THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 46. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, November 17, 1869. Established 1818

THE BEAVER ARGUS is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.
Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.
Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.
A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.
Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.
Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris, Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sep22;6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BUNN, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.
Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal,
D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session 11th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.
aug11:tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Eichler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [june16:1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.
jun23:6m

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. Reep takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c. next door to Porter's Tin-shop, Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.
july26:ly.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.
mar 31:1y.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hamen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.
y14:tf

Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the ARGUS office.

COAL! COAL!—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.
Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to.
sept9'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.
Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.
Feb3:1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Guila's Hall. [feb10:1y

Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the ARGUS office.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'68:1m

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.
apr17,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr7,1869:1y

CHAS. H. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies; representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr29'68

LOT FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell at private sale
ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,
situated between the two cemeteries in Beaver Pa. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well suited for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Apply to or address
HENRY BENZ,
sep29 3m. Beaver, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 207 acres, about 130 of which are cleared and the whole under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 500 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 gooseberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address, HUGH MARSHALL,
North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa.
P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jy7;6m*

ALEXANDER & MASON,
C. M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 2d D. C. Vols. and ex-Post Master of Washington, D. C. } SOLICITORS of } J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law
American and European Patents,
And Counselors at Patent Law.
[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.]
460 Seventh Street opposite the Patent Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Papers carefully prepared and patents secured without delay. Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge*, and *no individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed*.
Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References. [aug 4:1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order, on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER, Pa.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:tf

SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT WHOLESALE;
Blank Books & Stationery
IN GENERAL AT
LOWEST PRICES.
Our new Wholesale Price List mailed free to Dealers and Teachers.
S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
119 WOOD STREET,
SECOND DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
sept1'69:3m.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, In Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Terpentine,
Coach Body Varnish,
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,
COALE'S PATENT JAPAN
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &C.
His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
Jan1,'69.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity that in addition to his usual stock of Goods, he has just received a large lot of French cloths, English Meltons, French Doeskin cassimeres, American cassimeres, suitable for Fall and Winter wear; also a fine assortment of the latest styles of vestings, all of which he will make up to order at the shortest notice and on very favorable terms.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
At his store will also be found everything in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.
GEORGE BRAUN.
Store on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.
sep1:3m*

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.,
keep the best, largest, and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.
And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. [Jan6.

T. O. MORGAN.
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods,
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
aug19;68.

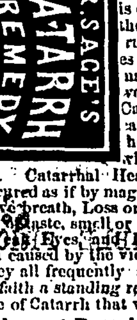
The Safe Deposit Company,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Incorporated for the safe keeping
OF BONDS, OTHER SECURITIES, &C.,
No. 83 Fourth Avenue.
GUARANTEE RATES.
Government and all other Coupon Securities, including Bank Bills, for a year or less period, $1 00 per $1,000.
Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1,000.
Silver Coin or Bullion, $2 00 per $1,000.
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of $1 00 per $100.
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
The company is also prepared to Rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a tin box) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the lessee exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75 and $100 per annum. Also, to store Books of Account, Valuable Title papers, etc., at reasonable rates.
President:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President:
HENRY LLOYD.
Directors:
William Phillips, Byron H. Painter,
Henry Lloyd, Joseph S. Morrison,
William Rea, George Black,
Wm. M. Lyon, Curtis G. Hussey.
Jas. I. Bennett.
Secretary and Treasurer:
S. F. VON BONNHORST.
sep29;3m.

WALL PAPER
&
WINDOW SHADES
In great variety, also
SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,
The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at
F. E. WELL & CO'S.,
NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15;1y.

Miscellaneous.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John McLaughlin, of New Brighton borough, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to
HAMILTON BANNON,
sep29.6t. Administrator.

SPRING STOCK.
C A R P E T S
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S,
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities, to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.



This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.
Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.
Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
mar3:3m;je3:3m;sep3m.) Buffalo, N. Y.

HARDWARE,
Glass, Nails & Paints,
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, Pa.
Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of
Building Hardware,
Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS
Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Iny Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.
Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels,
FARMER'S TOOLS,
Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.
Also a full line of
Housekeepers Goods,
such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.
NAILS OF ALL SIZES,
Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.
GLASS,
A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices.
PAINTS.
WHITE LEAD, RED LED,
and every Color, dry and in oil.
MINERAL PAINT
WHITING, PUTTY,
Linseed Oil,
TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCHOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.
We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.
These goods are our
SPECIALTIES,
and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.
All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.
S. J. CROSS & CO.
oct6,1y.

Hardware, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS,
Car Factory Buildings,
NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.
No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14 50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50
Franklin Parlor Stoves
No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 10.25
" 2, " " " 13.00
" 3, " " " 17.00
HEATING STOVES,
No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8.00
" 3, " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " 15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

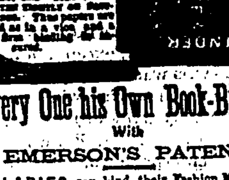
No. 93,	Grate 15½	inch,	$2.00
" 92,	" 17	"	2.65
" D,	" 18	"	3.25
" 91,	" 19	"	3.35
" 75,	" 19	"	3.35
" C,	" 20	"	3.50
" 121,	" 21	"	4.00
" 12?,	" 21½	"	4.75
" 5,	" 21½	"	4.75
" 123,	" 22½	"	5.40
" 78,	" 23½	"	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	1.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 22, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 22, Dix, without Rod.	1.75
" 28, " " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,
Plain Enameled, $1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre, 1.50
All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers a Farm for sale, lying in South Beaver township, one mile north-east of Rayl's Roads, containing 82 acres and 47 perches of choice land, about 65 acres cleared, the balance well timbered; on which is erected a hewed log house and large frame barn; there is also a number of fruit trees on the premises. The farm is well watered and in a good state of cultivation. Terms easy. Apply to
SAMUEL MITCHELL,
oct27:4w] of said township.



This Binder consists of ... [illegible]
Every One his Own Book-Binder,
With
EMERSON'S PATENT.
LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazine Papers and Sheet Music.
GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers.
CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials and Sunday School Papers, &c., as neatly and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.
A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.
For sale by Martin S. Lyon [General agent for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.,] at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.
A sample of this Binder—size of ARGUS—may be seen at the ARGUS office. [sept22 1y.

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS.
AT
JAMES A. FORTUNE'S
IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.
Dry Goods of Every Description.
DRESS GOODS
A Large stock.
Genuine Country Flannel
VERY CHEAP.
Men and Boy's Wear.
HATS & CAPS,
A LARGE STOCK.
SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,
Selling at Pittsburgh Prices.
New Goods Recieved Daily.
Call Early and
SECURE BARGAINS,
As we can not be Undersold.
STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.
No Trouble to Show Goods.
REMEMBER THE PLACE!
JAMES A. FORTUNE,
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.
mar31:1y—ch. jy 21—ch. sep29.

NEW GOODS!
Fall and Winter Wear.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE
LATEST STYLES
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Good
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
mar3:tf WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

EXPLORATION [illegible] ORA[illegible]

A Report to the S[illegible] —Mineral Resou[illegible] Canons — Ruins [illegible] Fortifications.

BY CAPT. SAM[illegible]

The following acc[illegible] explorations along t[illegible] er, extending from [illegible] in the Rocky Mou[illegible] submitted to the Se[illegible] Capt. Samuel Adam[illegible] nearly five years in [illegible] extraordinary featu[illegible] Though not in Gov[illegible] he was encouraged [illegible] descent of the can[illegible] prominent officers [illegible] ment, and when he [illegible] pectation was to f[illegible] from the Governme[illegible] ture of the last app[illegible] admit it. However [illegible] went on with the w[illegible] made his report [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C[illegible]
Hon. Wm. W. Bel[illegible] War:

SIR: I herewith [illegible] my report respecti[illegible] expedition in which [illegible] been engaged; the o[illegible] ing to descend the B[illegible] river to the Grand, and from the[illegible] to the mouth of the Colorado river [illegible] the West to the head of the Gulf of California. In my report to Hon. E. M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, made over two years since, respecting the commercial importance of this neglected and misrepresented stream, as well as the mineral and agricultural resources of the almost unknown country through which it passes, I took occasion then to state what were my views; also respecting the territory and river above the point I had ascended, which was about six hundred and sixty-five miles from the mouth of the Colorado river. Since making that report I have had favorable opportunities from personal observation to see the country of the Grand and Green rivers and their tributaries. From this I have been strengthened in my faith in the statements embodied in that report. Had the appropriation intended for the improvement of certain rivers extended to the Colorado, as was the belief of Secretary Stanton and others, I should ere this, at his request, have been ascending that stream with a steamer constructed for the purpose. But ascertaining when in San Francisco that the Colorado was not included in the appropriation, the proposed expedition did not start on its mission. About four months since I went to Breckinridge, which is about eight miles from the main divide or the summit of the Rocky Mountains, with four boats constructed upon the ground, the largest of which was twenty-two feet in length. The limited time I had to construct these, the quality of the lumber, the capacity of the mill for sawing, and the rapid falling of the water in the river, prevented me building in every respect as I should have desired. On the 12th of July, with two of my boats—manned by the others beside myself—we started for our destination upon the waters of the Blue; the other two boats, with provisions, arms, &c., I sent by teams to a point twelve miles below. At two o'clock we parted from the hospitable citizens of Summit county, Colorado Territory, who had from the first [illegible] the success of our [illegible] for its object a more intimate connection with the "Terra Incognita" West.

For the first twelve miles the current of the Blue was rapid, the descent being from seventy to one hundred feet per mile. The average breadth was forty yards—depth two feet, the course of the river was nearly north. The view we had of the beautiful park through which the stream was flowing, the snowy range of the mountains, the timber belts, green grass and sparkling waterfalls reflecting the beams of the sun, was peculiarly grand and imposing.

July 13th.—This day had ammunition, salt, matches, &c., distributed on the four boats. At the distance of four miles from our starting point, the Swan river emptied into the Blue from the right bank. The volume of water in this, as well as that of the Snake six miles below, and, that of Ten Mile, nearly opposite, being almost the same as that of the Blue river; the pure, clear water coming from there soon partook of the red color of the waters of the Blue occasioned by numerous extensive Placer mining operations above; the principal of which were forty-two hydraulic mines. Here on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the farthest county west of Colorado Territory, more gold is taken from the Placer mines than from the balance of the counties of Colorado Territory.

July 14th.—Left camp, ran down the river with the four boats, all performing admirably. The stream being so rapid it became necessary for the boats, to prevent coming into collision, to run at a distance of several hundred yards apart, and even with this precaution several accidents occurred; and a number of our party were thrown into the stream. This afternoon our largest boat manned by Mr. Twible and O'Connor was leading; my boat with maps, papers, instruments, &c., in charge of Mr. Day and myself followed—the other two boats being at proper distances apart. The first boat failing to give us warning of the dangerous canon we were approaching, we could not check the headway of my boat, and on turning the bend in the river our real danger burst upon us, as we saw for the first time the white foaming waters dashing for one mile ahead of us. I called upon Mr. Day to assist me in holding the boat straight in the current. Hardly had he complied before our boat came crashing against a rock; this threw him into the current and he was washed upon a rock or boulder below. The boat then swung and was driven rapidly upon a succession of rocks; the end was knocked out and she filled with water. All my papers, instruments and maps were lost, together with letters from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. E. M. Stanton and General B. F. Butler, who had expressed much interest in the success of the expedition, and the development of the resources of the Great West. I succeeded in catching one end of the bow line as I sunk below the surface; this was carried under a rock, and I succeeded in holding the boat quartering across the stream. I remained here two hours, when a rope was tied to my person, and I was enabled to get to the opposite shore. Looking up this deluge of water, upon each side of which the walls of the canon arose one thousand feet, I saw my first boat sixty yards above completely swamped, and my third boat one hundred yards above this in the same condition. The roar of the water made it impossible for us to make ourselves understood. The fourth boat being warned in time did not enter the canon. I found that the fall of water for one mile was two hundred feet.

July 15th, 16th, 17th.—Repaired the injuries done our boats, carried the provisions, &c., down the canon, and let the empty boats down with a line the distance of two miles.

July 18th.—Entered Pacific Park, so called from the beautiful valley which suddenly burst upon our view after emerging from this cataract of waters. This day I sent one of the party back to the summit of the mountains for additional papers, instruments and medicine. These were promptly furnished by Mr. W. P. [illegible] and Dr. A. D. Bevon. These gentlemen, as well as Messrs. Mann, Mumford, Barnard, Carmen, Donnelly, Silverthorn, Clarke, and others, had manifested great solicitude in the object of the expedition. The high walls of the canon, named by us Rock Canon, were brought out in bold contrast to the open valley through which for eighteen miles we had passed. About the center of this canon on the left side, Fall Creek enters. This is a beautiful stream, and we succeeded in catching a number of fine trout in it.

July 19th and 20th.—Changed our dampened flour into other sacks and cleaned our rifles and revolvers.

July 21st.—Loaded our boats and started down the stream; after running one quarter of a mile our fourth boat struck a rock and was broken in two in the center; lost a portion of our [illegible] leave the boat a complete wreck.

July 22d.—Our party was much worn out with the [illegible] labor we had undergone, and much reluctance shown by a portion of these to go on; the argument used by myself, that the heavy falls we had passed in coming through Rocky Canon was the strongest evidence of fewer [illegible] less falls in descending the river below, had no effect upon their excited imaginations, and five of my men left—this reduced our party to six persons, to wit: Daniel Twible, James Leillis, George H. Day, M. Waddle and W. Lovell.

This day put boats down by line two and a half miles; here for the first time found, growing spontaneously wild oats, timothy and clover; the valley here extended twenty miles.

July 23d.—In consequence of the reduction of our force, and sickness, I was compelled to take charge of my boat alone; this was swamped twice by running under a fallen tree and by being dashed against the rocks below the upper end of Cave Canon, so called from a natural cave forty feet wide at the left entrance, the river here was fifty feet in breadth, the depth twenty feet. The walls of this canon on each side arose from nine to fourteen hundred feet. My boat was so much injured by her late accidents that I was compelled to abandon her one mile from the mouth. This canon was five miles and a half in length. At each accident to our boat we lost tools and provisions. The water penetrating our flour, we were compelled to change it into other sacks ten times in the last eight days.

Such was the rocky character of the river that the lower edges of the sides of my boat were so much worn that I was compelled to cut these down twice since starting. The water falling rapidly made it more difficult to run over the rocks. This afternoon at two o'clock, seven miles from Grand river, water running three and a half miles per hour. This was the only place for sixty miles where we found half a mile of smooth water; the fall of water up to this time averaging seventy five feet to the mile. This smooth surface continued until we entered the Grand river in the Middle Park. This park was over thirty miles in length, covered with the finest grass; the depth of the soil was from six to fifteen feet. The Grand river was here one [illegible] wild geese and ducks were found in abundance; the thermometer was 85° to 90°; the fall of water from the place of starting to the junction of the Blue and Grand rivers was over 4,000 feet.

In passing through the succession of spurs and canons since leaving the summit, we found at each of the latter the finest grass; the pine timber about two feet in diameter. The direction of the Blue for the first twelve miles after starting was nearly North, the next twelve miles North-North-West, from there to the junction of the Grand Northwest.

July 30th—Started down the Grand River with our two remaining boats ran four miles southwest to the Grand Conon of the Grand river; encamped at the left entrance of the same. At our sudden approach in the boats, the wild geese and deer started in affright down each side of the river, directly for the entrance of the canon, where we killed a number of each. This afternoon I ascended the height at the entrance of this canon.

Looking to the northeast from a point eight hundred feet above the river, a beautiful panorama was extended before me, the clear waters of the Grand like a thread of silver winding its way through the wide valley, which must soon be the abode of civilization.

July 31st—Messrs. Twible and Leillis took letters and papers to the Hot Springs, thirty miles, this being the frontier trading post of the Territory.

August 3d.—Started into the Grand Canon of the Grand river with two boats. The entrance to this was fifty feet in breadth, water very swift and deep, the first fall being almost six feet perpendicular a few yards below the entrance. Let the empty boat over this fall with a line, loaded our boats and let them down three hundred yards. Came to another fall of ten feet perpendicular; packed provisions, &c., around this sixty yards below. Let the empty boat down again by line. I applied my level and found the water to descend in four hundred yards forty-five feet. I had never in any of the deep canons or rapids of the Colorado river seen any so great as those of the Blue and Grand rivers. The walls of the canon were from nine hundred to sixteen hundred feet high. After dinner one of our boats, in which were Mr. Leillis and Lovell, in descending the rapids around an abrupt angle, was struck by the force of the current and dashed against the rocks. The boat was filled with water and much injured. This accident was a severe one to us, as we lost one hundred pounds of bacon, one hundred pounds flour, one saw, a bake oven, two canteens of salt and thirty five pounds of coffee, besides other necessary articles that could not be replaced.

We were now with six men reduced to 150 lbs of damaged flour, 20 lbs of coffee and 8 lbs of salt. Those having charge of the wrecked boat, succeeded in hauling her out on land. To these I threw a stone which was attached to a silk fishing line; this was tied to our smallest boat line, and this again to the larger and by the latter our boat was swung across the rapid current, and prevented from sharing the fate of the other.

The width of the river here was 100 yards, and it was of great depth. The walls of the canon present a different appearance from those of the Colorado river. The latter were destitute of vegetation, whilst here a few raspberries, gooseberries, currant bushes, cedar and pine relieved the sterile appearance of this solitude. No precautions were taken to guard against Indians, as in front of us stood the giant sentinels 1,000 feet in hight, guarding the entrance to this gloomy and narrow pass.

August 4th. This day repaired injured boats; made tar for pitching; dropped down stream 300 yards with much trouble; found sufficient level ground upon which to sleep. The fall of water was 45 feet in 600 yards; heat in the sun 86°.

August 5th.—Dropped our boats down 250 yards to the head of the greatest fall we had yet seen; I went down on the left side of the canon 400 yards, to ascertain if it were possible to take the boats over the rapids and to get a better view of the fall below. I ascended the steep sides of the canon 800 feet. Looking down I could see the foaming water dashing through the narrow pass, with no apparent method in its motion. The appearance of the river to the southwest was favorable. Preparing to descend, I saw our party swinging their hats, and soon ascertained the cause of all this to originate from the important fact that they had just found lodged upon the rocks forty pounds of our lost bacon. This was fortunate for us, as at that time we were reduced to but a few rations of this indispensable article.

Finding it impossible to take the boats down on that side by land or water, we crossed the stream above the rapids, and packed our provisions 700 yards below, over the roughest and most dangerous portage yet passed. We could make but two trips in a day. The boots of my men were completely worn out, and several prostrated in consequence of the fatigue occasioned by our constant labor. We then let down our smaller empty boat by line, lifting her over the rocks below. We then started by the same process to let our boat down. She swung out into the current, filled with water, was held [illegible] parted, and our best boat disappeared. By this accident we were reduced to one boat, almost everything necessary for the trip had been lost, and we here abandoned almost everything of weight, and prepared to try our fortunes in the last boat. The heat was 110° in the sun; the water of the river cold. Immediately below us in the direction of the river stood a large mountain which, from its shape, I called Dome mountain. Here the fall of water in eight hundred yards was eighty-two feet.

August 6th.—Made three trips with our boat to the opposite shore with provisions.

August 7th.—River very swift; fall of water one hundred and eighty feet to the mile. Made to day four different portages, run half a mile, let the empty boat down by a line through the swift current, as it was impossible to take her by land. She coming out into the current, and in a few moments was dashed upon the rocks below, a complete wreck. Our first boat was lost at the mouth of Rocky Canon, the second one mile from the mouth of Cave Canon, the third one mile from the head of Grand Canon, and the fourth one mile below this.

August 8th, 9th and 10th found us without a boat, almost destitute of salt, and reduced to fifteen rations of flour, bacon and coffee, our cooking utensils and all our lines and building tools gone except one axe and hatchet. Three of our party concluded to leave and return. One of these, Mr. Waddle, had been sick, the other, Mr. G. H. Day, was suffering from excessive exposure.

In justice to both I will say, that they had been faithful from the first, and I am convinced that it was only from the force of circumstances that they concluded to return. Our party was now reduced to three, Messrs. Twible and Leillis consenting to accompany me. The provisions we had at this time, although much damaged, would have lasted us two weeks. We here constructed a small raft, three feet by six, and upon this [illegible] fifty yards below. The perpendicular rocks on each side made it impossible for us to get our things down in any other manner. We sifted our flour through a piece of mosquito bar, and ascertained that we had thirty pounds, six of coffee and twelve of bacon. I felt convinced from the favorable appearance of the country to the southwest, and the nature of the rapids, that we could in a few days make more rapid progress. We then packed our provisions, &c., down the river three miles, over the most difficult places I had ever traveled. On our way down we found the blankets, shirts, coats and lead, which had been thrown away by the parties leaving us two days before.

August 11th.—Built a cedar raft, 5 by 16 feet, and upon this we took passage; ran down the river thirty miles, passing through wild oats, barley, rye, timothy, clover and wheat, which extended on both sides. The latter we found over six feet in height. Here and there we saw small patches of oak and crab apple trees; the currants, gooseberries and grain were much farther advanced than we would have supposed; the cedar, cottonwood and pine increasing in size, although upon the summits of the mountains and hills more evidence was seen of volcanic eruption than in the section of the country through which we had passed. When we came to Rapid Canon, I ascended the side of the same about nine hundred feet. There I found an excellent quality of white marble. The view I had of the country southwest was becoming more favorable. I expressed confidence in our raft going safely through the swift current. Mr. Twible took our blankets, matches, soda and medicines by land over the mountain to a point three miles below. The hardships we had undergone in packing provisions and repairing our boats made it almost compulsory for us to make the trial.

Mr. Leillis and myself started on the raft to the head of the canon. It swung around in an eddy as if reluctant to go down the current, but we pushed her out, and in a moment she shot like an arrow down the rapid descent. She sunk four feet under the surface, but rose again at a distance of eighty feet, when our raft, in turning an abrupt angle of the river, struck and parted. Here we lost a large portion of our provisions. We then took the raft apart again, and by swinging two or three of the logs below found another, and succeeded in getting our arms and what provisions we had ashore.

We ascertained now we had but eight days provisions. Here we constructed a third raft, and proceeded twenty miles, the mountains in the southwest becoming less, when we passed through a chain of canons, the last of which was the most difficult. In this our raft again struck, where we lost all of our salt, all of our cooking utensils except of our frying pan, and most of our flour and bacon. There was less elasticity to this than to the tulie rafts, upon which I passed through the canons of the lower Colorado, and in striking with much force against the rocks the material of the cedar raft would part.

August 12th 13th and 14th.—Built another raft, and descended forty miles farther, when again, in turning an angle in the river, she struck a rock, and all our provisions except five day's rations of flour and bacon were lost. We were almost worn out by the excessive fatigue and constant exposure in the cold water. I am satisfied had it not been for the healthy climate, that all of us would have suffered from sickness.

We had now descended six thousand feet. One of the main objects of the exhibition had been accomplished, which was to ascertain where was the *principal* fall of water between the point where we started on *the mountains*, ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the Pacific coast. I felt satisfied that nothing more could be done by using further arguments to go on, and with the greatest reluctance we concluded to cross the country by land to Delaware Flats. I am satisfied that we had gone over the most difficult portion of our route.

Three years before I stood at the head of the Black or Big Canon of the Colorado river, and looking northeast I could see a valley extending seventy five miles in length. This was about a hundred miles above where I left the steamer Esmeralda, which had made two successful trips under the command of Captains Truworthy and Rogers, (she having succeeded in going at a high and low stage of the river with a barge carrying one hundred and seventy five tons of freight,) forty miles above where the Government steamer, Explorer, fifty four feet long, had struck and returned.

I now stood at a point above, and looking southwest could see the narrow territory which separated us.

I confess that it was with no ordinary feelings that I was compelled to yield to circumstances.

Before starting from the mountains on the 12th of July, I expressed it as my opinion in a letter to Hon. Horace Greeley, and Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, that I expected to find the greatest difficulty in descending the river for the first three hundred and fifty miles, [illegible] then prepared to find so many falls within the distance we had gone.

From the summit of Mt. Lincoln, 1,200 miles from where we started, is [illegible] From the point where we descended the river, I do not think there is over four feet fall to the mile, to the mouth of the river in the Gulf of California, estimating the fall of the river we had already desended at about 6,000 feet—a strong argument to establish my published statements respecting the country and the river which have from the first been the victims of the wild and extravagant statements of professional letter writers, who have never seen either, and who act as if they were licensed to give unsubstantial statements to the public, which would be ruled out if sought to be introduced in the trial of a petty suit.

August 15.—Packed our rifles, revolvers, ammunition, blankets and limited rations and started across the country, and arrived at the base of Mt. Lincoln after ten days of wearisome traveling. We found an excellent route for a wagon road from here to the section of territory (distant 300 miles) where the people of Colorado are petitioning to have a military post established. When this is done, a large population, which is anxiously waiting, will rapidly settle up this inviting district.

I ascended to the summit of Mt. Lincoln. Here, high up in the clouds, surrounded by snow, 14,600 feet above the level of the sea, three great rivers have a fountain head, the Platte, Arkansas and Colorado.

I have thus, in an imperfect manner, endeavored to give you a few facts connected with our descent of the river, as I did over two years since (in ascending the same) to Hon. E. M. Stanton, then Secretary of War.

In doing this, I am prepared to find again, as I have before, those who have expended no time, incurred none of the hardships of frontier life, and who have given no investigation to the important subject to which I have respectfully called your attention; who exclaim at once, for the first time, that they are entitled to receive assistance from the Government toward carrying out the objects of the [illegible] considerations [illegible] vent me from giving you the result of my individual explorations.

A singular fatality has, from the first, been connected with the history of the Colorado river. Other streams of one-fourth its length, and vastly inferior in importance, are known of the Nation, while this centrally located river, whose waters run over 2,000 miles, can hardly have a passing notice. The letters written respecting it, the continued effort made by formidable coalitions of corporations, (for selfish purposes) to crush out the individual enterprise of proving its national importance, have all been of that revolting character as to do her the most flagrant injustice.

The Colorado river must be, emphatically, to the Pacific coast, what the Mississippi is to the Atlantic. The building timber and ties for the construction of the railroad crossing the continent (now complete) have been carried upon one of her tributaries, and her grand destiny will not be complete until the material for the construction of the Southern line is borne upon her surface.

Permit me to allude to a few facts. Explorer's Rock, where the steamer Explorer struck and returned, has been represented as the head of navigation; and that it was absolutely necessary to remove the same before steamers could ascend higher. The steamer Esmeralda, one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, with a barge one hundred and thirty-six feet in length, in tow, carrying one hundred and twenty-five tons of freight, passed this place when the river was at a higher and lower stage than when the Explorer struck.

On each side of this rock there was a smoother current of water running about three miles per hour; the breadth of the river on each side from forty to one hundred feet, with an average depth of from five to fifteen feet. This was the commencement of the Big or Black Canon described by Lieut. Ives as having from twenty-five to thirty rapids, and extending twenty-five miles in length, the principal of which was Roaring Rapids. An engraving of this and the canon is given in his report.

The steamer Esmeralda, laboring under every disadvantage, was, with her barge, just seven minutes in making the first trip, and five minutes the second trip up Roaring Rapids. The fall of water here was 4½ feet in 110 yards. The capstan was worked the first time by hand, the second by steam. The capacity of the boilers of the Esmeralda was 120 pounds of steam. These had been much injured by those seeking the destruction of the boat. It was a premeditated plan for the past four years to prevent the facts being brought to the notice of the Government respecting the nature of the river, as an appropriation was sought to be obtained from Congress to improve its navigation where it was demonstrated it was necessary. I subsequently (as I did before the steamer ascended through the canon) descended it upon a small raft. The river was high, and in passing over Roaring Rapids they were hardly preceptible. As a still stronger argument to meet the allegations of those doing injustice to the current in the cannon, I would state that barges have been making successive trips both up and down for the last three years, one hundred miles above Fort Majoel, to which point the steamers of the company controlling the river come. These barges, managed by three men, can, when the wind is fair, make from fifteen to thirty miles per day against the current. The water is deep and the current permanent. It might also appear from the article of J. Ross Browne, contained in *Harper's Magazine*, that the river was not navigable here, and that the expedition going to the Upper Colorado, was intended for speculative purposes, did he not directly contradict himself in his statement repeating this mater in his history or the mineral resources of the Pacific. I might mention other instances of equally popular writers, who have, unconsciously given the public a wrong impression respecting the cannons of the Colorado River, some going so far as to state that there is one cannon alone extending three hundred miles in length. The publicity given to these and the confidence in them, show what great injustice can be done in a few moments to a country, which takes years to disprove. In the report of Hon. J. Ross Browne so extensively circulated, the author says, in referring to the statement that the trade of the Colorado would pay better than that of the Sacramento, "the assertion should require something more than the unsupported statement of interested parties." This is a reflection as unwarranted as it is unjust. When the action and motives of those seeking to monopolize and misrepresent the Colorado are brought to light some idea may be had of the unequal contest and pecuniary sacrifice attending the efforts of those seeking to prove its practicability. The apology I offer for speaking somewhat at length is its great commercial importance, and the necessity of the Colorado in the development of a vast extent of territory, of more intrinsic value than the Russian purchases. So great an interest was manifested by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens that he declared it a national disgrace that the nation was almost as ignorant of the country upon the upper Colorado as it is of the central part of Africa.

After some observations upon the [illegible] proceeds:

For the first one hundred and fifteen miles from the mouth of the Colorado river, there is a very rich valley from five to fifteen miles in breadth, with an abundance of cottonwood, ash, willow and mesquite. The same quality of timber extends over five hundred miles up the river. The Colopah and Yuma Indians here raise wheat, barley, corn and melons, generally planting as the water recedes. This valley is equal, if not superior, to that of the Sacramento. They differ in this respect, the soil of the first slopes back gradually to the base of the mountains, while the banks of the other are higher, immediately along the river. The fish in the harbor and Gulf of California are of the finest quality. In four hours Captain Truworthy and myself harpooned nineteen sea bass, averaging 149 pounds each. Above Fort Yuma, 140 miles from the mouth of the river, to a point 430 miles, numerous unconnected rich valleys are found. These are mostly occupied by the Majoves, Chinamen and Poh Ute Indians. These raise grain and melons and cut wood for the steamers. The Majove Valley, 350 miles from the mouth of the river, is very rich and extends over thirty miles in length. Here Col. Dent, who has charge of the agency, has succeeded in turning the water from the river upon the reservation.

For 525 miles from the Gulf the Colorado is navigable for steamers and barges, at all seasons of the year. This has been practically demonstrated by Capt. Truworthy, whom I succeeded in inducing to bring his steamer to the Colorado over four years since. A few months subsequent to that time the same steamer was taken by Capt. D. Rodgers to the same point, and trips made both at a high and low stage of water. Every obstacle was placed in the way of demonstrating the importance of the navigation of the river, by a coalition of corporations whose object it was to control the trade and to obtain from the Government large ap[illegible] which did not exist. So great was this hostility that it became necessary to watch the steamer Esmeralda night and day to prevent her being destroyed. The bullet and the knife were brought into requisition to prevent the consummation of an enterprise so important to the development of the country. So powerful was this influence that after the practicability of navigating the river had been demonstrated, and the attempts mentioned exposed, it was sought by the direct action of one of the highest officials of the Territory to suppress a vote of thanks given to Capt. Truworthy and myself by the Legislature of Arizona. The coalition of power in San Francisco not being satisfied with controlling the State, *left nothing undone* to block up the natural avenues leading to the same, unless these avenues and the profits flowing from them could be monopolized by their company. The State of California staggered under this centralization of influences, and the former suffer greatly. Here are corporations having millions for competition, but nothing for enterprise. The fact that the Colorado is so little known has cost the nation millions, as it was paying at the time it was struggling for existence sixty to a hundred dollars in gold per ton for carrying Government freights from one hundred and fifty to four hundred miles, when the cost of fuel and of running steamers is but little more than on the Missouri river, which has surely enough to satisfy any corporation. In each trip a steamer can clear enough to pay her original cost. By the introduction of competition on the river the Government has saved largely, but those who have been the cause of this, have suffered the loss of all their capital, by the hostility arrayed against them. In the language of Thaddeus Stevens: "The long continued hostility to the opening up of the Colorado, and the country through which it passes, is the strongest evidence of its importance, and those seeking to stop the progress of public enterprise, should learn, if they do not know it already, that the river and country are part of the public domain."

I feel that I have departed from the subject matter of my report. The apology I have to offer is the great importance of the river to the commercial interests of the nation.

For the distance of 650 miles along the Colorado river you are in constant view of leads of gold, silver, copper and lead. Many of these can be traced back into the mountains. The mines are in successful operation. The scenery of Chinawawa, Majove, Block, Long and Painted canons are particularly grand. In that of Painted canon, (so called by the Indians,) at each change of the position new and startling beauties were revealed. The striking resemblance to ruined castles, fortifications and bastions were remarkable; in others two thousand feet above the water hung from its lofty height a huge rock apparently suspended and ready at the least breath to come crashing to the surface below. Add to this the different strata of every color, as distinctly defined as if fresh from the hand of a master painter, and a faint conception can be had of the magnificent scenery.

At the head of Painted Canon I found a white strata of rock extending for miles across the country. I examined this and found it extremely light and of the most superior quality for polishing silverware. I subjected it to an intense heat and no impression could be made upon it. I believe this will yet be a valuable article of commerce.

The steamer for the last forty miles passed through a continuous chain of canons, the walls in many of these being perpendicular. The smoke and steam ascending these made it dangerous for the boat to lay in too close.

[*Concluded on Fourth Page.*]