

# 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, AUGUST 17, 1855.

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## Agriculture, News, &c.

### ROBERT OF LINCOLN.

By WILLIAM GILLES LINDSAY.  
Merrily swing on leaf and seed,  
Near to the nest of his little dame,  
Over the mountain-side or mead,  
Robert of Lincoln is toiling his name:  
Spoken, spoken, spoken;  
Sing and sing in that sweet tone,  
Hidden among the summer flowers,  
Cher, cher, cher.

Robert of Lincoln is gayly dressed,  
Wearing a bright black wadding coat,  
Wide as his shoulders and wide his crest;  
Hear him call to his merry note—  
Spoken, spoken, spoken;  
Look, what a nice new coat he has,  
Suchly there was never a bird so fine.  
Cher, cher, cher.

Robert of Lincoln's Quaker wife,  
Fretty and quiet, with plain brown wings,  
Feeding at home a pleasant life,  
Broods in the grass while her husband sings  
Spoken, spoken, spoken;  
Sweet, kind creature! you need not fear  
Straw and stubble while I am here.  
Cher, cher, cher.

Madest and shy as a non is she:  
One weak thing is her only note;  
Bragging and prizing of her own life,  
Hastening to from his little throat—  
Spoken, spoken, spoken;  
Never was I afraid of man;  
Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo like me.  
Cher, cher, cher.

Big white eggs on a nest of hay,  
Freckled with purple, a pretty sight!  
Eggs as the mother sits on them,  
Robert is singing with all his might  
Spoken, spoken, spoken;  
Nice good wife, that never goes out,  
Keeps house while I'm out about.  
Cher, cher, cher.

Seen as the little ones chip the shell,  
Six wide months are open for food;  
Robert of Lincoln's business comes;  
Gathering seeds for the lumpy brood.  
Spoken, spoken, spoken;  
This is the life of a happy bird,  
Hard for a gay young fellow like me.  
Cher, cher, cher.

Robert of Lincoln at length is made  
Robert with work and with care;  
Of his holiday garments laid,  
His morning frock every day  
Spoken, spoken, spoken;  
Who'd our note but my mate and I  
Where our note but my mate and I  
Cher, cher, cher.

Summer wares; the children are grown;  
Fun and frolic no more he knows;  
Robert of Lincoln's business comes;  
Of his life, and we sing as he goes  
Spoken, spoken, spoken;  
When you can pipe that merry old strain  
Robert of Lincoln come back again.  
Cher, cher, cher.

### THE PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.

The principles of agriculture are exceedingly simple. That they might be made so, God himself was the first great planter. He wrote his laws, visibly, in the brightest, liveliest and most intelligible characters, every where, upon the broad bosom of the liberal earth; in greenest leaves, in delicious fruits, in beguiling and delicate flowers! But he does not content himself with this alone. He bestows the heritage along with the example. He prepares the garden and the home, before he creates the being who is to possess them. He fills them with all those objects of sense and sentiment which are to supply his moral and physical necessities. Birds sing in the boughs above him, odors blossom in the air, and fruits and flowers cover the earth with its glory to which that of Solomon, in all his magnificence, was vain and valueless. To his hand we owe these fair groves, these tall ranks of majestic trees, these deep forests, these broad plains covered with verdure, and these mighty arteries of food and river, which wind them along, beautifying them with the loveliest inequalities, and irrigating them with seasonable fertilization. Thus did the Almighty planter dedicate the great plantation to the uses of that virtuous and wondrous family which was to follow. His home prepared—supplied with all resources, adorned with every variety of fruit and flower, and checked with abundance, man is conducted within its present limits, and ordained its cultivator under the very eye and sanction of heaven. The angels of heaven descend upon its hills. God himself appears within its valleys at noonday—its groves are instinct with life and purity, and the blessed stars rise at night above the celestial mountains to keep watch over its consecrated interests. Its gorgeous forests, its broad savannas, its levels of mead, and prairie, are surrendered into the hands of the wondrously favored, the most-cherished heir of heaven. The bird and the beast are made his tributaries, and taught to obey him.

### MULCHING.

Stirring the soil around the roots of newly transplanted trees, and all others in fact, and a liberal coating of well rotted tan, sawdust, litter from the chip-yard, or manure, will prevent injury from frost during the hot and dry summer months. Before putting it on, however, if the soil is dry, it should be carefully removed to the depth of a few inches, and a good distance from the tree, without disturbing the roots, and a thorough watering be given; this will go immediately to the roots, and dampen the soil about them. When, if done without removing the earth, but little, if any water will reach the roots; the earth should then be replaced and the litter put on.

In the spring the litter can be forked lightly in, and as the hot, dry weather approaches, but before vegetation begins to suffer, and while it is in a thrifty condition, another light mulching should be given. Shrubbery in our own yard, planted last season, that was badly injured by the late drought, and from neglect of stirring the soil, after being treated in this manner, now looks bright and green. We believe that nine-tenths of the trees that perish after coming into leaf in the spring die from neglect of this most useful cultivation. Trees rightly planted and mulched, seldom need any further care during the season, except to keep down the grass and weeds.—Farm and Shop.

### STUDY OF FLOWERS.

It is very common with men who think there is nothing rational that is not connected with dollars and cents, to ridicule the study of flowers. "What good can come out of it," they ask. "Will it improve a man's fortune, or advance his interest? Will it render him a shrewder calculator? Will it earn him his bread or make him a fortune?" They are greatly mistaken who believe that no actually utility, in the common sense of the term, can be derived from the pursuits of taste. But granting that they will accomplish none of these useful purposes, we would encourage such studies, as tending to fill up many hours of idleness with an interesting and agreeable employment. Every new amusement which can be participated in without danger to the health or the morals, provides an additional means for the moral improvement of society, inasmuch as it serves to divert many minds from pleasures which are liable to be accompanied with vice. Though to a mere plodder in the common business of life it may seem almost ridiculous to be engaged with enthusiasm in naming and preserving a few insignificant wild flowers, yet this very zeal may preserve many a youth from corruption and ruin, whose passions might otherwise lead him to seek the haunts of vice. There are many pursuits which are useful in no other way than by contributing to our pleasures. Let plodding misers and coarcted sensualists, ridicule them, because they neither fill one's coffers, nor spread his board—yet forget that one distinguishing mark between men and brutes, is that the latter pursue only the useful, while the former are about equally employed in the pursuit of the fanciful.

### VISIT TO THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

Through the kindness of Capt. Crosbie, of the bark Louisiana, we have been placed in possession of the following particulars of a recent voyage to the island of Formosa, in the China sea. "Formosa," according to the Canton Register of 1830, "is an island in the China sea belonging partly to China, between latitude 23 deg. and 25 deg. 30 min. north, and longitude 120 deg. 36 min. and 122 deg. east, about eighty miles from the Chinese coast, from which it is separated by the channel of Fo-ken; and one hundred and seventy miles north Luzon, the chief of the Philippine Islands; breadth in its centre about eighty miles, length north to south two hundred and fifty miles; population uncertain, but perhaps between two and three millions." Capt. Crosbie sailed from the Columbia river, Oregon territory, with a cargo of lumber to Canton, from whence he proceeded to Amoy. Here he fitted out and sailed for the island of Formosa, which lies directly opposite. He first made the port of Tayan. Here he sent his interpreter on shore to communicate with the Mandarin, and received a message in return that he could not enter, but that he could go to the port of Taku, which was further to the south, and where he might be allowed to enter. Capt. Crosbie accordingly made sail for Taku, and in a few days made that port. This he found a very different place from that laid down in the charts. The entrance to the harbor is a road of perpendicular rocks from five hundred to one thousand feet high. The entrance is only about one hundred and eighty feet wide, in consequence of a sand bar which extends on both sides of the coast. In the immediate front of the harbor, the sand breaks from each side and leaves the inlet above mentioned. Capt. Crosbie anchored off Apo's Hill and sent his interpreter on shore in a fishing boat. Before his return, Capt. Crosbie had entered the harbor, which he found to be about thirty in length by six in breadth, and anchored in six fathoms of water. The Mandarin of the place, attended by an escort, paid him a formal visit and was much surprised to see a white man, and both he and his attendants for a long time doubted as to whether the color of his person corresponded with that of his face. He was obliged to roll up his sleeves, and when the Chinese saw the whiteness of his arms they were very much surprised. Boots they never saw before, and when the Captain pulled up his pantaloons and showed them how high up they extended, and explained to them that in rainy weather the pantaloons were worn inside the boots, they were much struck with the excellence of the invention. Great was their astonishment, however, when he took a revolver and commenced to shoot. They all started back with fright, and for a long time could not be induced to handle the weapon. Capt. Crosbie says that they have no fire arms, and though they form an integral portion of the Chinese Empire, they have no knowledge, with the exception of the Mandarins and the other high functionaries, of any place except the opposite ports of Amoy and Fu-chau. They were greatly taken with a sword and a watch exhibited to them by Capt. Crosbie. They had never before seen any such things. They speak a different dialect of the Chinese, and but few interpreters can be found competent to translate their language to foreigners. After remaining on board for some time, and inspecting all the curiosities which were exhibited to their wondering gaze by Capt. Crosbie, the Mandarin remarked that guards were stationed at every point on board the Louisiana. The fact was that Capt. Crosbie, having already become acquainted with the thievish propensities of the Chinese at other places, had taken the precaution to protect himself from being pilfered. The Mandarin, when he observed the guards, remarked "that there were no beggars among his people—that every one on the island was well off—that thieving was unknown among them, and that if any one should attempt to steal any thing, to let him know, and that he would take off his head." Capt. Crosbie then informed him that his object in visiting the port was for the purposes of trading, and received every encouragement. Next day, Capt. Crosbie paid a formal visit to the Mandarin on shore, and was met by that functionary with a long retinue. A sedan, with four Chinamen to carry it, was assigned for the conveyance of the Captain, and another sedan for his interpreter, with two Chinamen. The town of Taku is situated about fifteen miles in the interior from the head of the bay, and as the procession passed along, the crowds at every step increased. They passed through several villages on their way, and their arrival was the signal

of access, exports rice, Sag Lum—exports camphor and rice; Tayan—exports sugar, rice and indigo; Taku—exports rice, sugar, indigo and camphor; Tong Kow—exports rice; Sing Kow—exports very little rice. Capt. Crosbie had only to pay the Mandarin of Taku \$100 as dues, \$1 per every 100 bags of rice or sugar, and 50 cents upon each bale of opium, a cargo of which he brought to the island. On his arrival in China afterwards, he sent the ship Architect to Keleang to load with coal.—San Francisco Herald.

PETROPOLOSKI, is the capital of Kamtschatka, and is a place of considerable importance. It is situated on a kind of inner bay divided from the outer one by a sand bar which runs parallel to the town, leaving a narrow entrance for vessels seeking the inner harbor. The following description of the town of Petropolski, from a work entitled the "Directory of the Pacific Ocean," by A. G. Findlay, may not prove uninteresting: "The town of Petropolski, which is now at the head of the harbor, stands in an amphitheatre on the slope of two hills which form the valley, and is simply composed of a group of small wooden houses covered with reeds or dry grass, and surrounded by courts and gardens with palisades. At the lower part of the town, in the bottom of the valley, is the church. It is remarkable for its fantastic construction and for its roof, which, painted green, seems to add considerably to the effect of the picture, surrounded as it is with lofty mountains. Arrived at the bottom of the port, you land on a plank which holds the place of a mole, and pass directly before a guard house, near which is a small battery. Turning to the left, down a good street, broad and macadamized, after passing the Government workshops in the centre of Petropolski, and turning to the right after passing them, and crossing a wooden bridge, you pass the church on the right hand and then reach the Government offices. These two streets are all that merit the name. The greater part of the houses outside of them are placed without any arrangement and without any attempt at convenience or comfort. The general aspect of Petropolski greatly resembles the French establishments at Newfoundland. The appearance of the fish-dryers' houses, and the strong smell of fish, give a greater degree to the similitude. The houses are generally alike, and are called *log-houses*; the windows are sometimes of glass, but more generally of *tolu* from Ochotok. When La Perouse visited it, the inhabitants generally lived in *balagans*; now there is not a single one so used. There is not a monument in Petropolski except one, a simple column surmounted by a globe, surrounded by a railing which bears an inscription 'To Capt. Vianus Behring, in Russian. No edifice demands particular attention. In the Church the rites of the Greek Church are conducted with great richness and solemnity. There is, besides, an hospital and a school."

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.  
Highly Important and Interesting.  
HALFAT, July 25, 1855.  
The Royal Mail Steamship America, Captain Lang, from Liverpool, the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and sailed again for Boston.

The Siege of Sevastopol.  
Lord Raglan's despatch and the newspaper correspondence are at hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon Tower and the Quarries. The details are highly interesting.

BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, June 7.—The formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening, the French attacked and carried the White Tower and Mamelon. The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

The next dispatch was the following:  
JUNE 8.—The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of.

The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon, and those on its right, called the "Ouvrage Blanc," and in those they took sixty-two guns, including eight colboms and four hundred prisoners. Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our Allies. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded.

Late accounts state that the British loss was 11 officers killed, namely: Col. Shearnan, Major Forbes and Dickson, Captains Muller, Forster, Corbett, Wray; Lieutenants Laurence, Stone, Macchell, Lowry; 190 private men killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing. It is singular that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. General Pelissier's despatches inform us that his English Allies carried the rifle works in the quarry.

Pelissier's latest despatches are:  
JUNE 10, 11:30 P. M.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners (of whom 26 are officers), and 73 pieces of cannon. (Of whom 20 are officers), and 73 pieces of cannon.

JUNE 11, 11 P. M.—We are consolidating ourselves to the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still farther up. We are preparing new batteries. (Signed) PELISSIER.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account.  
JUNE 8.—Evening.—Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg, evening of 8th June: "After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at six o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamtschatka, Solenghink and Yollynia, and a battery between Solenghink and Bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamtschatka redoubt; but the French poured in fresh reserves, and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery—the French holding a lodgement near—whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably, in proof of which I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2500 men, and we have taken 275 men and seven officers prisoners, as well as two French cannon."

Signals of the Tchernaya.  
The French fleet are now so far advanced, that the Allied cavalry water their horses in the Tchernaya without molestation. The Russians do not

show in force. They have constructed two batteries one towards the bridge, and the other on one of the spurs running out from the ridge of Inkermann. On the Allied side a work has been constructed for the defence of the bridge. Access to the river certainly secures water, but the position is described in correspondence from the camp as "more advantageous in a moral than strategical point of view."

Further Successes.  
The British Admiralty make public the following:—Captain Lyons, of the Miranda, and Captain Sodegas (French), reported the naval operations against Taganrog, Marioupol and Gheisk, which took place on the 3d, 5th and 6th of June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous government magazines of provisions have been burned, and thus an immense loss of supplies has been inflicted on the enemy. The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity, the Allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3,500 soldiers in Taganrog. "Details could not be received in England before the 18th or 19th of June."

The Fleet on the Coast.  
On June 8 the English fleet, consisting of sixteen line-of-battle ships, including the French, was anchored close to Cronstadt, and forming a line across the bay from shore to shore. Admiral Dundas had gone in very close with the surveying steamer Merlin, and afterwards with a boat, but was not molested by the Russians. All the ships in Cronstadt were dressed in their colors, from which it was inferred that the citizens were celebrating either a *fiete day*, or the visit of some distinguished person.

Admiral Baynes' (English) squadron, having been driven ashore, anchored in the Great Belt on the 10th inst.

Defeat of the Allies with Terrible Slaughter.—  
Re-Capture of the Mamelon Tower.  
The Allies have made an unsuccessful attempt on the 16th June to storm Sevastopol. The most contradictory reports prevail with regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English report is set down at four thousand men, but this is believed to be an exaggeration. The following are the only official notifications of the event:  
"Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff Towers, at daylight on the morning of the eighth inst., without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst. (June), at the earliest."

The Monitor announces that the Government has received two despatches from Gen. Pelissier. The first dated the 17th, informs us of the operations concerted between himself and his allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs had made a reconnaissance towards Atoka, Gen. Bosquet accompanying the Chasseurs to the Tchernaya. The next day at daylight, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower. The second despatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that although the troops had shown the greatest ardor and had gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. Pelissier was obliged to order the retreat into the parallel. This was effected with order, and without molestation by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London Standard, say the loss of the British officers in killed and wounded amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed are Gen. Sir J. Colin Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Chedworth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of retreat, all retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great; but Lord Palmerston said, last night, that no additional information had been received. The Allies lost terribly by the springing of a mine, and during the confusion, the Russians recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

Previous advices were to the 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides, but without any result of importance.

General Pelissier is said to be exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages. Napoleon sends to him, and it is reported that the General recently replied that when anything occurs he will let the Emperor know, but that he has not time to act as a telegraphic operator. This, according to rumor, accounts for the recent absence of news in the Monitor.

The Russians are stated (but doubtfully) to have evacuated the whole of their Circassian territory.

FOR THE PEOPLE'S GOOD COOPER.  
WHAT IS STEILACOOM DOING?  
The "Standard" of a Coming Event.—The great Commercial Exposition of the North West.—The race may not be so much to the Swift as to those who make a good start.

Mr. Elliott:  
Since I wrote you last, the spirit of gold hunting seems not to have abated in the least. The sanguine and the hopeful are still pressing towards the mountains, with their well laden beasts, and those who remain behind are indulging their bright fancies, and laying their plans for the future. The rival car port towns too are at work under the impression that their peculiar "star" must ever remain in the ascendant. The proprietors of Steilacoom are vigorously moving in the matter and have already a body of workmen opening a trail through the Snoqualmie pass. From Olympia they have dispatched a corps of engineers to take a circuit under the south base of Mount Rainier, to determine the practicability of a pass in that direction, connecting direct with the gold diggings and thereby avoiding the "long and tedious" route by way of the Steilacoom military road, and in order to get their road as far away from Steilacoom as the natural circuit of the mountains will admit, they propose

to run it by way of the Cowlitz river. Now I say hurra to a healthy competition, and success to the winner! but would ask what is Steilacoom doing in the matter? What she ought to do I dwell upon at large in my communication of last week.

Though as a community, we are yet in our infancy, it seems to be the prevailing impression that we have a great future before us. If not, why this eager competition between a few little stump towns. Though it may seem ridiculous at first view, it is not, but rather, a manifestation of that wisdom that is always a distinguishing characteristic of the American. We know by the developments of this fact that we have a great future before us, but our lots be cast in whatever part of our glorious land of liberty they may. It is reported amongst us, that rich deposits of gold have been found on the head waters of the Columbia, and what can we do, as a practical people, but hasten to their development; some with the pick and shovel, some with the implements of trade, and some with the machinery of commerce; whilst the great and absorbing thought filling every heart is—"what shall I be, have and enjoy in the future;" and "to embody this aspiration into one sentence it resolves into this—what shall be the condition of our homes—of our own Washington Territory in the future.

California has its "great commercial emporium" and the tributary country in the adjacent coast and the large extent of territory, drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. In examining the map of the country in the North West comprised in the boundaries of old Oregon Territory we behold some 800,000 square miles of undeveloped country drained by the waters of the Columbia river, the next in magnitude, to our great Mississippi. Our first idea is, that the channel of this river must be the outlet for trade in the future development of the country's resources. Our track however, through its most infancy has advanced far enough, to demonstrate the fact that the Columbia river will not answer the requirements of a large commerce; the bar at its mouth being impassable for the larger class vessels, whilst its numerous falls and rapids present an insurmountable difficulty in the introduction of a general system of steam navigation.

Whether we have very rich gold mines or not, there are undeveloped resources of vast extent in this North West territory, and American enterprise is endowed with a right good will, and will discover the way to develop them, and I think the signs of the times are how pointing us to the day. The straits of Fica and the waters of Puget Sound, extend inland 175 miles. From the head of this Sound, east, to the valley of the Columbia, it is found by survey, to be entirely practicable for a rail road, and in the humble opinion of your correspondent, these advantages will amply meet all the requirements of a great commerce.

Now we come to the great practical question, which is of all absorbing interest: Where shall we erect the Capital of commerce? where shall be the great center? Shall it be at Olympia, Steilacoom or Seattle? But as there are three sides to this question as thus presented, I shall fill my position by asserting that Steilacoom is the place. Olympia is deficient in the first requisite of a commercial town—a good harbor, which Steilacoom possesses in an eminent degree. Steilacoom undoubtedly occupies the most central and accessible position. She lies near the most south-easterly portion of the Sound lying in the direction of that territory, the resources of which we propose to develop. This place is the nearest to connect by rail way with the rich agricultural region of the Willamette valley as well as the rich valley of the interior. And as an advantage over Olympia, it lies from that place almost directly in the way to the gold region. The reasons thus stated give us a most triumphant victory over Olympia. We next turn to Seattle which claims to be nearer yet to the gold mines, and the nearest point to the Snoqualmie pass, the proposed route for the railroad. She is, however, the farthest away from the interior of Oregon, and her proximity to the Subquinaline pass, as we shall see by examination, is rather a disadvantage than otherwise. The descent from the summit of the Cascade mountains to the Sound is known to be very great; in that case an engineer will be compelled to take the side of the mountain and seek to reach the plains below by a circuitous route, and in this necessity he will have to run far away, either to the north or south of Seattle; in running southward by the time he reaches the foot of the mountain he will find himself near the latitude of Steilacoom, and probably on the broad and beautiful prairie lying to the East of that place, with no more hills or timber to obstruct his course.

Such are a few of the arguments nature has revealed to us in favor of the location of Steilacoom; but I have a word of advice before I am done. Though it is true that Steilacoom has great natural advantages, yet her future prospects must depend, in a great measure, upon her exertion, and the time has now come for action. Her rivals are in the field, and eager for the struggle of honorable competition. They have already begun the race, and if you lie still they will most certainly win. Mountains of difficulty will fall before the trail of energetic exertion. All that Steilacoom needs to assert her immediate superiority is to commence the work and improve the advantages she already has. Let her take those logs out of the immigrant road, in a few places widen and mend the grade, and let the ox teams get in motion. Remember the proverb: "Dispute not the day of small things. Behold what a great matter a little fire kindleth."

Very respectfully,  
H. A. F.

P. S.—Mr. H. Shaffer from Shelwater Bay, is just passing on his way to Grand Rapids valley to meet his friends who are on the way for Washington territory, from Shelby county Missouri. He says there are twenty-seven wagons coming from Shelby county this season to Washington. In regard to the impracticability of the military road, he says if he finds it impossible, he will plot his friends through by the way of the Dalles. I tried to assure him, however, that the people here would do as their duty, and open the road. H. A. F.

Cleap Ranch, Aug. 15, 1855.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

E. T. GUNN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1855.

TO THE PEOPLE. Do you believe, that the leaders of the patent democratic party of the present day, are what they profess to be? Do you believe they have the good of the dear people at heart. Then we propose to show you that they are not now, nor never was, either what they profess to be or the friends of the people.

In looking over the history of the past, our eyes do not fall on the record of a single act of the democrats, as a party, with any motive than self-aggrandizement. It has always been their policy to lay hold of every subject in whatever way the most party strength could be obtained. And since the time the party was formed by Andrew Jackson, it has been heralded and drilled by men paid from the public treasury—not for the services rendered the people—but for a faithful adherence to the great leaders of this corrupt combination.

The leaders of that party, from the first, aware that to effect their entire success, they must be opposed to the whigs, no matter right or wrong, in whatever they advocated, and depend on the spoils for the means of power. That they might have a sufficient amount of money for their organization equipment and support, they have succeeded in arranging the tariff to the point, that the most dollars may be obtained; they have prevented internal improvements and refused to arrange a general system of donations to actual settlers, that they might have the means to pay, ostensibly officers of the government, but really men who are working constantly, assiduously and exclusively for the strength of the locofoco democratic party.

Do you believe that in regard to know nothingism and religious proscriptions, which fill their journals and furnishes the general topic for every demagogic we meet, that they are sincere? If you do, look back and see what was the course of this chameleon party a few years ago. A victorious commander in the southern army, after having beaten and dictated terms of peace to a tribe of Indians also forbid them to worship God as was their wont. For this act, congress spoke a just condemnation to such high handed tyranny in a resolution which stood recorded on their journals. But when this "great I am" stood in power and demanded that the resolution should be expunged, the democratic party, ready to lick the hand that would feed them, threw the journals on the floor of the hall and there committed the most damning outrage that ever a tyrant demanded or his menials perpetrated. We appeal to you in truth, if this does not contrast strangely with the profession of the party at this day. Then they had the great chief to appease, and through him to rifle the public treasury. By that act they virtually acknowledged their belief of a right to dictate religion, when it could be made servicable to power; now they have need of the votes and influence of Catholics and others and each individual member of the party appears to vie with each other in their professions of liberality to religious societies.

Wherever we turn our eyes the same insinuating disposition as to policy characterizes this brawling combination of office seekers and office holders. Have the people of Washington territory forgotten the flaunting boast of "fifty-four forty or fight." Or have they forgotten that instead of justice to this territory, the modern exponent of democracy surrendered a large tract of valuable country to the British crown. Or again; have they forgotten on the other hand, with what avidity the same great staff of democracy seized upon a large tract of country bordering on another portion of the Union and how he scattered the treasure of the nation in obtaining more? Why this difference? The reasons are, that on the one hand, he would offer off from a territory that when developed would demand protection, and otherwise be inimical to patent democratic principles(?) while on the other hand he was pandering to a class of men who are imperious in their demands, and who were his natural allies—the spoils belong to the victor!

This north west territory would have been large enough to form several states, and added, in time, perhaps twelve senators, and a host of representatives to the councils of the nation. The leaders of the patent democracy have sufficient sagacity to know that, whatever may be the apparent character of politics at this time, that their high handed game is opposed to the interest of this people and that ere long they must find opposition from these their natural enemies, hence they were ready to lop off to the first power that had the audacity to demand it, as much of this troublesome territory as they would ask for. And although Oregon was divided, that she might not soon have a voice in the councils of the nation, we are deceived if democracy does not make an effort to prevent the addition of so many senators, by again uniting into one, this vast north west territory.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE!

We notice by the last Pioneer and Democrat, that some rising scion of the democracy at Seattle, seconded by that delectable sheet, proposes a grand celebration of the untried and unwashed of Oregon and Washington territories, to be held at Jackson's, on the 13th of next month, in honor of the glorious "victories achieved in Virginia, Oregon and Washington territories, over the foul conspirators and isms of the day!" It will undoubtedly be the grandest gathering of modern times, and the results following from the counselled wisdom of so many wiseacres may be looked for with fearful apprehension, the effects of the war struggle now going on in Europe or of the mighty upheavings of Mount Vesuvius, will be nothing in comparison—those of a mere puppet exhibition to this brilliant course of wise statesmen. It will be a general commingling—the Jubilees, the Durhams, the Lancasters, and the Old Liners, subdivided into Andersonites, Lanettes, Ebeyleites, Prattites and its innumerable, even

"Black spirits and white, Red spirits and grey;" and it will be

"Mingle, mingle, mingle, You that mingle may."

Of persons, there will be "Old Joe," the bosom friend of Frank Pierce, the democratic Saviour of this northwest coast, and the President of '56 to be; then "Pat Anderson my jo, Pat;" and Curry's field marshals, the heroes of a thousand fields; the little prim and spruce editor of the Pioneer; Breakspear's characters in Treasons, Stratagems and Spoils, even the Judge, Rex, Chickopee and expectorating Peter; then Prince Nozannuff; and afterwards the Standard bearers—of Oregon, "Honest Alonzo," and of Washington, Count Gutsanuff; then Urban, the ex-pope; an ex-Victor, Cyclops, John Paul Jones and a host without numbers.

The programme will be rich, racy and rare. Old Hickory's namesake will dispense the spirit of democracy to the multitude, after which Old Joe will congratulate them on their happy meeting and show them his cane and dagger-representatives, presents from the White House. Anderson will entirely annihilate the whigs, free-soilers and know-nothings, after making some presents of golden specimens collected during his trip to view the mines. Pratt and Wiley, respectively, will clearly obliterate the Oregonian and Courier—with their feet! Urban will repeat a confession. Delusion make an echo or two; and a vast assemblage will break up, and the celebration terminate with a magnificent display of fireworks!

TEMPERANCE.

This subject, which is now throughout many portions of the Union creating a feeling of anxiety for the welfare of the people at large, is one which we think is of vital interest to the people of this territory, and although it has received a backward blow at the hands of a majority of them at the last election, we hope to see no faltering. It needs discussion, for a thorough one it has not had. And while other territories and states have been doing great good in the cause, our citizens have not been quite so fortunate in their efforts. We do not, most assuredly, mean to say no good has been done by the friends who have stood and labored for a brighter future, but that their exertions have not been crowned with as much reward, as have those of its friends in other portions of our land. But there are causes for these results, which every temperance man must see, and ones which must be removed to bring about those results so desirable to behold.

In the eastern and northern states this question has gained strong ground, and fast realizing the fond anticipations of its friends, aiding to banish that terrible evil, which has caused so much misery and sadness around so many hearthstones were once reigned only peace and happiness, and with a steady arm help to restore many unhappy beings to a better enjoyment of life. Here, on our northwest coast, where every one who has the least ill or trouble runs to the maddening bowl to drown it, its best influences are needed; and, although the time has passed for present legislation upon it, it is not too late to help the movement along, and perhaps to do it the most good.

A law, however, which will keep it out of the country, we believe in—one that keeps it from the hands of wicked men; but one that can be evaded by which to suit ever occasion we have no sympathy for, as much as we detest the use of spirituous liquors. It has been decided by the voice of the people whether or not the traffic of spirituous liquors should be stopped, by their verdict pronouncing no law. But we may be sure another will eventually decide, that we shall endeavor to save our share of the thirty thousand drunkards who annually fill a drunkard's grave, out of our nation's three hundred thousand toppers.

By late Oregon papers, we see that the Indians of Rogue river valley are again creating disturbances among the whites. On the 3d inst. eight persons were killed and one wounded near Jacksonville. We fear that nothing short of extermination will stop their depredations.

We learn from Mr. Samuel Allen, that the chains, anchors, sails and rigging, together with about 100,000 feet of lumber, was saved from the wreck of the Hawaiian bark Luika, lost on San Juan Island. The wreck was burned.

Being short of items, we shall consequently announce the weather (Oregon fashion) as a little dilapidated, for reason of much smoke, no rain, warm days and cool nights.

THE STEILACOOM ROUTE.—The last Portland Standard has a long tirade about the unpracticability of this route across the Cascade mountains, endeavoring to make it worse than it could possibly be, taking the evidence of a certain young gentleman for it. Now we have some slight knowledge of this young gentleman, and believe him to be well known about Olympia. The falsity of the whole article is too glaring to need comment.

By the way, "we are sorry," about the sensitiveness of the Pioneer on this subject.

Mr. Geo. B. Goudy, public printer, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the statutes of Washington territory of the first session, just published.

To the ladies we make our best bow, this week, for sundry favors duly received, and fully appreciated. Thanks.

FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE. Mr. Editor:—Will you allow me through the columns of the Courier to say a few words in regard to the elective franchise. The course which has been pursued in this territory, in regard to this matter, certainly merits attention. For since the foundation of our government, the great and good have considered the privilege of being an elector, the greatest boon which liberty has bestowed. Through this means we shall guard the liberties which we now enjoy, and as we grow in the knowledge of right, we shall through this peaceful means make it manifest. It is through this means that we make our individual weight and influence felt and make the government reflect back the feeling of the people. While it is necessary to guard the ballot box from corrupt influences, it is at the same time well that we use care, that while attempting to preserve its purity, we do not encircle it in the elements of corruption, by debarring from its privileges some persons as much entitled to its benefits as ourselves; thus converting into an instrument of oppression, what should be the means of justice.

We hold those truths to be self evident, that all men are created free and equal, and we cannot, until a individual, by crime, has rendered himself a proper subject for punishment, rightfully deny him the privilege of the ballot box. Do you say that as the Irishman, Frenchman, German &c., because they were born and educated under a monarchical government, that they would favor such institutions? Experience has shown that the opposite is the case, and that they are more disposed to anarchy than despotism, as one extreme always follows another. Do you say that Catholics should be deprived the privilege of the ballot box because they reverence their religion and its ministers and may be influenced thereby? Every religious association is disposed to the same thing and in old established communities, we have all seen men elevated to office because of their religious opinions. Shall we disfranchise the men who elevated them to office? Have any of us forgotten the day when Benton, Clay, Jackson, Calhoun, Webster and others exercised almost absolute control over their adherents. Shall we disfranchise their followers because influenced by others. Shall we because no longer in need of numbers to swell our population refuse the rights of a citizen to those who seek an asylum on our shores. Shall we declare the hardy sons of toil who have determined no longer to submit to the galling yoke of tyranny no longer, inferior to ourselves.

If these questions were propounded to the American people, untrammelled by other considerations, what would be their answer? They would say, come ye downtrodden millions to this our happy land of freedom, and you shall find an asylum where oppression does not come. Come, sit down at our board and share its cheer, rest yourselves beneath our roofs, make yourselves comfortable by our firesides, settle down in our midst and our shall have our daughters in marriage.

But while we are thus ready to open our hearts and invite all to come and share with us, shall we refuse justice to persons already in our midst. Shall we assume the right to make laws for and levy taxes upon a people that has no representation in our council halls? Upon what grounds did the locofoco legislature of last winter disfranchise a large number of our citizens? They were half-breeds. O consistent democracy! truly you can make a distinction without difference. Many of these very half-breeds are men of education and amply able to instruct many of those men who voted to disfranchise them. But they shall not vote. The great Democratic party has said so; the decree has gone forth; they are weak in numbers and small in influence and they shall not vote. Shame on men who pretend to be the friends of "popular sovereignty" and are ever ready to give vent to their prejudice by oppressing the weak.

Yours with respect, ANDY.

The Charleston, S. C. Mercury is "reliably informed that the Crooles of Cuba, in accordance with an idea of Lord Palmerston, have finally determined to throw themselves into the arms of England, and submit to a gradual emancipation of slavery on the Island in order to obtain a guarantee of independence. They have been induced to take this step by the conviction that Spain designs—as shown by her enlistment of blacks, now numbering some 6,000 in the Cuban army—to Africanize the Island. The Crooles have not only to Lord Palmerston, but to the Abolition Societies of England and France.

LUMBER TRADE OF MINNESOTA.—The St Paul's (Minnesota) Democrat says that nearly \$800,000,000 have been invested in logs this season above St. Anthony.

LATEST STATES' NEWS.

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—On the arrival of the last steamer we received by telegraph news of the fact that the Indians were in possession of Fort Laramie. The following additional particulars are gleaned from the correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, dated Whitehead, K. T., June 9: "Henry Smith has just informed us that a man stopped at his house this morning, who told him that he slept at the Great Nemaha Mission last night, with an express rider, who brought startling news from the Plains. It was to the effect that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians, and that Messrs. Nave and McCord of Andrew county, Mo., had been robbed at Ash Hollow of four hundred and twenty head of cattle, sixteen horses, several wagons twenty-three mules, and all their stores and provisions, and were left entirely destitute. The particulars of the rapture of Laramie were not given. The Express merely stated that the Indians had gathered there in great force, and had taken the Fort, and that as he came by Ash Hollow on his way into the States, he saw Messrs. Nave and McCord and their teamsters and drivers, who were without horses or food and stated to him the fact of the robbery, and that no lives were lost. This news has occasioned great excitement here and in St. Joseph. If it is true, the small force of Infantry that has just started out will only afford to the Indians no many scalps. They can offer no more resistance to two thousand warriors upon the Plains, than an infant could to a giant."

ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE A NEW PARTY.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, not always very reliable, telegraphed the following from Washington on the 3d of July: "I learn from good authority that the Administrator have come into possession; by recent developments, of a scheme for the overthrow and annihilation of the present imbecile and effete dynasty. A distinguished gentleman and politician in Virginia, who has an interest in a certain paper in this city, and also a large interest in one of the leading papers in Richmond, Virginia which papers have already commenced an open war—a distinguished gentleman and leading politician in Indiana, who has also an interest in a certain paper in this city; a distinguished politician in Illinois; and another in the State of New York, and a few more small politicians—all of whom are to lead off my informant says, as soon as it is deemed expedient, with their respective papers, in "crushing out" the political aspirants of the present dynasty, and to build up, upon the debris of the old parties, a strong constitution and States rights party, and to put one of their own blood upon the track in 1856, and swept the country like a tornado. The Sentinel of this city, and Richmond Examiner, have been poured in broadside after broadside into the present Administration, which is, to say the least, rather indicative so what, as my informant says, the distinguished politicians intend doing. More anon."

COLUMBUS, July 5.—Yesterday evening, as a procession of Firemen, Turners and others were parading the streets, a difficulty arose between one of the Turners and a boy, when an alarm was sounded by the Turners, and they all rushed back, assaulting and throwing stones at the people in the streets. The riot then became general, and the Turners being armed with revolvers, commenced firing upon the crowd. Over a dozen pistols were discharged, and one young man was so severely wounded, that he died within half an hour. Many others were badly injured by shots and stones, but none it is believed fatally. The police have arrested twenty-four Turners, against whom public opinion is very excited, as there appears to have been no excuse whatever for their conduct.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—The steamer Lexington was bound from St. Louis to Louisville, and her boilers exploded at 3 o'clock, a. m. on Saturday, four miles from Rome. The wreck burnt with great rapidity to the water's edge. The D. A. Given came to the assistance of the Lexington, and succeeded in saving all the ladies and children on board. It is believed that as many as twenty-five lives were lost, and twenty or thirty others injured, among the latter Capt. Thorp was badly scalded. The boat was an old one, and her cargo consisted of two hundred and fifty bales of hemp.

ARREST OF THE BRITISH VICE CONSUL.—EX-LIBITING MEN FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.—Mr. Charles H. Stanley, (British Vice Consul at New-York, or rather Secretary to the Consul), and six other persons have been arrested charged with engaging men in New-York, in violation of the neutrality laws, to proceed to the British Provinces, there to enlist in the British army.

The Simon Pure Whigs of Maine held a State Convention at Portland on Friday, and nominated Hon. Isaac Reed for Governor. Anti-Nebraska, anti-Know Nothing and anti-Maine Liquor law resolutions were adopted.

The Know Nothing State Council of Georgia has been in session at Marion, in that State. They adopted the Georgia platform, and nominated the Hon. Garret Andrews as their candidate for Governor.

KNOW NOTHING IN TEXAS.—Governor Pease of Texas has been re-nominated for re-election. He avows open war against the Know Nothings. The influx of German immigrants into Texas has been unusually large during the last season.

The President had left Washington for the North for the benefit of Mrs. Pierce's health. Hon. Abbot Lawrence was so ill at last accounts that he was not expected to live.

The Connecticut Legislature has elected two democrat and two know nothing Judges of the Superior Court of the State.

There were 48 deaths from Cholera in New Orleans during the last week in June.

The meeting of the Know Nothing State Council of Massachusetts, at Boston, on Thursday, was attended by about three hundred Delegates. The course of the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention was approved of heartily, and a platform of principals identical with that reported by the minority of the National Convention was adopted.

The Maine State Temperance Convention has nominated Governor Morrill for re-election, and declared that the Portland riot was instigated by designing politicians, and that experience has vindicated the policy of the prohibitory liquor law.

VOTE OF ILLINOIS ON THE MAINE LAW QUESTION.—Returns of election have now been received from all the counties in Illinois. They foot up as follows: Total number of votes, 167,346 For the Prohibitory Law, 76,385; against the law 90,951. Majority against the Law, 14,566. This is the heaviest vote ever polled in the State, being 11,839 larger than that of the Presidential election in 1853, and 23,467 larger than the total vote on State Treasurer last fall. Official returns will doubtless vary from these figures somewhat.

The Bounty Land Applications, under the last Act of Congress, continue to pour into the Pension Office at Washington. Up to June 25th, the whole number of applications received was 177,700, of which 104,797 were enclosed and briefed, 98,844 acknowledged, 18,700 examined, 10,264 allowed, 49,690 registered; 5,803 warrants issued, and 3,160 warrants registered.

CUSTOMS HOURS EXTENDED. We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has directed collectors, surveyors, naval officers and appraisers to keep open their respective offices, for the transaction of the business connected with the collecting of the revenue, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, that duties shall be received at the cashier's office up to 8 o'clock P. M. These regulations are prescribed for all the principal ports of the United States.

By our despatch from Washington it will be seen that Judge Mason, the Commissioner of Patents, has resigned, and that it is probable Mr. Shurget, chief clerk in the Patent Office, will succeed him. Eighteen renewals are stated to have been made in the Treasury department recently.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is said to have taken office at the administration for preventing the departure of recruits for the Crimea.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—Advices from New Mexico to the 30th ult. have been received. Col. Fauntleroy had attacked parties of hostile Utah Indians on the 1st and 29th of May, routing them in both instances, killing forty of the savages on the last mentioned date, and taking a number of prisoners and a large quantity of plunder.

Boston, June 23. Judge Samuel S. Wilds, for many years a justice of the Supreme Court of Mass., died at his residence in this city last night. He was 68 years of age.

The New Haven Register calls attention to the strange coincidence noticeable in that city, that the medical College is on the road to the Cemetery; Divinity College, to the Poor House; Law School to the Jail. New Haven has long enjoyed the reputation of being the "best laid out" city in the Union.

Lieut. Maury received intelligence by that last steamer, that M. Le Verrier, the distinguished French astronomer, had announced at Paris on the 5th of June, a new comet. Its place on the 5th June, was as follows: 7 h. 10 m. 24 s. right ascension, 36 do, 15 do, north declination.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the bark Yankee we have dates from Honolulu to June 29th. The Legislature dissolved on the 16th of June. It was dissolved by the King in consequence of some difficulty in relation to the appropriations. The following proclamation explains the matter.

Proclamation—By the King.

TO ALL OUR LOYAL SUBJECTS, GREETING: We hereby proclaim that we have this day dissolved the Legislature of our Kingdom, by virtue of the power vested in us by the Constitution. The exigency contemplated by that sacred instrument has arisen, by the disagreement of the two houses on the bill of supplies, which are necessary to carry on our government; and furthermore, the House of Representatives framed an appropriation bill exceeding our revenues, as estimated by our Minister of Finance, to the extent of about \$200,000, which bill we could not sanction.

There seemed no prospect of agreement inasmuch as the House of Nobles had made repeated efforts at conciliation with the House of Representatives without success, and finally, the House of Representatives refused to confer with the House of Nobles respecting the said appropriation bill in its last stages, and we deemed it our constitutional prerogative of dissolving the Legislature, and therefore there are no representatives of the people in the Kingdom.

Therefore, we further proclaim our will and pleasure, that our loyal subjects, in all our Islands, proceed immediately to elect new Representatives; according to law, on the 20th day of July next. And we convoke the Representatives who may be so elected, to meet in Parliament in our City of Honolulu, on Monday, the 30th day of July, of this year, for the special and only purpose of voting the supplies necessary to the administration of our Government, without opposing our faithful subjects with unreasonable taxes.

Done in our Palace at Honolulu, this sixteenth day of June, 1855, and the first year of our reign. VICTORIA K. KAHAHUMANE.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

American sharpshooters engaged in the Defense of Sevastopol.

A gentleman of this city received by the steamer of yesterday, a letter from a young friend who had the day of the letter was fighting in the ranks of the Russian forces at Sevastopol. The following is an extract from the letter.

"FORTRESS OF SEVASTOPOL. I am getting along pretty well, although somewhat troubled with an attack of a fever prevailing here at this time. Myself, with some four hundred and fifty 'Yankee boys,' have done our share in defending the strongest military works in the world. We are on duty only in the day time, and use nothing but the long American rifle. Dr. Tenbroeck is with us, and some forty other American physicians; they are employed constantly night and day. We fare well, and are universal favorites with the Russians."

FRED. MARSHALL.

This letter was received at Boston but a few days prior to the departure of the mail for California, and the extract above inserted is therefore late news from the 'Ruuso-American allies.' It appears that their services are only required in the day time, when the reconnoitering parties sent out by the French and English become easy targets for the experienced riflemen.

The Russian account of the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the successes claimed by the Allies but says that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected—that not having means to oppose the hostile fleets, the garrisons had orders to blow up the batteries and retire—that the grain stores burned by the Allies were mostly private property, and did not materially affect the supply of the army, inasmuch as, anticipating such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land notwithstanding the facility offered by sea.

The correspondence relates to the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at the capture of Kerch.

A Boat Expedition, it is rumored, is preparing to enter the River Don, but the Russians have the entrance defended by twenty-seven gun boats.

General Adjujanov, vice Hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, has issued an address for their general enrollment as militia.

The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Redoubt Kale. The Turks have evacuated Batoum and Chouvonk Su. Nasiff Pacha has advanced with his staff to Kara.

A despatch from Varna, dated June 17th, which was retarded on the way, says the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kara, and it was reported they had retaken Anapa.

The Austrian Commander has proclaimed martial law in Moldavia, but the Moldavian authorities refuse to promulgate the order unless authorized by the Sultan.

Constantine Balsh, son of the reigning Prince, was killed at Jassy in a duel with the Austrian Major Stabber. The affair had caused considerable sensation in the principality.

Admiral Baines, with a squadron of seventeen steamers, has left Kell for the Baltic. The balance of the fleet lay off Staker Island.

The recent attack upon an English boat's crew at Haugo, under a flag of truce, causes much excitement in England. Evidence rests solely upon the testimony of a negro, who is the sole survivor, and who asserts that he heard the Russian commander say, "I don't care a dam for a flag of truce." Unprejudiced supposition is that the Russians suspended the boat was taking soundings, as recently was done at Kerch.

Admiral Dundas has communicated with the Russian authorities, and the British Government, through the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg, demands redress for the outrage. The Russian account, in the Invalide Russ, says six were killed and the remainder are prisoners. A despatch from Danzig confirms the report that all the officers of the boat, Lieut. Genast, Dr. Eastman, Mr. Sullivan and all of the crew except six are prisoners.

The last protocol of the Vienna Conference has now been published. That force is at an end. Austria does not give her support to the Western Powers, and the Biblical axiom, "Those who are not for us are against us," is very applicable to her case.

The Austrian army on the Galician frontier is to be reduced, which will enable Russia to employ her troops in Poland elsewhere.

Duke Constantine is appointed Regent of Russia in the event of Alexander's decease.

The Russians are about to build a railroad through the Isthmus of Perekop.

Miss Nightingale is on her way to England on board the Cunard steamer Jura. She is convalescent from her attack of fever, but is recommended to recruit her strength at home for a season.

Mr. Filmore is quite a lion at the English court. Admiral Boxer is dead. He is succeeded by Admiral Fremantle.

The Viceroy of Egypt is enrolling a force of 5,000 blacks in the Sudan.

Strachan, Paul & Co., London bankers, and Halford & Co., navy agents, London, have failed—the former, half a million sterling.

An attempt has been made at Rome to assassinate Cardinal Antonicelli. The attempt failed, and the assassin was arrested.

The King of Portugal is still on a visit with the Emperor of the French, and great fetes are being given in his honor.

There is a report, but I cannot trace it to any credible source, that a marriage is on the tapis between the King of Sardinia and Princess Mary of Cambridge, sister of the Duke of Cambridge. This would draw the alliance between the two nations still closer.

The King of Prussia is seriously ill. They say it isague.

An infernal machine exploded under the English steamers Merlin and Firefly, off Constantinople on the 9th, but did not damage them seriously. Prince Gortschakoff is appointed resident Russian minister at Vienna, M. Tliou to Wurtemberg, and M. Fousten to Hanover. Russian influence is very small even in the smallest German Courts.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the semi-official discussions on Count Walewski's French circular of May 23d.

Admiral Baynes' (English) squadron, numbering fifteen sail, anchored in the Great Belt on the 15th inst.

The Russians are stated (but doubtful) to have evacuated the whole of their Crimean territory.



