

# PUGET SOUND COURIER.

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

BY E. T. GUNN.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1855.

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## PUGET SOUND COURIER.

E. T. GUNN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1855.

We trust our readers will excuse us for not giving a full sheet this week, lack of help being the cause.

### GOVERNOR STEVENS' WAR.

For the past week, the appearance of a civil war with the Indian tribes east of the Cascade Mountains, have become more apparent, and in fact, a stern reality. We had hoped, like many others, that the reports concerning the recent outrages upon peaceable Americans were exaggerated, and the atrocities thus enacted were by a few members of those tribes who were hostile from some cause of little note; knowing well that such causes were existing, more or less, with all of them, and that not all of them were already in arms, determined to shoot and butcher every American on whom they could lay hands, whether friend or foe. But, as it turns out to be so, and their warriors assembling by thousands, have now slaughtered all who have been so unfortunate as to be within their reach, we think they should receive a punishment that will last them a long time, provided there happens to be any of them left to remember it.

These Indian difficulties—this war—had a beginning, is now going on, but where it will end God only knows. If a sufficient force be sent, and we have no doubt but that enough are ready and willing, everywhere, if they can have the opportunity, to chastise them, severely at the first onset, and not let them receive encouragement by having greater numbers, and gaining the first field, no great danger need be feared from them. But, on the contrary, let them gain the victory, and what will be the result. Look at the trouble and harassment they will cause to settlers, immigrants, and miners, who may chance to travel near their borders; and the lives lost and means expended in the contests.

Again, if the acting-Governor follows in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor—the actual Governor, can we expect the end to come soon; or, when it does come, a peaceful termination, without exterminating the Indian race? From the acts already gone forth, we judge there has been a number of mistakes made which will result in creating a dissatisfaction throughout the country. We do not wish to be denominated a grumbler, or a fault-finder; but when we hear the people en masse, cursing a government officer, we are willing to call for their opinions. The proclamation relating to volunteers, is complained of, and with good reason. First, only one-half men enough are called for; and secondly, that one company should be called from Olympia, thereby cutting off the lower part of the Sound, instead of the Fort, the proper place; and where they will have to rendezvous before leaving to cross the mountains, and to fill the company to the number called for.

One thing more in this connection, is worth remembering. The acting-Governor having made a requisition on the sloop-of-war, Decatur for arms to equip the above company, that the arms and ammunition should be required to be carried to Olympia, thirty miles out of the way, and then to be brought by the volunteers back again. This is a piece of foolishness we never saw exceeded, and very much doubt whether the volunteers will be at all pleased with the idea of it.

We said that only one-half enough men had been called for; we say this for the reason that it is asserted that these confederated tribes can bring into the field four thousand warriors. If so, the force now in the field and those on the way, which will not, at the most, exceed six hundred men, is not sufficient; whereas five hundred men more could have been raised easily, of which there is no doubt.

On the authority of a company of French men, and one American, Richard Bradley, of Olympia, who have just returned from Fort Colville, and upon whose authority Lieut. Slaughter and command has returned to White river; to wait for reinforcements, it may safely be put down, that all the men that can be furnished, will be needed to terminate Gov. Stevens' glorious war. This company report that on the Yakima river there are two thousand warriors, composed of all the tribes east of the Cascades, under arms, and that they could furnish two thousand more. That they stopped them two days, and would have killed Bradley, had they not supposed him to be a Frenchman.

It will be noticed that they desire to kill none but Americans; for in all those companies where Americans have been killed, the Frenchmen have not been harmed, and in one or two instances they saved it is supposed, the whole companies by being Frenchmen. "King George's" men, we believe, are also left unharmed. For this distinction, there is a plenty of reasons. None but the Americans have used them wrongfully; and they, not all, but many, and those mostly whom the Indians denominated *tyees*, have done it with a vengeance; robbed them of their lands, treated them worse than slaves—as brutes—and in fact, been the cause of these difficulties.

As we have said before, had the treaties here never been made, no difficulties would now exist. If Gov. Stevens and his underlings had never set foot in Washington territory, the people would have been better off, for the Indians before this, have always been willing that the Americans should settle and live on their land and amongst them. They had then no fears of being driven from their homes, under a pretext of purchase at a nominal price—a mere nothing. We have only one wish, and that is, that Gov. Stevens himself, was here to receive a proper lesson from his unrighteous acts.

Whether we shall be justified in all we advocate on this subject, by a majority of the people, we know not, but what we think right so we say. Those who have been the first to cause these troubles, should receive condemnation, as well as the savages for the atrocities they have committed.

### ASSISTANCE WANTED TO DEMOLISH THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The last Pioneer comes with "A Word to National Whigs who have not joined the Know-Nothings," which seems so near ridiculous, considering the amount of *gas* heretofore contained in that paper, that we cannot very near bursting off all the dry goods about us, to say nothing of the loss of sundry buttons from our vest. We had thought that the Pioneer had entirely demolished the know-nothings some time ago, as it certainly published expositions enough, Heaven knows, to do it, if it could be done in that way; but, as it seems by this confession, it has failed in accomplishing that object, we, as one, want the privilege first of propounding a few words by a species of short catechism, before joining issue, and of time to cogitate upon the result of it for the space of half a minute, or thereabouts.

That delatable sheet has heretofore pounced upon the whigs on every occasion, denouncing them by a thousand hard epithets as an organization of all the isms of the day banded together, and now puts on a most benevolent and charitable looking face, like any other hard character who "may smile and smile, and still be a villain," and has the brass to tell the whigs they are still nobody, that the democrats are being "taken in and done for" by the know-nothings, (quite a supposable fact), and that now the democrats want the undivided assistance of the whigs to put down the know-nothings, so as to save the democratic party, after which the whigs have the gracious privilege of looking out for themselves! Its cries for help are truly heart-rending; and we suppose, of course, every whig will fall down before the leaders of the patent democracy, as locofoco hirelings do, and—won't say lick their toes, as the followers of the Pope of Rome are said to do his—but, do as those leaders wish—

"Let the candle tongue lick board pump; And croak the pregnant lingers of the knee, Where thrift may follow swain."

The perfect absurdity of the Pioneer's article, shows to what length it is driven—its rope is getting short, and its cry is, "Help us, Cassius, or we sink!"

### SLOOP-OF-WAR DECATUR.

It is peculiarly fortunate for us at this time of trouble, that this vessel is in our waters. Notwithstanding her presence is absolutely necessary at all times in the Straits and near our northern boundary, yet at present her services seem to be much needed on the Sound. We have but a few United States troops now in this portion of the territory, and our citizens are in a measure unprotected from the Indians that surround us—in fact, in our very midst. With the force that can be obtained from the Decatur, and revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, we should feel comparatively easy in almost any emergency.

We have heard of Capt. Sterritt, often, he is one of the most able and distinguished officers of our gallant navy. His conduct as an officer, is equalled by his courteous demeanor as a gentleman. May he long continue to enjoy the confidence of the government, and the kind wishes of his fellow citizens.

FOUND.—The light-fingered gentleman of whom we made mention some time since, in connection with having eased Col. Ebeys' pants of some loose change, was seen yesterday on his way to the Fort, in charge of a detachment from the Jeff. Davis, where it is expected he will remain in *durance vile* for the space of one year. We had't much in pocket when we passed him, but what little was there we handed with a tender care as thoughts of his past deeds came to our mind.

We trust his fate will be a warning to all evil doers, and impress upon their minds, that "honesty is the best policy."

REQUISITION FOR ARMS.—The acting-governor having made a requisition for arms and ammunition from the Decatur and Jeff. Davis, then lying at Seattle, a boat, under command of Lieut. Drake, of the Decatur, with a crew of sixteen men, and accompanied by Mr. J. S. Sterrett, capt.'s clerk, and Capt. Wm. Webster, was despatched to Olympia with ninety-six stand of arms, fifty pistols, fifty sabres, and a large amount of ammunition, on the 15th inst.

### GOV. HUNT ON THE FUSION OF THE WHIGS WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Gov. Hunt, of New York, has written an able letter to the New York Commercial Advertiser, in reply to one addressed to him by the editor of that paper, inquiring whether he intends to abandon the whig party for the sake of fusion with the so-called republicans. His answer is a stern negative, and says, "whoever may abandon the principles of the whig party, in my estimation they are as valuable and important as ever."

In this he sees a disunion movement and imminent danger to our republic, and firmly refuses to join in the annihilation of those principles which he believes holds the Union together, and to surrender the alliance between the states and the constitution. When the sectional animosity which is so strongly advocated in some places shall become common, he believes the Union will not be worth preserving. He frankly avows his abhorrence of slavery, and is willing to sustain all just and reasonable action calculated to keep it confined within its present limits, but is not disposed to make the negro a political stalking horse, and says "we are hardly called upon to forego all other consideration, and make him the exclusive object of our zeal and solicitude."

He boldly puts forth the sentiments of a champion of the Union and constitution, and while he does not justify the south in violating the Missouri compromise, he admonishes the north not to do wrong because the south has done so. He looks upon the people of the south as brothers, though they differ with him on the subject of slavery. Of joining with the republicans, he says:

"In my opinion no substantial good can come of such a movement. It can achieve nothing but to keep one half of the United States incensed against the other. Neither the plan of the crusade, nor its probable consequences accord with my convictions of duty. We are invited to wander after strange gods, but some of us must adhere to the ancient faith. I am still a whig, and do not intend to desert the ship, even if I am left alone."

The whole letter is an admirable one, and should be read by every person who values in the least his country's welfare. We shall endeavor to give it entire next week.

"The lion and lamb shall lie down together—a little child shall lead them."

The truth of this quotation was never more forcibly fixed in our mind, than upon a morning during the past week. While strolling through the town in search of an "item" we espied a son of Mars, locked in the fond embrace of one of Neptune's tarry tars; thoughts of the Millennium instantly flashed across our mind, and we concluded to see the end of it. We had not long to wait however, for, it being early and rather cool, they no doubt found their couch (the earth) rather uncomfortable, and got up, making strait for an Indian shanty. They remained but a few moments, when we saw one of Nature's little children coming out of the house, followed by her heroes, all three taking their way over the hill; we ransacked our brain for a simile, and we found one.

Verily, we thought, "the lion and lamb shall lie down together—a little child shall lead them."

REVENUE CUTTER JEFF. DAVIS.—The U. S. revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, Capt. Pease, is now lying abreast of Steilacoom, already writing to render assistance, if needed by the citizens in their defence. A requisition having been made for the Captain's extra arms and ammunition by the Executive, it was promptly answered by Capt. Pease forwarding all the arms ammunition on board, even to the stinging of his own men. The good citizens in the vicinity of Steilacoom need not be alarmed, as the Jeff. Davis is on hand for any emergency, and if it should be deemed necessary, the Captain can land from twenty to thirty well armed men to render assistance against the Indians.

CAPT. BILLS.—Capt. Bills, one of our pioneer settlers, having left and "gone to the wars," we note the fact. The Captain has labored hard for the advancement of our new territory, and deserves just praise for it. Our best wishes are for him, and although the white locks cluster thick over his brow, we judge the hardships of the trip will have little effect upon him. The Captain is proud to do his country service, and says duty calls and he must go.

BELLINGHAM BAY.—As soon as the present Indian difficulties are settled, we trust the government will turn its attention to placing a force of some kind near our northern boundary. The northern Indians are becoming more insolent every day. They should not be allowed to come into our territory; it bodes no good, and they are of no service to us. Generally, on their return, have robberies and violence followed in their train.

We have a great many children in town at present, in consequence of families moving in from the country through fear of the Indians.

Our "devil" thinks the present offers a good opportunity to form a school, in order "to teach the young idea how to shoot"—Indians!

### CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Considering that there were prospects of an Indian war, the acting-governor, on the 14th, made a call, by proclamation, for two companies of volunteers, to be sent out to help put a quietus to the disturbance. We have nothing particular against that, but would have preferred to have seen it four companies instead of two. The call we found posted in the streets, which we give for the benefit of whom it may concern:

#### Proclamation.

Whereas, information has been received by me that a state of war is existing between the Yakima tribe of Indians and the United States; and, Whereas, it is deemed necessary to augment the force already in the field—

I, CHARLES H. MASON, acting-governor of Washington territory, do hereby call upon the people of this territory capable of bearing arms, for two companies of volunteers, to consist each of— One captain, one first and one second lieutenant, two musicians, four sergeants, four corporals, and twenty-four privates.

The places of enrollment will be for one company at Vancouver, in Clark county, and the other at Olympia, in Thurston county. They will organize as soon as possible, by electing their own officers, and report through them: the one at Vancouver, to the commanding officer of the post; and the one at Olympia, to the Executive for further orders.

All persons desirous of enrolling will, as far as practicable, provide their own arms and equipments. The greatest possible expedition is requested, as it is expedient for the command to take the field at the earliest moment.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. H. MASON.

### TERRITORIAL ARMS.—It will appear by the following that the arms for this territory, are to be sent from California, instead of the Atlantic states, as we were informed by a note which we published two weeks since, received from Gen. Gibbs. After this note, which it also published, the Pioneer adds:

P. S. Since the above was in type, the States' mail has arrived, bringing a letter to acting-Governor Mason, from the chief of the Ordnance department, Washington city, by which he is informed that the quota of arms for this territory has been forwarded from the arsenal at Benicia, California, and may be expected here in a short time. The quota consists of 1,980 muskets, 100 rifles and accoutrements, 80 cavalry sabres, 208,000 rifle caps.

NEW ELECTOR IN KING COUNTY.—An election will be held in King county, on next Monday, to elect a representative to the next legislature in place of A. B. Webster, (whig) resigned, the commissioners of the county having given the acting-Gov. notice to that effect.

Nominations were made by both parties on Saturday last, at Seattle, which resulted in the choice of Wm. Gillam, by the whigs, and Dr. Grob by the democrats.

We understand that there is also a vacancy in Whatcom county, in the seat of E. Eldredge supposed to be dead.

Capt. Maloney, and command leave Fort Steilacoom, to-day for the purpose of reinforcing Lieut. Slaughter, who is at White river. Capt. Maloney's command consists of sixty men and take with them a mountain howitzer, and we doubt not, will do good service. A large number of our citizens go out as packers. We may expect to hear of some tough work from a command having such men as Maloney and Slaughter for leaders.

In this county the settlers are fast leaving their claims, and bringing their families into town for better security. On the Puyallup and in the outer settlements, nearly all have left. We understand it is the same in King county, and partially so in Thurston. Great anxiety is every where felt in relation to the probable descent of the Indians upon the settlements on the Sound.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—Our acknowledgements are due to Stuart's and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Expresses for late favors. To Stuart's for delivery of late papers, etc., and packages forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, from San Francisco.

THE NOVEL CARRIER.—The Novel Carrier's Book and Stationery Company forwarded us "numerous" bundles of late papers, magazines, pictorials, pamphlets, etc., by last express. Thanks, thanks, say we.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

A despatch from Admiral Dundas, dated off Sweaborg, Aug. 11th, is as follows:

"Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun-boats of the allied squadron on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargo, and many more on Swarte, including those of the dockyard and arsenal were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no loss in the allied fleets."

A Russian despatch of the 11th says: "The allied fleets opened the bombardment against Sweaborg on the 9th, and have kept it up with energy until now."

The allied squadron returned to Nargen from Sweaborg on the 18th. None of the allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were: Killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men. The French loss is equally trifling."

The strong fortress of Sweaborg, which has lately fallen into the hands of the Allies, is the most important conquest yet made by the naval forces in the Baltic. It commands Helsingfors, the principal seaport town in Finland, and the capital of that Duchy, and is situated opposite and within a day's sail of Revel, on the coast of Russia proper.

The forts of Sweaborg, (or, in the Finnish tongue, "Neaborg") were built for the defence of the harbor of Helsingfors, and they cover seven small islands. The fortifications mounted three hundred cannon, with barracks and casemates for a garrison of 12,000 men. The strength of the fortress is such that it has been termed the Gibraltar of the North. The original fortress was erected by Count Ehrensvaerd, Field Marshal of Sweden, by the command of Gustavus the First; it was destroyed in the Russian war, and a Swedish army under Count Levenhaupt surrendered by capitulation to the Russians. The last stone of the new citadel was laid in 1758; and after the conquest of Viborg and Ingermania by Peter the Great, this fortress was the last rampart of Sweden against the Russians, and the rallying point of the troops and fleet. In March, 1808, it was besieged by the Russians; and two months after Admiral Cronstedt, who defended the place with 1,500 men and two frigates, capitulated, though well furnished with every munition of war. The secret of this capitulation, without example in history, was never known. It has now fallen into the hands of Allies—or, rather, they have destroyed it by bombardment.

### Great Battle in the Tchernaya.

The news from the Crimea is important, a great battle having been fought on the Tchernaya.

The British government received the following despatch, dated Yarna, Aug. 16th:

"The Russians attacked the position at Tchernaya this morning at day-break in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. They were under command of Liprandi, with from forty to sixty thousand men. Their loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, and about 4000 prisoners are taken. The loss on the side of the Allies was very small."

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs on the 16th, as follows:

"For some days past, rumors of an intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at day-break, they realized their intention against our lines on the Tchernaya, but in spite of the movement of imposing masses which had been collected during the night, the enemy were repulsed with great vigor by the troops forming the divisions of Generals Herbillon, Canava, Fauchoux, and Morris. The Sardinians placed on our right fought bravely. The Russians left a large number of dead on the field, and we made many prisoners. The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill when our reserve came up, and with the aid of our brave Allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow."

"Our losses, although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known."

The London Post says that Gen. Liprandi made the attack by orders from St. Petersburg, in consequence of a dearth of provisions, means of transport, &c., which threatened the existence of the army, if the month of September found the Russians in their position.

The Post states that the besieged and besiegers are so close at Sevastopol, that hand grenades have become the favorite weapon. The same journal predicts a speedy capture of the place.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* says: "The brilliant success of the allied fleets in the Baltic will, we confidently trust, be shortly followed by a not less complete, but more painfully obtained, triumph of the brave army now besieging Sevastopol. The Vienna *Military Gazette* considers as certain and immediate the success of our attack upon the place. Our approaches are so close to the enemy's lines that on some points they almost touch them, so that the struggle cannot be long delayed. We may accordingly soon expect to hear of some important event."

Affairs here at Sevastopol were unchanged.

Omer Pacha had received hasty orders to return to the Crimea instead of going to Asia.

St. Petersburg letters say that Gortschakoff has orders from the Emperor to sink the Russian fleet if the Malakoff falls.

Gen. Zamoitkey is to organize a force of Russian deserters and Poles against the Russians. Gen. England returns home sick. Dr. Bakewell is cashiered, for writing a letter to the London *Times* exposing the management of the hospitals.

The Russian General, Todleben, was recovering, and had recently been carried to inspect a new battery.

Gen. Canrobert, recalled, has arrived in France. Gen. Espinasse obtains the command of Canrobert's division.

### Defence of Sevastopol.

The *Independence* of Brussels and some of the Berlin papers state, as new from St. Petersburg, that orders had been given for the construction of a floating bridge, to extend from Fort Michael, on the south, to Fort Nicholas, on the north side of the roadstead of Sevastopol, so as to insure the retreat of the garrison in case of need. There is some error of details in this announcement, Fort Nicholas being on the south side of the road; but the character and object of the new construction is important.

The Odessa correspondent of the Vienna *Military Gazette* thus writes on the 30th July touching the situation of Sevastopol: "By our most intelligent military men it is universally admitted that if the Allies push forward as energetically as they have hitherto done, the south side of Sevastopol must in the end inevitably fall. The garrison's heroic self-sacrifice and contempt of death delay, but cannot avert, the steady, if slow progress of the besiegers who day by day gain ground upon them. All the various reports of the French and English journals about interrupted communication between the north and south side, terrible epidemics which rage among the besieged, 15,000 sick in Sevastopol, want of provisions and ammunition, and so on, are nothing but idle inventions."

Letters from the interior of Sevastopol, dated July 23d, assure us that the connection between the north and south is unimpeded, that food and ammunition are abundant, the magazines on the north side alone containing supplies sufficient to serve 300,000 men a year. The hospitals, in the days of greatest slaughter, have never contained more than 9,000 men. For sanitary reasons, however, Prince Gortschakoff had just given orders to re-

move all the sick from the hospitals in the northern forts and to take them into the interior of the Crimea. There are only about 1,200 sick and wounded who are too ill for removal. The cholera, which is making such ravages among the Allies, has never appeared among us in an epidemic form.

At the same time it is seen that the position of the garrison on the left line of defence, from bastion 1, to bastion 5, (from the west of Careening Bay to the Flagstaff inclusive), will not be long tenable. But more than one sanguinary struggle will precede its abandonment. The defenders have resolutely devoted themselves to death, and trusting in God wait with calm expectation till their time comes. Hence the indifference, one might almost say the joviality, with which they play at cards and dice on the bastion while shot and shell are falling around, so that as soon as one is struck down he is quickly removed and the game without more ado goes on as before. Thus after the last unsuccessfully attempted storm, Prince Gortschakoff visited the bastions, asking, "How goes it, children?" "As God wills," answered the soldiers. The garrison of Sevastopol numbers at this moment from 60,000 to 65,000 men.

### England.

On the 15th August, an official dinner was given by the French Ambassador in London, on occasion of the fete of the Emperor of the French.

During the desert, Lord Palmerston proposed "the health of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and may his reign be long and glorious." The Ambassador then gave "Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the enthusiastic reception which she would experience on her approaching visit to France." Subsequently, his Excellency proposed "the health of the Sovereigns connected by Friendship and Alliance with France and England."

Since the death of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Palmerston will, for the first time, have to advise her Majesty as to the bestowal of a blue ribbon.

It is reported that Sir Francis Baring is about to accept office under the present government, and will consequently be obliged to appear again before his constituents.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, embarked at Portsmouth on the 17th August, on board the steam yacht Victoria and Albert, for Boulogne.

### France.

The Emperor arrived at Boulogne, from Paris, on the 17th August, and proceeded amidst the acclamations of the people to the Hotel Pavillon Imperial. The English flag ship Neptune, the St. George, and other ships of the Royal Squadron, fired a royal salute from the offing.

The Paris mint is now engaged in striking a medal in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria. It will be executed in gold, platinum, aluminum, silver, and bronze.

The Mayor of Havre has issued a decree prohibiting sailors of all nations carrying knives in their girdles in the town, and declaring that captains of ships will be held civilly responsible for the conduct of the men under their command.

### Portugal.

Advices from Lisbon, are to the 9th August. Gen. Arista, ex-President of Mexico, en route from Cadiz to Southampton, per Tagus, died suddenly.

The *Revolucion Sembrado*, which supports the Saldanha administration, had written an article in praise of Spain's reported adhesion to the Western powers in the war against Russia, from which it may be inferred that Portugal will not be unwilling to follow the same policy when urged to do so.

The cholera, which had appeared in the Algarves, was reported to be disappearing.

### Spain.

Nicholas Hierros, one of the insurgent chiefs, has surrendered.

The absurd story that Garibaldi and Mazzini had applied for permission to enter Spain, is officially contradicted.

### Turkey.

Another ministerial crisis is threatened at Constantinople.

We learn the continuance of the revolt in Tripoli; also that the Bedouins are still troublesome, and that the Abyssinians have gained in the skirmishes with the Egyptians.

### India.

A rumor was current that the British Government intended to collect a reserve force from India at Cario, for the Crimea. There is also another rumor that Persia still intrigues with Russia, and that a British force from India will be sent to the Persian Gulf.

### STATES' NEWS.

The whole number of deaths from yellow fever at Portsmouth, up to three o'clock of August 29th, were 300, including 107 which took place at the Naval Hospital.

The deaths for the week ending on the 28th, were 118. Four physicians and ten nurses had arrived from Charleston.

Mayor Fisk was sick, but not with the fever.

At Norfolk, on the 28th August, there were five deaths.

All the papers have been suspended. Dr. Robert Thompson, of Baltimore, and Dr. Cannon of Norfolk, are among the dead.

Charleston is sending more physicians and nurses to the aid of the sick.

During the 24 hours ending at noon September 1st, there were 15 deaths from yellow fever in Norfolk, including amongst them Dr. Thomas Nash, Capt. William E. Starke, his wife and daughter.

At Portsmouth during the same time the number of deaths was fourteen.

The disease was assuming a milder form.

An abundance of physicians and nurses had arrived from Savannah, Charleston and New Orleans.

Ex-Senator Borland, editor of the Little Rock *Gazette*, has left the democratic party, and gone over to the know-nothings.

In Texas, Pease, democrat has six thousand majority for Governor.

ADDITIONAL STATES NEWS.

Nearly one thousand workmen are now employed in the Charleston Navy Yard. The new steamer Merrimack is rapidly being equipped for sea. The Saratoga is taking in her armament, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Know-nothing made a demonstration at Oswego, N. Y., on the 30th August. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Crofts, C. C. Burr, Mr. Crooks of Livingston, Mr. Sammons of Montgomery, and J. T. Headley. The meeting continued till a late hour and accord of the last new platform of the party with much apparent enthusiasm.

The Know-nothings of New York held a state convention at Binghamton on the 28th of August. A large mass meeting was held. Messrs. Barker, Ullman, Brooks, Kenneth Layner, Hammond and others delivered addresses. Between four and five thousand were present. The Philadelphia platform was repudiated, and a new one adopted.

At the hard shell convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., August 24th, the following state ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Gen. Aaron Ward, of Westchester; Comptroller, Thos. B. Mitchell, of Montgomery; Treasurer, J. M. Lyons, of Oneida; Canal Commissioner, Fredrick Follett, of Genesee; Attorney General, Josiah Sutherland, of New York; State Prison Inspector, Darius Clark, of St. Lawrence; State Engineer, Geo. Cole, of Buffalo, (declined); Judges of Court of Appeals, S. L. Selden, of Monroe, and John Willard, of Saratoga Springs.

The following nominations for state officers, were made by the soft shells at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 20th of August. For Judge of the Court of Appeals (long term) Samuel L. Schlen, of Monroe; ditto (short term) John A. Lott, of Kings; Secretary of State, Israel T. Hatch, of Erie; Comptroller, Samuel Stebbins, of Clinton; Treasurer, Arnold S. Thurston, of Chemung; Canal Commissioner, Curtis Hawley, of Livingston; Attorney General, Samuel J. Tilden; State Engineer, John B. Jervis, of Oneida; State Prison Inspector, Patrick H. Agen, of Onondaga.

The Wisconsin democratic state convention have re-nominated Governor Barstow for re-election.

The Indiana democratic state convention met at Indianapolis on the 30th August. Speeches were made by Gov. Wright, Hon. A. P. Willard, Col. May, and others. The convention adjourned after adopting resolutions reaffirming the principles of the national conventions of 1848 and 1852, denouncing the conduct of the Missourians and Massachusetts' men in interfering in the legal rights of Kansas settlers, and maintaining that government should protect the rights of all legal citizens whether native or foreign born. The convention was the largest ever assembled in that city.

The number of deaths in New Orleans for the week ending 27 August, was 471, including 357 from yellow fever. This is a considerable decrease and mostly occurred in the latter part of the week.

The Kansas Herald, reiterates in the most positive manner, its former assertion, that a project is on foot to annex Plato county, Missouri, by purchase, to Kansas territory.

A large fire had occurred at Cincinnati, by which property to the amount of \$13,000 was destroyed.

A letter from Natchez, Mississippi, states that the cotton crop was suffering from rot and rust in that region.

Wilson Brown, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri died on the 27th. The health of the troops at Fort Pierce continued good. The Indians were quiet. Lieut. Warren and Topographical Engineer Mr. Carre, had gone to Fort Kearney to survey a road for connecting Fort Pierce and Laramie.

The Attorney General has prepared an opinion on the subject of the violation of neutrality by the agents of the British Government, in enlisting troops within our territory, for service in the war against Russia. This opinion is exercised by the Secretary of State, and upon it, the government will no doubt decide not only to put a stop to such proceedings, but to make them a matter of complaint to the British Government.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Law convention nominated J. D. Beach, lieutenant for Governor; Moses Davenport, chief, Lieutenant Governor; William Denton, Secretary of State; Arthur W. Austin, State Treasurer; Wendell S. Davis, Auditor; George S. Hillard, Attorney General.

The Virginia know-nothing council, on resolution of John M. Batts, has abolished secrecy and the religious test.

The people of Vermont held their state election on the 4th Sept. and gave a handsome majority for the Republican ticket headed by Hon. Stephen Royce, the present Governor of the State.

The President appears to have failed to make his peace with the Kansas legislature, by the removal of Reeder.

A sharp debate had taken place in the Kansas legislature, about naming a county Pierce, in which the President was strongly denounced, some thought it a disgrace; others that it was springing old party issues upon the pro-slavery party, but finally it was named Wise, in honor of the Governor elect of Virginia.

THE BARRINGTON RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A telegraphic dispatch to this office, published in the Commercial of September 1st, reported an accident on the New Jersey railroad, with some loss of life. The dispatch, however, contained few particulars, and only mentioned that a train had been despatched from Camden, with surgeons, to the scene of the disaster. Fuller reports, received after we went to press, prove the calamity to have been much greater than would be supposed from the tenor of the first despatch. Indeed in respect to its fatal results, the catastrophe approaches in magnitude the sadly remembered slaughter at Newark, although the cause of it appears to have been purely accidental, no blame attaching to the railroad employees beyond the fact that the signal rope connecting the cars is reported to have broken out of order. It does not seem probable, however that had the contrary been the case, the fearful disaster could have been avoided.

The train to which this frightful calamity occurred left Philadelphia for New York, yesterday morning, at the usual time, 20 minutes past 10 o'clock. The accident occurred between one and two miles from Burlington. At this place is a curve where the up and down trains usually meet, and the rule of the road is that in case either train is behind time, the one on time shall wait ten minutes and then proceed cautiously, the one behind time switching off and backing into a side track when they come in sight of each other. This rule appears to have been duly observed, and when the

train from New York came in sight, the engineer of the Philadelphia train immediately reversed his engine so as to go into the turn-off, and give the road to the New York train, his own being beyond time.

Unfortunately at this moment a gentleman said to be a physician named Hannington or Hanegan, who, in a two horse carriage containing four ladies, was waiting to cross the track, drove up on it. Being in the rear of the train, the engineer did not see the obstruction, and the hind most passenger car came in collision with the carriage, by which the horses were immediately killed, and the carriage was broken into fragments, although the driver and the ladies appear to have escaped almost unharmed. It is reported that the conductor saw the impending danger, and attempted to give the signal to the engine, but the signal rope was out of order. He then endeavored to pass through the cars to communicate personally with the engineer, but the collision occurred before he reached him.

The concussion threw the hindmost car off the track, down an embankment eight or ten feet high. The train must have been backing at considerable speed, for the next two cars were thrown upon the first, and a fourth car was thrown over, and beyond the three. The baggage car, tender and engine remained upon the top of the embankment and were considerably injured. The cars that were thrown down the embankment were broken into fragments.

The scene, as may well be imagined, now became distressing in the extreme. So soon as those who were unhurt recovered from the shock they nobly set to work to relieve the sufferers and extract from the ruins of the cars the dead and wounded. The shrieks of the latter are reported to have been truly appalling. So far as yet has been ascertained the number of killed is twenty-three, and forty or fifty are reported wounded.

TRAINING A BALKY HORSE.—The Michigan Farmer says, a horse became balky to Detroit a short time since, and neither whipping nor coaxing could make him stir. A rope was fastened round his neck, and he was dragged a short distance by another team, but this did not effect a cure. The rope was taken from his neck, passed between his legs and fastened firmly to his tail. In this manner he was drawn a short distance, and when the rope was taken off, the hitherto unruly animal was perfectly obedient to the will of his master. We have seen this method tried with similar result.

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Marriages. In Thurston county, W. T., Oct. 11th, by Rev. J. F. Devore, Mr. George J. Dunning to Miss M. A. McCallister.

Deaths. Died of consumption, June 17th, 1855, at the house of William Billings, three miles below Olympia, Mrs. BARBARA C. FOSTER, wife of G. T. Foster, of St. Helena, O. T., in the nineteenth year of her age.

Also, of consumption, Mrs. MARY ANNE, wife of Wm. Billings, in the 26th year of her age.

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