

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY E. T. GUNN.

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Agriculture, News, &c.

A SPINSTER'S STINT.

BY ALICE CARY.
Six spins and three, six spins and three!
Good mother, so you sit at me
And have they be—ay, six and three!
Stop, busy wheel! stop, busy wheel!
Long shadows down my chamber ead,
And warn me to make haste and reel.
The done—the spinning work complete,
Oh, heart of mine, what makes you beat
So fast and sweet, so fast and sweet.
I must have wheat and flax, to stick
My hands from left to right, thick—
My hands of mine, be quick, be quick!
On, two, three stars along the sides,
I'll leave my thread all knots and ties.
Oh, moon, so red; oh, moon, so red!
Smoothers of night, go straight to bed;
Lovers' light will answer in your stead.
A-sleep, beckoning me, he stands—
They tremble, little footed hands,
And stop the bands, and stop the bands!

PLANTING TREES.

As the season for transplanting trees now demands our attention, a few practical hints derived from experiment may not be without profit to the interested. The inquiry is often made by our friends, "How do you transplant a fruit tree to make it live?" I cannot make half my fruit trees live.

In the first place, it is very easy to make a fruit tree live, if you understand how. Many persons imagine that there is but little difference between the planting of a tree and a stake; until they are taught by two or three lessons of disappointment. A case in point will show that knowledge is indispensable to success.

A farmer not more than thirty miles from the city of Boston, had an orchard of trees to plant, and wishing them to live and thrive, employed or engaged the services of an experienced gardener to transplant his trees. The gardener prepared the soil, and set out on the first day ten trees only, (the trees were of large size for nursery trees) out of one hundred and twenty-five which were to be planted. The owner of the trees was very disappointed at nightfall, in finding "but ten trees out of the lot, set out;" and more so at the price charged by the gardener (two dollars and fifty cents per day) for his work. Accordingly he discharged him, and concluded to set out the trees himself. Now mark the result.

Ten years afterwards, the same man was at work in the same orchard, when a gentleman riding past stopped to examine the trees. After attentively looking at them for a few moments, he asked the owner why he did not plant the whole orchard at the time he planted this row of large and thrifty, full-bearing trees near the wall, which were large and vigorous, the others being small and spindling, observing, "had you planted the whole orchard at that time, you would have been much benefited thereby."

"These trees," said the owner, "were all planted at the same time, but I employed a competent gardener to plant out the ten that you admire, while the rest were put out by myself, because I thought him too slow, and charged too much; but if I had given him his price—yes, even doubled it, for ten days, I should have been greatly the gainer; for, of those ten trees, any one of them would have more than repaid the whole expense." The stranger smiled, as he observed, "I am the gardener who set out those trees for you; and I thought you would learn, sooner or later, that it required more knowledge to set out an apple tree, and to have it grow, and bear well, than it did to plant a post; or, in other words, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

To set out, or transplant a fruit tree, with the expectation of having the same live and thrive, requires only a little care and a little knowledge; but that little constitutes the whole matter, and is all important.

The following method has been successfully pursued by myself for some considerable length of time, and I think, can be adhered to with a good degree of confidence, as to a favorable result.

First, the hole for a moderate sized tree, should be made of from three to five feet in diameter, and of sufficient depth to receive all the roots and rootlets, without cramping or bending the same; give them, as nearly as possible, their original position and inclination. It is better to deprive the tree of a portion of its roots, than to cramp or bend them. Place the tree in the same position in the hole that it occupied in the nursery, but not too deep. Many inexperienced persons lose their trees from too deep setting, and do not know the true reason. A tree should be set no deeper than when in its original position in the nursery. If any of the roots are broken or broken, saw or cut them off smoothly with a sharp knife; balancing the tops by removing the largest shoots.

Use good food compost as a manure in setting out and fill in finely pulverized mold closely about the roots. To make sure there are no hollows around the roots, it is best to use the hand to introduce the fine earth around the small fibrous roots, gently shaking the tree until it becomes quite firm of itself. Any neglect at this stage of transplanting is an error, which will be sure to be seen in the after-growth of the tree.

As a general thing, I have not used water in transplanting trees, and do not recommend its use except when setting out quite a large tree; then I use water—say one pailful when the tree is partly set out, or the hole a little more than half filled up with earth. I wait until the water has dried in or become absorbed, before filling up; but never make a "mud pudding" by throwing in the earth immediately after the water. I have found by experience, that too frequent watering applied to the surface tends to harden the earth, and prevent injury to the tree. In frosty locations, if you fear lifting of the tree, a small mound rising in the fall around the stem of the tree will remedy this evil. Remember to remove this earth in the spring.

In very wet, black soil, such as lands bordering upon meadows where there may be annual overflows of water, a quantity of stones placed upon the bottom of the holes before setting the trees, will be beneficial, and often of much consequence to the future thrift of the tree. Again in very gravelly or rocky soil, it is best to dip out—

one or two cart-loads of the earth, and remove it; filling its place with rich garden mold; and our word for it, you will be much benefited thereby. True, there is some labor attending this operation, but you are planting a tree, perhaps for future generations, the fruit of which you may never taste, but they who come after you will bless the labors of your hands, while they regale themselves with the fruit of your industry.

By attending to the above general hints, you can ensure to yourself not only a pleasant shade tree, but a profitable bearer; and if so you will be of our mind (so far as trees are concerned) that when the tree is transplanted well, "it is done, if well done;" if not, you will soon find it out.—*Editor of the South.*

MAKING CHEESE FROM A FEW COWS.

Except in the dairy districts, how seldom do we meet with good cheese on a farmer's table; how often do we meet with none at all. And yet every farmer keeps a few cows, sufficient at least to supply the family with butter through the year, and there is no reason why every one who keeps two or three cows should not make good cheese enough for his own use. More labor indeed, is required to make a pound of cheese from a small dairy than from a large one, but this is no excuse for not making it, since the same is true, to a certain extent at least, in regard to butter.

Some of our readers who make an hundred pound cheese every morning, will be inclined to smile at the following directions; but nevertheless, we can assure them that we have eaten the best of cheese made in this way. There are probably many better methods, and if our readers know of any we should be thankful to hear from them.

The difference between making cheese from a small and large dairy consists principally in this. In a large dairy the curd is made into a cheese every day, while in the small dairy the curd—obtained precisely as in the large dairy—is slightly pressed and laid by in a cool place till a sufficient quantity is obtained for making a cheese as large as desired.

The night's milk should be kept as cool as possible, and the next morning placed in a tub, together with the morning's milk; and the whole, by adding a portion of heated milk, raised to 90 deg. Fahr. The rennet is then added, the milk well stirred, and afterwards let alone till the curd is well come. The time this occupies varies from fifteen minutes to two hours, according to the amount of rennet, temperature, &c., the warmer it is put together, and the more rennet there is added the quicker will the cheese come. As a general rule the longer it is in coming, the tenderer and sweeter will be the curd. We should seldom desire it to come sooner than 40 minutes after the rennet is added.

When the curd is come, it is broken up quite fine either by hand, or by a curd breaker, which cuts it into very small pieces. After this it is allowed to stand and settle. Some persons at this stage raise the temperature of the whey and curd up to 95 or 100 deg. This is called "scalding." The practice has its advantages and disadvantages. If the milk is warm enough when the rennet is added, it may be dispensed with; if too cool, it may be required. If it is desired to sell the cheese when a month or six weeks old, high scalding is indispensable, but in making good cheese for home use, we should scald very little if at all.

The curd is easily separated from the whey, by throwing the whole into a sieve or on a cheese cloth. The curd is then placed in a strong cloth, and well pressed to remove as much of the whey as possible. This is very important. It is then placed in a cool place, and the operation repeated daily—or every other day, if the milk will keep sweet, as it will in a cool cellar in the fall.

When sufficient curd is obtained in this way to make a cheese of the desired size, it is all mixed together, broken quite fine, and salted. It must then be pressed for a few hours; a clean dry cloth put round it, inverted and pressed again. At first it should not have too heavy a pressure put upon it, but it cannot be pressed too dry. It should have dry cloths put round it and kept under the press till it does not wet them. Many will object to so much pressure, but we speak from experience and with much confidence on this point. Less scalding, and more pressure would, in our opinion, add greatly to the real value, and cheese-like flavor, though perhaps not to the buttery appearance and valuable qualities of most American cheeses.

When the cheese is taken from the press it should have a little salt put on it, and be kept in the dairy, or other cool moist place for a few days. It may then be taken to a dry room, where for the next week or two it must be turned every day, or the side next the floor will mould. The room should be well ventilated and nearly dark.—*Albany Cultivator.*

HARVESTING POTATOES.

The idea has generally prevailed that potatoes, especially those grown in low and moist lands, are essentially benefited by exposure to the sun and air before removing them to the bins. This, however, experience has long since demonstrated to be a fallacy. The sooner potatoes are in the cellar, protected from the sun's rays, after they are removed from the ground, the better, the operation of the solar rays having a powerful tendency not only to deteriorate greatly, their eating qualities, but also to render them far less liable to keep well through the subsequent spring.

Another very popular error, and one no less productive of bad consequences is the supposition that the tubers should be scrupulously and thoroughly cleaned from dirt, the presence of which, in ever so small a quantity, is considered by many to be the radical cause of their becoming watery and unfit for food. Any one however, who will take the trouble of experimenting, may easily satisfy himself that this is not the case; and that potatoes which have been thoroughly cleaned by washing and drying, or indeed by any process which effectually rids them of soil, will exhibit symptoms of decay, and become unfit for culinary purposes, much sooner than those which have not.

With farmers in many sections it is a common practice to select a portion of their best almost per-

fectly developed tubers, and pack them carefully and compactly in barrels, filling the space between the roots with soil, cool and moist. The barrels thus filled, are placed in some dark corner of the cellar, where they remain undisturbed till the contents are demanded for the market, late in the season, or for domestic use.

Secured in this manner, and deposited beyond the reach of light or heat, or where they will be as little exposed as possible to these powerful agents, potatoes will keep perfectly sound and retain their eating properties unimpaired until late in the ensuing year.

Every observing farmer must have noticed that the potatoes that are crowded out from the sides of hills, or which are found so near the surface as to be exposed to heavy rains washing the soil, always turn green, and when cooked have a sweet coppery taste, which is extremely nauseating and unpleasant. This is always a result of exposure to solar action; it concentrates a principle which the potato contains in conjunction with many others of a nutritious nature, into an active poison, and hastens greatly, the decay and decomposition of the roots. As soon as they are taken from the soil, they should be placed in the bins.—*Republican Banner.*

CORAL ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

The islands of the Pacific are of two kinds—the high islands and the low islands: the former made of ordinary rock, usually volcanic—the latter almost entirely coral islands.

Of these, the coral islands are the most remarkable, both for the singularity of their appearance and the mode of their origin. The coral-forming polyps, are animals of a lower order of organization, not differing greatly in structure from the fresh water polyp or hydra, to be found in abundance during the summer in our pools and ditches. The principle difference is in the faculty which they possess of secreting and depositing carbonate of lime in the minute cells and interstices of their own tissue, so that their bodies consist of a solid framework, with a soft gelatinous sort of covering. They live, moreover, in communities, not merely associated, but coalesced, individuals growing out of each other as buds grow out of trees, and all uniting to form a common body, having a certain irregular but definite form and size, so that the different corals may be known by the external appearances of their masses, just as trees are.

It is sometimes said that the coral animals are worms, and that they build the reefs, like architects building a house. This is altogether a false notion and analogy. The coral polyps do not build their own skeletons, and the reefs are formed simply of the accumulation of dead and living bodies of such corals which have grown there, lived there, and died there in countless numbers through a long series of years. The dead coral masses are in most instances unremoved and unchanged from what they were when alive, except, perhaps, that their internal structure has become more solid and crystalline. Some of them, however, have been worn and broken by the action of the waves, and their debris, often in a state of fine sand, has been accumulated in the hollows and interstices of the rest, so that all the lower and internal portions of a coral reef have become compacted together into solid stone. Not only corals but multitudes of fish, crabs univalve and bivalve shells, sea-urchins, star-fish, hard calcareous sea-plants, and countless myriads of minute fossiliferous shells, have all contributed their remains to the mass of this accumulation. When a pile of materials of this kind, all dead internally, but full of life on its outer surface, reaches the sea level, the breakers soon detach block from its outer edge, and roll them on it, until in some places or other a sand bank is formed that is left dry at low water. When this has attained any height, the sun dries the sand at low tide, and the winds then help to drift it and pile it still higher above the waves, till at last we get a little islet permanently above even high water mark, that becomes the home of the sea-bird and the haunt of the turtle. Driftwood is now and then thrown upon it, with plants from some distant shore, still bearing about them, either in seed or root, the essence of vitality. A low trailing scrubby vegetation is thus gradually commenced, which united with the "guano" of the birds and animals, forms a soil for any noxious individual of the vegetable kingdom, the germs of which may be cast there. This little islet thus, Venus-like, sprung from the sea, is continually added to by the continued action of its parents, and ultimately, perhaps, coalesces with others of similar origin, resting on the same mass of reef. In time there would be sufficient space of ground to collect a considerable quantity of rain water during the wet weather, and this, percolating through the soil and the porous rock below, remains there at no great depth just above the level of low water, probably, where it is prevented draining off by the sea water around it. Some persons have fancied that the fresh water thus found was merely the salt water of the sea with the salt filtered out of it, forgetting that filters act only mechanically, while salt is in chemical solution in the water of the sea. If a large sponge, saturated with fresh water, be half immersed in a dish of salt water, the sponge will retain the fresh water at its center unimpaired with the salt for an indefinite length of time. In the same way is the fresh water retained a little way below the surface of a coral islet.

These are islets and islands formed on the surface of reefs, and prepared for the habitation of man. But there is another wonder yet about the formation of the reefs themselves on which we must say a few words. A certain amount of light and heat is necessary to their existence, and they seem to flourish best when exposed to the very surf of the breakers. They cannot live at all in a greater depth than twenty fathoms, or one hundred and twenty feet. But the reefs themselves rise up like huge submarine walls from depths hitherto unathomable. A frequent depth found just immediately outside the breakers, as close as a boat should dare to venture, is one hundred and twenty fathoms, or seven hundred and twenty feet, while lines of three hundred fathoms (eighteen hundred feet) and more have been let down from a

ship at a little greater distance, without being able to reach the bottom. The explanation of this apparent difficulty is found in the depression of the sea-bed. Whenever such reefs are now found land once existed, with shores on which the coral animals settled in their favorite depths and localities. They grew and flourished there, and laid the foundation of a reef. The land after this became affected by one of those great chronic movements which are so slow and gradual that men fail to perceive their effects in any one or two generations, and sank slowly beneath the waves—so slowly that the gradual increase of the solid frames of the polyps were sufficient to counteract the movement of depression so far as they were concerned, and to keep the upper surface of the reef still at the level of low water in the sea. Century after century and thousand after thousand of years went by, and the sinking of the sea-bed and the up-building of the reef went on, till at length in many instances the original land had disappeared altogether out of sight. The old island lies buried now deep in its coral tomb, the only symptom of his former existence being the flat slab of coral rock laid horizontally across his head. Every step and every gradation of this process may still be observed in the great Pacific Ocean. Some of the lofty and ragged islands have their margins fringed by corals which are now but commencing to grow only below the beach; others that have subsided to a certain extent are surrounded by an irregular ring of coral reef at some distance from the present beach, which ring marks the outline of the island as it once existed, a channel of water, or lagoon, running between the outer sea wall and the margin of the present land, to which access is gained from the sea by numerous irregular openings in the barrier, or encircling reef; others again occur either singly or in groups and archipelagos, where the coral reefs alone are to be seen disposed in ovals and circles sometimes of many miles in diameter, with a central lagoon of unoccupied water, and a scattered margin of little islets formed from the old sand banks.

In the great archipelago of the Radeck and Ballick islands, (or the Marshall Islands, as they are sometimes called,) extending over a space of four or five hundred miles, not a stone or fragment of a rock to be seen other than coral. All the old lands, with their hard rocks, have disappeared beneath the sea; and so valuable are even the smallest pebbles of hard rock, that whenever a drift tree is thrown ashore on one of the islands, its roots are instantly searched, and any little stones that are entangled therein are carried to the chief as "trois belonging to the crown."

SALEZ LAKE.

In the *Deseret News* up to August 1st will be found the following:

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.—Dr. John M. Bernhis is now nominated for a delegate to Congress. The election was to be held on the 6th day of September.

THE TEMPLE.—The massive foundation of this building was finished July 23d, and the workmen are progressing rapidly with the stone wall of the basement story.

THE CROPS AND WEATHER.—The weather since the latter part of May has been very warm, and with but very little exceptions very sunny, making the air and ground dry and hot, and the streams low; thus causing the loss of much of the small portion of grain and vegetables left by the grasshoppers.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The *News* says the assemblage was very large, the maneuvering of the troops indicated a marked improvement in drill and throughout the day we neither saw nor heard of a single fight quarrel or even dispute; and what most amazed that portion of the enlightened and Christian population of the states who so ridiculously assert that we are composed of knaves, fools and corrupt men, no instance of that drunkenness and disorder so common among our mail-generals occurred to mar the loyal and joyous celebration. Upon what principle will our hypocritical traducers account for a course of praiseworthy conduct far above what they have ever witnessed, on like occasions, in the midst of all their boasted progress and enlightenment.

EMIGRATION.—Emigration from the states to Cal. has been occasionally passing through the city during the last few days, though only a dozen or two as yet, and the probability is that the passing emigration will be very light this season. A large number are still going through on their way from California to the states, and some of them have or teams, a circumstance that in 1849 would have been supposed among the events that could not possibly happen. But from all we can learn, money is scarcer and business duller in Cal. than any other part of the Union, and it has really become quite a question as to where the restless and gold-seeking spirits will next find a locality adapted to their tastes.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A correspondent of the *Aspenwall Courier*, writing from Greytown under date of August 21st, says "Colonel Kinney has just completed the purchase, for \$500,000, of all Messrs. Shephard's and Haley's right, title and interest in the lands granted to them in 1839, by the late Mosquito King. These lands embrace 80,000,000 acres, bounded on the north by Great River, south by a line extending west from King Buppan near Boca del Toro, west by the Spanish Mountains, the immortal limit between the Indian and Spanish and American races, and having on the east a length of one hundred extending three hundred and fifty miles. The tract of country thus included may be considered the most productive of its extent upon the globe. Every variety of agricultural produce belonging to the temperate or torrid zone may be cultivated with success upon the lowlands of the sea-coast, or the elevated, healthy plains of the interior. Besides the substantial staples of grain and cattle, there is no limit to the amount of coffee, cocoa, cochineal, indigo, cotton, sugar and tobacco, that may be raised on its teeming soil. Rosewood, mahogany, and other costly woods, afford a large tract; and the mineral wealth, in-

cluding gold, silver, coal and copper, although of unquestionable existence, yet waits for their development by the improving hand of man. This immense region—large enough for a principality—has been purchased by Colonel Kinney in addition to his 1,700,000 in the grazing and mining district of Chontales, which is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Nicaragua. He has now made arrangements for the establishment of colonies in all parts of his domains, and for that purpose has prepared a statement of the inducements held out to industrious and enterprising emigrants from all quarters of the world. There can be no doubt, judging from his former success in Illinois and Texas, of the success of his present scheme of colonization, as well as his design of breaking down the insolent monopoly of the Transit Company, which thus far has thrown itself in his way. They must either come to terms or surrender; there is no alternative. While he is there, they will not dare to undertake another bombardment. The new paper, for which the Colonel has just erected a printing office, will be called the *Central American*. It will be issued weekly, half in English and half in Spanish. Among the characteristic features of the sheet will be the advocacy of the claims of the people of Greytown on the American Government, and a full and correct summary of Central American news, which is usually given through the distorting mediums of the official organs of the interior. A gentleman named Young, and an assistant, are now on their way from New York, in Colonel Kinney's vessel, the Ocean Bird, who will conduct the *Central American*. They are both experienced journalists. In the Ocean Bird and the George W. Russel, which left New York on the 2d and 4th instants, there are expected, besides the aforementioned, a number of other emigrants, with provisions, printing press and materials for the new paper."

CHINA.

THE REBELLION.—Discomfiture of the Rebels. By way of Shanghai, we have translations from the *Peking Gazette*, the Emperor's organ, to June 10th. The *Gazette* contains despatches from numerous Tartar Generals, announcing the discomfiture of the Chinese Rebels at many points in the North. It will be remembered that about two years ago, the Rebels in great strength advanced northward, captured the great city of Nankin on the Yang-tze-kiang river, where T'iao-ping-wang, the head of the movement, set up his court, and assumed Imperial authority. From Nankin the Rebel armies proceeded northward, bent on the capture of Peking, the sacred capital, and the expulsion of the Tartar Emperor from the country. They were several times reported near the great city, but the Tartars seem to have been inspired with renewed courage by the presence of their Emperor, and succeeded after repeated combats in staying the progress of their enemies. The Rebel forces captured many large cities, and occupied for nearly two years the greater part of the provinces of Honan, Shan-tung, and a portion even of Pe-chi-ke, in which Peking is situated. All these provinces are north of the Yang-tze-kiang. After numerous battles, sieges and massacres, it is said the Imperialists have at last succeeded in clearing these provinces of the Rebels, and forcing them back on Nankin. On the 16th of April, the *Peking Gazette* reports that the large and important city of Yih-yang was retaken by the Imperialists, upon which occasion more than five hundred prisoners were made in the city, and a thousand with long hair (the emblem of the Rebels) were caught in the surrounding villages.

A large force of the Rebels were caught at Fung-kwan-tung. The Imperialists, with great labor dug trenches around them and let in the water. The besieged force having no means of further defence, sent five hundred of their body to the Imperial camp, offering to submit. They waded through the trench, bearing with them the hearts of their chiefs. The Imperial forces kindly assisted them out of the water, and then put them all to death. Several of the posts they had occupied were then set fire to, by which multitudes were consumed. Lu-chow, a large city in Shan-tung, occupied by the Rebels, is vigorously attacked by the Imperialists. All attempts by T'iao-ping-wang's followers to relieve the place was defeated by the besiegers. Two thousand Rebels, on their way to reinforce the garrison, were attacked and routed by the Tartars. In consequence of these successes, the Imperialists had advanced so close to Nankin as to have in conflict with the Rebels there. Indeed, it is said, the insurgents held no ground outside that city, which seems to have become another Capua to the Rebel Chief. As the *Hongkong Register* remarks, "this great leader appears to have lost his Hannibalish dash and vigor, and the Fabian principles of China are now telling their tale with effect."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Crimea. Advice from the Crimea, to the 26th July, announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was reported at Paris on the 3d August, that the French government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed preparatory to another assault.

On the 30th July, Gortschakoff telegraphs, that there has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance.

It was telegraphed from Constantinople, on the 26th July, that the Bashi Bazaraks had murdered Gen. Beatson, but Lord Panmure in Parliament, positively contradicted the report.

Correspondence from the camp says that *Omer Pacha's* visit to Constantinople was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the command of the army in Asia.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Times* writing under date of August 2d, says: "Two days only have elapsed since the date of my last, and the accumulation of intelligence is but meagre. A dispatch from Gen. Pelissier, dated the 27th, states that nothing new had taken place. But a dispatch from Gortschakoff of the same day, that a violent cannonade, lasting ten hours

and a half, had been made by the allies, to which the Russians vigorously replied. It is probable, therefore, that Pelissier in his dispatch reported the cannonade, but that the passage was struck out by the government, before sending it to the *Moniteur*. No despatches have been made public for three days, though the communication by telegraph is open.

The assault will not now be long deferred, and the date of the 15th of this month seems more than ever probable. The French in their trenches, and the Russians in their ambulances before Malakoff, were but forty yards apart, and aimed at the white of each other's eyes. Pelissier was unpopular. Todeben, entirely recovered, had given a new impetus to the works of the second line of defence behind Malakoff. The allies were aware of the preparations making at home to render their second winter more comfortable than the first. The letters just received, breathe a strong hope, if not a lively confidence, that the season will be spent in, and not before Sevastopol.

Another change in the command in the Crimea, has, we hear on good authority, says the *Glasgow Scotsman*, of Aug. 28th, become inevitable. Gen. Simpson's state of health is such that he feels himself unequal for his duties; and the facts are so irrefragable that already he holds the command only till a successor can be found. Lord Hardinge has gallantly offered to go out; but he has been excused, on the ground that there is no call for such a sacrifice after his great services, and doubtless, also, because his vigor, which had previously sunk somewhat under the weight of years, may be supposed to have been still further impaired by the extreme anxieties and labors of the last few months.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

Kamiesch and Balaklava were crowded with yeasels recently arrived for the secret expedition.

The French government has chartered 97 small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Seine.

The *Weekly Standard*, of August 4th says: "We learn that the siege of Sevastopol is about to be raised. Also that a communication has just been received from Germany, by the Western powers, which may lead to startling results."

The Sea of Azoff. Letters are to the 16th July. Magazines along the coast were being destroyed as found, and small steamers were engaged in surveying. The allied fortifications were progressing.

The accounts from Asia Minor, are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzeroum, and to be retiring, but this is considered very doubtful.

England. The Queen had sent the following message to the House of Commons: "Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged with the Emperor of Russia, relying on her experience of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts they will make provisions accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue £7,000,000 additional Exchequer bills.

The limited liabilities bill had been read a third time and passed. Numerous estimates had been voted.

Major Reed's motion, that no peace treaty should be concluded without the approval of parliament, was ridiculed and thrown out.

The Turkish Loan bill had been read the first time.

A discussion without result, had occurred respecting the recent gift of a good service pension to Lord Paget over older officers.

The *London Times*, had an editorial on Con'ul Boycroft's arrest, and preaches in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

Minor Gibson in parliament, referred to this editorial, and asked the government to furnish information on the very important subject of the neutrality of the United States.

Lord Palmerston replied that an arrangement had existed at Halifax, by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it appearing that it led to questions whether or not the laws of the United States had been violated the British government being desirous that no such questions should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax.

The inquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is terminated, and the commissioners have requested time to consider their report.

Strachan, the bankrupt banker, has been released on bail.

France. The official report in regard to the loan, shows 3,600,000,000 francs, six times the amount asked for. The report of the minister of Finance, describes the loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country. The number of subscribers to the loan is 310,000. The Correctional Tribunal is occupied in the trial of fifty-five prisoners of the secret society called "Marianina."

A brother of the assassin Pianori has been arrested in Jersey.

Spain. The rumors that Spain will send a contingent force to the Crimea, are doubtful.

Spain would ask for a territorial guarantee, as Sardinia did, which guarantee must include Cuba. It is thought probable, however, that a foreign legion will be recruited in Spain.

France intrigues has broken off the projected marriage of Adolphe, of Bavaria, with the Spanish Princess.

Italy. The statement that the King of Naples begged for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted. The rumor is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The eagerness and avidity with which some people, when a little excited by the occurrence of unusual circumstances, receive and give credit to every little rumor current, seems astonishing. Every story, no matter how bad a face it presents, or how false and ridiculous it may appear, is all swallowed down as truth and nothing but the truth, until an equally as idle a tale is next told that contradicts it. One moment they are ready to do one thing, and on the next ready to do directly the opposite of it. Of such, we have seen not a few in our short life, and always endeavor as much as possible to ignore both their belief and sayings. They have no minds, seemingly, of their own, and go entirely upon every day hearsay for the supply of knowledge and reason to govern their actions. The trouble which is now existing with the Indians of this territory, furnishes a good sufficiency of the raw material for them, and every rising and setting of the sun, they can be heard croaking their wise sayings with a gusto the most voracious. Now, they see no trouble with the Indians, and laugh with scorn at the idea of sending troops to bring to justice even the guilty perpetrators who have already committed depredations; and to-morrow, would send a thousand men to exterminate the entire Indian race. But enough at nothing—for nothing they are.

The Indians are all in a state of ferment, and unsatisfied, and without this is stopped there may be much worse results. If they had been remunerated for their lands, if they had not been served as beasts rather than what they are, if they had had justice done them, or in fact, if no treaties had ever been made, no such difficulties would now exist. But now that they do exist, let them be settled the quickest and safest way in which it can be performed. A little pecuniary expense, which was so great an object when forming the treaties, is nothing compared to the loss of human life, which may happen if these difficulties are not immediately settled, if accounts can be credited in the least; for where is so much smoke there is always found a little fire.

We doubt not that many of the Indians on this side of the mountains, stand as much in fear of the whites as they do of them. The many wicked, outrageous falsehoods told to them by men claiming to have white skins, is one more cause of their hostilities. The preposterous ideas given them, as has been done at different times, that they were to be driven off and murdered, is a deed greater than it would seem a being could be capable of doing, yet it is done. Such persons are more guilty than the Indians, and should receive a punishment in proportion.

There is no need of unnecessary alarm, in our opinion; nor on the other hand, very prudent to look carelessly on and jeer if there be the elements of trouble existing. We yet believe that the threatening appearances will not cross the Cascade Mountains and yet we do not feel disposed to jeer at those who have been disposed to take the precaution to remove their families to places of safety, until the difficulty is permanently settled. There has been a considerable amount of ammunition sold to the farmers, and there is no doubt that in the event of trouble the Indians would receive a warm reception.

The many rumors and speculations that the Indians which are on White river and the depredations they are going to perform, will probably all float away. We trust that the detachment of United States troops that left Fort Stellaacoom yesterday for that region will settle all difficulties out there, and thereby allay all fears for present danger. We understand Lieut. Nugent has command of this detachment, and will be accompanied by acting Gov. Mason and others, of whom we hope to hear a good report on their return.

FINE PEACHES.—L. M. Collins, Esq., of Dewamish river, paid us a visit yesterday morning, and deposited for our table a half bushel of fine, luscious peaches, raised on his farm. Mr. Collins estimates his present crop of this excellent fruit at three hundred bushels—a nice yield certainly, for trees of the second year's bearing. His large nursery and orchard, containing a thousand trees or more, of all kinds, will, in a few years handsomely repay the cost and trouble of planting it, and prove to others the great advantage of having fruit trees set out on their farms. For our part, we heartily thank Mr. Collins for this favor, hoping (while we are eating these peaches) that he may live long to "enjoy the fruits of his labor."

We observe by the *Alta California*, of the 14th ult., a leader headed "Puget Sound." It is pleasing to see such a notice, but we would prefer it a little more extended, when one is made, or in fact, when mention is made of the different places along the Sound, that a part of them should not be passed by, (the most important) as if there were no such places. It is to be trusted, however, that the *Alta* in those "future articles," will speak of them, and in so doing, "will make a clean breast of it."

We have received the journals of the council and house of representatives, of the session of 1854 and '55, from the public printer, Geo. B. Goudy, Esq., to whom we tender our acknowledgments.

HOW THEIR POLICY WORKS.

Every paper we pick up, northern and southern, bears evidence of the widening breach between the two portions of our country, which have for near a century been held together by the wise provisions of our revolutionary fathers, and the timely interference for their perpetuation by such men as HENRY CLAY. During the period of our existence as a nation, we have advanced with unparalleled rapidity toward the greatness which awaited us and by persevering in the course marked out by those men, to whom all hearts turn with respect, we may yet go on in our prosperous condition until we afford to the world a living argument for freedom, and afford a firm basis for the hopes of freemen—such a basis as shall not be overturned and destroyed. But to do this, the present tendencies of policy must be changed, a different issue placed before the nation, else the widening of this breach will go on until we shall see a verification of the oft quoted and true saying, that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

For many years it was necessary for a man seeking favor with the people, to be a sound and consistent union man; without this, all other professions would avail him nothing. But we are sorry to be compelled to say, that the "great National Democratic party" have lent their influence to sever the bonds that held together the northern and southern portion of our union, and thus affording an opportunity for fanatics in every part of the country, to exercise an influence that otherwise they could not. The democracy and its ally, the uncompromising pro-slavery interest, have done a deed, the consequences of which, they themselves now tremble at. So long as the spirit of compromise, which was the spirit infused into the constitution by its framers, was held sacred by the leading parties, all was safe, but now that it is trampled under foot confusion and riot is the most common occurrence of the day.

The bitter invectives of the press on both sides the question, the exciting harangues of different champions and the riot and bloodshed in Kansas are all the inevitable result of this outrage, planned and carried into effect by designing men in the democratic party in the hope of bolstering up, by the prejudice of a section, their power which had required all their ingenious trickery, for a number of years to keep afloat. In this matter of the compromise question, the democratic party has been more than usually recreant to principle.

We do not despair, however, the American people will yet refuse to aid in the final consummation of the fanatic desire. The whig party, always true to their immutable principle, will yet overthrow the corrupt combination that would sell their birth-right for potage.

BURGLARY BY THE INDIANS.—Mr. R. A. Finell informs us that his house, situated some twenty-five miles from this place, on the military road toward the Cascade mountains, was broken open on Friday and Saturday nights of last week, by the Indians, and a number of articles stolen. On Friday night, entrance was made by way of the window, and on the next by breaking open the door. On the first, only a few things were taken, it appearing as if a search had been made for ammunition and arms only; but on the second night, every thing in the shape of iron and steel were stolen that could be found, while blankets, provisions, etc., were left untouched.

PORT TOWNSEND.—This place, situated at the lower end of Admiralty Inlet, is we learn, going ahead with a great rapidity of growth and importance, a characteristic of its enterprising citizens. A wharf is now being built, for the better accommodation of large vessels, which will greatly improve the advantages of the place. A number of private buildings are also being erected. Port Townsend possesses a good harbor and her citizens will doubtless lose no opportunity for the improvement of either the wharf or ellies.

SLOOP-OF-WAR DEPARTURE.—The United States Sloop-of-War Decatur, arrived at Port Townsend, on the 28th inst, having left San Francisco on the 8th. Officers and crew all well. The Decatur experienced very heavy weather during the whole passage up; on the 9th, had heavy gales from the southwest. We understand that she will make a visit to this part of the Sound, in a few days; also the revenue cutter Jeff. Davis. For a list of officers connected with the Decatur, see our issue of July 27th.

"If our cotemporary in this territory, and its parent in Oregon, etc.—*Pioneer* Hold on, *Mister Pioneer*. We would like to know who that "parent" is? We do not trace our lineage back to any such a source, in fact, we deny the soft impeachment. By the way, we should not like to expose *Mr. Pioneer's* parentage, by saying it was an illegitimate half-breed, descended from that "parent" stock.

PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—We received by the last mail, the third number of this new weekly paper, published at Salero, Oregon, Thos. H. Pearn, editor. It is devoted to Religion, Temperance, Agriculture, Education and General Intelligence. It is furnished at the low price of \$3.50 per annum, a losing rate, judging from its articles.

Favorites.—E. Schroter, Esq., will please accept our thanks for down Sound favors, received the first of the week.

Where was the *Pioneer's* "News" by the last steamer? Don't be afraid Jupiter, we won't comment on them,

CRANBERRIES.

We have noticed that during the last few days, the Indians are bringing in large quantities of these berries, gathered from the lowlands along the different streams emptying into the Sound, to sell. Large canoes, heavily loaded with them, have come in, which are bought by our merchants and traders for the home and San Francisco markets. Through out this part of the territory there are many extensive meadows, on which thousands of bushels of these berries grow every year, the most of which are never collected, but left to waste away as they grew in the wet marshes. The most of these marshes or meadows overflow during the high waters of the winter and freshets of the spring, and consequently are not very susceptible of cultivation without considerable expense and labor, and are scarcely if ever taken as claims by the settlers.—These might, however, be made by cultivation to yield an immense and much larger quantity of this fine berry, which attain a very large size here even in their wild state. Enough of them might be raised to load a fleet of vessels, and supply an amount sufficient for all markets that they could be transported to. The profit realized by shipping these berries to the San Francisco market at present, may be somewhat judged from the fact, that the usual price paid here for them is from five to seven dollars per barrel, while in the San Francisco market they bring from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per barrel, thus returning a large profit above all expenses to those who ship them. There is no doubt but that there will be a good trade in these berries in a few years, after these lands where they grow are once under the subduing and improving hand of the energetic and intelligent cultivator, but now the amount of trade, though considerable, is from gathering them in their wild state and shipping them to market. The labor of gathering is solely performed by the Indians, which in their slow and indolent manner does not yield a very large crop.

GRASSHOPPERS, AGAIN.—The grasshoppers, not those old fellows who whetted their bills and flew off some time since, but another generation—some ones—are devouring the new wheat just springing from the ground, with a voraciousness equaling their illustrious ancestors. In some fields cutting it off as fast as it grows, which procedure causes them to jump about some considerable to find the new blades of wheat, at which business they are very expert.

FORT AT SEATTLE.—A fort is being built at Seattle, by the citizens residing there, for the better protection against the Indians. Great danger is felt that they may attack the place; about all the people living back, have left their farms and moved into town. We hope that they may never have any for their Fort.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—Stuart's Express arrived here on Sunday evening last, bringing us files of late papers, containing the latest news from all quarters. Also packages from the Pacific Express, from California, in which we find the stamps of J. W. Sullivan, and Noyes Carrier. Our best acknowledgments to all.

We should like to know what the row is between I. I. Stevens, Gov. Washington territory, and superintendent of Indian affairs, and Jupiter O'limpus Wiley of the *Pioneer*. Wiley says Pierson is in, and brings "no dispatches for you from the party." Look out Wiley, don't—get mortified.

"And we have only time to announce to our deep mortification, the triumph of know-nothingism in California, and Kentucky.—*Pioneer*."

We advise the *Pioneer* man to call on his "friend the democratic doctor," for relief. There is only one remedy, that we know of—"grin, and bare it." You deserve it all.

Capt. Bills, in a manner most commendable, was seen endeavoring to remove a portion of the products of his garden into our ranch. We appreciate his mode of operations, likewise the fine musk melons and tomatoes of which he has such a bountiful supply.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper to say a few words in regard to the Indian difficulties which are engaging the attention of our citizens at this time. The brutal murders recently committed, on the other side of the mountains by the Kilkatats and Yakimas awakened the fears of many of the citizens of Washington territory, and has been the cause of many idle and mischievous stories; greatly to the disturbance of the peace and quietness of our community. As to danger from the Indians residing among us, I have no fears, unless, through the rashness of some of our citizens. And, as some of the rumors afloat, are calculated to inflame the minds of our citizens, I propose to make a public statement of some of those as gathered from the most reliable source at hand. In regard to the attack upon Mr. Porter, who lives on the military road, near the crossing of White river, and the last house on the road traveling eastward. Mr. Conell, makes in substance, the following statement: That he (Conell) had been down below Porter's, towards Seattle, and on his return met Mr. Porter and another gentleman; Mr. Porter was evidently deranged, and warned him (Conell) from going further, as the Indians would kill him. He also stated to Mr. Conell, that the night before, while sleeping in his barn he heard somebody call him by name. Upon going out, rifle in hand, he discovered several Indians skulking near, and immediately fired on them dropped his gun, and escaped, hearing but one gun fired by the Indians. Mr. Conell still determined to go home, some three miles from Porter's, and finding all right, he and some others went over to Porter's place. They found in the barn, his bed and knife, near the place described they found his rifle, and af-

ter looking about found his stock. There was not anything about the premises molested, but that there was some appearance of tracks among the fern.

This is the true version of the story which came to us a day or two since, of a hundred Kilkatats attacking Porter's house, and can any one, after thinking of the matter, believe otherwise, than that Mr. Porter's heated imagination created all the Indians that were about his premises, on the night in question. Is it reasonable to suppose, that a band of hostile Indians would attack and drive a man away, and yet leave horses, gun, knife, blankets, every thing untouched. Certainly, all must, upon calmly considering the matter, agree that Mr. Porter's exposed situation has so worked upon his fears, that he ran away, and may "live to fight another day."

There are other rumors of like character that decrease proportionately in magnitude upon close examination, but it is unnecessary to speak of all here; yet, I do protest against the spirit of exaggeration that clothes the most trivial occurrence, with the most terrible aspect, and also the rash disposition that prompts some to cry, shoot them down! shoot them down! While it is our duty to use the utmost exertion to ferret out and punish the rascals who perpetrated the murders on the other side of the Mountains, it is by no means right to visit the punishment upon the Indians here.

Although well convinced that if the proper course be pursued, whatever iniquity may exist among the Indians here, will die away, yet it is more than prudent, that exposed families should take means to secure themselves against the revenge that rash or ill-timed measures may bring upon them; for many of the Indians are dissatisfied and mope fanning may bring a flame. While speaking of this subject, it may not be unprofitable to inquire into the causes of this irruption of Indians heretofore friendly, as many of us can attest, having travelled alone through their country without molestation, so that we may apply the proper remedy. In the examination of this subject, it would be well to note the fact, that for a number of years a small number of whites, lived along the borders of the Sound, in such a disconnected manner, that they were not in the least formidable, yet were permitted to stay and prosecute whatever business they choose to follow; and even at a later period, when the principle number of the present inhabitants began to settle here, the Indians used no means to prevent their settlement; nor did they complain, except when some act like the Butler case, the affair at Port Townsend, or the seizure of their potato patch on the Puyallup caused dissatisfaction among them.

But these things were off without alarming the neighboring tribes across the Mountains, or creating any serious difficulty here, and I doubt not, that without the interference of Government, we might have remained the next ten years, with entire safety. As an act of justice to the Indians, government very properly determined to pay them for the land which the citizens of Washington territory, were daily occupying. This was right; but the attempt to carry this resolution into effect has been a series of blunders, the first and greatest of which, was the appointment of I. I. Stevens as superintendent of Indian affairs, for this territory. Gov. Stevens has shown commendable industry in the duties assigned him, but his utter incapacity for superintending Indian affairs, and the practical working of his treaties show, makes his appointment to that office a serious inconvenience to us.

Let us take for an example, the treaty made at Medicine creek, on the 6th day of December last. Let us take the ground as disinterested spectators, of a powerful and magnanimous government, dictating terms of purchase to a weak and ignorant band of Indians. We would expect to see such a course pursued as would promise in the end to benefit the Indians, and convince them that they were not to be robbed of their lands, without any valuable compensation therefor. But in this we are disappointed.

I do not intend to join issue with the ponderous document that was then and there, signed and delivered, for in its misty mazes even the framers of it themselves do not see clearly. But I wish to point out a few of its defects and its injustice. For a large and valuable tract of land ceded to the United States by the Indians we would at least have expected a respectable amount of valuable land guaranteed to them for their exclusive use and benefit; while we find that the reservations which were made are almost worthless to the Indians, being valuable chiefly for their nearness to the fisheries, a privilege which they could enjoy, under the provisions of the treaty without owning the land. These tracts of land are not adjacent to a grazing district for their horses. The amount of land reserved is too small for the accommodation of the number of Indians which are included in the treaty, and if they were large enough and suitable, the President, looking through Gov. Stevens' eyes, may see fit to remove them to the most unsuitable district in the territory, without the Indians having the least voice in the matter. They know this well and are very naturally dissatisfied with an arrangement that must very soon compel them to the most abject poverty. They are to be paid for their improvements in case of a removal but they have seen a specimen of government liberality in the presents that were made to them, and would rather not submit themselves again, to the tender mercies of these dispensers of justice.

The annuities which are to be paid to the Indians will never benefit them in the least, being in the hands of the President, to be expended by him, through agents, as may in his judgement be best. By this arrangement, not one dollar will ever find its way into the hands of the Indians, and by the time it is expended by Gov. Stevens, or some other worthy, the amount of goods which government money will buy when in the hands of agents, distributed unequally among them by some pompous Indian agent, it will be a continual source of aggravation and disturbance. Why not pay their annuities in time, that the mode of payment has arranged results in withholding from the Indians and putting somewhere else their just dues. It is now left for government to correct the errors of Governor Stevens, or set about exterminating the dissatisfied Indians.

The chiefs and head-men of the Kilkatats, (made so by Gov Stevens I presume) have signed a treaty that was doubtless written in Olympia, last winter. The main body of the tribe are dissatisfied, and seeing the manner in which the tribes here have been treated, have determined to take time by the forelock, and we now see that peaceable citizens

must atone for executive blunders. The spirit of getting much for a very little was the spirit that actuated Gov. Stevens in his dealings with the Indians, while justice should have been his motto. I hope to see this narrow minded policy changed and one substituted in its place which will secure us in the future from such a state of things as now exists, which has been more damage to the citizens of Washington territory already, than has been saved to the United States, besides the probability of being compelled to pay more for fighting the Kilkatats, than would have been necessary to pay all the tribes that have been treated with a reasonable price for their lands.

Yours Respectfully,
O. P. MEERER.

FOR THE PEOPLE SOUTH COAST.

A LESSON FROM THE GREAT BOOK.

Mr. Editor: Can you tell me how it is, that so many wise heads who have spent a life of incessant toil to acquire knowledge should neglect the most fruitful source of useful information? Why puzzle themselves over those theorems, or spend their precious hours with those problems? They will not demonstrate a single truth worthy of record, or eliminate a single fact, connected directly with the happiness of mankind. They may excite the wonder of the gaping multitude at their erudition, but the majority of such men have unfitted themselves for their own enjoyment or contributing to the enjoyment of others. Why not walk out in the broad sunlight and read from the great book that is spread open for our instruction and amusement, containing a thousand varied lessons, each worth all that was ever learned of college professors.

Will you listen to one of these lessons, as I read it a few mornings since while friend Carlo and myself were enjoying each others company in a walk for our health. Friend Carlo had heard all the talk of the danger from Indians, but not in the least daunted, he expressed his firm determination to accompany me in my walk showing that he would encounter danger even, rather than remain closed up in-doors this beautiful sunny weather. Now Carlo withal is a prudent dog, and seeing that I was disposed to reflection, opened not his mouth in interruption. I was inquiring of myself what thing had been left undone that would have contributed to man's happiness, in this glorious world of ours; and how few men that are not miserable desperately miserable. But just in time to save me from plunging into the interminable gulf of "moral philosophy," I espied a man a few dozen paces ahead of me—crec—the image of his Creator, doubtless feasting upon the loveliness of the scenery around him. My pen refuses to undertake the description of that charming dell—it was one of those lovely spots that fills the heart too full for description. My heart yearned for communion with that child of nature, who was feasting at his fathers table from the bountiful repast that was provided for all—but he had started and I wished to stand on the enchanted spot, so the same sights heard the same sounds, enjoy the same feelings that had pervaded his breast. I crossed the dell, climbed up the little hillock upon which he stood and O ye gods! the smoke of a most villainous cigar greeted my excited nerves—and he had not appreciated a single beauty with which he was surrounded, nor understood a single one of the lessons spread out before him—but had just stopped to light his cigar, the stench of which was now robbing me of the sweet scented odors that a moment before had floated on the air.

Here then was a satisfactory reason why men enjoy less than was intended for them—because they run after strange gods, refusing to see what is beautiful, hear what is delightful, enjoy that which is sublime; refusing the unalloyed happiness provided by nature, for inventions of their own. An old cigar smoker is perhaps the most stoical man on the face of the earth—the ladies suggest that none but a stoic would submit himself to the destruction of this weed for the benefit of the many. But independent of the amount of that commodity possessed, there is not the least question that the use of tobacco adds to the stoicism of an individual, in proportion as its use destroys the finer part of his physical organizations. Now if this stoicism is the desideratum, we can improve on the old method of creating men, by making them of cast-iron. They would never droop with sorrow; never be distorted with anger; never pine with hunger; never smoke cigars, chew tobacco or drink whiskey, and this is no small argument in favor of the new plan. But we find man, from the Creators hands, living, breathing, flesh and blood; with hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, and however much we may be puffed up with the idea of the improvement of the age, we are actually subject to his control, and that we are happy and useful in proportion to the amount we respect and obey, love and cherish in our hearts, his laws.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

The regular correspondent of the *London Times*, under date of July, 10th, says: "The French have pushed their works almost to the abutments of the Malakoff, and are so near that a man may throw a stone into the Russian position. The abutment is described to be a truly formidable obstacle. It is formed of trunks of oak and beach, from the woods of the Crimea, and is more than six feet in height. Attempts will no doubt be made to destroy it with shot and shell, before making any fresh assault. The Russians may still be observed continually at work on this position, which is now the recognized key of Sevastopol. They have also been engaged lately in repairing the works of the Redan, which had suffered much from the continual fire of the English batteries."

Archduke Charles Louis has been appointed Governor of the Tyrol.

A letter from Berlin, states that according to the most correct calculation, the half of the loan of thirty millions of thalers, voted last year, has been swallowed up by the military expenses caused by the Eastern question. Up to the end of the year 1854, the additional expenses caused by the partial mobilization, amounted to 4,185,734 thalers; since which, there has been expended on the same account, 1,685,000 thalers a month, which makes about ten millions of thalers in six months, without reckoning other ordinary expenses. The cavalry and artillery are to remain at their present strength.

The King has dissolved the second chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

Switzerland. An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viege.

OREGON.

By all the papers we notice that the state of government for that territory is not settled yet, and very little prospect of it being so very soon. Gov. Curry has received instructions from Washington that the act of the Oregon legislature removing the seat of government, is inoperative until action is had upon it by Congress, consequently it is not removed from Salem. The Oregon democracy say Corvallis; the administration say Salem, Which is right?

Gen. Lane left on the last steamer, for Washington city, the scene of his future labors.

Miss Pellet, a young lady from California, is delivering temperance lectures through Oregon, and appears to be creating quite an excitement.

Fort Colville. Below, will be found an extract taken from a letter, published in the *Oregonian*, dated at Fort Colville, Sept. 11th, which is given as reliable.

"We are on the eve of starting for the mines, our party having reached this, two days ago only, some time after ourselves. As regards the mines, everything tends to confirm our previous impressions. Those who have adhered to their resolutions and not surrendered themselves to be carried away by the extraordinary craze which has driven so many people 'bootsome home, and weather-beaten back,' seem to be doing well, and are apparently satisfied. So far, we do not pretend to give any fresh intelligence on the mining questions; reserving the expression of our opinions until better able to decide. From all we can judge, however, we doubt not that the result of the winter's work, among those who determine on wintering, will lead to an excitement next spring, fully equal to that now subsiding, and doubtless with more profitable results. A good many people are said to be at work in the mines, the majority of whom, will probably winter in this vicinity. Our party will, I think follow this course, we ourselves returning home as soon as we have satisfied ourselves on different points."

Mr. Bolton, Indian Agent, killed.

Just as we were going to press, we learned from Capt. Van Degen of the steamer *Sheldon*, that news reached the Cascades, last Thursday, by the steamer *Waco*, that there were five hundred Indians assembled within 15 miles of White Salmon, that "Werlamaham," a Cascade chief, has come in with the news, that the Kilkatats and Yakimas had decided upon a general war of extermination against the whites. The news of Bolton's being killed, was brought to the Dal's by an Indian sent out by N. Olney. That considerable alarm was felt among the people along the Columbia river, Twenty-seven troops came down on the *Waco*, and landed at the mouth of White Salmon. The Indian whom Mr. Olney sent out, reports that seventeen whites had been murdered by these Indians, and that the reason they killed Bolton, was, that hereafter they should kill friend and foe alike, that they regarded all whites their foes. That the design was to attack the whole lower country first and that a war of extermination had been decided upon.—*Oregonian*.

FOUNDERS OF RUSSIAN POWER IN THE CRIMEA.

It is a curious fact, says the *N. Y. Times*, and not generally known that the founders of the Russian power in the Crimea and Black Sea were foreigners. The first of these distinguished men was Marshal Lacy, an Irishman in the service of Russia. By a master stroke of generalship he effected a passage across an arm of the sea which, at certain seasons, he discovered to be partially fordable, seized upon the Ishburns of Perceps, and by a series of brilliant victories, conquered the Crime Tartars, then a most formidable military power; and thereby transferred a sovereignty of the Crimea to the Czars of Russia. He belonged to that class of daring spirits whom English history had driven from Ireland, and whose swords had frequently carved out for themselves a path to glory and distinction on the great battle-fields of Europe. What a strange coincidence, that the labors of an exiled Irishman, after the lapse of so many years, should be productive of so much ruin and disaster to England. Such are the ever recurring morals which the great cycle of events brings to our notice. The other celebrated character in this historic drama was Admiral Paul Jones, to whose genius and intrepidity this Republic is so large a debtor. He was a Scotchman, driven by his own private wrongs and natural bent into a foreign service. It was his good fortune to have fought the gallant fight in defence of freedom, and to have made our flag respected and his name feared in the maritime strongholds of England. Americans may dwell with some degree of pride on the fact that it was Admiral Paul Jones who disciplined the Russian Black-Sea fleet, and to that stern and thoroughly a-learned discipline, maintained and held down by subsequent Russian Admirals, the determined and prolonged defence of Sevastopol is mainly due. The fleet supplied the batteries with gunners, whose bravery and unerring skill have been acknowledged even by the enemy. Well may the gallant old tar lie easy in his grave, for he has done good service in his time to the cause of "civilization," and left behind him pupils worthy of fame. There is another circumstance connected with the defence of Sevastopol worthy of note. A large proportion of the machinery, and metal work used in the fortifications, and said to be the best of their kind, have been manufactured in England. How things do change, and what strange occurrences sometimes take place! The fortifications of Sevastopol, it is well known, were erected in part by an English engineer.

The city councils of Louisville, have passed resolutions declaring that the savage population provoked the recent riots by deeds of violence and bloodshed, and have appointed a committee to inquire into the condition and necessities of the families made destitute by the outbreak, and rejected a resolution to pay for the property destroyed. A number of affidavits are published by the *Louisville Journal*, going to show that the first shot fired was by an Irishman, and was unprovoked. Two of these affidavits are made by Irish Catholics who saw the shot fired.

The know-nothing state council, of South Carolina, have abolished the Catholic test, and have decided to admit any native born citizen into the order, who will previously renounce all civil and ecclesiastical allegiance to any foreign potentate. They also declare opposition to any infringement upon the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

