

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 26, 1855.

VOL. I.—NO. 23.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

E. T. GUNN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1855.

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

LEUT. SLAUGHTER'S COMMAND.

As the particulars have not been heretofore given, in relation to the action of Lieut. Slaughter's command since leaving Fort Steilacoom, four weeks ago, for the purpose of crossing the Cascade mountains to the Yakima country, to find, bring back or chastise the murderers of those persons who were inhumanly butchered by the Yakima Indians, while peacefully passing through their country to the gold mines, we propose now to do so, as far as we have been able to ascertain them from different sources.

This command, numbering forty-eight men all told, left on the 28th of last month, September, for the interior, by way of the military road through the Nah Ch�z pass, where it was intended to meet that of Maj. Hallar, who would leave the Dalles of the Columbia about the same time, and operate in conjunction for the accomplishment of the same object. Nothing very unusual transpired along the route until arriving at the last crossing of Nah Ch�z river, some thirty-five or forty miles, we believe, on the other or eastern side of the mountains, and good speed in traveling having been made. No Indians were seen up to this time, but it is believed they were constantly following and watching their movements. A strict guard was constantly kept up, with scouts ever on the lookout, and a careful watchfulness at all times by the officer in command, that no ambuscades, surprises or attacks could at any moment have found them unprepared for such an event.

Having camped on the eastern bank of the Nah Ch�z river, preparations were made as usual for advancing, animals packed, &c., on the morning on which the command fell back. At this time they were at the junction of the roads or trails—the left one leading to the Catholic Mission on the Yakima river, about twenty-five miles distant; and the right one leading to the camp of Teelas, the head chief of the Yakima or Kikikat Indians, some two or three days' journey. It will be remembered that they were now at a point where they immediately emerged on to the plains, so called, or sage-brush deserts, having passed through all the canons and rugged defiles of the mountains and hills, and would then enter the valley of the Yakima river, which stream is one of the tributaries of the Columbia.

That morning the scout returned to camp, having been out in advance on the plains, and met on his ride two Kikikat Indians, (who were scouts, probably, from Teelas,) one an old fellow and the other a young one, who came riding up on good horses, well armed with guns, pistols and knives. They asked if any more Teelas were coming; he replied a number were coming to-day and by to-morrow. They again asked which way they were going; he replied to the Mission, (which was off from the route,) they then said so are we. Then putting their horses on a lope were soon out of sight. During the conversation, the old fellow said to the young one let us kill him; the young one replied no. It is thought probable he might have recognized the scout, he being an old settler.

Some Frenchmen and half-breeds, of Vancouver's Island, and one American, Richard Bradley, of Olympia, who were just returning from the Colville gold mines, then rode into camp giving the shout of the Rogue river Indians. They were from Teelas' camp, having been detained two days by the savages who wished to kill Bradley, but prevented by the rest of the party. They reported there two thousand warriors armed and as many more could be. That there were twelve or fourteen hundred in the vicinity of Teelas. That Maj. Hallar, with one hundred men, had been driven back, and that the Indians would attack and kill all Americans whom they could find.

It was further ascertained that the Indians were preparing to meet this small command with overwhelming numbers, and would attack them in the plains on the next day's march. That the Indians were watching which route would be taken, and had laid their plans of attack on both; having tied the sage-brush together like a wall, it growing generally in thick, scraggy bunches from three to five feet high. With brush and willows, in low places where they grew, they had formed little barricades impregnable to musket balls, in which from two to four could skulk behind. In these they would have lain and fought, where it would have been impossible for the troops to have routed them.

It was also ascertained that many of the Indians who had attacked Maj. Hallar, but two or three days before, had returned, and were no doubt preparing to attack Lieut. Slaughter's command. The distance between the point occupied by Lieut. Slaughter and that to which Maj. Hallar had advanced, being probably only about forty miles; it gave suffi-

cient time for them to collect all their forces, for it is not likely that many of the Indians in the northern part of the valley were engaged against Maj. Hallar, and that all of them would be against Lieut. Slaughter, he being nigh to them, and they further encouraged by the results of the engagement with Maj. Hallar.

We think this intelligence was peculiarly fortunate for Lieut. Slaughter's command, for had it advanced another's days travel they would have been attacked, without the possibility of doubt, by a merciless foe in numbers of thirty to one, they having but forty-seven fighting men. This would be a great advantage over the troops, though we should allow the large superiority of our arms to those of the Indians. Had an attack been made, however, it is not possible the enemy could have entirely cut Lieut. Slaughter off, though he might have lost a number of men in an engagement.

This turn of affairs it will be seen completely ended the object of Lieut. Slaughter's mission, and the next move would be to secure a position where he could hold his command safe, and get food and water for his pack animals. The safety of his stores was a principal object at that time, he having but thirty-five days provisions, and consequently must be where he could soon have communication with some post or settlement. He immediately despatched an express by Mr. Bradley, before mentioned, to Fort Steilacoom, to Capt. Maloney, stating his situation, and that he would fall back through the mountains. There are many good reasons why he should fall back to this side. There was no food for grazing animals on the eastern side for any length of time, which taking a position would require. The mountain passes and canons would shortly be impassable, in consequence of the rains and snows of the approaching winter, thereby cutting off communication with this side, and making it impossible to get reinforcements or provisions; Lieut. Slaughter of course not knowing that such assistance would be sent as has been. The first convenient spot, consequently, that offered such a position was on the western base of the mountains, which place afforded no grass suitable for forage; therefore, the only spot that could be selected was White river prairie, some forty miles from Fort Steilacoom. One great object in returning immediately over the military road, seems to be to not let the enemy get in advance of them, by the numerous trails leading up the mountains and joining the road before getting to the summit of the range, thereby compelling them to remain on the east side, subjected to all the inconveniences of the country, and secure the best position that chance might offer, which at the best would have been very unfavorable to the command.

The quick decision and action of Lieut. Slaughter in falling back and securing a good position, no doubt deprived the Indians of accomplishing the ends they intended, therefore giving Lieut. Slaughter an advantage of two or three days' travel, which advantage they were not able to get again. They had plans laid out with all the cunning and sagacity of the wily Indian, and had not Maj. Hallar arrived first in the field, Lieut. Slaughter would have been first attacked.

REQUEST OF ACTING-GOV. MASON.—It is understood here that the acting-Governor has requested Capt. Pease, of the Jeff. Davis, to cruise from Whidby's Island, towards Bellingham Bay. We certainly hope the cutter will remain here, at least, until matters assume a more favorable aspect; feeling satisfied she can be of more service in this vicinity, than at or near Bellingham Bay. Look at our defenseless position; in case of being attacked by a strong force, where could we escape?

All the available force at the Fort has left, and a detachment from the cutter is now there performing duty, as they have been, since the departure of Capt. Maloney; and we should regret exceedingly, the withdrawal of these well behaved and trustworthy men (whom we have seen on duty) from the Fort, as well as the departure of the cutter for Bellingham Bay.

While we do not consider the lives of our citizens in danger at present, we deem it proper for the next ten or fifteen days, for every one to be on his guard, and prepared for any emergency.

A SCHOOL.—It will be noticed in another column, that a meeting will be held next Friday, for the purpose of making provisions for establishing a school. We earnestly hope the meeting will be well attended by all those who feel an interest in education, and that abundant means will be provided for the attainment of the object in question. There is no one thing that needs the attention of parents more, than that of educating their children, and especially in a new country like our own; where opportunities for it are so scarce, and where such opportunities should never be lost.

The memorable brig, Cyrus of Steilacoom, Capt. Diggs, left our wharf yesterday, with a large cargo for San Francisco. Our friend Gleason, of tide gauge memory, took passage on her. Fair winds, and a quick passage to the brig.

WAR! WAR!

As Gov. Stevens' war progresses we desire to give all the information concerning it possible, that the future historian when writing the history of these times, may perhaps be assisted in gathering a few items of these glorious days to fill up some little corner in one of his pages, so the principal author of these difficulties may have one more of his life recorded, by which he will be known by generations to come, like those gone by which are recorded as King Philip's war, the Black Hawk war, and the like. But it is a great pity he should be absent in these momentous times, when so much needed, by which he is shorn of half the glory, with which we very much fear the acting-governor will plume his hat before the contests are over. If so, the historian may be enabled to record the "Governor's War" in a niche of history's pages.

The present difficulties are full of instruction, and while we desire to see the war carried on as will soonest end it to the best interests of the country and its people, we can not but condemn the causes that have begun it, and the actions of those who may wrongfully prosecute it. We have many times spoken of the shameful and outrageous proceedings that have characterized the forming of the treaties, the making of presents to different tribes of Indians, but the extent to which this wretched business, every day coming to light, has been carried, is enough to blast its guilty perpetrators in everlasting ignominy. It is no idle business that has been prosecuted for the last year and a half, in bringing about the disastrous results we are now just beginning to witness, and which deserve the most severe censure.

We regret exceedingly that at the present time acting-governor Mason should have so far forgot his duties, as to have shown the favoritism we find in collecting volunteers for the war. We have nothing to say in reference to numbers, believing there has not enough been sent, but that the three first companies in this part of the territory should be organized in one vicinity, to the exclusion of other people, as long as they could be filled without, is altogether preposterous to be passed idly by.

REINFORCEMENTS.—Capt. Maloney, who left Fort Steilacoom on Friday last, to reinforce Lieut. Slaughter on White river, was in command of seventy-five men, instead of sixty, as we stated last week, fifteen more having been afterwards detailed for the expedition. Col. A. B. Moss, was appointed by Capt. Maloney as aid-de-camp, and proceeded with the expedition.

Capt. Hays' company of "Puget Sound Mounted Volunteers" left the Fort on Monday last, and will immediately join Lieut. Slaughter's command. They number about eighty-eight men, who are all well armed, and if any body of troops can keep up the good name of their county, we think they will. The following is a list of their officers:—Gilmore Hays, Captain; J. S. Ford, 1st Lieut.; Wm. Martin, 2d Lieut.; Joseph Gibson, 1st Sergeant; H. D. Cook, 2d Sergeant; Thomas Prather, 3d Sergeant; Joseph White, 4th Sergeant; Joseph S. Taylor, 1st Corporal; Whitfield Kirtley, 2d Corporal; D. T. Wheelock, 3d Corporal; John Scott, 4th Corporal; Matthew P. Burns, Surgeon.

With the troops and volunteers, there also go about thirty packers, all from this county we believe. They all go well armed, and we doubt much, whether a better company of mountsmen could be got together anywhere, some of them being the best rifle shots that we ever saw. They have a double duty to perform, if any fighting comes, in which we presume they will do their part, besides guarding their charge, the pack animals.

The whole command crossing the Cascades, will be 114 Regular Soldiers, 88 Volunteers, 31 Packers, 1 Spy and Guide. Total—244.

STATES' MAIL.—It is apprehended that we shall be disappointed in the receipt of a mail from the Atlantic states, this week, in consequence of its being necessary, as is supposed, for the Columbia to touch at Humboldt for troops.

It is very singular that the arrangements for carrying the mail from the Columbia river to Olympia, is such that even though the mail steamer may be in sight coming up, when the mail carrier is ready to start, yet he does not wait, as we are informed, but leaves our mail for a week, and takes it on his next trip. This is somewhat annoying, if it is not aggravating, and we do hope some different arrangements will be speedily made. Our postal facilities are bad enough at best, and it seems to us, it is high time a contract was made, by which persons living at the different places on the Sound, can obtain their letters with promptness and dispatch.

We understand that a company of rangers have been organized in Thurston county, under commission from the acting-governor, and are now out guarding the passes on this side of the mountains. The officers are—Charles Eaton, captain; James McAllister, first lieutenant; James Tullis, second lieutenant; A. M. Poe, third lieutenant, and about forty private.

ANOTHER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

It will be seen by the following proclamation, that another call has been made for more volunteers. We like to see that functionary do his duty, and believe there is quite as much need of those four companies as he imagines, but presume, notwithstanding, that there are many, out of the four points of enrollment, who will not bless acting-Governor Mason, to the best of their ability, for his brilliant procedure in this case.

Proclamation.
Whereas, by Proclamation bearing date October 14th, 1855, a call was made upon the people of the Territory of Washington for two companies of Volunteers to augment the force operating against the Yakima tribe of Indians; Now, therefore, in order more fully to secure the lives and property of our inhabitants from all incursions or outbreaks on the part of the Indians, and to be prepared for any emergency, I make this Proclamation, calling upon the people of this Territory for four additional Companies of Volunteers, to consist each of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, two musicians, four sergeants, four corporals and seventy-four private.

It is expected that Walla-walla, Skamania, and Clarke will furnish one company, to enroll at Van Courery; Wahkikum, Pacific and Chelalis will furnish one company, to enroll at Fallamet; that Lewis, Thurston, Pierce and Sawwoshish will furnish one company, to enroll at Olympia; and that King, Island, Jefferson, Clallam and Whatcombe will furnish one company to enroll at the Imperial Guard; Marshal Polmanosoff, (pull my nose off,) Gen. Nibzagon, (nose begone,) and many others.

Each captain of each company will transmit, as soon as possible, to the Executive, a copy of the muster roll, together with a statement of the number of arms and equipments, and wait for further orders.

These four companies are to be considered as a reserve force, and will only take the field when necessity absolutely requires it.

They will, therefore, after organizing, resume their usual avocations, and assemble again at the command of their officers.

Given under my hand at Olympia this 23d day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. H. Mason, Acting Governor, Washington Territory.

LIGHT HOUSES, BEACONS, &c.—Some few years ago an appropriation was made by congress, for light houses in this territory. Can either of the government organs in Washington inform us why the work is not being done? An appropriation was also made for placing buoys on the Sound, Dungeness, &c., yet not a buoy is to be seen in our waters. Perhaps the government is waiting until the coast survey complete the necessary work on the Sound, Straits of Fuca, &c. If so, the time is far distant, it we are to judge by the length of time the steamer Active, remains here surveying, each season. A light house is much needed at Cape Flattery, and we trust the proper officers of government, whose duty it is to attend to these matters, will take care that the wants and requirements of commerce on our coast, and on the Sound, are more particularly attended to.

The surly growl of the Pioneer man, last week, in relation to people in other counties not joining the volunteers, we deem most contemptible, to say the least. People of late years have got into a way of thinking for themselves, and neither the Pioneer's sneer, or acting-Gov. Mason's actions make them think differently. Vile the two proclamations.

The French clipper ship, St. Joseph, Eugene Cazalis, commander, which sailed from Tokelet last week for Australia, took from there the largest cargo of lumber ever shipped from the district of Puget Sound. Her manifest consists of 404,985 ft. sawed rough lumber, 114,845 ft. dressed flooring and siding, 230 pickets 6 ft. by 3 ft., 3 masts and 5 spars.

MAIL STEAMER OF THE SOUND.—The fast running steamer, Traveler, Capt. John G. Parker, Jr., arrived at our wharf Monday night on her way to Olympia. She is to run regularly as a mail packet on the Sound, and the public generally will, we think, be highly pleased. Success attend the Traveler.

During the present state of affairs in regard to our Indian difficulties, it is to be hoped that any information that may come to the notice of any of our citizens, of an important nature, may be transmitted at once to the commanding officer at the Fort, or to the Captain of the cutter.

Application having been made by the commanding officer at the post, to Capt. Pease for an officer to join Lieut. Slaughter's party, second Lieut. Harrison, of the cutter, volunteered his services, and was allowed to proceed to the camp of Lieut. Slaughter, for duty.

We understand that H. B. M. Frigate President, commander Charles Frederick, is at present lying at Esquimaux, and will remain there until next month, when it is supposed she will be relieved by some other vessel of the squadron now in the Pacific.

We see by notice of the county commissioners, that a special election for a representative, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. J. Burge, Esq., of this county, will be held on Saturday the 10th of November.

The H. B. Co's steamer, Otter, may be expected here within the next ten days.

SUPPLY OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.

—Soon after Capt. Maloney left the post with his command, for the interior, Capt. Pease, of the revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, went out with ten seamen from the cutter, to assist in protecting the Fort and public property therein.

We understand that there are ten more men on board the cutter, ready to land either to protect our citizens, or advance to the Fort at a moment's notice. A code of signals has been established by which the commanding officer of the cutter can communicate with the commanding officer of the Fort at any time of night.

It is fortunate for us that the cutter is here at this time. It appears the Jeff. Davis always makes her appearance when her services are most required. The following articles were understood, were delivered by Capt. Pease to the proper authorities, for the use of the expedition engaged in Gov. Stevens' war, viz.

Nine carbines, six cutlasses, six cartridge boxes and belts, seven hundred and fifty rounds of ball cartridges, one patent pistol, capable of being fired twelve times per minute, (for Capt. Hays), seventy-five rounds of patent cartridges, three hundred and fifty pounds of ball lead, one spy-glass, three coils of Manila cordage, fifty pounds of powder, buckshot, flasks, screw drivers, wrenches, &c., &c.

We hardly know how the expedition could have departed without a portion of the above articles particularly cordage, as there does not appear to be any in the stores on the Sound.

The new Russian minister to the United States is called Somanosoff, (saw my nose off). An attack of the same nature at Washington is Blownnosoff, (blow my nose off). Besides which we have Col. Kutmanosoff, (cut my nose off), of the Imperial Guard; Marshal Polmanosoff, (pull my nose off); Gen. Nibzagon, (nose begone), and many others.

A fine collection of noses, certainly, but of all of them together, there is not Nozannoff (nose enough) to make a Count!

It is reported that a mail contract has been entered into by the postmaster at Olympia, with certain parties in that place, to carry the mail from Olympia to Seattle.

Is there any reason why the citizens of Port Gamble, Port Ludlow and Port Townsend, are not as much entitled to an accommodation in this matter, as Seattle?

Just before going to press, the steamer Traveler arrived from Olympia, by which we learn that no mail, either from Oregon or California, came this week. The mail steamer on the Columbia is supposed to be carrying troops up the river, as she had not arrived at Ranier by noon on Tuesday. The Columbia was also two days behind her time.

FOR THE FURTHER SOCIETY.

WINE DRINKING.

We live in a grand old world, in which nature sheds down her treasures with a bountiful hand. Above us, a host of starry lights to brighten our life, beneath, a verdant continent strewn o'er with fragrant flowers. The heaven's sea around, dotted o'er with many an islet green, so beautiful and so fair, that they appear to have been raised there by the magic wand of some fairy and beauty, we find man, not content with the many blessings showered in such abundance on his head, calling on the spirit of evil to pander to his illicit passions, or to gratify his morbid taste; and from his greatest blessing creating his deepest curse.

Look far away to the sunny lands of the south, where the hills, bathed in a flood of soft, dreamy light, lay in calm and tranquil repose. Where the light zephyrs, oppressed with the perfume of gardens, in which the flowers ever bloom, wafteth faint and lingers among the ruddy grape and delicious olive. Where the earth and sky puts on their fairest tints, and the purple of ocean puts on its deepest dye. There—even there—in that elysium of beauty, almost a paradise on earth, man has sought the evil in the place of good, and from these hath he called the spirit of wine, in the depth of whose cup, though pleasures may appear to swim, like angels of light and beauty, around the rosy cheek of the maiden in the midst of her beauty, and quenched her bright eyes in the damps of the cold, unfeeling to. It has torn the live wreath from the brow of the noble and brave, and trampled it in the dust, and his once free, proud heart is now turned into the heart of a fawning slave. Even the good and the just are not passed scathless by—it has sullied their fair face and tarnished their honor; and the grey of age it has brought with dishonor down to the grave.

Oh! the misery, the anguish, caused by this demon of wine. Men can not depict, nor words portray, the amount of woe which ever flows from the use of this dread curse. See fond and loving hearts estranged, and once dear friends now turned to foes. Kind fathers once, are changed to tyrant brutes, and a withering light cast o'er many a bright home, where nought but joyous peace once could be found. It is heart-sickening to think of the vast amount of evil which is caused by this most tempting cup. When will men be wise? When will they obey the dictates of reason and virtue? When will society banish this vile, de-sensitizing custom from our remissions, our social gatherings, and our dinner tables. Oh, that I had the ability to represent this great evil in its true colors—that I could depict the abominations; the tears and afflictions; the murders and crimes; the howlings of despair, and the curses committed by men made demons by this and other alcoholic beverages—by wines and ciders, by cordials and brandies, and all other poisons made for nought but the ruin of human happiness and life. If I could, I know every person would rather, ere they lifted a glass of this soul-polluting, body-destroying liquor to their lips.

CLARENCE.

FOR THE FURTHER SOCIETY.

NOTE ON THE LAQUOR LAW.

I noticed an article in your paper of Oct. 12th, in relation to the prohibitory liquor law, the vote of New Dungeness goes of itself to show there is something rotten in Denmark. I subscribe to that every time; now let us see where that rot is. I will merely speak in relation to that part of the article wherein Mr. C. M. Bradshaw, it seems, wants some information through you—or in other words, notice that fact; as such—as to say the whole precinct went for the law. If Mr. Bradshaw thought there was any thing wrong about the matter, he might have obtained the information by calling at my office, where the poll books, and all other records of the county, are open for the inspection of any gentlemen who wishes to see them, or the public at large; he being at Port Townsend at the time he wrote that communication, it might have saved him some trouble in writing to you in regard to this fact.

Mr. Bradshaw, being one of the judges of election, should have known before signing those returns, whether the whole vote of the precinct was mentioned in those returns or not. I will inform Mr. Bradshaw and the public generally, that there is no mention made in the returns from Dungeness of the prohibitory liquor whatever, either for or against it; but as it is a very temporary part of W. T., I think our Dungeness neighbors must have had a little better in their eyes, to have overlooked that important part of the vote in making out their returns. Be careful, boys, and don't make another mistake, else people will think there is something rotten in Denmark.

Respectfully,
A. A. PALMER,
Auditor Jefferson County.
Port Townsend, Oct. 18, 1855.

PERSON FROM THE RIOT AT LOUISVILLE.

While others are vainly endeavoring to find out who were the guilty originators of the terrible Kentucky massacre, we prefer to turn it, if possible, to some useful account. With that design, we endeavored the other day to extract one lesson for the times from the sanguinary Louisville election riot. But it teaches us another. If the reform so generally contemplated by the naturalization laws had been effected previous to the late election in Kentucky, could that fatal violence, which all must deplore most deeply, have possibly occurred? Certainly not. Undoubtedly it was the determination to vote, of persons who had been a very short time in this country, having little genuine knowledge of what will regulated liberty really is, and even less acquaintance with American politics and interests, that caused and aggravated the excesses of the Black Monday of the sixth.

The transactions of that day are full of practical instruction in relation to the political franchise, which it is expedient for the United States to grant to immigrants from other countries. They are not qualified immediately upon arrival to exercise the grave and responsible functions of American citizenship. This our earliest legislation sufficiently announced. By that they were at first subjected to a wholesome tutelage of five years, at a period too when the foreign element in our population was comparatively insignificant, and but tardily increasing. Now, however, the case is wholly different. Hosts from other countries are directed to overwhelm the natives of our own, and to dilute if not destroy those striking characteristics, which at once stamp us as a peculiar people, and render us fit depositories of a sober and thoughtful freedom. Thus liberty, the men who are among us in our shores, have not had the capacity to plant in their native homes; how then can it be expected they should obtain that wonderful power, merely by crossing three or four thousand miles of water? Much less ought they to assume the character of teachers of liberty and right in this land, where a one these words have at this day any proper significance, or true meaning. It is indeed a very shallow arrogance, which is stimulating foreign-ers in many quarters of the country, to set up for critics of our best-ried institutions, and pre-tenders to higher revelations in government, laws and customs, than have occurred to the Revolutionary Fathers, or their posterity.

If the early days of our republic required restrictions on the admission of foreigners to American citizenship, the present times should be augmented. Whether a residence among us of twenty-one years ought to be insisted on, may demand some thought. That period has been adopted in analogy to the time passed in a native country, and can be allowed to vote. This is true; but it ought to be remembered that of twenty-one more than one-third is spent with no political knowledge or training whatever. Whereas an immigrant generally arrives when mature, and capable of studying our principles and institutions, and of adapting his habits to them from the first. Fourteen years' residence then of an adult immigrant, would seem to be equal in point of opportunity to become an intelligent citizen, to twenty-one years of a native, one-third of which has been past in infancy and childhood. But the precise number of years of probation need not divide friend; it may be settled in this facility, when once the necessity of further preparation, than the present laws exact, shall be ascertained.

And can any argument be stronger in demonstration of this necessity, if brawls, and mobs, and bloody riots are not to be ordinary events in our cities and large towns, than the disgraceful outbreak in Louisville? It is not our business to attribute the principal blame in those scenes to adopted or native citizens. That is not the point. What we say is, if fourteen or twenty-one years' residence here were required, as a qualification for naturalization, blood would not have been shed at the Kentucky election, and will not be spilt in counts at the ballot box in other cities in their turn.

STATES' NEWS.

Mayor Woolis, of Norfolk, a true Samaritan, and who recovered from an attack, was again seized a few days after and compelled to surrender to the conqueror, Death!

The Hon. W. H. Seward has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at Plymouth, on the next anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., has been elected President of Brown university in place of Dr. Wayland, resigned.

Gen. Cass is out in a letter again defining his political position. He censures Gen. Houston for ascribing to him favor for Know Nothingism, while he belators lustily, and rebukes Governor Hewitt for misrepresenting the principle on which the Nebraska bill is vindicated. The General says he never knew a time when the Democratic party was more loudly called upon to adhere to its principles, and its organization, than at the present moment.

The funeral of Hon. Abbot Lawrence was largely attended, and eulogies have been passed upon his noble character since.

His will bequeaths \$120,000 for public benevolence as follows:—The Lawrence School, \$50,000; Boston Public \$10,000; Franklin Library, in the city of Lawrence \$25,000; the Bible Society, \$5,000; The Home Missionary \$5,000.

A semi-monthly line of sailing vessels has been established between New York and Aspinwall which must add largely to the business of the Panama Road.

Santa Anna is expected to take up his residence in New York.

Agriculture, Hens, &c.

SOW.
Arise for the day to plow;
While you are dreaming on;
Your brothers are coaxed in arroyo;
And forth to the right are gone;
Your place in the ranks are a void;
Each man has a part to play;
The soil and the sowing are waiting;
In the face of the stern to-day.

DELAINE LAND.
Some are endeavoring to show that all lands,
wet or dry, would be improved by draining.
It is not so. More than four-fifths of the lands
in this valley has a porous surface. The rains run
through it quite fast enough. They have a porous
subsoil also; through which the water passes freely
to the depths of the earth; and that is enough.

But if either the surface or the subsoil are imper-
vious—if the water stands on the surface or with-
in thirty inches of it—the importance of draining
cannot be over estimated. To plow and sow on
land where the roots of plants run into cold water,
and where the surface is always chilled by evapora-
tion, is to lose a great part of his labor. Even hay
grown in such circumstances, is worth much less
than is generally supposed; and pastures of such
description give more show of feed, than of food.

Such hay is better to sell than to use; and the
reason for such pastures appearing better than
they are, is, that the cattle, whose instincts are
true to their wants, hardly have choice, whether
to eat the grass or starve to death. They will
someter eat upland turf with here and there a
grass root in it. Lands that are water soaked must
be drained before they will produce any thing of
much value. We do not propose here to go into
details for draining. It cannot be done in a
brief article, as we intend this to be. Suffice it to
say, that the drains should be covered. If the
drains are left open, let the small drains at least
be covered all smoothly. In many cases the mains
should be covered also. Who wants to see his
lands cut up and obstructed by open drains, croak-
ed perhaps at first, and growing more so each
year by the action of running water?

The drains, if laid perfectly straight, and so solid
as not to get displaced, and deep enough to escape
being obstructed by grass roots penetrating
through the joints, are the best; and we advise
the farmer not to commence draining till he has
informed himself in regard to them. Break drains
will answer a good purpose, and for many years it
laid down. Some drains can hardly be afforded,
unless the farmer has plenty of stones near,
which he wishes to get rid of, for the expense of
drawing and laying the stones is greater than
that of purchasing them. For the best mode of
constructing these several drains, and in order to
ascertain which would be preferable in any given
case, the farmer would do well to peruse some ap-
proved work on the subject of draining. Munn's
we believe is good. And before going at the
work we would advise him, if possible, to consult
with some one, who has studied the subject, and
has had the advantage of extensive observation.
To drain land in the right way is attended with
considerable expense. To drain in any other way
is a loss of labor. We would not have the farmer
commit himself to the advice of any one; he should
be satisfied with nothing in which his own judg-
ment does not concur; after duly informing him-
self, he must be supposed to know better than any
book or any man can tell him, what is best for
him to do; but he could often work up the sug-
gestions of another to great advantage; and if he
were actually making his plan and going to work,
he would take counsel—take it, not to adopt an
a matter of course, but to consider, to weigh, and
then to act upon only so far as in his deliberate
judgment was best—he would often be prepared
a great amount of labor and a great deal of disas-
tration with results.—Amherst Farmer.

Scraw, Pigs.—Wash them clean, and rub slight-
ly with butter-milk or grease; give them a dry
bed, always in a warm place, and plenty of wholesome
food. We never saw a pig yet incorrigible
as to withstand this treatment, and keep scrawy
long.—New England Farmer.

ADDITIONAL STATES NEWS.
The Liqueur law in the several states presents no
new features, except perhaps that in Indiana Judge
Petit has decided the law constitutional. In Port-
land the Grand Jury have refused to find a bill
against Mayor Neal Dow for his connection with
the death of Robbins at the late riot. They have
however, indicted some of the alleged rioters.

It is believed that, before the close of the next
Congress both Kansas and Minnesota will apply
for admission into the Union. The late census of
the latter territory shows that she has already near-
ly the requisite population, and the inhabitants of
both are rapidly increasing. Minnesota will, of
course, come in as a free State, but how it will be
with Kansas remains to be seen.

INDIAN WAR—PARTICULARS.

The following letters, in relation to the dif-
ficulties east of the Cascades, we take from the
Oregonian.
DALLAS, October 10th, 1855.
T. J. DAVIS—Dear Sir: Things begin to look
sightly indeed around these dealings. Major Hall-
lar's command returned this morning, having been
badly beaten by the Indians, who were in large
force. The particulars, as far as I can learn, are
nearly as follows: Hallar marched towards the
Yakima country about 40 miles, where he dis-
covered a few Indians in the brush. He immedi-
ately ordered a charge to drive them back, and the
rout the first gun was fired, Indians appeared on
all sides, and completely surrounded Hallar's com-
mand, and commenced the battle in earnest. The
Yakima had most of the pack animals and provisions
belonging to the troops. Major Hallar took his
position upon a hill where he could meet the enemy
on all sides, but unfortunately the position taken
contained no wood or water, and his men were un-
der arms for fifty hours without food or drink. A
rout was then ordered, and carried successfully
through the enemy's lines.

Major Hallar's command suffered severely, hav-
ing lost one-fifth of his men killed and wounded.
He was ordered to retreat, but refused, tying a
kerchief round his head, he led a charge against
the enemy, when he was shot through the breast,
and died soon after.

I cannot conceive what will be the result of this
defeat, but it is conceived that all lands that this
partial success of the Indians will cause an instant
rising of most of the Indian tribes east of the Cas-
cade mountains, and if such be the case, it will un-
doubtedly be another Florida affair.

A company of volunteers have been raised at
this place, and are properly equipped and armed.
More anon.
DALLAS, Oct. 8th, 1855.
Mr. EDITOR—An express from Maj. La La's camp
received here this evening with news of a battle be-
tween the troops under his command, and the
Yakima Indians. It took place about 15 miles
south of the Sim-coc-river, or near a stream
called Top-in-sh. On Sunday morning, 7th inst.,
the firing commenced about 5 o'clock and contin-
ued until dark. The loss on the part of the Indians
is not known, but it is reported that one man
killed, one supposed to be mortally wounded, and
5 or 6 slightly wounded.

The Indians are represented to be in great force
and at the time the express left, had entirely sur-
rounded the troops. The expressman had to run
the gauntlet to make his escape. The Indians kept
up a constant and effective fire upon the
troops. The Major has called for assistance, and
thinks it necessary that a volunteer
company should be sent to the country as soon as
possible; stating also that in the event of his com-
mand being repulsed, it is difficult to force the
retreat, and that he will be obliged to force the
surrounding tribes will thereby be encouraged to
join the Indian party. The Major was informed
that this place with a view to dispose of his
wounded, also to gain a reinforcement.

Lieut. Day, with forty men, will start for the
scene of action to-morrow morning. Lieut. Al-
ford, and command have been ordered from
Cascades to this place, and to expect here by
noon to-morrow.

Two men (citizens) Ferguson and Ives, left this
place three days ago with three head of cattle for
Major Hallar's camp, and have not since been
heard of. It is greatly feared they have been
cut off by the Indians.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. R. THOMPSON.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Humason, to
Gov. Curry.
DALLAS, Oct. 9th, 1855.
The case stands thus: The 3rd and 4th
Palo Verde, and a portion of the Kila wa, have
joined together for the purpose of making war upon
whites—they have actually commenced aggra-
vations; and any important success in their
part, may induce many Indians now passive
to join our enemies. Major Hallar left the oppo-
site side of the river for the Yakima country, last
Thursday morning, with 100 men, 50 mounted.
Up to this time we have heard nothing from them.
Fifty men left Stillecom for the same place
about 100 days ago—expected here in a few
days, but it is probable that their animals will
be fit for service immediately, as they will have
come this season from St. Louis to the place via
Fort Lane. They may be able to guard this post,
and relieve the infantry (about 70 men) who could
be put into the field. But few troops are at Van-
couver, this is about all the regular troops. Now,
if the Indians meet with success, I believe many of
the tribes will join the hostile bands, and then we
must have volunteers.

MONDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.
An express has just arrived from Major Hallar.
He is in Sitcum valley, and in a critical position,
surrounded by Indians. He has lost 100 men,
killed and eight or ten wounded. At the time his
express left, his men had been under arms forty-
eight hours. He asks for men, ammunition and
provisions. He wants all the soldiers he can get,
and also volunteers. Lieut. Alford has been hard-
ly fighting to reach him. Hallar says he has writ-
ten for a regiment. It is reported that the Tye In-
dians will join the Yakimas, the Cayuses and Wal-
la-Wallas will most likely join them, too, when
they hear of the Indian success. He is sur-
rounded by Indians; all his animals are gone.
Two men started a few days ago with beef cattle
for the troops; they have undoubtedly been killed.
Their names were Ives and Ferguson, both
residents of the Cascades.

Stillecom Prices Current.
Cattle, per lb. 10
Hogs, per lb. 10
Wool, per lb. 10
Wheat, per bushel 1.50
Corn, per bushel 1.00
Flour, per barrel 10.00
Sugar, per barrel 10.00
Rice, per barrel 10.00
Beans, per barrel 10.00
Lard, per barrel 10.00
Tallow, per barrel 10.00
Hemp, per barrel 10.00
Cotton, per barrel 10.00
Wool, per lb. 10
Wheat, per bushel 1.50
Corn, per bushel 1.00
Flour, per barrel 10.00
Sugar, per barrel 10.00
Rice, per barrel 10.00
Beans, per barrel 10.00
Lard, per barrel 10.00
Tallow, per barrel 10.00
Hemp, per barrel 10.00
Cotton, per barrel 10.00

Special Notices.

Depository.—I take this method of informing the
citizens of Pierce County, that O. P. Meyer has been appointed
Judge, Clerk, and will attend to the business of the office during
my absence.
J. M. CHAPMAN,
Clerk of the District Court.
Stillecom, Sept. 21, 1855.

THE REV. DR. McCarty, of the Episcopal Church, will
preach at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Stillecom, on the
second, third and fourth Sundays of each month, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
Stillecom, Sept. 21, 1855.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Steamer Traveller,
G. G. Parker, Jr., master,
Will leave Seattle, and intermediate ports,
every Friday morning at nine o'clock.
Returning, leave Seattle every Saturday morning at nine
o'clock.
For Freight or Passage apply at
Parker's Storehouse, Olympia.
Meers, J. B. Webber & Co., Stillecom,
Plummer & Chase, Seattle.
Oct. 22, 1855. 25ct

THE PUGET MILL CO.
CONTINUE TO FURNISH CEMENT, LUMBER,
SOUTH OR DRESSED, HEAVY TIMBER, MOATS AND SPAILS,
FOR THE BUILDING OF HOUSES, SHEDS, AND ALL OTHER
BUILDINGS. They have a good wharf, and other conveniences, not
to be found at any other point on the Sound.
J. A. JOPE,
Proprietor.
Stillecom, W. T., Oct. 22, 1855. 25ct

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.
The Mailer, master, is now making regular trips on the
Sound, and will leave Seattle every Friday morning at nine
o'clock.
The passenger of the public is respectfully solicited. Further
particulars will be furnished on application to the master on
board, or at the office of J. P. MOORE, Agent,
Stillecom, W. T.
Oct. 22, 1855. 25ct

SANDWICH ISLANDS PRODUCE.
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF PROVISIONS,
AND ALL OTHERS, CAN BE FOUND AT THE STORE OF
AT Stillecom, (Hoop) No. 1, W. T.
J. P. KELLER,
Proprietor.
Oct. 22, 1855. 15ct

J. P. MOORE, ESQ.
I have appointed my authorized agent during my absence
from Stillecom, W. T., Oct. 16, 1855.
LEWIS HILL,
Agent.

COOPER'S
EYE, EAR AND ORTHOPEDIC
INFIRMARY.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 14 Sanson street, near the Battery.
Dr. Cooper has visited all the important hospitals of
Europe, and is fully conversant with all the latest
discoveries in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and
throat. He is also conversant with all the latest
discoveries in the treatment of the spine, and all other
orthopedic diseases. He is also conversant with all the
latest discoveries in the treatment of the skin, and all
other diseases of the skin. He is also conversant with
all the latest discoveries in the treatment of the
respiratory system, and all other diseases of the
respiratory system. He is also conversant with all the
latest discoveries in the treatment of the
circulatory system, and all other diseases of the
circulatory system. He is also conversant with all the
latest discoveries in the treatment of the
nervous system, and all other diseases of the
nervous system. He is also conversant with all the
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genital system, and all other diseases of the
genital system. He is also conversant with all the
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urinary system, and all other diseases of the
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excretory system, and all other diseases of the
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reproductive system, and all other diseases of the
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latest discoveries in the treatment of the
immune system, and all other diseases of the
immune system. He is also conversant with all the
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latest discoveries in the treatment of the
cardiovascular system, and all other diseases of the
cardiovascular system.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE.
A TREATY concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians,
and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse
and Umatilla in the Walla-Walla Valley, at the Council
Ground, there was called to the United States a tract of country
having the following boundaries, viz:
By the Nez Perce—Commencing at the source of the Wyo-
wamp or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down
the river to the mouth of the Palouse river; thence up the
Palouse river to the mouth of the Yakima river; thence up
the Yakima river to the mouth of the Grand Ronde and the mouth
of the Grand Ronde river; thence up the Grand Ronde river
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