, May 17—The steamer Fulton from Port Royal has arrived. Gen. Gordon has been ordered to Florida to relieve Gen. Orney.

An armed transport had been blown up by a torpedo in the St. John's river. Three were killed and a large number wounded, several severely.

The Fulton reports that when off Charleston Bar on the 14th a general engagement was going on between our fleet under Dahlgren and the rebel forts and battery on James Island. All the Monitors appeared to be engaged, and also the new Ironsides. The was spirited and seemed general.

CINCINNATI, May 15—The latest news from the Army of the Cumberland is to the 12th: The enemy's position at Dalton has fallen before the corps of Howard, Schofield, Palmer and Hooker. Severe skirmishing occurred for several days, resulting in the loss to us of 800 killed and wounded—the greater number slightly wounded. The loss is felt chiefly by Geary's division of Hooker's corps and Rankin's division of Palmer's corps. It has been developed that Dalton was almost if not altogether impregnable to a front attack. A flanking movement by McPherson secured the front to Snake Gap, opening up to Resica, fifteen miles in the rear of Dalton.

This was no sooner done than Sherman shifted the main body of his troops to the right, following McPherson. Johnson had no alternative but to take flight from his stronghold in the mountains. Kilpatrick, at the head of his division of cavalry, then marched to Johnson's rear and destroyed the railroad a few miles south of Resica.

NIGHT, 11th—Johnson's force, 60 000 strong, including 15,000 cavalry. General John Morgan commanded a brigade of infantry. Sherman's army is in magnificent fighting trim.

Forest is reported to have crossed the Tennessee river to make a raid on Sherman's rear. Preparations are made for him along the roads south of Nashville. By the order of Gen. Sherman no person not connected with the military is allowed to proceed south of Nashvile.

WASHINGTON, May 15—The total number of wounded brought up from battle so far is 12,700. An army surgeon says there were but 15 000 wounded remaining at Fredericksburg and Belle Plain.

RESACA, Ga., May 16.—On the 12th, nearly the whole army was in motion toward Snake Creek, fifteen miles south of Buzzard Roost. Howard's, Wood's and Stanley's divisions were left there to attend to the enemy in front of Dalton. On Friday morning, May 13th, the bulk of our forces were assembled in Sugar Valley at the mouth of the Gap, while the cavalry had commenced operations. During the day the army was occupied in deploying from the Gap and getting into position. Heavy skirmishing took place, Hartrold's division of Logan's corps meeting with a considerable loss. By night, the enemy's position was fully developed.

Resaca is situated on a great bend of the old Obstarra river, the convex towards the east. Across the neck of the peninsula there was a continuous line of defences, with a long line of fortifications. Both rebel flanks rested on the river. Their line of retreat was thus complely protected.

On Friday night, 13th, our army was in position around the rebel works, except the division which afterwards occupied Dalton, on the 15th, and were awe ping down in line of Altona and Western Railroad, to form a junction with the rest of the army.

On Saturday skirmishing began in the morning and continued incessantly throughout the day. At about 2 o'clock it was especially severe on the left of the 15th corps. Many of our men were picked off by sharpshooters. About noon, Howard effected a junction with the rest of the army, and the whole of our forces were in position, General Howard having the extreme left, Schofield the next, then Hooker, Palmer, Hong and Wood, with two divisions of the 16th corps being on the extreme right. Such changes were subsequently made as movements of the enemy and the execution of our own demanded, but generally our line remained as stated.

At 1 p. m. an attempt was made to break the centre of the enemy's line, or at least capture his outer works. Judah's division of Schofield's corps and Newton's division of Howard's corps moved forward and succeeded after a desperate conflict, in compelling them to abandon the position of their outer lines. We did not continue to hold this, but our own line was somewhat advanced. Our artillery prevented the rebels from occupying it. A portion of Johnson's division of Palmer's corps, while attempting to charge the rebel front, were compelled to throw themselves down an almost perpendicular bank, wade a creek waist deep, and then to retire across a valley fully exposed to the fire of the rebel works.

It was now discovered that the enemy was moving heavy forces up the Resaca and Fulton road, for the obvious purpose of turning our left flank. General Hooker was sent to checkmate this movement. Before he arrived the rebels had thrown themselves with an immense dash upon Craft's brigade of Stanley's division, and forced it, after a splendid resistance, to abandon the hill upon which it was posted, and retire in considerable confusion. The rebels advanced, and were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister from our batteries. At the same time a portion of Hooker's corps took possession of both sides of the valley, and Craft's broken brigade rallied. The rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. The conflict ceased at night.

In the meantime the battle commenced upon the right. A portion of Logan's corps charged the line of rebel rifle pits a little to the right of Resaca, and carried them. This was in the evening. Afterwards the rebels were massed in large force, and attempted to recapture their works. After a struggle the rebels retreated, leaving the hillside covered with their dead and wounded.

On Sunday morning the firing was renewed. Not anything of importance occurred until 1 p.m., when Hooker's corps, which now occupied the left—Palmer, Howard and Schofield having been shifted towards the right to fill the gap occasioned by Hooker's withdrawal—charged the enemy's line, and succeeded in driving them in. Our men, however, were exposed to a deadly fire from the enemy's works, and compelled to withdraw.

For some reason unknown, the enemy thought it best to retire, and on Sunday night evacuated with their entire army, leaving only three guns and some stores of meat and corn behind.

Early this morning we started in pursuit of Johnson's troops—by this time across. Our loss is est mated at 3,400 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is 4,000 killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners.

Hooker was slightly wounded. Kilpatrick painfully and slightly wounded. Seven pieces of artillery were captured.

The enemy have made no attempt to interfere with our communication, except by burning the depot at Madison, and west of Huntsville.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Tribune's special says: The enemy still lies south-west of Spotsylvania. Full supplies to our forces are kept up. There will be no delay, on account of Breckenridge and other rebel forces having joined Lee, for they are kept busy guarding his communications.

The Tribune's correspondent with Sigel estimates the loss of the rebels in the recent fight at 1,000.

A special of the Times, dated Head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, May 18th, says: The struggle has this moment begun with skirmishing on our right. We fully expect a great and bloody fight, and we trust a decisive battle.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A correspondent with Butler gives a detailed account of Beauregard's attack on our forces at Farmer's Creek. On the 16th the entire length of the rebel line opened fire with artillery. Shells poured upon our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at the time, and both armies were wrapped in a misty veil.

This was the condition of affairs, when the rebels massing their troops, attacked our right under Hickman, enveloped its right flank and took it in the rear. The first blow was dealt with terrific force. Hickman's brigade of the 18th corps holding the right, was doubled up and forced back on the next brigade, which was also thrown into confusion. Our men did not observe until then a column passing between Hickman's right and the river. Taking him in the front and rear they pressed him between the columns, and for a time threw him into some confusion. Hickman made a gallant fight as long as he could, but the enemy came upon him so suddenly and in such overwhelming numbers that a successful resistance was impossible. Some of his brigade were captured. After having forced back the right, a heavy attack was made on the entire line of the 18th corps, under a feint along the front of the 10th corps. The entire right was forced back some distance. The battle raged with unexampled fury, the rebels throwing heavy masses upon us and finally forcing us back nearly a quarter of a mile. Our men fought stubbornly and repeatedly charged the rebel advance with terrible slaughter, but not without some loss on our side.

The enemy numbered not less than 15,000, and rushed into our murderous fire with a recklessness and steadiness scarcely to be believed. We lost four guns. Finally, after forcing the 18th corps back from its position and carrying a portion of our first line of entrenchments, the enemy massed a force on the 10th corps to drive it back. First hurling their column upon Turner's division which held the right of the 18th corps, and they moved steadily on Barton's brigade holding the right of Turner's division—advancing as on parade, our men did not fire a single shot, but waiting until the enemy reached an effective range, they poured into the rebel lines with terrible effect. The line moved away, and the broken column, after vainly endeavoring to advance, fled with terrible loss to their works in the rear. With great exertion the line of attack again formed and again they advanced in splendid style against our lines. Again did they receive a terrible fire, but they pushed on till a fourth of them were killed and wounded. They broke and rushed quickly to the cover of the woods. After this bloody repulse, they hurled column after column on Hawley's brigade of Terry's division. They came up in the same steady, confident manner, but were met by more rapid and equally deadly fire by our forces. They then broke and ran for the woods, and were accelerated in their flight by a murderous fire of shot and shell.

They seemed determined, however, to break our line and force it from its position. Reformed and reinforced they again soon got to work, but were precipitately driven back at all points. That ended any serious effort on their part to force our position and having their dead and wounded to the number of 1,000 on the field.

They then massed upon Smith's position and attacked his left. Gilmore immediately ordered Turner to attack on the flank, and ordered Terry to support him. Turner's attack had hardly commenced before Gilmore was ordered by Gen. Butler to retire and to strengthen Smith's corps by forming in his rear.

Our troops fell back slowly and in order repulsing every attempt of the rebels to hasten our movements, and making a stand at every favorable position until the enemy ceased to follow, and fell back to their first lines of entrenchments. The fighting, which had been going on along the entire line, now ceased. At half past two, preparations were made to withdraw our forces from the field, and return to the entrenchments. All the artillery was sent to the rear except that employed to cover the retreat, and guard ambulances with wounded. The supply trains were dispatched to the rear, and finally the entire army fell back, the enemy not pursuing.

The same paper says of Kurtz's raid on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, that he tore up several miles of the track, destroyed rails and blew up the iron bridge over the Appomattox at Mattox Station. Sheridan's forces again started on a raid around Richmond on the 16th. The cavalry will keep the railroad communication to Richmond cut for awhile.

Another correspondent of the *Herald* says that Butler's forces are safely within the entrenchments and are able to withstand any force the rebels can bring against them. The object of Butler's making the advance on City Point and Bermuda Hundred was to create a diversion in favor of Grant, and he was successful.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Richmond papers of the 16th acknowledge that Lee met with a defeat on Thursday the 12th, and state that the slaughter was terrible. No particulars were known. The papers add that Jeff Davis had received despatches from Lee which had been kept secret.

General Kurtz cavalry is now moving on Roanoke Station, with the intention of destroying the great iron bridge over Staunton river.

If successful they will return by City Point and prevent any efforts to repair the destroyed bridges on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.

CAIRO, May 18.—It is reported that a partial blockade of the Arkansas river, below Little Rock, had been effected. Preparations are being made to blockade White river also. It is believed that General Canby will attend to these matters soon.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE OREGONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The weather continues unsettled, and heavy rain has fallen throughout the State, accompanied in some localities with heavy thunder and hailstorms.

The markets are fair; the prices for wheat, oats and barley remain unchanged.

Legal tenders 62½.

The city election to-day was the most quiet that has been known for years. The returns indicate that the Democrats have elected Titcomb and Rowell, Supervisors; McCoppin, Independent, is probably elected. The rest of the people's ticket is elected.

The receipts at the polls for the Sanitary Fund, probably reaches $25,000.

Arrived—British ship Avon, 49 days from Hong Kong, with 303 Chinese passengers; ship Game Cock, 60 days from Newcastle; U. S. storeship Faralloues, 32 days from Acapulco.

The Golden Age from Panama, has arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—About 11,110 votes were polled in this city yesterday, and the people's party elected all their officers, except three supervisors.

In the tenth district, last night after the election, a disturbance occurred. The mob overpowered the police, and the provost guard came to the rescue with drawn sabres, and scattered the crowd.

Acapulco advices state that the merchants have proposed to the French Admiral to place the city at his disposal, and recognise the new state of affairs if he would raise the blockade. The proposition will be accepted.

Maguire's new Theatre opens to-night.—There is an immense crowd in front, trying to get admission.

Legal tenders firm at 62.

The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from Victoria.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

[San Francisco telegram to the *Oregonian*.]

By the Golden City, which arrived late last night, we have important news from South America. War has broken out between Spain and Peru, and Spanish frigates have hoisted their flags on Chincha Island, and made an attempt to capture a Peruvian squadron at Callao. This intelligence will operate as a serious drawback to the prosperity of our shipping interests now largely in the guano trade, which is extensively carried on with Chincha Island. A large body of foreigners, numbering some 1500, held a meeting at Callao, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That being domiciled at this point, we cannot view with indifference the vandalic conduct pursued by Admiral Pizzon, and consistently with our idea of justice we offer the country of our adoption our assistance, and we place ourselves at the disposal of the supreme government to fight for the independence of Peru.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—PORT MADISON MILLS DESTROYED.

From the Seattle Gazette.

Early on Sunday morning, the startling report that the extensive Lumber Mills of G. A. Meiggs, of Port Madison, were burned down, was brought across the Sound by Indians. The report was not, at first, fully credited, but, we regret to say, was a few hours afterward confirmed by the arrival of the steamers Resolute and Pioneer, from the scene of the conflagration.

The fire broke out, it is said, in the mill, between the engines and the boilers, about 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, and in a few minutes the whole works were wrapped in flames; and in an hour after, nothing but a smouldering ruin was left of the mill and machine shops. It was found that nothing could be done towards saving the mill, and the efforts of the citizens were directed to keeping the flames from reaching the store, cook-house and other buildings, which proved successful.

We have heard no estimate of the loss, but presume $100,000 would scarcely cover it. The destruction of these extensive works is a terrible blow to Mr. Meiggs, and a calamity to the whole of Puget Sound. We understand that Mr. Meiggs, with praiseworthy energy, at once determined to rebuild the mill, and that movements were set on foot for that purpose, before the flames had subsided.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE PORT MADISON MILLS.

From Mr. F. W. Welch, who arrived on the Eliza Anderson on Tuesday morning, having been an eye-witness of the destruction of Mr. G. A. Meiggs' Mills, at Port Madison, by fire on Sunday last, we have the following details:

At twelve o'clock at night two persons employed in the mills went round to see that all was right. They found everything safe, and saw no indications of fire. At about 2:30 a.m. an alarm of fire was given by the watchman, and it was then ascertained that the entire mill and workshops were one mass of flames.

All the inhabitants and Indians turned out, and every exertion was made to prevent the flames from extending further. They thus succeeded in saving store-houses, cook-house and dwelling-houses, and also lumber piles.

There were two barks lying at the wharf at the time, which were saved by the wind blowing in a contrary direction.

The amount of damage has been considerably underrated. Mr. Meiggs by this unfortunate accident will be a loser, according to the computation of competent men, of at least $100,000. No portion of the property, of course, was insured. With indomitable and characteristic energy, however, Mr. Meiggs has already commenced the construction of a new mill, which will far surpass the old one, although that was acknowledged to be in first rate working order and not excelled by any other mill on the coast.

DEATH ON THE SOUND.—The man named Hopkins, who was recently injured by a circular saw, died at Port Townsend on Monday, and was buried yesterday.