## POST WEEKLY SOUTHERN THE

COMMUNICATIONS

LETTER LXIX.

ness-Later news from the Crimea-Sanquine anticipa-

ad hitherto possessed the entire confidence-

Story"-Mrs. Sigourney.

## CALIFORNIA.

198

SHOCKING NEWS FROM THE PLAINS .- MI Henry Livingston, who reached San Diego short time since, in company with Messrs, John Stein and Samuel Simon, furnished the San Diego Herald with the following important inteliigence :

" During the two days' stay of Mr. Living--ston at the crossing of the Colorado, a report was brought in to the effect that a company of emigrants, composed of fifty persons, all from Texas, were murdered near the Pimas villages, by a band of Apaches, on the 31st of August .----There were several women and children in the train, who, it is feared, were doomed to a more horrid fate. All the cattle, six hundred in number. together with the provi ions, were carried off by the Indians, leaving the wagons in the road. This news was brought by a train which was at the time a few hours' travel in the rear. but which happily escaped attack.

" Near Tueson, about the same time, a party of twenty Americans were eating their dinner, when a band of fifteen Indians made a descent upon them, and carried off seven of their finest horses, without a shot being fired by either party, although the Americans were well-armed, outnumbering them, and witnessed the outrage. "Another party, a few miles on the other side

of Tueson, were attacked, one American killed, and 27 horses taken. The parties mentioned were all from Texas.

"The Apaches are becoming more troublesome and more formidable every day, and al most every train which enters within their range will be more or less harrassed by them. It is rumored at the river that more immigrants are now on this route through Texas than has ever been before."

FROM OREGON .- Outrage and Massacre .-The San Francisco Herald gives the following horrible details of the bloody massacre committed by the Snake Indians upon a party of emigrants, near Fort Boise, in Oregon :

On the morning of the 22d of Au\_ust last, a party of eighteen men left Fort Boise for the purpose of rescuing three ladies and a number of children, who were supposed to be in the hands of a party of Winnass Indians, (one of the small tribes of Snake Indians who live on Boise river.) who attacked Mr. Alexander Ward's train from Missouri, on the 20th of August, about noon, twenty five miles above Fort Boise, on the south side of Boise river.

This party, on arriving at the place where the

a proclamation calling for two companies of blood, and a ghastly wound on the face or head volunteers of sixty men each, to arm, equip, and On many the marks of approaching death were set, mount themselves, to chastise the savages who have committed this bloody deed. The two companies were quickly raised, and were ready for action.

INDIAN WAR AT HAND .- The Oregonian learns by immigrants,' just in from the Plain-, that a party of five hundreds Indians, well armand mounted, had collected near the immied grant read, and proclaimed their intention of war against all whites who might fall in their We ay reasonably expect to learn of way. some hard fighting between Major Haller's command and these Indians.

PROFITABLE GOLD DIGGINGS DISCOVERED IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY .- A correspondent of the Oregonian, who is vouched for by the editor, writes from St. Heleu's under date of Sept. 11th, that a profitable gold field had been discovered in the country embraced by the north and east forks of Catapoodle river in Washington Territory.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- No new movement in the annexation negotiation had taken place since last accounts. The Government is awaiting the action of the U.S. Administration upon the treaty sent to Washington.

## 41418 THE HORRORS OF WAR.

For want of space we have not heretofore given the particulars of the late battle of Alma fought between the Russians on the one hand, and the English and the French Allies on the other. The engagement was of a terrible character, and although it did not last but about two hours there were left on the field in dead and wounded more than ten thou- various purposes. Around the outside of the sand

The Russians were routed with dreadful loss es- feet wide, approached on all sides by stone timated at from 6,000 to 10.000 killed and wounded. 3,000 taken prisoners. The English loss in killed

and wounded was 2,128, of whom 96 were commis ioned officers, 114 sergeants. The French loss killed and wounded 1.400, of whom 60 were officers, We have no disposition to comment upon a tragedy so dreadful and bloody. That the reader may

form some idea of the scene after the action was over, we subjoin the following sketch, furnished by an eve-witness, which we take from one of our exchanges-

A DREADFUL SIGHT-NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DEAL BODIES

SICKENING INCIDENTS.

declaring the Russian was going to shoot him.

ed along the bivouac fires of our men.

THE BATTLE FIELD AT NIGHT

" It was a terrible and sickening sight to go over By those articles we were persuaded of the nethe battle field. Till deprived of my horse by a chance cessity of such a course, but there they invariashot, I rode about to ascertain, as far a possible, the bly stopped, without giving us the modus opeloss of our friends, and in doing so I was often randi by which so desirable a result might be this extraordinary blight was produced by the through the piles of wounded Russians, mingled too often with our own poor soldiers. The hills of Greenwich Park in fair time are not more densely covered with human beings than were the heights of the Al- I have not seen as yet, viz: a treatise on makma with dead and dying. On these bloody mounds ing manure, giving in detail the best mode of fell 2,196 English officers and men, and upwards of making the greatest quantity that will pay the 3.000 Russians, while their extremity was covered trouble of making, hauling out and spreading with the bodies of 1,400 gallant Frenchmen, and of on the land. The usual mode of making mamore than 3,000 of their foes. The surgeons remarked that the tenacity of life of the Russians was very remarkable. Many of them

worth as much as four of what I have made heretofore. I have usually succeeded in making every now and then there was one too far gone to manure enough, with the addition of my cotton be carried to the hospital. or who asked to be laid seed, to manure ten acres of cotton to the hand, down for a few moments' rest on the wayside." which I follow the next year, with corn without manure. The balance of my cotton land I shall THE MORMON TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE .- The plant hereafter, one year in peas and one in cotgreat Temple which the Mormons are building on, pluwing the peas under always in the fail. at the city of the Salt Lake, is described as pro-I have my first crop of peas to plow in this fall

mising to be a wonderful structure, covering an area of 21.850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and contains 10 but I think they are worth a trial. acres of ground, around which a lofty wall has already been erected, to be surmounted by an iron railing manufactured by the Mormons themselves at their Iron Works, in Iron county, Utah Territory. The Temple building will have a length of 186 1-2 feet east and west, including the towers, of which there are three at the Houston Co., Ga., Aug., 1854. east and three at the west, and the width will be ninety-nine feet. The Northern and South-

ern walls eight feet thick. The towers spoken of above are cylindrical, surmounted by octogan turrets and pinacles,

and having inside spiral stairways leading to the battlements. Besides these, there are four other towers on the four principal corners of the building, square in form, and terminating in spires. On the western end will be placed in otto relievo the great Dipper or Ursa Major .---As regards the interior arrangements, there will he in the basement a baptismal font 57 feet long by 35 feet wide, and on the first floor a large hall 120 feet long by 80 feet wide, while on the third floor there will be another of the same size, besides numerous other rooms for building will be a promenade from 11 to 22

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT

MAKING MANURE. MESSRS. EDITORS: In your Journal, (the Soil of the South.) I have seen various articles from time to time on the subject of the improvement of our worn lands, and the great importance of keeping up the fertility of our fresher lands .-

I have been anxiously looking for in your pages, nure through the country as far as I have been able to observe, is simply to have a mule lot with a shed in it barely sufficient to shelter the stock

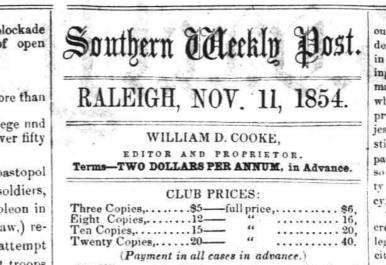
Verona, in 1809, sustained a siege and blockade of seven months, four of them being of open trench Cuidad Rodrigo, 1810, two months. Tortona, in the same year, six months. Badajos, in 1811, sustained a siege of more than forty days, open trench.

St. Sebastian, in 1813, sustained a siege nnd blockade of nearly three months, with over fifty days of open trenches.

Now when it is remembered that Sebastopol is strongly fortified and that Russian soldiers, -as to how much the peas will be worth as a (in the memorable campaign of Napoleon in manure for cotton, as yet I have no experience, Russia, and upon the famous field of Eylaw.) resisted for more than half a day every attempt Having spun this article out much longer of the great French leader and his best troops than I expected, I will close. I do not offer this to break their ranks-it will not seem very proto the public as deserving any merit; but that bable that Russian soldiers will yield Sebastoit may induce others to give their views on the pol in three days. We may look for a long mprovement of lands and of making manures. siege and a hard one-and when the city does H. fall it will be with a loss of life terrible to anticipate. The French General reports the position of the allies to be impregnable-capable of resisting effectually a quarter of a million of Russian soldiers. Without doubt the city is now METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE. terribly beleagured and the same thing may be true when the present year shall make its final NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1854. plunge into the abyss of the past! The end is A wholesale libel-An innocent race vilified-License ut the Press-Pretended disinterestedness-Triumphant vindication of the slandered-Oysters O. K.-Percerse-

contrary notwithstanding. tions-Historical facts concerning besieged towns-Posi-More railway accidents are reported in the tion of the Allies-More Railway disasters-Shakspeare papers-two of them approaching in their laillustrated—The best parlour Edition of the great drama-tist—A magnificent Family Bible—"The Book and its mentable destruction of life the memorable My DEAR POST :- About a fortnight ago tragedy at Norwalk. One of these occurred on some of our public journals gave utterance to the the Great Western Railway-and the other more recently still, upon the Rock Island Railmost false and shameless libels against a very respectable and populous community which way--the opening of which was made the occasion of that famous "excursion" in the spring of this year. These disasters occur with fearful indeed I may say the most unqualified esteem -of all classes of society. The members of this frequency-in spite of the terror which they incommunity had been everywhere welcome- spire in the public mind. Again and againit is asked, "Can nothing be done to prevent they were met with at the palaces of our merchant princes-at the festivals of our most honcally unanswered. oured Societies-(including the 'Historical') and

Perhaps I ought to be able to tell you-but at all the happy social reunions of the city and From the Soil of the South. I am not-how many different editions of Shakalso of the country. They enjoyed the regard speare's immortal works have been published. and confidence of the judge-the alderman, the I have some recollection of seeing a statement parson and the layman, alike. No one called on this point but its figures have escaped me .-in question either their innocence or their merit. No matter-I only wanted the fact as a preface In short no community under the sun could to what I am about to say of a new edition of have been more universally popular. But suddenly a mighty shadow fell upon its fair repuwithout a preface. It is the enterprise of Messrs. tation, and almost in a day it fell from its high Martin and Johnson of this city, and its appearposition and from being an object of loving, beance warrants the belief that the time is close at came an object of loathing to thousands, and hand when London editions of our great Engbrought to a standstill, by the difficulty of getting accomplished. They say manure-manure I newspapers! The Times and the Tribune-and lish authors will not always be the best. They cency. admit manure is good and pays well, but what others of "the associated press"-treacherously are publishing in parts a copy of Shakspeare in quarto; printed from large type upon fine pastabbed to the very vitals this vast and hitherto per and the text of the best editions with the much cherished community-and in a brief day notes of the ablest commentators. But the nelaid it a helpless wreck upon the sea of public opinion! This wholesale and sudden destruction was not perpetrated without protest on the part of the public-who loved the helpless vie- portraits of great living actors in the characters they most successfully personate. Edwin Forest tims of it too well to be entirely silent. Indeed as Hamlet ; Julia Davenport as Beatrice : Anna the assailants themselves, shed crocodile tears Cora Mowatt as Rosalind : Macready as Shyover their work, and declared that they did it lock-and others which I have not time to name unwillingly and from a constraining sense of are themes of these elaborate and exquisitely duty. The dear public was persuaded by these finished works of art. Every number of the protestations-and so this very large communiwork contains at least thirty-two pages and one ty-whose millions were strangely enough left plate, and the price is only twenty-five cents .--out of the last national census-was in a bad Forty parts will complete the work-and there way-threatened with a total loss of the favour by which they had hitherto thriven and grown will be no edition extant to compare with it fat ! Its most popular and esteemed members either in magnificence or cheapness. I feel no hesitation in saying that the publishers will exwere all at once shunned-banished from privecute with unfailing care any order for this eleate and public circles-and even in the market gant work which is sent to them from the counplaces-where all classes jostle each other per petually-they scarcely met with toleration. If try. Remittances may be made if preferred in instalments of two dollars-which will secure any liberal minded person dared to take their part-he was counted a madman by his neign- eight numbers free of any other cost. I am reminded while noticing this beautiful bours. If he made bold to demand the proofs of the vile charges made against this traduced publication, that this is but one of the costly works issued by this house-and I must say a few community by those irresponsible parties-the words of a Family Bible now in course of pubpupers-he was pronounced by them fool-hardy lication by them in twenty five cent parts-of and preposterous. This state of things lasted for some days, until the slandered victims were which sixty will embrace the entire Scriptures. The work is of folio size-superbly printed and fain to lie in their beds and keep out of the every number has a most admirable steel ensight of those who had so recently loved them to the death ! There seemed a probability that graving of large size. The edition is known to the evangelical world as "Brown's Self Interthe long favourite race would disappear from our midst-when some patriotic persons-who preting Bible." It presents the text of the common version -- accompanied by practical notes. had been on terms of especial intimacy with the copious references and indexes. No edition of community-endeavoured earnestly to clear up the Sacred writings has met with a more cordial its character and restore it to the high place reception from good men of all evangelical creeds which it had formerly held in public esteemthan this-and a more devout and pious com and I am happy to say that their endeavours mentator than the Rev. John Brown is not to were crowned with complete success-and tobe found. The illustrations of this superb Bible day the OYSTERS are as much esteemed and as are truly master-pieces of art, both in painting eagerly welcomed among all classes as they were before this iniquitous attempt to destroy their and engraving-and I do not think there is or good name was made by the diabolical newspa- will be que in the whole series, which would not pers. There is one anomaly, however, which I be cheap at the price of each part. Like the Shakspeare this serial publication will be sent must not fail to notice in this relation. I observe that that notwithstanding they have been by post to remote subscribers-who may make pronounced utterly innocent of the charges remittances in sums to suit their convenience .--The address of the publishers is Martin and brought against them--thousands of people. Johnson, 91 Walker-street. who felt indignant at the slander while it was I do not know when I have made a more promulgated-now that it is triumphantly revaluable acquisition to my library of books for futed-have taken themselves to running them constant use than I did a few days ago in obdown on all possible occasions! Such alas! is taining a copy of a handsome 12 mo. volume, the perversity of poor human nature! The conrecently published by Messrs. Perry and Mcsequence is that the poor innocent creatures Millan of Philadelphia. It is quaintly but hapwill be hereafter in a perpetual stew, and there's pilv entitled-" The Book and its Story," and no help for it that I can see. is called further "A Narrative for the Young." In the absence of any thing startling from the Wise indeed will be all the young who peruse Crimea, I thought a brief history of the illustriits pages and possess themselves of the varied ous bivalve revolution in this section, might not and invaluable knowledge which it contains .--be without interest to your readers. It is very But not the young alone are concerned in such tantalizing to read in the morning papers as we a book. It is for all classes. The old and the did here in the early part of the week, "Later wise may derive precious lore from its treasury, tering our manure yards at least half, and re- from Europe and the war"-"Sebastopol not and I do not think there is a family in the land ducing them in many instances, to less than taken"-"News from the Crimea-Nothing !" which might not, if it would, find profit in It seemed just is if the entire newspaper perusal and study. I presume that all your had gone over to the "Know Nothing" partyreaders will have understood already that this and I am sure that's the last party "any newspabook treats of THE BIBLE. The History of God's per ought to belong to-much less our city paword is therein traced from "the beginning" unpers that are always protessing to know every- til the year 1853--when the "British and Forthing, and a few facts besides. eign Bible Society" celebrated its "Jubilee," and Nov. 4th .- The Arabia has just brought this volume is a commemoration of that happy "three days' later news" from Europe. The occasion. "The Book and its Story" is worthy siege of Schastopol has begun, and some very to he beside the Bible in every house. sanguine correspondents anticipate the conquest The Western Home and other Poems is a of the town in three days. These writers are collection of new poems from the well-known certainly unmindful of the facts of history pen of Mrs. Sigourney-whose name is a house in reference to besieged cities and their pow- hold word from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and er of endurance, or they would convert their from the St. Lawrance to the Rio Grande .three days into three months. A few statistics Every where her numbers are read and admired may serve to justify me in the opinion that Se- by all who count piety an element of poetry, bastopol will hold out for a considerable period, and tenderness a proof of taste. It is perhaps if (as I am willing to believe,) it must finally needless for me to commend this book to your fall before the vast resources and energies of the readers. It is a handsome volume-in the best allies. style of Perry and McMillan-the worthy successors of Mr. A. Hart of Philadelphia.



sent, the person making up the club will be entitled to a legitimate subject for discussion; and if it shall result in conv extra.

MR. H. P. DOUTHIT is our authorized agent for the States of ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI and TENNESSEE.

"THE VENOM OF INTOLERANCE." THE impudence with which many partizan papers of the day set themselves up as the peculiar advocates of toleration and charity, is one

of those odd manifestations of absurdity and inconsistency, for which there is no accounting not yet-sanguine writers and reporters to the on any known principle. From one end of the Union to the other the democratic press is contending with all its energies for the exclusion of all whigs from every important office in the gift of the people, and on the other hand the whice likewise are exerting themselves with equal ardor for the exclusion of the democrats. By the common consent of both parties therefore. the whole American people are properly the subjects of universal proscription, for opinion's sake, and may justly be treated as aliens and foreigners under the alternate dominion of rival factions. This rule has long been settled, and is now universally acknowledged; and yet some them ?" but the great question remains practi- of the most prominent advocates of this wholesale proscription, this intolerant spirit of party, which would exclude, during one presidential

> term, one-half of the American people from office, and during the next, would with equal right exclude the other, have the assurance to assume ties we have never contemplated a more enor-

The Richmond Enquirer is exceedingly bitter advocates of a radical change in our licer in its language. Perceiving the rapid growth laws which will cure the evil, as far as it can be of the K ow-Nothings in Virginia, and learning oured by law, without trenching upon natural that a grand council of the order would be held right, and establishing 'dangerous precedents in culiar charm of this tempting edition is a superb in Richmond during the Fair, that paper gives legislation. Our opinion is unaltered, and we steel-plate engraving in every number-with the following rancorous expression to its feelings feel quite unmoved by the withering scorn of on the subjectthe Age. It is at full liberty to fire as many "It is not generally known, we suspect, that a such harmless squibs at us as it pleases. It is State Council of the Know-Nothing Order, is to be always easier to reconnoitre a position than to eld in this city to-day. In spite of the severe secrecy of their movements, this fact has transpired; assail it and with it comes the additional intelligence that one Reverend Mr. Evans is present as representa-A WORD FOR SELF .- It is not uncommon for tive of the 'Grand National Council of Thirteer.' editors now-a-days, to occupy their columns ocof which Barker of New York is President. This emissary brings along a redundant supply of the casionally with earnest appeals to the liberality venom of intolerance, wherewith to inoculate the of the public in behalf of their respective papers. brethren in this region, and to corrupt the native We have seldom resorted to any such method of generosity of the Virginia character. He imports ilso a copious supply of passwords and other ca- increasing our popularity, and are rather averse alistic signs, and is in every way equipped for the to the practice. It will however be permitted to work of drill-sergeant and hierophant. Is it not a shame that such creatures should come here, and us to say that we do desire to see the l'ost more nder cover of darkness, deposit the poison of inextensively patronized, and would remind our tolerance and proscription on the soil which Jefferfriends throughout the State that they have not son has consecrated to civil liberty and to freedom vet done all they can in its behalf. We hope of conscience? they will not conclude that the Post is so well We have purposely italicised some of the established that it does not need, their friendly words in this intensely spiteful passage, that our efforts to extend its influence. We are not acreaders may see how deeply the Enquirer hates customed to self-commendation, but there is no proscription. And yet it must be remembered harm in saving that we have habitually endeathat the same paper would, if it could, for gevored to furnish our subscribers with an instrucnerations to come, exclude from all important offices of trust and emolument, nearly if not tive, entertaining paper, of good moral influence. quite one-half of the American people! And bound by no party ties, and earnestly devoted to what we consider the best interests of the why ? Because they differ by almost an ima country. In regard to common party poliginary line in their political views, from the editors of that journal, and the party to which it lics, we expect to continue neutral, retaining is attached. Let nobody accuse us of playing however a certain degree of independence, withinto the hands of the whigs, for we believe the out which we could not be faithful to those great whigs would do the same. national principles upon which the safety of our country hangs. We are uncompromisingly But the Enquirer proceeds from bitterness to American in spirit, and in the great issues beblunder, in the following additional remarkstween the North and the South, and between "The movements of the Order are directed and controlled by a cabal in New York, and thus should the friends and enemies of religious liberty, we Know-Nothingism triumph in this State, the Go- will ever be found contending for what we know vernment of Virginia will be the creature of the to be the sentiments of the people of NorthCar-" Council of Thirteen." Esteeming themselves competent to the management of their own affairs, olina. To them we again commit the Post and

our native citizens in all their feelings, sentiments, and devotion to our liberal institutions. It becomes them now in view of the late significant expressions of popular fieling, to consider well whether in their past conduct they may not have given occasion to much of the opposition which exists against them. Native Americans are justly proud of their high prerogatives, and they are naturally jealous of any thing like foreign influence upon their in. stitutions. In these sentiments and feelings we participate to the fullest extent, and it is because we do that we o earnestly repel the imputation that the democratic barty has pursued, or will ever pursue " an incendiary poli cy," in order to conciliate the foreign vote.

"Naturalized citizens ought to see, in the immense increase of foreign immigration within the last few years legitimate reasons for an earnest investigation by nativcitizens of the probable influence of this increase of fa-107 Where a club of eight, ten or twenty subscribers is reign population upon our institutions. This is a fair and the conviction that our naturalization laws are defective Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for and require to be amended and reformed, the naturalized citizens ought neither to be surprised our the naturalized citizens ought neither to be surprised nor to complain .-It may be assumed as a fixed fact that the native Ameri can population will never consent to any modification of the principles which characterize their institutions, and from whatever quarter they see danger of this kind they will be prompt to meet and repel it. When the sugges, tion is made that this danger lurks under the religious creed of the Catholics, it is right- and proper that the truth of the suggestion should be sifted to the bottoin. and to such an investigation none will contribute' more than the democracy."

> It is proposed by some advocates of a change in our license laws, that it shall be left to a majority of the voters of each captain's district or each election precinct whether quor shall be retailed therein or not. We seriously ject to this awkward method of legislation. You might is well leave it to the precincts, whether any oth should be obeyed within its limits. If the majority voters in a neighborhood can more properly be entruisi with the decision of such a question, than a majority the State at large, much more appropriate would it seen o leave each citizen to decide the We regard all such propositions as dangerously radical They seem to declare that the State is too large to h roverned by one legislative body, or that the Legislatu is less competent to perform its functions than the people of a captain's district are to decide it for them.

We clip the above from the Southern Weekly Post of this city. It is the first response, we suppose to the enactment suggested by the late session of the Grand Dr vision. We have no idea that any law could be proposed that would find no objectors, but if the above is the strongest objection that can be urged to this mode of disposing of this question, it is indeed a weakly one. The issue is not fairly stated, and the premises misrepresented, but they are so glaringly so, that it needs no correction on our part. Any one that has given it any attention can readily detect them .- Spirit of the Age.

The Age is in error when it supposes our paragraph had reference to the action of the Grand the garb of philanthropy and denounce in Division. It was written before we heard of terms of unmeasured abhorence, the American the proceedings of that body. The truth is, party, because it would, to some extent, exclude that our remarks were elicited by the suggesthe great bard-an edition superb enough to go the foreigner from participation in the govern- tions of a contemporary in this State, whose ment of the country ! In all the history of par- course has not been distinguished for zeal in behalf of the temperance reform, and our object mous inconsistency. It is absolutely shocking, was to oppose a mode of dealing with the evils not only to common sense, but to common de- of intemperance which we believed would be altogether inadequate. It is known that we are

first attack was made, found the bodies of Alex ander Ward and his eldest son Robert, Samuel Mulligan, Charles Adams, William Babcock, and a German, name unknown.

From the statement, of the surviving boy. Newton Ward, it would appear that no effectual resistance was offered by any of the party. exce t Dr. Adams and Mulligan, who fought bravely.

Following the trail, in about three hundred vards, the body of young Amon was found-a lad of seventeen years of age. He was one of the seven who came to the rescue on the day of the attack, with William Yantis. This young man fought with great valor, pursuing the Indians t the bushes where he was killed. About one hundred vards farther on, the body of Miss Ward was found, having been shot through the head with a musket ball. Her person wis wound much bruised, her hands showing signs of her having fought most desperately to resist the fiendish attacks of those savages upon her youthful person. The marks of teeth were plainly implanted upon her left cheek ; a hot piece of iron had been thrust into her body, doubtleswhile alive, to punish her for her resistance, and their being unable to accomplish their hellish ends upon one so young. Within a few rods of this spot a wagon had been burned, and the a hatchet. The wounds were awful. bodies of two dogs found crisped up.

About fifty yards on, in the brush, three more wagons were burned. The trail was followed up, and in about six hundred yards the body of Mrs. White, the wife of William White who lives in Looking Glass Prairie, Umpqua Valley, was found stripped of her clothing and scalped. Her head was beaten in by clubs, and also a musket-ball had passed through her head. Her person showed signs of the most brutal violence.

The trail was followed from her, and in about half-a-mile, through a dense thicket of brush and undergrowth, the fifth wagon was found, having been run into a deep ravine and left.

In about thirty yards further, they came to the river, upon the north bank of which was discovered the encampment ; it consisted of six teen lodges made of willow bushes. Here the budy of Mrs. Ward and three children were found. Mrs. Ward was lying in the encampment, in front of a fire, her person having been robbed of all its covering, and her body much cut and scarred by brutish bruises. Her face had a deep wound inflicted by a tomahawk, which probably caused her death. The children were lying upon the fire in front of her, having evidently been burned alive, as a portion of the hair still remained upon their heads, showing that they had been held by the hair of the head until barned to death, in front of their mother, and she, doubtless, compelled to witness this while the savages had their war dance, and violated her person. She was soon to be a mother, which rendered the sight still more shocking. Several parts of limbs were picked up some dis tance from the fire, having been dragged away by the wolves, or the Indian dogs, several of

lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three from rain, and a cow lot, with rarely ever a shed ordinary men. I saw one of the 32d Regiment on the field just after the fight. He was shot right in it. Such is the fixtures for manure making through the head, and the brain protruded in large generally, if manure it can be called. For my part, I hardly think it deserves masses at the back of the head and from the front

of the skull. I saw with my own eyes the wound- the name, for having been exposed in the open ed man raise his hand, wipe the horrible mass from lot the greater portion of the year to the evaphis brow, and proceed to struggle down the hills toorating influences of the sun and the leechings wards the water. Many of the Russians were shot of the rains, it is scarcely anything but the in three or four places : few of them had only one rotted nine straw yet; all of the most valuable The Minie ball makes no slight wound. The ef- portions of the droppings of the stock have eifect on the Russians, judging from their dead, was ther been evaporated by the sun or leeched out

awful. When it struck it tore and broke all before by the rain ; many in this vicinity make largely of it, others have ceased to make it, believing it The immense majority of the enemy were wound- does not pay. As for my part, I would rather ed through the head, generally struck about the have it than none, although it scarcely pays for throat or under the chin, for the men fired upwards itself, but by adding ten bushels of cotton seed as they were ascending the hill. The common musto a four horse load of it, and spreading it on ket ball at such a range would have done no great damage, but here the balls had come out through an acre of ground, it will make you from one the top of the skull, rending the bone as if done with | hundred and fifty to seventy-five pounds of cot ton to the acre more than it would have made

without, and by continuing it on land, it will not As our men were passing by, two or three of them deteriorate from cultivation, but will slightly vere shot or stabbed by men lying on the ground. improve. Such has been the result with a field and the cry was raised that the "wounded Russians" I have had in cultivation for the last five years were firing on our men. There is a story, indeed, Not being a chemist, I do not know what that one officer was severely injured by a man to portion of the fertilizing properties of manure whom he was in the very act of administering sucmade as above mentioned, is lost from the efcor, as he lay in agony on the field; be this as it fects of the sun and rain, but believe it cannot may, there was at one time a near chance of a massacre taking place, but the men were soon control. be less than three-fourths and probably led and confined themselves to the pillage which al- much more. This opinion may startle some ways takes place on a battle field. One villain with and be laughed at by others; but judging as I a red coat on his back, I regret to say, I saw go up have, through observation alone, I am constrainto a wounded Russian who was rolling on the earth ed to believe it. I made such several years of in the rear of the 7th Regiment, and before we could my life, and if you think my estimate is too say a word he discharged his rifle right through the high, try the experiment. Take one load of wretched creature's brains. Col. Yea rode at him manure from under a shed where it has not to cut him down, but the fellow excused himself by been exposed to the sun or rain, and put it on Many of the officers had portraits of mistresses, an acre of ground, and then put four loads that of mothers or sisters, inside their coats. The pri has been subjected to the influence of the sun vates wore the little money they possessed, in purses and rain on an acre by the side of the other, and fastened below their left knees, and the men, in their you will find that the acre with one load on it, eager search after the money, often caused the wounwill show the effects of the manure most, and ded painful apprehensions that they were about to vield the most in the end. Were the vields destroy them. Last night all these poor wretches the same, it would be economy to make manure lay in their agony ; nothing could be done to help them The groans, the yells, the cries of despair under the shelter, as it is just as much work to and suffering were a mournful commentary on the baulout and spread a load of sorry manure as a exultation of the victors and on the joy which reign- load of good manure. We not only want the best manure we can make, but economy suggests that we adopt a plan by which we may be

Long after the night had closed faint lights might enabled to save the evaporation and leechings of be seen moving over the frightful field, marking the our manure yards, though we should make less spots where friendship directed the steps of some of- in bulk ; but let it be twice, aye, thrice as much ficer in search of a wounded comrade, or where the in fertilizing properties, the next question is how pillager vet stalked about on his horrid errand .---are we to gain that point? I answer, by shel-The attitudes of some of the dead were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow

Virginians have been proverbially jealous of for- its fortunes. eign influence; nor will they now submit to the usurpation of this conclave of New York Know-

Nothings. The sentiment of State Sovereignty and the pride of personal independence are equally outraged by the attempt thus to subjugate us. 30th inst., as a day of public thanksgiving for -Rich. Eng. 30th, ult.

that this paper, which considers it so intolerant and proscriptive in other people to contend against "foreign influence" from Europe, appeals directly to the "proverbial jealousy of Virginians" against "foreign influence" from the neighboring State of New York! It is all fair to excite the prejudices of the people against the designs of native born Americans, who are engaged in this dreadful conspiracy to defend their country and its institutions, but it is bigotry, intolerance, proscription and everything bad to make a similar appeal to their patriotism against the inclinations of a foreign party, the

central power of which is located at Rome !-Well, these politicians can take their own course. but we believe they have wofully mistaken their interests as well as their duty.

consideration of the people-

COSMOS.

We are very happy to be able to lay before male conduct which are worthy of attention .-our readers a timely antidote for all this concen. The editor thinks very justy that ladies should trated venom. The Washington Union, in a not closet themselves alone with professional very recent article defining, we suppose authori- men, of even the best character, any more than tatively, the position of the Administration in can by possibility be avoided. The case of Dr. reference to the American party, and on the Beale should be a sufficient lesson on the subwhole condemning the course of that party, ject.

THANESGIVING .- Governor Reid has issued his proclamation, setting apart Thursday the the people of North Carolina. We hope this Here it will be perceived with astonishment, beautiful custom will be duly observed by our citizens, with a sincere desire to recognize and celebrate the goodness of that Providence, by which we have been so signally preserved during the last year from the two fearful scourges which have afflicted other portions of our country. Neither cholera nor yellow fever has myaded our borders, whilst the cities of neighboring States have been thrown into consternation and mourning by the havoc they have made. Surely we are under the weightiest obligations to praise the divine clemency that has so kindly spared us a similar infliction.

HINT ON PROPRIETY .- That judicious paper. the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, in commenting upon the trial of Dr. Beale in that city, drops some valuable hints in regard to fe-

which had been left in the camp by them .-Having scarce any implements, the bodies were interred in the best manner possible under the circumstances.

There were still a lad and three children missing. A diligent search was made for their bodies without success. From the statements of the surviving boy, it was known that this lad was wounded and ran to the bushes, and has probably since died; and it is more than possible that the three children are still captives, or reserved for some future barbarous ceremony.

Tue following are the places from which the above named party emigrated : Alexander Ward, wife and seven children, Samuel Mullagin and Mr. Babcock, (lawyer.) from Lexington, Mo. Dr. Adams and brother, from Michigan. Mrs. White and children from Missouri. The husband of Mrs. White is supposed to live in Ump qua county. Mr. Amon, from Missouri. Two Germans and a Frenchman-pames not known. This massacre has created great excitement in Oregon, and the Acting Governor has issued

half their size. I believe in the benefits of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and fixed derived from a shed, so strong, that I have conthere by death, a ball had struck this man in the structed one, the body of which is twenty four neck. Another was lying on his back, with the by forty feet, and a four foot story on it. The same expression, and his arms raised in a similar at- floor is eight feet from the ground and a large titude, the Minie musket still grasped in his hands door in each end. It also has sheds on each undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his side, eighteen feet wide, making in all forty by head resting on one part of the ground and his feet sixty feet, under shelter, for the benefit of makon the other, but the back raised high above it .-ing manure, and the body, a half story, forty by Many men without legs were trying to crawl down to the water side. Some of the dead lay with a twenty-four, will hold my entire crop of fodder. cahn, placid smile on the face, as though they were My lot is enclosed with a plank fence, and it in some delicious dream. one hundred feet long, by sixty wide; the posts ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED AT CONSTANTINOPLE. of the shed being posts for the fence also; the

eves extending on each side over the fence, there-It was a moving sight vesterday to see the long trains of wounded borne from the Andes and Vulcan by running the water out of the lot from the to the hospital. From dawn to evening the labor entire roofs. My plan for making manure in it was incessant, and the officers and medical men seemis as follows: In the first instance, cover all over ed perfectly worn out with fatigue. The men cara foot deep in straw, in the course of two or ried down mattresses to the beach : the wounded three months thereafter regularly, rake up that were lifted on them, and were slowly borne along .-which is not under the shelter, and put it under A few of the wounded were well enough to walk, at a regular thickness, and fill up the open yard and crept along supported by a comrade, one with his arm in a sling, another with his trowsers cut again with fresh straw; by spring, I expect to open from the hip to the knee, and thighs swathed have my manure from two to three feet under in bandages, another with his hair clotted with the shelter, a load of which I think, will be

Genoa. in 1800. sustained a blockade of sixty My letter threatens to grow to a wearisome and siege of forty days. length, and there is no remedy except to cut :t Saragossa, in 1808, sustained a close siege of nearly two months, and again in 1809 for two short off by putting right here the sign manual

of

months.

thus mildly and fairly lays down what it consi-THE MORMONS .- It is now reported in politiders the duty and interest of fcreigners .-cal circles, that Brigham Young will be removed We take our stand with the Union, so far from his office of Governor of Utah, and some is the following remarks express its geneless obnoxious person appointed in his place .-ral views on this subject, and commend its sentiments, admonitions, and warnings to the sober | We hope sincerely this may be done. The moral sense of the country demands it, and the apparent intolerance of such a step would be by "In taking its position it should be carefully borne in nind that the democratic party neither assumes that the no means inconsistent with the spirit of our gonaturalization laws as they now exist are perfect, nor vernment. that foreigners have not on some occasions subjected

Two Guns .- The Telegraph reported last themselves to just censures, nor that the Roman Catholic religion is based upon the true Christian creed. Citi- week that the Allies had opened fire upon Sezenship is a boon granted to foreigners by the liberality of bastopol with two guns ! If the subsequent reour institutions, and this fact cannot be too carefully weighed and appreciated by our foreign citizens. They port of its fall be correct, those two guns must should constantly remember that the high privileges con- be wonderful pieces of ordnance. It has since ceded to them have been granted upon the reasonable ex-stated that there were two hundred guns in opepectation that they would surrender their distinctive native nationalities, and become fused and assimilated to ration.