

# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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## POETRY.

[Here is a production which is a very remarkable one, considering its authorship. It is from the pen of a mere youth not yet out of his apprenticeship. There are bright sparks of the pure poetic fire in it. Mark the strength and beauty there is in the third stanza, closing thus:

And, like a Christian's prayer, the day  
Goes slowly, quivering up to God!

### To Mary.

[WRITTEN FOR THE MORNING BULLETIN.]

The shades of even quiver o'er my head,  
That'd with glory by the expiring ray;  
The fiery fervor of the sun is dead,  
And eve, triumphant, mounts the throne of day.

The gloom, now deepening, spreads o'er the world,  
Coasting the pall of night o'er fell and flood,  
And, to the eye, the distant landscape seems,  
As, to the mind, do last night's dreams.

Lo! from the sky, slow fading light away,  
As 'neath a stroke of the enchanter's rod,  
And, like a Christian's prayer, the day  
Goes slowly, quivering up to God.

The dim stars tremble fearfully to sight,  
Then grow more bright and burn with glowing fire,  
While Cynthia casts around ethereal light,  
And Philomela strikes the pensive wire.

Lonely I wander where no eye may see—  
The night-bird, frightened at my presence there,  
Ceases its carol and inclines its head,  
Then shrieking, lays its wings upon the air.

The voice is silent, but the mind doth think:  
Memory, like light on night, comes on apace,  
The mind, excursive, settles down to rest,  
And ling'rs, thoughtfully, on a fairy face.

A being of all mortals most divine,  
As in a mirror, in my heart I see,  
For, like sweet flowers in a banquet blending,  
Many, the virtues all unite in thee.

I knew thou wert, ere I look'd upon thee,  
My heart did tell, and bade me love,  
As intuition, in the day, doth tell  
The stars, though seen not, are above.

Dark was my life, since memory took its throne,  
Until thy love cast o'er it glowing light;  
The joy I felt I could not think mine own—  
But thou art gone and life is black as night.

Woes crowd upon me thick through all the day,  
And that, for me, there is no joy thy touch;  
Ills trembles o'er me, quivering like a ray,  
Near, very near, but just beyond my reach.

Joys of the past—no'er again to be—  
Are printed, plain, in memory's book—  
The future—is it fraught with thee?  
I wish to know, but am afraid to look.

Farwell! 'Tis spoken and my heart is sad,  
A night of sorrow falls upon my soul;  
The world is gloomy, which erstwhile was so glad,  
And Hope's and Joy's dread death knells toll.

### The Address to the Muncie.

BY OUR INSPIRED POET.

How beautiful is this ere mite,  
How bright the stars do shine,  
All nature sleeps in tranquillity,  
But this lone hart of mine.

Our dog has quit a barkin' now  
At fetters passin' by,  
Heze gain at the far off muncie  
With can and placid i.

When vain thou, thou pale-faced thing,  
A hanging in the size,  
Upward on wild untraced wing  
Mi thane cuts dust and fire.

O kud I kwit this kind of kta,  
And sore abov the crowd,  
Ide baith mi sole in beggary  
In yonder feasy cloud.

How had the polt's hibern sole  
Mix wit erth's vulgar cru?  
Wed it not rather fi awa  
And hyde from mortal vu?

Ah yes! had i a pare of wings  
To go to yonder muncie,  
I gess ide just as soon sta there  
From cow until next June.

And there a-roving up and down  
Thru purty flours ide go,  
Or listen to the tinkling rills  
Wot from the mountings flo.

The "polt" pursues the theme for some distance beyond this point, but he has already out-tripped his readers as well as himself, and we think it safer to take him down.

**FILLMORE ELECTORS DECLINING.**—In Virginia, the candidates nominated for electors on the Fillmore ticket, are declining to run since Mr. Buchanan has been nominated. S. S. Weisiger, of Amelia, J. H. Gilmer, of Richmond, R. B. Davis, of Louisa, W. W. Cosby, of Gochland, and G. W. Bolling, of Petersburg, decline to act as presidential electors. In Mississippi, A. R. Johnston, Esq., one of the candidates for elector on the Fillmore ticket, for the state at large, has also declined.

## The Indian War in Oregon.

LETTER FROM MAJOR HALLER, U. S. A.

GEN. WOOL'S LETTER OF APRIL 20 TESTIFIED BY FACTS IN THE CASE.

Compare the Valley Kidnaps, W. T., July 30, 1856.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN—I have just read in your paper of May 3d (tri-weekly) a letter signed "John E. Wool," dated April 2d, 1856, addressed to you, and mainly occupied with denunciation of the Governors of Oregon and Washington Territories.

In that letter, however, appears the passage hereto annexed, (marked A), personal to myself, and injurious to my military character. The General therein asserts that I proceeded against the Yakimas, "but without the precautions necessary against savage warfare." The specification in support of this charge, is, that "about sixty miles from the Dalles, he found himself, as he reports, confronted by 1500 Indians," or as he elsewhere expresses it, that I allowed my command "to have been drawn into a sort of ambush." (See letter of Nov. 3d, with Secretary of War's report, Ex. Doc.)

The facts in the case are these. I was ordered to detail one company for this service, and I deemed it necessary to send out two companies. I further deemed it necessary to suspend the district orders, which would have withdrawn Lieut. E. H. Day, and 44 men of L Company, 3d artillery, to Fort Vancouver, and I directed that this company and a howitzer will be held "in readiness to march at any moment after the departure of the infantry, and will be considered as the reserve to the invading battalion, in case of necessity."

These were the preliminary precautions; and en route there were thrown out habitually the advanced and rear guards, and when in the timber, the flank guards. What necessary precaution, then, has been omitted?

Now, on the 6th of October last, when descending a very long hill in an open country—yet Gen. Wool says, "on emerging from a deep ravine,"—and approaching a stream whose banks were covered with oak trees and thick undergrowth, the advanced guard perceived the Indians in their front. At the moment, a chief showed himself and harangued his warriors, who replied with the war-whoop. These sounds of course exposed the position generally, and the limited number of the Indians—they did not perhaps exceed 300 warriors—yet the General says, "I reported that I was confronted by 1500 Indians." It happens, moreover, that I never did, in my reports, state the number when at its maximum to be 1500 Indians. But I did notice the war-whoop in my report, and expressly stated that my advanced guard was drawn in, the troops deployed for action, and after the rear guard had closed up, the action was commenced—yet with these facts before him, Gen. Wool says I "allowed my command to fall into a sort of ambush." The loss here was one killed and seven wounded, and the General says, "after losing two men killed, and some thirteen or fourteen wounded, one mortally, he (I) escaped from his (my) perilous condition," &c.

The field was open to view like a chess board; we could see war parties in the distance approaching, which swelled the numbers of our adversaries were checked, until finding my position guarded at all points, the real attack was developed. Capt. Russell's company being on the left, descended the hill, turned the right flank of the Indians in the brush, opened a fire upon them en revers, and followed it up with a vigorous charge. The Indians fled, and left the field in our possession. Darkness closed around us before the wounded were collected. We then advanced a mile, and discovered, on ascending a height, that the Indians were not far off, as their voices were heard apparently giving orders for an attack. We examined our ground, as well as the darkness would permit, and resolved to hold it; we lay all night in readiness for their attack. Daylight, on Sunday the 7th of October, showed our position to be capable of defense, although destitute of wood, grass and water, and decided me to await there, coming events. We were surrounded very early in the morning by six or seven hundred Indians, and they continued to pour in until evening, when I considered the number doubled. On this morning I wrote my first report, calling out my reserve of 44 men, and not "1000 men to relieve me," as Gen. Wool has stated. The report was written, to be ready in case of disaster, (another precaution of mine) to apprise the command at Fort Dalles of our danger. Repeated charges with the bayonet this day, caused the Indian skirmishers to keep off so far as to render their fire comparatively harmless. Our loss was now thirteen wounded and two dead. This evening I considered my command in imminent danger, and I resolved to extricate it by a night march. The troops retired in good order; the separation of the rear guard was immediately discovered, and the guide sent off to conduct it in on our route, while we advanced to the summit of the mountain to halt there and rest the weary soldiers. It was only after this that I ascertained the character of my guide. Early on the 8th we resumed our march towards the Dalles, and soon after a running fight ensued. I

now despatched my report, written on the previous morning, expecting the express to explain the charges. The timber concealed the number of Indians opposing us, but my second report did not justify the General's statement that "with this small force (40 effective men) he succeeded in making good his retreat, followed two days and nights by 1500 Indians," because I expressly stated that before sundown on this day, we again charged the Indians, drove them out of the timber, and after that they did not molest us. Our total loss was five killed and seventeen wounded—much greater than would appear from the General's statement, who draws the conclusion from his statement, that, "under the circumstances I did not consider such a twenty greatly to be dreaded."

Here are the main facts, as briefly stated as a clear understanding of the circumstances by the reader, will permit, and they are substantially the same as those I submitted in my reports. I have contrasted the facts with the distortions and exaggerations of Gen. Wool, who, with an effrontery which even his white head ought not to protect from rebuke, adds, "I think the number greatly exaggerated." My estimate of the number, 1200, or at most 1400 Indians, does not materially differ from the statement of Father Pandosy, of the Catholic mission, (whose letter is hereto annexed, marked B), at the period of my retiring from the Simcoo valley, but the Father shows that even the General's 1500 Indians falls far below the force that could be collected to fight against me.

The General has in his letter voluntarily charged me, first, with exposing ungraciously, "101 rank and file" to an ambuscade of 1500 Indians—a criminal neglect in a commanding officer—and afterwards expresses his conviction that I have exaggerated the number of Indians, therefore, in the second place, made a false report.—Even if the General's charges were true, the columns of a newspaper are not the proper place to arraign the offending officer. The charges are very serious; then why has he not arraigned me for trial before a general court martial? Here the General, I fear, has overshot his mark. He has convicted himself either of gross neglect of duty in not causing an investigation, and the punishment of the offender, or he has gratuitously, not to use a harsher expression, made charges to the injury of the military character of an officer placed under his command.

And I regret to add, that in looking around I can find nothing to fix upon to exculpate or extenuate the General's conduct towards me. I had made an application to him for a court of inquiry, long before his letter was written, which would have investigated the truth of my reports in relation to this expedition. He actually promised to grant the court, but it has never convened. And when I learned, casually, that the General had sent a report of this expedition to Washington, at variance with my reports, and calculated, I feared, to prejudice the war department in regard to my military capacity, I respectfully requested, in due form, a copy of his report, and he refused to grant it. It was by the inquest accident that I became aware, in this isolated region, of his unofficial attack upon me before the public, in your paper. As Gen. Wool's statements and charges have been published by you, I respectfully request that you will also insert this letter in the columns of the Intelligencer, and oblige.

Yours truly,  
G. O. HALLER,  
Capt. 4th Inf., and Lt. Maj. U. S. A.

(A)  
Head Quarters, Department of the Pacific,  
Beulah, California, April 2, 1856.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Brevet Maj. Haller was directed to proceed against the Yakimas to chastise them and demand the murderers of the Agent Bolon. Accordingly, with one hundred and four rank and file, he proceeded on his mission, but without the precautions necessary against savage warfare. About sixty miles from the Dalles, on emerging from a deep ravine, he found himself, as he reports, confronted by 1500 Indians. After losing two men killed, and some thirteen or fourteen wounded, one mortally, he escaped from his perilous condition to an eminence on which was neither wood, water, nor grass. He reported that he was surrounded by Indians, and asked for a thousand men to relieve him. This was communicated to the Dalles by a person who succeeded in passing the Indians without being observed. Relief was immediately ordered. In the meantime, after remaining on the hill thirty-six or forty hours, water being indispensable both to men and animals, the Major determined to force his way to water. He broke up his encampment and commenced his march for the stream in his front. He met with no resistance, and, after allaying the thirst of his men, horses and mules, he commenced his march towards the Dalles. In his effort to make good his retreat he became separated from his rear guard, the front and rear taking different trails. The guard, supposing that it was following the front of the column, continued its march towards the Dalles without interference or molestation from the Indians. This left the Major with only forty effective men, and the wounded and baggage. With this small force he succeeded in making good his retreat, followed two days and nights by 1500 Indians. I think the number greatly

exaggerated. However this may be, under the circumstances, I did not consider such an enemy greatly to be dreaded. The repulse of Major Haller created great excitement and alarm throughout Oregon and Washington, lest all the Indian tribes in the Territories should at once combine and come down upon the settlements.

I have the honor to be, with considerations of the highest respect, your obedient servant,  
JOHN E. WOOL.

### (B)

OF MAJOR HALLER:

Monsieur le Major—\* \* \* \* \* On this news Kamiakin immediately sent expresses to all the camps to assemble all the men, and direct them to advance to meet you at the Toppish. That you had been attacked by the Kikkitas, who numbered four or five hundred men. They were at once reinforced with the people of Kamiakin, of Shacowai, and of Sklem, Ocoroi, who was farther off, did not get the news so soon, but his people in passing formed a continual procession the whole of Saturday and Sunday.

But in case that their conditions were not accepted, they were resolved to fight to the last extremity, determined never (thus were their literal expressions), to give back; they would sooner destroy their women and children than to have them fall into the hands of the Americans, who would gratify with them their infamous passions. Still if the Americans and soldiers desired a peace they were willing; if they preferred a war, they were also for war. Their number at this moment was 1500 men, and if they wished it they could soon have had 2000 men.

The number you were fighting were fully 1500 Indians. The Indians of the mission would not give up their arms, &c. \* \* \* \* \*

Tai l'hommeur d'être, Monsieur le Major, Votre tres humble and obeissant serviteur,  
MIC. CLES, PANDOSY,  
O. W. T.

A literal translation and true copy.

St. Clair DEARBNE,  
2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.—A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated upper Missouri, June 11, says:

Gen. Harney's campaign last fall, and his judicious management since, have brought all our Indian troubles in the west to a most happy termination. Gen. Harney is now encamped with two companies of dragoons at old Fort Lookout, sixty-eight miles below Fort Pierre, awaiting instructions from Washington as to the disposition of the troops of his command. He has now under his command four companies 2d dragoons; six companies of the 2d Infantry, and four companies of the 6th Infantry. It is understood that the four companies of the 2d Infantry, now on the Mississippi, will march across here this spring, which will render the four of the 6th unnecessary here, and they will probably proceed to the Platte.

It is said that already forty thousand passports have been issued at St. Petersburg and Moscow, three-fourths of which will bring the bearers to Paris. The Russians are just now in high favor with the French.

In 1854, \$25,000,000 were sunk in the ocean. In 1855, which was free of storms, the losses upon the ocean were \$15,000,000, making an average of \$20,000,000 for the two years.

London has now 1,907 miles of gas-pipes, and the same length of water pipes. The introduction of gas cost £3,000,000.—There are 300,000 burners in the city, which consume every night 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

THE VERY LAST WRINKLE.—The SYRACUSE Journal tells us that a Miss Adorabella Piggit, the young lady who, in bloomer costume, peddles books in the cars running out of that city of cross-grained ideas, is about to take the stump for the republican nominees!

Parker H. French has again been brought into court—this time at Rochester, N. Y.—on a charge of debt.

Kossuth gives up his late dream of an independent Hungary. The conclusion of peace ends all hope in that quarter.

Victor Hugo is about to take up his permanent residence in the island of Guernsey. He has already purchased a large house, surrounded by fine grounds and beautifully situated near the sea-shore, and is about to occupy it with his family.

"Well, Tom, where shall we go to church to day?" "Don't know, Dick—suppose we go to hear Ward Beecher?" "What on Sunday?"

Dickens has purchased, for a country residence, a cottage of queen Anne's time, situated upon Gadshill, the scene of Falstaff's encounters with the army in Buckram.

MR. BANCROFT.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of Monday week, says:

"Among the distinguished strangers now in our city, is Mr. George Bancroft, the eminent historian. He is on a visit of a few days, and contemplates, we understand, an excursion to some of the localities in our neighborhood, connected with that period of our revolutionary history, which will form the subject of the next volume of his brilliant work."

## Letter from F. W. Lander, Esq.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1856.

Editor Washington Union:

"Sir: An extract from the 'Oregon Weekly Times' was published in the New York Herald of June 27. It contains the following paragraphs, and refers to affairs in Washington Territory, and to the declaration of martial law and arrest of Chief Justice Lander by Gov. Stevens:

"1st. Governor Stevens declared martial law in Pierce county because it was his duty, and the law and the evidence justified him in so doing; he would have failed in his duty if he had not.

"2d. Judge Lander knew of the existence of martial law at the time he commenced holding court; that it was contrary to law to attempt it, and he must have known it.

"3d. He was a prisoner at the time he attempted to hold court at Olympia, and cited Gov. Stevens to appear before him and release the prisoners. This is contrary to law and public policy in time of war, when martial law exists.

"4th. To meet this state of things, Gov. Stevens declared martial law at Olympia, and again captured Lander, sent him to Fort Montgomery for safe-keeping until he dogs the hostile Indians and restores peace to the Territory.

"5th. Judge Lander, after being arrested by the Governor's orders, issues a writ for the arrest and imprisonment of Gov. Stevens; but the Marshal could get no one to help him, and the farce ended. We think the judge was mixing up matters rather too freely—his civil law and his military law were badly mixed together!"

"I enclose to you the original article from which this extract is taken, and beg you to observe that the writer, who has constituted himself judge of both the law and the facts in the case, does not fail to state that the associate judges and the entire bar of Washington Territory (with one exception) concur in the opinion of Judge Lander, and sustain him in the course he has adopted. The exception is a gentleman named Monroe, once associate justice of Washington Territory, but recently removed by the President.

"I will also request you to take notice that, prior to the declaration of martial law, Judge Lander was performing the duty of a volunteer soldier; for, in the words of the article, 'Lt. Col. Lander, fresh from the field of fighting Indians, lay down the sword, and again assumed the judicial robes and summoned Gov. Stevens to appear before him, and give an account of his conduct for holding these men in custody.'

"It is my belief that both of these gentlemen are entitled to the verdict of their countrymen and to the judgment of the constituted authorities, and that that judgment should not be anticipated by newspaper articles stating only one side of the question.

"If Gov. Stevens believed it his duty to declare martial law, it may be seen that Judge Lander did not concur in the opinion of Gov. Stevens. If the civil Governor had constituted himself a military commandant, the Chief Justice had not surrendered his own high office in becoming the citizen soldier. By his oath to support the constitution, he, too, had a duty to perform.

"If he returned to find (in his belief) the dearest prerogative of the American citizen—the constitutional rights of the *habeas corpus* and of the trial by jury—infringed, he would have been unworthy of the name of judge had he failed of the strict observance of the very letter of the law. But he did not fail.

"He interposed the bulwarks of the constitution between the humble adopted citizen—the hated Hudson Bay Catholic, married to a squaw—and the military dictatorship, which might only represent the mad impulses of a hostile vigilance committee, smarting under the sense of outrage borne.

"The editor of the Territorial newspaper terms this act of Judge Lander's a farce. In the important New York Herald it reaches the outer world as a farce. Judge Lander now remains shut up in Fort Montgomery as a farce. But the worst farce in the premises is, that an American citizen should be shut out from a hearing before the American people.

"He has been grossly assailed, even when under arrest, for only doing what he conceived to be his duty.

"He graduated at Harvard University, and with honor at the Cambridge law school, then under Judge Story. He has been distinguished through life for probity, calmness, and that sort of educated discretion which avoids all notoriety.

"But in the present instance he could find no loop-hole of escape from collision with Gov. Stevens.

"Congress alone has power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and Congress had not suspended it. It is not at the option, but absolutely obligatory on the justice to issue it on application of any party held in doubtful imprisonment. He would have been liable to impeachment had he failed of doing so.

"Judge Lander is my brother. I have full faith in his honor, his integrity, and high legal knowledge. I believe him to be actuated by the truest instincts of the Christian and the man.

"It is one of the privileges of my life to represent him at this moment—to take all responsibilities which this paper may infer,

and to ask a suspension of public opinion until he can be heard from.

"May I request the publication of this letter, or such a synopsis of the facts presented as may place the matter in a clearer point of view?"

"Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,  
"F. W. LANDER."

LAND GRANTS.—It has been ascertained that lands are to be granted by congress to all the following states for railroad purposes:

State	Acres	State	Acres
Iowa	4,000,000	Florida	1,500,000
Wisconsin	2,000,000	Alabama	4,000,000
Michigan	2,000,000	Louisiana	1,500,000
Minnesota	2,000,000	Missouri	1,500,000
Arkansas	4,000,000		

The acts for the first five named states have been signed by the president—Louisiana has passed both houses of congress, and Minnesota, Arkansas and Missouri are, it is stated, sure to pass. Thus the total amount of lands given to railroads will not vary much from twenty-five millions acres.

Among the deaths in Philadelphia within a day or two is that of Mrs. Maria Campbell, wife of Alexander Campbell.—She was the second daughter of the late Alexander James Dallas, and the sister of the present American minister to Great Britain. She was, during the administration of James Madison, greatly admired in the highest circles of society in Washington city.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The New York Express says of the democratic nomination— "The nomination is personally respectable, politically consistent, and probably the strongest that could be made."

The New York Mirror says— "Mr. Buchanan is a man of eminently respectable character and talent, and the very best and strongest man the democrats could have named. He will be a hard candidate to beat."

The Journal of Commerce says— "The selection of Mr. Buchanan will tend to strengthen the public faith in the fitness of the people for self-government."

The Free Masons of Holland have celebrated their one hundredth anniversary at the Hague, under the presidency of their grand master, his royal highness prince Frederick of Netherlands.

General Shields, after the expiration of his senatorial term, and the election of senator Trumbull as his successor, emigrated to the territory of Minnesota, where he is now settled on a farm at Fairbairn. A recent letter from him mentions that he was employed all winter at the hard but healthy work of splitting rails.

The biggest gun in the world is in Bajapoor, India, and weighs forty tons. A seat in the interior accommodates five persons, without much crowding. It is formed of mixed metal, of which there is said to be some portions of gold and a considerable quantity of silver.

LUMBERING IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Anthony Express thus estimates the number of logs that will probably be floated down from the pines during the present spring: From Rum river, 120,000,000; from the Mississippi, 40,000,000; from St. Croix, 160,000,000; total 320,000,000.

There is a man in Olney, Ill., so dirty that the assessor put him down as real estate!

He is probably related to the individual in Wisconsin who was decidedly in favor of bathing. He declared he had just given himself a good scrubbing, and found a flannel shirt that he had lost three years previously!

Thaddeus Stevens, the well known politician of Pennsylvania, pronounced the fate of the republican cause, upon the nomination of Fremont. He declared that it would insure the success of Buchanan in Pennsylvania by a majority of forty thousand.

Railroads.—The United States Railroad Directory states that the railroads in the Union are over five hundred in number, besides some eighty branches, and the amount of capital invested in them exceeds \$700,000,000!

The first cargo of goods has arrived from Japan. It consists of fancy dressing cases, drawing tables, glove boxes, cups, card tables, and many curiously carved articles, valued in all at \$20,000.

The National Intelligencer expresses unfeigned surprise at the nomination of Col. John C. Fremont by the republican, and though complimenting his success and capacity of an explorer of the wilderness, expresses grave doubts as to his fitness to be entrusted with the chief control of the government of the United States.—Washington Star.

A New Route to India.—A London letter says the company for establishing the route to India, by railway of 80 miles from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, have issued their prospectus. The capital required is only \$1,000,000, the whole of which will be promptly subscribed. The undertaking will probably be completed within a couple of years, and it is believed that the distance between England and the East will then be shortened one-half. This will be a quite revolution, but one of the most important that could take place.



"Truth crushed to earth will rise again, The eternal years of God are hers."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Letter from Fred. W. Lander, Esq.—Gov. Stevens—Chief Justice Lander—Martial Law, &c., &c.

According to promise made last week, we publish on the first page of to-day's paper a letter over the signature as above indicated, addressed to the editor of the Washington Daily Union, and published in that paper of July 3d.

Whatever reply we may have to make to the letter of Mr. LANDER, will not be for the purpose of enlightening the people of this Territory, as to the causes which induced Gov. STEVENS to declare Martial Law over the county of Pierce, and subsequently, over the county of Thurston. The principal reasons which led to such declaration, and consequent results, are well known to our citizens generally; and it is only for the purpose of making a few suggestions, in answer to the letter alluded to, such as may place matters in a clearer point of view to persons at a distance, that we are induced to follow his communication with any comments.

And we would here state that we have no desire, in this place, to do Judge Lander the slightest injustice. In the private walks of life, we most cheerfully accord to him all that is claimed for him by his friends, for general uprightness, "calmness" and morality of character. In the position purely as a neighbor and a citizen, he is courteous and gentlemanly, and as such, we could have no ambition in wishing to assail him. Although, personally, we desire to urge nothing against the Judge, yet his relations to community as a public man—a politician—a territorial functionary, is quite another thing. His official acts belong to the public, and if, on reviewing some of his antecedents, a superabundance of cautious, non-committal inconsistencies develop themselves, the truth of history must nevertheless be written.

We are not alone of the opinion, that had it not been for a few brawling, rivalled howlers at the heels of the Executive, who urged the Judge forward in his course, the chances are equal, that no collision would have taken place between the governor and judiciary. It is thought, by many, that unless Judge Lander had been stimulated in his action by the bitter, demagogic ravings of one continued and double distilled Ase, poured out in one obnoxious stream against Gov. Stevens, by a portion of the bar of Washington Territory, and their syncretistic, brainless adjuncts and idlers—that unless the Judge had been impetored, long and loud by the boisterous gabble of these birds of ill omen—appealing to his pride, prejudices, vanity, and natural, carefully-husbanded, deep-seated dislike to Gov. Stevens, of near three years' standing—it is not very likely that the Judge would have been so ready, out of his own district, to interrupt, or come in collision with the previous action of the Executive. But for these considerations, his natural "calmness" and timidity might, (if left to the dictates of his own better judgment), have induced him to refer to some of his antecedents in this territory, as an excuse for his refusal to assume his judicial robes, out of his own district, albeit requested by an associate on the bench so to do.

As to the dislike towards the Governor, to which we refer, as being entertained by Judge Lander, largely partaken of by the bar, to which he, (Judge L.) has attached, sundry occurrences connected with the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad, under the direction of Gov. Stevens, may serve to throw, at intervals, some very palpable coruscations as to the cause. "And thereby hangs a tale," pretty well understood here, and which very fully and satisfactorily accounts for the sour and fomented milk in some half a dozen cocoa-nuts, heretofore. But on this subject, we do not mean to be more explicit, and speak more at length at some other time, if we have occasion to do so.

Taking the letter of Mr. F. W. Lander in the general order of the paragraphs as they occur—in the first one, following the free specifications copied from the Oregon Times concerning Gov. Stevens' declaration of Martial Law—the arrest of Judge Lander, &c., the writer goes on to assert, on authority of the Times, "that the Associate Judges, and the entire bar of Washington Territory, (with one exception,) concur in the course he (Judge Lander) has adopted," &c.

It is most likely that both of the Associate Judges agree with Judge Lander, as to the legality of the action taken by him, in his attempting to hold a term of the District Court, during the pendency of Martial Law over the counties of Pierce and Thurston. "And it is true that five or six out of twelve or fourteen practicing attorneys, held a meeting at Stellacoom some months since, and through a series of resolutions, denounced the course of the Executive, and sustained the action of Judge Lander in the premises. But Mr. F. W. Lander does "fail to state" that the five or six attorneys referred to, are, and have long been sworn and consecrated foes of the Governor, on local and personal grounds;—that notwithstanding this fact, in connection with the condemnatory resolutions alluded to, one of this cabal of five or six—a short time previous to their adoption—endeavored, in an indirect manner, to secure the position of Judge Advocate of the Military Commission, summoned for the trial of certain persons in Pierce county denominated "evil disposed," and supposed to be guilty of offences "closely allied to treason;"—and he does also "fail to state," (although he could have had no knowledge of the fact at the time,) that as a stand-off to the legal opinion of the judiciary—a portion of the bar of the Territory, and their satellites—over seven hundred citizens of the Territory affixed their names to documents sustaining the course of the Executive, in all his Martial Law proceedings, on the ground of public necessity.

In answer to the second paragraph, we will premise by saying that King county, no doubt, has suffered more—has been more effectually used, on account of Indian depredations in the course of the war, than any other county in the Territory—it having been laid waste, comparatively, up to the stockade surrounding the county seat. And although we have as high an opinion of the patriotism and valor of the people of that county as any other in the Territory, yet we are told that it was distinctly understood by the company raised in that county, of which Judge Lander was chosen Captain, that its organization was effected with an object for home protection; consequently, we believe it was not considered as forming a part of any battalion. And, in the language of Mr. F. W. Lander, "I will here request you to take notice," that, according to information which we consider reliable, Judge Lander has not, as yet, been in any engagement with

the Indians during the war—that he has performed but little, if any, practical scouting duty—that he has penetrated the country occupied by the hostiles to a short distance from Seattle—that he has taken no prisoners, nor have any ever surrendered to him. Our understanding is, that it is to Capt. H. L. YOUNG, and others, that the people of that county are indebted for effecting negotiations with, and cultivating a friendly understanding amongst the combative Indians in that direction. So much for "Lt. Col. Lander, fresh from the field of fighting Indians," &c.

All we have to say in reply to the third paragraph, is, "that both these gentlemen," Gov. Stevens and Judge Lander, have received "the verdict of their countrymen" so far as this Territory is concerned—the former by a jury of over seven hundred of his fellow-citizens, which might have been easily augmented so as to include at least three-fourths of the voters of the territory.

The three succeeding paragraphs contain an admixture of justification of Judge Lander—condemnation of the "military dictatorship" assumed by Gov. Stevens, and a general effort to manufacture "lunatic" for the one—prejudice for the other, and foggy justifications and condemnation for each, which, for the benefit of those at a distance—unacquainted with the facts, we will briefly dispose of as follows—as amongst the causes which led to the recent declaration of Martial Law by Gov. Stevens, &c.

There are certain adopted citizens, resident of Pierce county, Canadians, Scotch and English, some of whom had formerly been in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, and who, from a combination of circumstances, were almost universally suspected by the people of Thurston, and other counties, of giving "aid and comfort" to the hostiles, in the present Indian war, by furnishing them with ammunition, provision, &c., thus frustrating, as was supposed, the efforts of the authorities to put an end to the disastrous war. With this impression, strongly entertained alike by our citizens and the volunteers in the field—in view of the perilous situation of our then exposed and defenceless settlements and villages, Gov. Stevens was impetored by his fellow-citizens in this direction, almost en masse, to arrest these suspected persons, and cause them, for the time being at least, to abandon their claims. Confirmation of the truth of the suspicions above alluded to was the fact, that while districts more remote from the whereabouts of the hostiles were continually plundered, depopulated and murders committed therein, the property of the suspected men was un molested. It further transpired, that previous to their arrest and abandonment of their claims, the volunteers never could find, in their vicinity, camps or bands of hostiles, although they could always find an abundance of fresh signs;—subsequently, however, their success in discovering, killing and capturing several camps and bands, not far removed from their places of abode.—So confident were the volunteers—officers and men—of the guilt of the parties, that had they again, after a second arrest, been found on their claims, they would have been shot as readily as though they had been hostile Indians; and it is well known that Major MAXON, of the Southern battalion, on one occasion informed the Governor, that, from the evidence in his possession of the guilt of these men—unless they were kept off their claims, he would leave the field, and return home with his command—which would have been but a precursor to an entire abandonment of the volunteer service west of the Cascades. We will also "request you to take notice," that directly after their arrest a second time, an effort was made by the Stellacoom bar to procure their trial and release, on a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge CHENOWETH;—that in consequence of the wealth of the suspected parties, and other causes, they were supposed to possess great influence over their neighbors and the Stellacoom bar, so that it seemed there was no probability of giving them an impartial trial, which should be fair for the government, except by a Military Commission. Hence the declaration of Martial Law over the county of Pierce, and the remaining of the then prisoners from that to Thurston county. But before the time arrived for the assembling of the Commission alluded to, the suggestion of Judge Chenoweth, attempted to hold a term of the U. S. Court in the third—(Judge C's) District, in defiance of Martial Law, when the effort was renewed to have the accused brought before him and released on a writ of habeas corpus. Gov. Stevens remonstrated—Judge Lander presided—when, under authority of the former the latter was arrested by Col. Shaw, commanding the volunteer forces, and brought to the seat of government, upon a like proceeding as above was attempted. Martial Law was then declared over the county of Thurston, by the Executive—the Judge was again arrested, and, together with the prisoners, was escorted to Camp Montgomery. And we will further "request you to take notice," that some of the very men who have been loud in denunciation of Gov. Stevens' course, in the Martial Law affair, were those who, some time previously, advised—strongly counseled a regular officer stationed at Fort Stellacoom to declare Martial Law over Pierce county, on much the same grounds which induced its declaration by Gov. Stevens.

Our reply to the next three paragraphs is, that Judge Lander never was "shut up in Ft. Montgomery," but had express permission from Col. Shaw to go when and where he pleased, on his parole of honor;—that it was the intention of the Executive to give the suspected persons a fair and impartial trial; that, as we have been advised, while under arrest, the Judge was universally treated by the volunteer authorities with that respect, courtesy and consideration due to his position, and that under the circumstances, knowing the consequences that would inevitably follow—had he been very thoroughly endowed with "that sort of elevated discretion that avoids all notoriety," he would not have attempted to hold a term of the U. S. Court out of his proper District, at the time he attempted to do so.

"But" says Mr. Lander, "in the present instance he (the Judge) could find no loop hole of escape from collision with Gov. Stevens." Did he try? Judge Lander's "elevated discretion" works very singularly sometimes. If we are not much mistaken, the records of our first Territorial Legislature will bear evidence that the Judge expressed very serious doubts as to the propriety of his accepting a position as a member of the Code Commission, in consequence of his connection with the Judiciary, and yet he is chosen Captain of a volunteer company, and accepts the appointment of aid to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel!

In one or two instances, over two years ago, in the absence of the then presiding Judge of the second District, he refused to issue writs for the arrest of persons charged with the violation of the laws of God and the Territory, and if we recollect aright, urged the plea of jurisdiction—the fact that the offences, as charged, were committed out of his own District, as an excuse for his refusing to issue said writs—that in consequence of this fact, he had no right—or that it was not obligatory upon him to take cognizance in the premises; and yet, at the suggestion of Judge Chenoweth he volunteered to hold a term of the U. S. Court, out of his own proper District! This is a sort of "elevated discretion" that would "strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."

We have nothing further to say, in answer to the closing paragraphs, other than this: If F. W. Lander, Esq., believes his brother to have been "actuated by the true instincts of the Christian and the man," in his legal proceedings concerning the late Martial Law difficulty, we believe Gov. Stevens has been prompted in his course, by the purest instincts of patriotism, self-sacrifice and unwavering devotion to the interests of the territory, for the preservation of the lives and property of his suffering people.

We beg pardon of our readers for pursuing this subject at so great a length.

Testimonial from Col. B. F. Shaw To Major G. C. Housenship, Capt. B. J. Howass, Officers and Men, &c.

We take pleasure in giving place to the subjoined plain-some compliment, tendered by Col. Shaw to the officers and men of "C" company, Central battalion, on the occasion of their separation, directly after the signal victory had been achieved over the hostiles by Col. Shaw's command in the Grand Ronde valley—closing up the term of enlistment for which "C" company had entered the field. The compliment is just and well deserved, and we join in the hope that the sentiment contained therein will be fully realized.

The officers and men composing the command of the gallant Col. SHAW, set out on this campaign with an object of finding and fighting the hostiles, instead of feeding and feeling them. Officers and men alike had an earnest anxiety of finding the whereabouts of Kamiakin and his confederates, and of bringing him and them to an engagement. And although they failed to find Kamiakin—the ruling spirit of the hostiles, they nevertheless had an encounter with a band of some three hundred warriors, under the leadership of more merciless foes—Stock Whitely, Talkin, (son of Peepunox), and others, who received some lasting evidences of "pil le tate's" method of tempering with them—such, in all probability, as they will not particularly desire to have repeated very soon.

HEAD QUARTERS, MILL CREEK, July 27, 1856.

To MAJ. G. C. Housenship, CAPT. B. J. Howass, and the officers and men of Co. C, Central Battalion. The Commander of the expedition to Walla-walla would do injustice to his own feelings, if in parting with the gallant officers and men of the Central Battalion who followed him across the mountains, he did not bear witness to their merits. They have been equally distinguished for discipline and subordination in camp, patient endurance of fatigue and privation on the march, and gallantry on the field of battle.

He trusts that in returning to civil life, they will meet from their fellow-citizens the high consideration due to those who have "deserved well of their country." With the kindest wishes to all, he now takes leave of them. Respectfully, B. F. SHAW, Lieut. Col. Com'g. Expedition to Walla-walla.

In this connection, without wishing to cast any unmerited or unjust reflection upon the officers in command of the regulars on the other side, we must be permitted to say that there are some matters connected with their movements and actions, since the arrival of Col. SHAW's command on that side, which, if true, certainly looks singularly mysterious. For instance, we are informed that on the arrival of Col. SHAW at the Wenass, he sent out a scout of some six men in the direction of the Upper Yakima, for the purpose of looking after Indian sign or the whereabouts of the hostiles. Whilst in the discharge of this duty, they accidentally struck the camp of Col. Wright, who had just arrived, and on making inquiry in that connection, were informed that Kamiakin and band had been pursuing an easterly direction, towards the Columbia river—that they were then on his trail, and designed following him up, &c. It has since, however, come to the knowledge of the volunteer officers, that a gentleman, well known in both this and Oregon Territory, and now attached in service to the regulars, has asserted, that at the time the information above alluded to was sought, Kamiakin and his warriors were encamped about 15 miles above, north-westerly, on the Yakima—that he was aware of the fact, and that the fact was also well known in camp;—that he had subsequently sent a dispatch to Col. SHAW, notifying him of the same, but, as we learn, the dispatch never reached him!

VESSELS IN THE SOUND.—The bark Sarah Warren, Capt. A. B. Gove, arrived at the port of Olympia on Tuesday of this week, with merchandise from San Francisco. Our advertising columns do not show that she brought goods for any other firm but RUTLEDGE & LOWE. See their advertisement.

Capt. Gove, of the "Kendall Co.," has been welcomed back, after an absence of about one year—during which time he has made two voyages to Hong Kong, China, in the clipper bark Sam. Merritt—one from this place, and the other from San Francisco. He also made one voyage, in the same vessel, from San Francisco to Milwaukee, Oregon.

The brig Leonesa, Capt. HOWARD, is due at this port, and may be expected at any hour. The brig Geo. Emery, Capt. Trask, has cleared for San Francisco with lumber. An English vessel, name not given, is receiving on board a cargo of lumber, from the "Puget Mill Co.," at Teckalet, Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, for Valparaiso.

OBLIGATIONS.—We are again indebted to our faithful and indefatigable delegate in Congress, Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON, for a number of valuable Congressional documents received by the last mail. Also, to Senators DOUGLAS and HUNTER for like favors.

William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, the leader of northern incendiarism and treason, has issued a printed petition for the dissolution of the Union.

From Washington City. Advice from Washington were received here by the last mail up to July 18th, from which it appears that up to that date there was no foundation for the rumor that Gov. STEVENS had been removed. What the next States' mail may bring concerning that matter, it is impossible to say. Of one thing we are certain, whatever may betide his fortunes, this Territory will never have another Governor who will labor harder, or feel a deeper interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Territory and its people, or one who will be capable of doing more for the development of its resources, or render more essential aid in its onward march to meet and join the glorious constellation of States, than plain ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Although there appears to be but little probability that an appropriation will be made at the present session, for the payment of the war debt of this and Oregon Territory, yet the news is somewhat cheering with regard to our Territorial appropriations. Thanks to the untiring vigilance of Col. ANDERSON, with a black republican majority opposed to him, there is still hope that he will yet be able to twist through a majority, if not two-thirds of the bills which received the approval of the Committee of the Whole of the House. The Col. has had a "hard road to travel"—many difficulties to overcome, this session, and we will venture to say that he has not spent much time in "swapping knives" thus far.

LETTER OF MAJOR HALLER.—All the friends, toolies and "cob-boys" of Gen. Wool, if any he has in these parts, who have taken sides with him and the hostile Indians, against the people—the volunteers and executives of this and Oregon Territories, can have an opportunity of reading, on the first page of to-day's paper, the noble reply and defence of the gallant Major HALLER, to the unmerited and unjust aspersions attempted to be cast upon his military reputation—ability and discretion as an officer, by the supercilious and superannated commandant of the Pacific Military Department, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, Washington City, D. C. In this semi-official attack, Gen. Wool has exposed not only his imbecility, but in whatever there is of sanity left, the true instincts of his nature—being a kind of compound of ruthless impudence, audacity, self-conceit, selfishness, zig-zag duplicity, guil and wormwood, &c. Has the regulations of the army recently made Gen. Wool an exception to its rules? If not, what right has he to arraign and try any officer in the columns of a newspaper, at the bar of public opinion? Such quasi-official conduct, let it come from what source it may, is simply contemptible.—Why did not Gen. Wool grant Major HALLER a court of inquiry, as he promised to do? Can any of his toolies answer?

THRUSHING MACHINE FOR THURSTON CO.—Our enterprising farmer friend, T. W. GLASGOW, Esq., of the Tenalquot plains, in this county, has purchased a large and improved thrashing machine, with which he will be ready to commence general operations throughout the county next week. It is represented as being capable of "putting through" all the grain in the county, in a very short space of time. It is said to thresh, thoroughly clean, and separate the grain from the chaff in the operation.

The advertisement handed in by Mr. GLASGOW, headed as above, has been mislaid. Will Mr. G. furnish us with another?

JUDGE G. HAYS.—The Washington Daily Union of July 10th, contains a letter of the late Major HAYS, dated July 2d, addressed, we suppose, to the editor of that paper, in answer to the following inquiry: "Will you have the kindness to inform me as to the causes of the war?" in this and Oregon Territory, we presume. The reply of Judge Hays is very much of an enigma—just such a reply as none know better than the Judge how to give to a plain, straight-forward question. If it is not a perfect transcript of the Judge, in his palmist days, at studied, subtle, political diplomacy, not to say hypocrisy, we are no judge of "side bars" and "under currents." But have patience—you can all read it in our issue of next week.

THE LAWS AND JOURNALS.—Our correspondent "Job," and all others whom it may concern, are informed that the laws and journals of the last Legislative assembly are in process of execution, and will be published just as soon as "that same can be did." "Job" is the last person in the world that should complain of delay in the matter, after assisting to elect, as we know he did—and well knowing, as he does, the action of the last pizzerinckum legislature. If "job" cannot be a little patient, we advise him "to do the other thing"—for comfort.

The amount of funds on hands and subject to draft in the United States Treasury on the 23d June, was \$20,434,224.

California and Oregon. The only news of interest received from California by the last mail, is the formal disbanding of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco on the 18th ult. The Committee made a public demonstration before being "mustered out of the service," and the Herald estimates the number of persons that turned out in the procession, at or in the neighborhood of 3000.

THE U. S. SURVEYING STEAMER ACTIÆ.—This steamer, Commander Alden, says the Los Angeles Star, of a late date, had arrived at San Pedro recently. She has been engaged in surveying Cortes Shoal, about ninety miles off the coast, previous to which she had been employed in San Diego harbor.

The Oregon Statesman, of August 19, says it is reported that considerable fraudulent scrip has been issued at Corvallis, Oregon. From the same paper we learn that Steven Brown, a member of Co. C, Oregon Rangers, was shot by the guard in Tiah valley on the 26th July, and died on the 27th. It appears the challenge had been given three times by the guard before he fired.

Also, that Mrs. Perkins, the wife of Joel Perkins, was acquitted, at Jacksonville, of the charge of being an accessory with Malone, in the murder of her husband. Malone committed suicide in the Jackson county jail on the 27th ult.

That Maj. Layton and command were mustered out of the service about three weeks ago. It seems they had a pretty hard time of it in this campaign—subsisting on horse-meat for ten or twelve days on one occasion.

From the Oregon Times, of August 23d, we learn that on the 20th ult., Julius F. Thomas, of Portland, attempted to shoot his wife through the window, at the residence of her mother in Linn City. He fired one shot through the window, and then putting the pistol to his own mouth, blew his own brains out, and died immediately. His wife was uninjured. Cause—domestic troubles.

From the same paper we learn that the grasshoppers are doing much injury to the crops in Southern Oregon, and that the upper portion of the Willamette valley is suffering to some extent from their depredations.

THE WEATHER.—For the last two weeks we have experienced but little of the genial influence of the light of old Sol's countenance—most of the time having been cloudy and threatening, with thunder and lightning, up to Monday of this week, when it opened out into a rain of earnest style, bearing strong indications that— "Autumn is coming—Nay, autumn is here!"

Can it be possible that the rainy season has already commenced? We trust not. No—it cannot be possible. But if it continues to rain for any length of time without cessation, much wheat, unhooused, and still ungathered, will be entirely ruined.

We are indebted to Messrs. M. B. MILLARD and T. McF. PATTON, of the Quarter Master's department at Vancouver, W. T., for Oregon papers of August 30th—too late, however, to be of service to us this week.

Whenever any friend of Mr. Fillmore objects to the Kansas-Nebraska act upon the ground that it recognized unaturalized foreigners as legal voters, let the fact be answered that this provision of the bill is copied from the bill organizing the Territory of Washington, which was approved by Mr. Fillmore.

Thirty thousand dollars has been subscribed in California for the benefit of the widow and children of the late James King, who was murdered by Casey.

The coinage of the San Francisco Mint last month amounted to \$4,000,000.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, in a lengthy letter to a committee of "old Tammany," gives his reasons for supporting Mr. Buchanan.

A pair of twin boys, born on the 7th of June, in La Salle county, Ind., have been named Fremont and Dayton.—Exchange.

Poor little helpless innocents! It will puzzle them, ten years hence, to tell where they got such names.

Horace Greeley told us, four months ago, that if Kansas affairs took the right turn, the republicans could elect their candidate for President; if not, not.—Providence Daily Post.

The "right turn" of affairs in Kansas, to which the agitator alluded, was civil war! If the collision in sections in Kansas were to result in disorder, armed resistance, bloodshed, and civil carnage, the republicans would elect their President; if not, not. It is this conviction that induces the party, of which the Tribune is the head, to adhere with so much tenacity to its Topeka shaw constitution, and to resist the measure of pacification and organization which has passed the Senate.

Let the people judge the demagogues.—Albany Argus.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IF TRUE!

Prospect of Peace!!!

The Hostile Indians, apparently, caving in!!!

Subjoined will be found an interesting letter from a correspondent of the Oregon Times, written from the Dalles, at a late date, by which our readers are advised of the design of Gov. STEVENS to hold a council in the Walla-walla or Cayuse country, with certain tribes, to which Indians heretofore hostile have been invited. Since this information was received, Mr. TROTS, HUGHES arrived at this place with an express from the Indian country, on Monday of this week, through which we learn that Kamiakin, with a number of other prominent chiefs and their respective bands, had sent word to Gov. STEVENS, that they designed to meet him in council, for the purpose of having a "talk." If this is true—and we have no reason to doubt it—present symptoms are quite favorable for a peace, and Gov. STEVENS will have the honor of concluding it—Gen. Wool, "red tape" and "brass buttons" to the contrary notwithstanding. We sincerely hope if the Governor does succeed in effecting a suspension of hostilities, that that suspension will be established on a permanent basis. It would be much better for the people of both Territories and for the general government, now that we are involved in a war, to conquer a peace at once, and be done with it, rather than to be eternally, at intervals, patching one up that would be constantly falling to pieces and broken through with. Let us have no cry of "peace! peace! when there is no peace!" We hope the experience of the past will be availed of in this instance; and if it is, a retrospective view of the past two or three hundred years will be unnecessary, inasmuch as the brief history of the Anglo-Saxon race on the Pacific coast—in California, Southern Oregon, &c., will furnish nothing but examples of temporary suspensions of hostilities on the part of the Indians, in the wars waged between the whites and red-skins. The Indians have always broken their faith with our people, and yet been sufficiently flogged; and they have heretofore only agreed upon terms of peace with us for the purpose of recuperating and meeting us anew and afresh. If Governor STEVENS requires "unconditional submission" on the part of the hostiles—if those are his words, we have a right to expect that they will be adhered to, "until the last day in the morning." A successful and permanent treaty of peace with the hostiles, to be concluded by Gov. STEVENS, at this time, would have the effect of turning a few tables upon the heads of a certain cortege of "French gentlemen" that we know of, cunningly designed to crush the aforesaid Governor.

Another indication that looks favorable for a peace, is the fact, as we are informed by Col. M. T. SIMMONS, Indian Agent, that Ail-la-kukah and Stahl, two of the hostile Nisqually chiefs, the latter a half brother to Leschi, with a band of some twenty warriors, who have been engaged in the war from its commencement, (and from 20 to 25 women and children), delivered themselves up to the military authorities at Fort Stellacoom, sometime last week.

N. B. Since the above was it type, Col. SIMMONS has obtained and furnished us with the names of the hostiles who surrendered themselves to the military authorities at Fort Stellacoom, which we give as follows:

Sta-hai, Kool-kwail-tan, (old man,) Sows-kut, Too-al-pite-et, (concerned in the murder of Lieut. James McAllister, of Capt. Eaton's company of "Rangers.") Wo-pow-aty, Swe-now-hud, Too-ab-shah, (one arm,) Ail-la-kukah, Boo-e-ohl-kat, (engaged in several battles with the whites); Kwa-talutsin, Shweh-a-titwh, Cote-how, Wawa-ab-tiwh, Sal-e-nass, (concerned in the murder of White and Northern), Klal-lah-lud, Wai-a-kah, Swe-abts-oot, Hwal-whal-pum, Sa-had-al-kut or William, and twenty-five women and children.

Taking all things together, the prospect for peace with the Indians, according to these indications, is decidedly favorable.—Read what follows:

[Correspondence of the Oregon Times, Aug. 23.] Later from the Dalles.

DALLES, August 17, 1856. EDITOR WEEKLY TIMES—I have not written to you since my communication from the Umatilla in July; and thinking you would like to keep posted relative to affairs in the Indian country, I have taken the liberty of writing to you.

The Executive of Washington Territory is here, en route for the Walla Walla and Cayuse country, where he designs holding a council with the Nez Percés, Couer de Laines and Spokanes. Indians that have been hostile heretofore are invited to the council. "Unconditional submission" are the words of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

An express came in from the Yakima on the 16th. Kamiakin, Showahway, Skal-oom and Ouhl are in the Okanagan country. They do not intend to fight it seems, but merely to act on the defensive. They have







