Rail Road Collision! Fifty persons killed on the Niagara Falls

and West Canada Road. The passenger train of which Mr. G. F. Nutter was conductor, and Thos. Smith engineer—left the Suspension Bridge at the usual time on Thursday afternoon. The train consisted of four first-class, two second-class, and two baggar cars, and had on board a large number of passengers. At St. George it came up with a gravel train which was off the track, and was delayed in consequence about day of thanksgiving. The same day has hour and a half. When the train had got under way again a freight train was in advance, which it was obliged to follow as far. ns Princeton, thereby losing considerable

At 1 A. M., the train left London. After having run some three or four miles from that place, the cylinder-head of the locomotive bursted, which of course brought the train to a stand-still. An engine was sent from London, which drew the train back to that place, where another engine was attached, and the train again started for Windsor, going quite slow, the conductor having given orders to the engineer not to run at a rapid rate, as the night was dark and foggy. When the train left London the second time, it was

about four hours behind time. A few minutes after 5 o'clock when near Baptist Creek, the passenger train, which was proceeding at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, came in collission with a gravel train which was backing toward the east at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour. The gravel train was composed of fifteen cars, heavily loaded with wef gravel. The shock produced by the collision was tremendous. The secondclass cars were smashed into atoms, and nearly every person in them killed or dreadfully njured. The first first-class car was also badly smashed, and most of the passengers in the front part of it met with the same fate as the passengers in the second-class cars.

The scene presented after the collision was a horrible one. Intermixed with the fragments of the broken cars, dead bodies lay. in profusion, many of them mangled in the most dreadful manner; while, from out the heap of ruins, proceeded the groans and shrieks of the wounded.

The passengers, who were so fortunate as to escape uninjured, immediately set to work to draw out the wounded and the dead from the heap of rains in which they lay. At .11 eleven women, and ten children had been brought to light, and it was supposed that from ten to twenty others yet remained to be discovered. Twenty-one men, and twenty shape, presenting a Treart-sickening sight.

The two second-class cars, which bore the main brunt of the collision, were filled with emigrants, mostly Germans. The first-class car, a number of the inmates of which were killed and others wounded, also contained some emigrants.

The second, third, and fourth first-class cars were somewhat injured, and some of the passengers received some injuries, but none, we understand, of a dangerous character. lars informs us that in the opinion of the passengers, no blame is attached to either the conductor or engineer of the passenger-train. The train was thrown behind time by a series of unfortunate circumstances, over which its officers had no control, and every measure was taken by them

to guard against the occurrence of accident. From all the facts we have been able to ascertain, the fault of the accident rests upon a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post and, on waking informed the master of the gravel train that the passenger train had passed. Supposing this to be the fact, the gravel train started, and in a short time came in collision with the passenger train. Two men on the gravel train were killed.

The engineer and fireman of the passenger train escaped almost miraculously from seri-

Among the passengers by the express train were Thomas F. Meagher and O. A. Bronson. At an early hour in the forenoon yesterday several physicians from this city left for the scene of the disaster.—Detroit Free Press.

Common Schools.

The following instructions have been re ceived from the department.

A difficulty is in some instances raised as to what is meant by "the Schools"--that is, whether the affidavit can be properly made, unless a School has been opened and kept in operation four months in every part of the district where one may be deemed advisable. The law will be fulfilled, and hence the affidavit may be properly made, whenever every pupil of the district has had a reasonable opportunity of obtaining four months school-

Under the law of 1849, the districts were entitled to a warrant for their pro rata share of the State Appropriation, whenever they made report of their operations under the law the previous year, and certified that they had year to which the appropriation applied. Under this provision, gross frauds were committed by making false reports, when no Schools had been in operation—issuing dupart of them—not keeping the Schools in operation as the law required-employing incompetent and immoral teachers-and not requiring proper branches to be taught, &c. and in some instances expending the State. kept open four months in the manner required by the several provisions of the act of 8th May, 1854, before the appropriation will be understood, the provision will no doubt be approved by every honest man, and particular larly by the friends of Education by Common W. RICHARDSON.

We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters. White of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. II., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling, imitations of Ayen's CHERRY PECTORIAL. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from betorial. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villian, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from severely as he who counterfets the coin of the country. Green Co. Benner, Carrollion,

ROFF.—A species correspondent of the Lucium place, but beg his pardon, for we did not in
Freeman's Journal, in the Crimes, says that

Prince Menschikoff had, it was stated, made

an attempt on his own life when he found the real value of the article. It is good in the interests of Northern labor, and then dar
an attempt on his own life when he found successfully on Balaklaya. place and everybody admits that it illumi
allies had marched successfully on Balaklaya. place and everybody admits that it illumi
cheek; a hot piece of iron had been thrust only numbers 860. Castilla is said to have ported to have realized upwards of \$700 in

rold: Coats, bools, de, were all taken of by

gold coats, bools, de, were all taken of by

gold line and the had not in
ry should not extend to the tetritories of the

and the majority!

A pretty fair majority!

A pretty f allies had marched successfully on Balaklaya. place and everybody admits that it illumied to back the sentiment by votes in Conthe rank of lieutenant.

Montrose, Pemocrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN SORTHERN PERS E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1854. We learn that Governor Bigler ha fixed upon Thursday, November 30th, as a been appointed in several other states.

Mr. Burr, recently appointed Governor of Nebraska, died week before last on his way to that territory.

Governor REEDER and suite hav reached Kansas. Elections will be held soon and a Legislature assembled.

Communications from Mr. Weston Mr. Brown and Mr. Baldwin, we are obliged to defer till next week on account of space.

Our Whig cotemporaries, the Sus CORRAD, Ex-Governor Jounston, or some one of that stripe will of course be elected. Under such circumstances we have no choice, though as a man, we think much more of CORRAD than JOHNSTON. The general politics of both though are obnoxious.

We notice that our old friend Justus PICKERING, Esq., of Colesville, has been nominated by the Democrats of Broome county for Sheriff. Mr. Pickening is an active, efficient and successful business man, and we hope he may be elected. The Democracy of Broome could not elect a man who would make a better Sheriff.

The Susquehauna Grards. Last Friday this beautiful volunteer comany paid our town a visit, for the purpose

They have a beautiful uniform, and consider- Southern men to ponder upon. Mr. R. P. Toms of this city, who was on ing the short time since they have been orga- And further we should like to ask, if the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromboard the illfated train, and from whom we nized, they show a creditable state of discipline. Missouri Compromise was an Abolition measderive the grater portion of the foregoing Our citizens, we believe, were well pleased ure how came it to be enacted by the united

Hon. James Campbell.

to Phil'a Dispatch, which placed Governor time and logic! BIGLER'S defeat on the ground of his appointing Judge CAMPBELL Attorney General, and thern States, so far as we can observe, is basalso his supposed agency in procuring a sent led upon no opposition to the constitutional for him in the Cabinet. We intended then rights of the South. It is rather a determin-

To our mind nothing can be more fallacious or silly, than the idea that this act of the Governor produced his defeat or weighed one feather in the balance.

Look at northern Punnsylvania, and compare Mr. CAMPBELL'S vote for Supreme Bench with the vote of Governor Biglen this fall. In this county Mr. CAMPBELL ran some hundreds ahead of the ticket in that canvass, having over 1000 majority, and yet Mr. Pollock this fall has about 800. How government to protect those fair fields from can this be accounted for on the ground of "anti-Campbellism?" And, generally, in this section of the State, the difference about as striking. We always regarded the appointment of Judge CAMPBELL Attorney General, as right in itself, and all know that nine out of ten democratic presses and partizans in the State were favorable to the appointment. Consulting the sense of his partv, the Governor could not have done other-

wise. And, beside, did not he make a good officer! Who ever heard a lisp against him in that capacity? No one. Why then should Governor Bigler be condemned for it?

He has not been. We believe there is as little complaint of schools in operation three months for the under Judge C., as there ever has been under vegr to which the appropriation applied. any one. In making so many thousand appointments and managing a system so ponderous and complicated, perfection, or any plicates and never collecting them, or any thing like it, cannot be expected. Com plaints there will be of course; but we believe it is generally conceded that Judge CAMPBELL is a faithful, attentive, and laborious officer, and for aught that has yet occurappropriation for making roads and other ill red, he will leave the duties of his position legitimate purposes. Hence the provision in with honor to himself and his Commonwealth. the present law, that the Schools must be So far as the Administration is concerned, we of course cannot, and do not assent to its policy of repealing the Missouri Compromise. paid. When the reasons for its adoption are We say these things in justice, to a faithful public officer, an honorable, high-minded and generous bearted man, -a man whose

character his revilers would do well to imi-Our friend Windy of the Luzerne Union, has been thrown into a terrible passion on account of a single sentence in our pa- in their reach, unless, in Southern parlance, per two weeks ago. Speaking of the Con- like a horse in market, they were "SOUND." gressional elections in several Districts, we Normatter how loval they may have been to bill. spoke of Mr. Wright's defeat, and remarked their country and her interests no matter that it showed the folly of hot nominating R. how devoted to her welfare-no matter how ing imposed upon by a worthiless counter- B. Little Esq. in that District, who would eminent their acquirements or services; here feit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pec have been elected, and thus a Democratic in the country of their home, around the almember of Congress saved. At this Windy tar of whose prosperity, honor, happiness and is sorely wroth, we suppose because we did perpetuity, centre their patriotic desires and er submit, yet all the while submitting. not name him instead of Mr. L., for he says prayers here the honors of the government their lips, the cup of hope, when they are in the same paper that is a fact, which his have been closed upon them, unless they were sinking, and substituting a fulsehood—an ut- ill-luck in politics demonstrates, that the best "sound." And this soundness consisted in ter delusion, should be punished at least as men are not always picked for office! Mod- laying aside the manly impulses of the heart, est little fellow, truly! Having understood upon this question so vital to all the impulses that ordinary Gas was at a large discount of humanity. If a Northern man has dared in Washington now, we did not think it to stand up and say that he believed the re-

elected in that District.

A Word from the South.

We give in another column, election returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana The friends and advocates of the constitution al rights of the South in these States have encountered disastrous defeats. Anti-Nebraskaism, or in other words, Abolitionism, and a determination on the part of the free states to circumscribe slavery, if possible, have swept nearly everything. Know-Nothinism has had some agency in producing the results; but the main element of evil is abolitionism."

The above paragraph we clip from a North Carolina paper. We object sternly to the opposers of the repeal of the Misseuri Compromise being styled abolitionists; and we did not expect, at this day, that any respectable print would thus classify them. It was strong of parade and drill, under the supervision of ly persisted in both North and South, when o'clock, A. M., the bodies of twenty-five men, Inspector Spicer. Our friend the Colonel, the measure was first introduced, but we as most of our readers are aware, is the very should think the elections in the Northern emboliment of military enthusiasm and ar- states would satisfy our southern friends on dor. The day was fine, and everything pass- that point now. Abolitionism has never had ed off, so far as we could judge, very pleas- sufficient strength at the North to accominjured many of them fatally, Several of antly indeed. Recollections of "trainin plish anything of itself; and at the meeting the dead were crushed out of all human day," with its rolls of gingerbread, and pock- of the last Congress that element was comets of pea-nuts,—such "trainin' days" as we pletely deal. What great event then has used to run away to attend, and get a "lick- happened to the country, to produce such a ing" to pay for it, when a boy, were constant- wonderful change in eight months? Why ly awakened in our mind, calling back a has Abolitionism, according to our North thousand pleasing remembrances of youthful Carolina cotemporary, all at once assumed port, and youthful ambition to be a "trainer." this yast importance, drawing to itself a pow-The Susquelianna Guards are a set of fine er that has swept every northern State-like a cllows, unless their appearance belies them. tornado! These are important inquiries for

quiry, there is sufficient room for Southern Last week we published an article in reply abstractionists to expend much of their surplus

The spirit which is now sweeping the norto have added a few words of comment, but ation to preserve the constitutional rights of low down the free sentiment of every manthe North, and to compass the South within equally as strict constitutional, limits. No war is made here upon the institution of

slavery in the states, where all acknowledge fearful they may be. it has a constitutional recognition. But the Northern mind is firmly wedded to the sentiment of non-extension of the institution to territory that is free by the laws of nature and of man. Here the North will make a stand -will reach forth its arm of power in this the blight and degradation of slave labor. This is all the North aims at, and in doing so is actuated by patriotic motives, believing that the strength of the nation-its solid power, is to be found in the industry and enterprise of freedom. The North claims that Congress has the power of legislation over this question in the territories, and that that power should be exercised to protect the institutions of the free States therein. The South admits the power, but claims that it national affection between the two sections of with its denunciations of Northern men who the Union Over this we grieve as sincerely do so.

and scattered confederacy of States. But, for this feeling of hostility in the North policy which Southern politicians have pursucd towards Northern men, especially within the last eight years. It cannot be denied, that Northern men have been subjected to the most liumiliating vassalage. No impor-

nates the editorial colums of the Union beau- gress, legislative recommendations, or published speeches, that man has been proscribed In our remark we said nothing disrespect- by this Southern spirit, and treated as an outful of Col. Wright. Whether it be just or law from places of civil trust in the adminisunjust, everybody in this section of the State tration of the government. Such is history understands that a large faction of the Dem- Who does not remember, even as late as ocrafic party of that District will not sup- when the present administration came into port him. All we said or intended to say, power, how often the Senate of the United was that if Mr. Little had been nominated, States, in confirming appointments, as in the Butler, we should have saved one more member of case of Jons A. Dix, have engaged, not in in-Congress from this section of the State, in all quiring in reference to the character and Centre, probability, he never having been identified qualifications of the candidate, but whether Chester. with the unfortunate dissensions in the party some time he had not dared to express an in Luzerne. We suppose this is true, and opinion, or record a vote in accordance with Chinton, cannot see why we should be branded a the interests of the free States, as distinmeddler for simply mentioning it. We have guished from those of the South? And if asno doubt that Mr. Wright would prefer Mr. certained that he had done so, how quickly, Little to Mr. Fuller in that place, and it is and with what certain aim, fell the axe of natural enough that democrats, all over the Senatorial proscription! It might be expec-State, should wish that a Democrat had been ted, that these persistent efforts to crush out Fayette, manly sentiment, to trample out men's con- Forest, (not organized,) Mr. Little is a man of fine abilities, having victions by prescribing their civil rights in F few superiors, of his age, in the State; and this government of free speech and free opin- Greene, somehow it is that hundreds of Democrats in ion, instead of serving the purposes of those quehanna Register and Tioga Agitator, are this section of the State would vastly prefer who have wielded it should but root the perout for Judge William for United States Sen- him for any office to our friend Windy, though sons against whom it has been directed, more Jiniata, ator. As the Whigs and Know-Nothings the latter may think it very strange indeed firmly to their convictions, and determine have a majority in the Legislature, Mayor Mr. Little would honor any constituency in them more strongly to defend them to the last extremity. At least such would be the effect upon a man of character, and who values his personal and political independence. MKean. And such has been the effect upon the masses of the North. They say, "we are not born to be slaves ourselves, and especially do we value the right of speech, and freedom from political censorship. We will not relinquish it without a struggle, and if the issue be forced, as it is we shall retaliate where the blows will sink deepest." We appeal to Motter. Southern men-to our North Carolina cotemporary, quoted at the head of this article, and ask if they would submit that the North should set up a shrine at which they must worship, or be excluded from their civil rights in the government, and that shrine to be the anti-slavery sentiment? Would not the high born chivalry of the sunny South be aroused is in the days of the revolution?

It is well known that as soon as the Compromise measures of 1850 were adopted, they were made the touch-stone of political orthodoxy. All who doubted their wisdom in the North, were stigmatized as faithless to the Constitution and the Union; and the moment the rappointment to any place of prefit or trust was mentioned, their antecedents were invoked to their ruing Forfour years has this been carfied on in the face of the North, and for four Baird (Know-Nothing) years has the spirit of resistance on that account been growing fearfully and wonderfully in strongth scarce observed on the surface because it was waiting a favorable time For the Eiw. to strike. The time at length arrived—the ise was malli, and who can tell the end, or foretell the results and consequences? Be they what they may, it is useless to deceive ourselves on one point. A different sentiment must obtain in the country, before peace and happiness will again fold their white wings over the American Nation; and those who opened the festering wound of agitation. when it had become closed who would not be content to let by-gones rest; but must folwho had expressed an honest conviction differing from themselves-we say on the heads of such men rest the consequences, however

When the time shall come that slavery shall rest content to receive and enjoy only its constitutional rights under this government, where it exists by governmental recognition, and shall coase to make a war of aggression upon the rights of conscience and convictions of Northern men, then will the country rest from agitation and internal strife, and not till then. There is no power less then Omnipotence that can now stay the tide of Northern sentiment, and Northern determination. Fresh wounds to men's pride independence, and convictions of right and duty, have been applied, till all ordinary temedies will prove

inefficacious.

We shall continue this subject next week. Last week we published an extract should be exercised to protect institutions in from the Richmond Enquirer, showing some- killed. the territories peculiarly of a Southern charthing of Virginia sentiment on the repeal of acter. Here alone is the difference—a differ-the Missouri Compromise. Below is a short ence of opinion that should be settled, in this extract from the Charleston News, a South government of majorities, peaceably, without Carolina paper. Nebraska will not go, eitharousing sectional hostilities and personal er North of South. By the way, we would cealed that as this agitation goes on, feelings, ist! He certainly talks strong against the both North and South, are being aroused, Bill, which the Standard thinks good eviwhich are greatly alienating all natural and dence, or quight to, if it would be consistent

"There never was a completer or more and as deeply as any one, and would to God disastrons miscarriage than the Nebraska that the results, which seem likely to follow bill. It has not only blasted every expectafrom it, may be turned aside; and never be tion that was originally formed of it, but it seen and felt in the wreck of a dismembered has proved to its authors a positive and unmitigated curse. Instead of giving effect and confirmation to the compromise of 1854, it the hands of a party of Winnass Indians (one nexation negotiation had taken place since has blasted that compromise into nothingthe South is undoubtedly answerable to a ness. Instead of securing two additional great extent. It has its origin, and gathers slave States to the Union, it has secured two much of its strength, from the proscriptive additional free States. And instead of putting an end to Free Soil doctrine it has givon that doctrine a power and a respectability which it never possessed before, and which, we believe it could never have attained thro' any other medium than that opened by this bill. We do not speak of this in exultation. tant place in the government has been with- Most certainly not. There is much in the present aspect of things that we deplore-But the responsibility is not with usour duty has been thoroughly discharged .the battle over to our former opponents of the found, a lad of seventeen years of age; he San Francisco Herult. Virginia selicol, and, without enjoy a smile or was one of the seven who came to the rescue

The following is the official vote of this Congressional District at the last election for Mr. GROW:

Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga,

167001 Pollock's majority 37,007. For Canal Commissioner. 274,074 votes Mott (Dem) has 83.331 190,743 Mott's majority, Supreme Bench. 167,010 Smyser (Whig) 73,57 120,596 93,439 Black over Smyser, 46,414 Prohibitory Law. 158 342 Against the Law, 163.510

Majority against the Law, There were 49.157 more votes polled for ernor than on the question of Prohibition. Fortnight Later from California.

Arrival of the Steamer George Law. The steamship George Law, Lieutenant G. . Fox, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspin

all at 6 45, on the evening of the 7th, in ompany with steamer Falcon, for Havana, d arrived at Quarantine this morning at 7 o'clock. She has experienced a constant uccession of strong northerly gales, since assing Cuba, with a heavy sea. The George Law brings the California mails of Sept, 30th, \$1,082,684 in treasure on

freight, 508 passengers brought down to Panama by the steamship Yankee Blade, which left San Francisco in company with the Sonora. The latter vessel had not arrived at Panama up to the time of the departure of the George Law from Aspinwall, and fears were entertained that an accident had beful-Our thanks are due to Edward H. Mitch-

I, Purser of the George Law, for his favors. The San Diego . Herald of the 16th says a port had been brought to the crossing of the Colorado that a company of emigrants umbering fifty persons, all from Texas, were nurdered on the 31st of August, by Indians, vhile several women and children in the train vere, it is feared, doomed to a more horrible

Six hundred head of cattle were carried

The news was brought by a small train in the rear of the above, which happily escaped.

Other parties of Americans had encountered Indians near Tueson, and one man was

The Apachas were becoming more troubesome every day. Twenty-five Americans had perished for ant of water .- N. Y. Post.

Irrival of the Columbia - A fortnight later

from Oregon-Horrible Massacre by the Indians-A general Indian war apprehended-The Regulars and Volunteers in the From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 30.

Snake Indians, upon a party of emigrants, river in Washington territory. near Fort Boise, in Oregon:

On the morning of 22d of August 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 lands, state that no new movement in the anof the small tribes of Snake Indians, who last accounts. The government is awaiting live on Boise River,) who attacked Mr. Alex, the action of the United States Administra-Ward's train, from Missouri, on the 20th of tion upon the treaty sent to Washington .lugust, about noon, twenty-five miles above Mr. Gregg, our commissioner has been laid Fort Boise, on the south side of Boise river. up with an attack similar to the Panama fe-This party, ou arriving at the place where ver, to which all strangers are liable at the the first attack was made, found the bodies of Alex. Ward, and his eldest son Robert, Samuel Mulligan, Charles Adams, Wm. Babcock, and a German, name unknown. From the statement of the surviving boy, Newton Ward, it would appear that no effecmuch that we did our utmost to prevent, by fund resistance was offered by any of the par- bitterly opposed to annexation. This is nat-

fought bravely. Following the trail, in about three buntwo at the sight of their obstreperous vowings on the day of the attack, with Wm. Yantis. before all the stars of high heaven they'll no'- This young man fought with great valor, pursuing the Indians to the bushes, where he was steamer Bolivia, Capt. Hall, arrived in our killed. About one hundred yards further on post from Valparaiso Callao and the interine the body of Miss Ward was found, having diate ports. She brought 37 passengers and been shot through the head with a musket \$210,000 in specie.

perately to resist the fiendish attacks of those | Castilla's army is said only to number field of battle; almost every one "found" savages upon her youthful person. The marks 2,700 men, and General San Roman had not something. One picked up nine revolvers and

request and the bodies of two dogs found crisped up. after a hard fight in defeating the small force 2124 About fifty yards on, in the brush, three of 75 soldiers left to guard the town, but on more wagons were burned. The trail was the 19th General Guardia retook the city 2689 followed up, and in about six hundred yards and made about one hundred and fifty of the the body of Mrs. White, the wife of Win: revolutionists prisoners.
White who lives in Looking glass Prairie, Our private letters from this city say that 2706 Umpqua Valley,) was found stripped of her everything was in the greatest confusion, and 4811 clothing and scalped. Her head was beaten all business suspended.

1627 signs of the most brutal violence. The trail was followed from her, and in 10,000, of whom 5,000 hold the central proabout half a mile through a dense thicket of vinces, 1,500 are in the south, 2,500 in and brush and undergrowth, the fifth wagon was about Lima, 1,000 in the northern provinces. found having been run into a deep ravine -Panama Star.

In about thirty yards further, came to the river, upon the north bank of which was discovered where they had been encamped; it consisted of sixteen lodges made of willow bushes. Here the body of Mrs. Ward and three children were found. Mrs. Ward was laying in the encampment, in front of a fire, her person having been robbed of all its cover-3579 ing, and her body much du 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 har still remained 2576 upon their heads, showing they had been held 2636 by the hair of the head butil burned to death, in front of their mother, and she, doubtless compelled to witness this whilst they had their war dance, and they violated her person. She was soon to be a mother, which rendered the sight still more shocking. Sev-625 eral parts of limbs were picked up some distance from the fire, having been dragged away by the wolves, or the Indian dogs, for several 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 2756 bodies without success. From the statement 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

From the statement of Mr. Materson, who is a brother of Mrs. Ward and Mrs. White, it appears that the booty the Indians carried off consisted of forty-one head of cattle, five horses and about \$2,000 or \$3,000 in money, besides guns, pistols, etc. This party of seven finding the Indians

greatly superior in number, were, obliged to abandon the pursuit. William Yantison returning to the scene of the first attack, discovered Newton Ward, a lad about thirteen years of age, the only survivor of the party, severely wounded, and brought him off in

We have had news of the murder of three men on Camorse Prairie, which is on Jeffries and McArthur's cut off. I have the story from a man who was at the spot a few min-ules after it had occurred. The Indians rodeto three men, who were driving the loose cattle and horses of the train, and shook hands with them in the friendliest manner possible; but as soon as those men had turned their backs upon them to pass on, they shot them. The Indians then drove off all the loose cat- left for Point Barrow a few days previous, for

ent out about thirty regulars, and the same number of volunteers, all mounted, and under the command of Major Haller. They are robably near Snake River at this date. It is that portion of the Snake tribe living between Fort Hall and the Grande Ronde

that appear to be most hostile. They are very well supplied with American rifles and Hudson Bay Company's posts. And the attempt of the government to punish these Indians. I fear will be attended with more exnense than any Indian was we have had for

The following are the places from which the above named party emigrated: Alexander Ward, wife and seven children, fate of Sir John Franklin. amuel Mullagin, and Mr. Babcock, lawyer. from Lexington, Missouri-Dr. Adian and brother, from Michigan. Mrs. White and child, from Missouri. The

usband of Mrs. White is supposed to live in indua county. Mr. Amon, from Missouri.

Two Germans and a Frenchman name The massacre has created great excitement in Oregon, and the Acting Governor has is-

sped a proclamation calling for two companies of volunteers of 60 men cach, to arm, equip and 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 plains, that a party of five hundred Indians, well armed and inounted, had collected near the immigrant road, and proclaimed their intention of war against all whites who might fall in their way. We may reasonably expect to learn of some hard fighting between Major Haller's command and these indians. PROFITABLE GOLD DIGGINS DISCOVERED IN

WASHINGTON TERRITORY - A correspondent of the Oregonian, who is conched for by the editor, writes from St. Helen's, under date of Mr. John F. Noble, a resident of Vancou- September 11, that a profitable gold field had ver, furnishes the following horrible details been discovered in the country, embraced by of the bloody massacre committed by the the north and east forks of the Catapoodle

Sandwich Islands .- Annexation to the United States. * our private advices from the Sandwich Is

Kekuanoa, the Governor of Oalm, who is mentioned in our correspondent's letter as having called out the army at midnight to crush an apprehended attack of fillibusters, is doing our utmost against the passage of the ly, except Dr. Adams and Mulligan, who wal, as he is the father of the Princess Lot and Alexander, and the Princess Victoria, who have been adopted by the King, and the Able to do nothing more, we can fitly turn dred yards, the body of young Amon was first of whom is heir apparent to the throne.

Islands, but had recovered sufficiently to be

South America. On Thursday, Oct. 5th, the P. S. N. Co's.

Since the date of our last advices no en-Her person was much bruised, her hands gugement has taken place between the gov-showing signs of her having fought most desernment troops and General Castilla.

rods of this spot a wagon had been burned, fifty or three hundred men, who succeeded

5498 in by clubs, and also a musicet ball had pass. All the ports, with the exception of Iquique 2955 ed through her head. Her person showed were in the hands of the government party. The whole force of the presidency consists of

Important from the Arctic.

News from the missing ship Enterprise, sent to the relief of Sir John Franklin. II. B. M. ship rattlesnake, Com. Henry Trollpole, arrived in our bay on Monday morning, having left Port Clarence, Arctic Ocean, August 23d, at 8 P. M. This ship wintered at Port Clarence the last winter and as soon as the ice broke up endeavored to reach Herald Island, cruising at near, or nearer the edge of the ice than safety inclined from Point Barrow, on the American eide, to

Serdize Kamen, on the Asiatic eide of the Arctic sea. Neither this vessel nor the Enterprise rings any news of the missing whalest lonongahela, of New Bedford. Captain Irollope states that on the 21st of May, some Indians referred to a vessel with three masts (which they indicated by holding up three ingers, and speaking the word which in their anguage signifies a vessel, which he under-

stood) having gone up to the northward. The captain gave no credence to what they said, not knowing of the missing whalemen and made no further inquiry. It is barely possible they might have referred to the Monongahela. Capt. Trollope expresses much regret that he had not been aware of the ship being carried into the ice, that he might have

made more particular inquiry.

The most important news brought by the Rattlesnake, is the arrival at Fort Clarence on the 21st of August, of H. B. M. ship Enterprise, Captain Collinson, from his long expedition into the Arctic, in the search of Sir John Franklin. It will be recollected that this vessel sailed from England in the same season, and at about the same time as the Investigator, Captain McClure, that arrived on the Atlantic side of the continent a year since, having navigated the northwest pass-

The Enterprise went into the Arctic in the summer of 1851, and passed through the Prince of Wales straits, but finding the ice impracticable for her advance, she wintered the winter of 1851-2 in latitude 71 deg. 35 min. N., longitude 117 deg. 35 min. W. After making every exertion to obtain the object of her voyage, the winter of 1852-3 was passed in Cambridge Bay, Wollaston Land, 69 deg. N., 105 deg. 30 min W .-Still proceeding on her voyage, the winter of 1853-4 found her in Camden Bay, 70 deg. 8 min. N., 145 deg. 30 min. W.

The ice released the vessel July 15th, 1854. when she commenced her return passage, but did not reach Point Barrow until August 9th, having baffled southerly winds and calms .-Immediately on her arrival at Port Clarence. on the 21st of August, finding the Plover had Major Raynes, commander at Fort Dallas, soon as her supplies could be put on board mmediately, upon the reception of the news from the Rattlesnake, at 3 P. M. on the 22d, she started to overtake the Plover, and communicate with and recall her, which duty performed, she would immediately proceed to Hongkong, and the Plover to Valparaise, where the latter will meet the Rattlesnake, which leaves this port to-day.

During the three years the Enterprise has been in the frozen sea, she has lost but three men : May 15th, 1853, William Driver ship's cook; November 24th, 1853, William Greenaway, able seamen; June 29th 1854. William Cheeseman, private marines. The Commander, officers and crew, fifty-nine in number, were in excellent health. We regret to state that no information was obtained of the

The Enterprise found traces of the Investigator's passage in many places, and went within ninety miles of Winter harbor, but not being able to proceed further on account of the ice, went up Wallaston Strait, and there fell in with traces of Dr. Rac's searches. It will be recollected that Dr. R. was in command of an expedition sent out by the Hud-

son Bay Company.

In the spring of 1852 travelling parties were despatched over the ice, one of which reached Mellville Islands, after great hardships. The natives met with during the vovage were of a penceable and kind disposition ready at all times to be of assistance in any manner in their power .- San Francisco Her-

From Europe-Arrival of the Ni-

Incidents of the battle of the Alma, compiled from the London papers. At the commencement of the action many

ladies were on the heights. Prince Menchikoff had given them to understand that, on the part of the Russians, it would be a mere review—that the allies would not be able to meet his heavy artillery, and would retreat. A scaffolding had been crected for their accommodation, but they appear to have retreated in great haste when the enemy got too close, for the next day we are told the French had great sport after the battle with some women's clothes which they found near the redoubt where they lost so many men. Prince Napoleon, it appears, had a narrow escape. While the sharpshooters of his division were endeavoring to dislodge the Rus-

sian infantry, a cannon ball was seen bounding along, and was about to fall exactly on the group among which the Prince was standing. General Thomas, who had seen it fall, and perceived its direction, cried out, "Take care, monssigneur "The Prince gave his horse the spur, and speceeded in turning him aside in time to allow the ball to pass, which broke the leg of Military Sub-Intendant le-

Several of the wounded Russians fired at our wounded who were lying disabled near them. In consequence of acts of this sort, all the muskets of the prisoners and wounded were broken off at the stock, and their cartridges taken from them. The Russians who crowded the fields in all the contortions of the last agony, were principally soldiers of the 16th and 32d regiments. One officer, says an eye-witness, lay dead, with a little dog sitting between his legs, a position from which no persuasion could move him. He had been mortally wounded, and had given his gold watch to a soldier who kindly gave him a draught of water. Another, quite a boy, lay with his hands clasped in the attitude of pray-

or.
It appears that a certain class of visitors made a profitable day's work by visiting the field of battle, almost every one found"

of testh were plainly implanted upon her left been able to join him with his division, which fifty sovereigns, and one, a Maltese, was renumbers 860. Castilla is said to have ported to have realized upwards of \$700 in ish ends upon one so young. Within a few town by Dr. Zavala, with two hundres and many rifles of superior workmanship were