

The Sentinel.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Saturday, January 5, 1856.

The U. States and England.

By the last Atlantic steamer it seems that the excitement in England in regard to a probable rupture between the two countries, has subsided. It was produced by a rumor that our Minister had broken off diplomatic intercourse and demanded his passports—the correction of the error resulted in the restoration of quiet.

We have known from the first that the prevalent apprehension of war was not sustained by a correct view of facts—People are privileged to be excited upon such questions—but those who understand the strength of the ties that bind these countries, know that in the present circumstances there are no causes sufficiently strong to break them asunder.

More than half the commerce of the world is the property of these nations. Comparatively, they are the great commercial nations of the world, and the world's commerce would be destroyed in the collision. No man can form a just conception of the amount of money invested in foreign trade and shipping by the people of the United States and the British Empire; and every dollar of this amount is an insurance of perpetual peace. The inconceivable extent of other varied interests involved in the relations of the two governments, and which must be impaired or destroyed by war, is a guaranty the strength of which cannot be measured, that whatever diplomatic difficulties may occur, there can be no such thing as war between them.

In the present condition of things, there are causes of annoyance and perplexity, but not of war. The position of England and France has long been that of a protectorate over the crumbling Spanish monarchy, to prevent our wresting the island of Cuba from its possession, and over the perishing Ottoman power to prevent its being overrun by Russia. The rapid decline of the latter, has precipitated the war now raging in the Crimea, and hastened the opportunity for us to get hold of Cuba. The policy of this government is to incur as much hazard as the prize would justify, in improving this opportunity, while that of the Allies is to go just so far in preventing it. So far as this goes, there is war now—a paper collision between Ministers.

The American policy has been, of course, to root out foreign powers from this continent—the European policy has been, of course, to sustain them. Periodically some measure originating in this conflict of interests, has arisen to threaten the country with war—but no war has ever yet grown out of it. An attempt was made to dispose of the difficulty by a very remarkable—and remarkably foolish—stipulation in the Ashburton Treaty, by which the two nations were virtually restricted to their present possessions on this continent. When England became involved in the war with Russia, our government sought it as a favorable time to impair the treaty stipulation, and by dint of a little cunning, and a good deal of perseverance, that government was induced to assent to its abrogation. And now, when the energies of England and France are supposed to be employed to the utmost in prosecuting the war to save Turkey from Russian aggression, the measure of the conquest of Cuba and that of the subjugation of Central America, are revived and steps designed for their consummation are chosen and matured to rapidly admit of the adopting of counteracting measures by the Allies, in their present embarrassed condition.

There are in the United States 100,000 refugees who took up arms for the Republican cause in the recent political spasms in Southern and Western Europe, and who, in consequence of the final triumph of the monarchist party, were compelled to go and wait in exile an opportunity for another attempt to liberate their country from oppression.

The present is favorable and they are anxious to return. They would make the most intrepid and effective army that was ever organized. Fifty thousand of them are such men as Murat might wish for a cavalry charge. They are prompted by the bitterest hatred of the royalty and nobility of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Italy, the real confederacy, overt or covert, by which Russia is sustained. They are the power needed by England and France to turn the tide of battle between the republicans and monarchists in Southern and Central Europe, when the collision comes on which is now coming. England opened recruiting depots in the colonial frontier, and invited these men to enlist under her flag, and doubtless on this side the line adopted the means commonly used at such times. Our government caring more for Cuba and Central America than republicanism in Europe, was seized with a violent paroxysm of regard for treaty stipulations, such as it had never suffered before, and opened on the British Minister, Mr. Crumpton, a valley of epistolary thunder that stopped the recruiting parties, and exposed the country a little, and exposed the admira-

Another Indian Murder.—Last

Wednesday the body of Mr. CHAS. W. HELL was found on the divide between Jacksons Creek and the left hand fork of Jackson. A company of men hunting had struck the trail of Indians, and were following it when they came upon the body. He had been out with a hunting party, and was separated from his comrades, when the Indians discovered and shot him. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age, had formerly resided in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and had relatives living here. The Indians were undoubtedly the band that afterwards, and on the same day, killed Mr. ANGELL.

More Indian Murders.

Last Wednesday, about 2 o'clock P. M. our town was thrown into the most intense excitement by the intelligence that MARTIN ANGELL, an early settler and influential citizen of this valley, had been killed by the Indians. A force from Fort Lane, composed of a howitzer and small covering party of infantry, were on the way to join Capt. Rice and Bushy on the Applegate, preparatory to an attempt to dislodge a band of Shasta Indians from a fort near Starr Gulch. At this place they were joined by several spirited citizens, and proceeded on by the Crescent City trail. When about two and a half miles out, Mr. ANGELL and Mr. WALKER, who were about 250 yards in advance, were fired upon by Indians from the brush. Four balls passed through the head and neck of Mr. A., killing him instantly, while another shot killed his horse. Mr. W. was not injured, though a ball passed through his beard, grazing his face. The troops hearing the firing, halted a moment to load their rifles, and hastened up, but found the body of Mr. A. and that of his horse, already stripped, and the Indians, springing into the undergrowth, escaped.

The Indians were supposed to be in force, and Mr. WAGNER hastened back to town, for assistance. In a few minutes a company of mounted men were on their way to the scene of the affray. But on their arrival the enemy had fled up a precipitous mountain, inaccessible to horses, and they returned, bringing with them the body of Mr. Angel.

At this place the distressed wife, but a few hours after she had parted with him in the full flush of health and activity of vigorous life, met the mutilated remains of her murdered husband. Besides the widow, several children are left to lament his death.

Mr. A. had for a long time filled a large place in the public eye. His faults were those which all men might overlook, and the better traits of his character had secured to him the kind regard of a large circle of friends. Since the destruction of life commenced, there has been no such sensation of gloom and dismay upon this community, as was observable last Wednesday afternoon.

The War.—We had expected to be

able, by the close of this week, to give an account of the destruction of the band of Indians on the upper Applegate. Capt. Rice's command, with a large citizen force from Sterling, reached their position and surrounded them on Tuesday night, and Capt. Braney's company were on the way. The party from Fort Lane, with the howitzer were endeavoring to join them on Wednesday night, and the prospects were for an attack on Thursday. In consequence of an accident, however, the measure was defeated for two or three days. A mule belonging to the howitzer train, and loaded with ammunition for the piece, lost its footing and fell down a steep bank into the river, and thus the ammunition was lost, and a necessity produced for obtaining another supply from the Fort. The Indians are in possession of three miners cabins—one stockaded—a few miles above Starr gulch, on the south side of Applegate. The houses are put in such a condition that a force of thirty men may defend them against almost any number of riflemen. With shells they can be readily driven out. They are well known, as a desperate and terrible band of Indians. It is supposed that in times of peace, since the settlement of this country, they have murdered more than their own number of whites, and generally have subsisted upon plunder. They are such marksmen, that on Wednesday at a distance of over two hundred yards they had wounded four men, one very seriously if not fatally.

On Friday morning a company of citizens, generally miners, supplied with such arms as they could get, set out over the mountains to the north-west, in search of the Indians who on Wednesday killed Mr. Hall and Mr. Angell. The intention is to follow them up until they are found. Capt. WILKINSON, stationed at Wagner's Creek, was to co-operate by sending a detachment of his command up Foot's Creek. The location of the camp is unknown.—From the depredations committed during the winter, they are supposed to be within twelve miles of this place.

We learn that Capt. ALCOCK, with his command, is on the scent of an Indian camp, high up the Butte Creek, and that an Indian had been killed and another wounded, by his men, when following up their trail.

FRIEND TYSON, of the Yreka Union, will accept our acknowledgments for late files of papers, and still more for OTHER FAVORS.

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The Thirty-fourth Congress.

The N. Y. Herald gives the following statement of the completion of the Thirty-fourth Congress, with a list of the members: Term commenced Friday, March 4, 1855, and terminates March 4, 1857. The first session will meet on Monday, Dec. 5, 1855.

SENATE.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. Whigs in Italics; Democrats in Roman; A. Abolitionist; K. N., Know Nothings.

Table listing Senators by State and Party. Includes names like Stephen Adams, Lewis Cass, John C. Fremont, etc.

RECAPITULATION.

Table showing counts for Democrats, Whigs, Abolitionists, Know-Nothings, and Vacancies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table listing Representatives by State and Party. Includes names like John C. Fremont, James M. Mason, etc.

A MAN SHOT BY THE INDIANS.

Mr. Murray handed us the following communication from Dr. W. J. Carson, packers, camped on Buller river, being detained by the late unfavorable weather.

BLACK & THOMPSON'S FERRY.

MR. EDITOR—Dr. Harris Case, one of the many papers camped here on account of the late storm, was out looking for his animals on the ridge north of Thompson's Black's ferry. He was fired upon by the Indians, one shot passing through his left hand, and one through his pantaloons near the knee. The remaining shots missing him—he immediately fled, but the Indians following him, returned and fired on them—they then gave up the chase. They are supposed to be the same Indians that escaped from the head of Myrtle creek some time since.

Our readers will recollect that in the first days of November last, the old Indian chief on Smith river, warned the whites of a small band of hostile Indians hid about the head waters of Myrtle creek. A party led by Dr. C. A. Hillman with he chief for their guide, went out, surprised and killed two of them. The balance fled, and it is to these fugitives that the above communication alludes. Inquiries about the matter have been set on foot. It is however, surprising that nothing of their whereabouts should have been discovered before this as some twenty packers are encamped in the neighborhood, passing thro' the hills daily either in search of their animals or in quest of game.—Crescent City Herald.

To Messrs. RHODES & WHITNEY

We are very much indebted for valuable papers, by BREKMAN'S Express, far in advance of the mails.

DENMARK.

It is rumored that Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States.

One Week later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, we have dates from Liverpool to the 10th of November. Previous dates were to the 3d of the same month.

THE WAR.

The most important feature of the week's news is the effort made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance with them. General Canrobert is in Stockholm, charged with this mission, and Sweden is required either to assent or refuse.

It is reported that the Czar has recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of his wish to renew negotiations, and that M. Bourquency has returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia. It is further said that Prince Gortschakoff, the diplomatist from Vienna, and Russian Ministers from other German Courts, are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw in the middle of this month, when the question of a renewal of negotiations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to a renewal of diplomacy.

THE DANUBE.

The Austrian Gazette states authoritatively that a French Camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Silistria.

THE CRIMEA.

From the Crimea there is absolutely nothing to report. The armies are engaged in building huts for the winter. Several rumors of battles near Simpheropol have turned out to be false. Letters from Sebastopol say that Russian projectiles from the north side reach almost every part of the city, and that a deatulatory fire is kept up on both sides.

The Allies say that the Russians, although keeping up a continual fire, are making preparations for a retreat. Gen. Le Vaillant has been appointed by the French Governor of Sebastopol.

Sir Colin Campbell, taking offence at the appointment of Gen. Codrington, has asked leave to return to England.

The French will garrison Kinburn—consequently the English returned to Sebastopol November 3d.

An Anglo-French force from Eupatoria, under Gen. D'Altonville, made a reconnaissance on the 22d, falling in with a large force of the enemy, offered battle, but the Russians retired after an exchange of a few rounds of artillery.

The Allies burned the villages of Achodofka, Karaguert, Tuzla and the town of Saki; also, many farms and stores along the coast, and on the 24th, returned to Eupatoria.

Intelligence from Odessa of the 27th October, says that Tottletson is fast rendering Nicolaieff defensible below Paska, where the river is only 600 fathoms broad. Gunboats manned by the crews of the former Black Sea fleet are stationed, and batteries are being erected on both sides of the river. The inhabitants of Nicolaieff and Kherson are informed that these cities may be attacked, and large numbers have gone into the interior at government expense.

It is reported that Odessa will be disarmed and the guns there sent to Nicolaieff.

General Luders, with the grenadiers and cavalry, is posted between Kinburn and Kherson.

It is confirmed that the Czar and the Grand Duke Constantine witnessed the capture of Kinburn from Otschakoff. The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg direct from Nicolaieff, without staying at Warsaw.

The squadron of the Bog have towed out two rafts of oak timber, worth \$100,000. Beyond this nothing has been done except making a reconnaissance.

A recent report arrived from Odessa that the Allies had effected a landing in force, near Perekop, and Russian troops were sent off to oppose them. Later advices render the report doubtful.

St. Petersburg despatches say the Russian army in the Crimea has provisions for eight months.

A Vienna paper, the Fremden Blatt, learns from Gortschakoff's headquarters, that the Russians in the Crimea have 200,000 men. A general corps had arrived at Simpheropol, accompanied by 8000 wagons, drawn by oxen, so the army is provisioned for six months, Gortschakoff will not expect convoys after November, when the steppes, it is expected, will be covered with snow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The excitement respecting a war with the United States has quite subsided, and the leading journals, ashamed of the panic they created, attempt to excuse it, and let themselves down quietly by attributing what they call the hostile attitude of the American Government to an election race on the part of the President and his Cabinet, although it is notorious that the excitement was begun, fostered and kept alive by the London Times.

FRANCE.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France is stated not to be unfavorable in its general character.

SPAIN.

Unfriendly relations are arising between Great Britain and Spain. Fully, in reference to the case of a Mr. Boylan, a British resident at Santiago, who was expelled from Cuba in April last, notwithstanding the agreement of San Juan to submit his grievances to the arbitration of Mr. Mace, the British Consul at

New Orleans. Secondly, with refer-

ence to the appointment of Don Domingo Madril, as Governor of Fernando Po. Britain demands indemnity for Boylan's losses, and says that as Don Madril is an old slave trader, his appointment is tantamount to the British feelings and must be cancelled.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—REMOVED

BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAIEFF.—A dispatch from Vienna says that a message had been received, that the Turkish embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 29th of October, and continued during the whole of the following day. The result is not known. It was added that the Emperor Alexander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Duke Constantine could not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

Shocking Indian Atrocities.

CAPT. HEWITT'S LETTERS.

SEATTLE, W. T. Nov. 25, 1855. MR. EDITOR—I have just returned from the scene of the late massacre on White river, about thirty or thirty five miles from this place, and will proceed to give you a brief statement of the transaction.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 28 a young man by the name of Lake came to this place with two families—Mr. Cox and Mr. Kiehlund, and reported that he had been shot at and wounded while standing near the door of Mr. Cox, and had heard guns and screams in the direction of some of the other neighbors. This was about nine o'clock the same morning. I immediately mustered forty men and four Northern Indians, and at 11 o'clock, Monday morning, started for the scene of action with such guns and outfit as we could command. After two day's hard work, reached the house of Mr. Cox, which we found robbed, confirming our suspicions that greater mischief had been done to the settlement farther up the river. We then proceeded to Mr. Jones' place, where we found our worst fears more than realized. The house was burned to ashes, and Mr. Jones (who was sick at the time) was burned in it. Mrs. Jones was found lying about thirty yards from the house, that through the lower part of the lungs—face and jaws horribly broken and mutilated apparently with the head of an ax. The bones of Mr. Jones we found—the roasted flesh having been eaten off by the hogs. We found Mr. Cooper, who was living with Mr. Jones at the time, about 120 yards from the house, shot through the lungs, the ball entering the left breast. We buried the bodies and proceeded to the house of W. H. Brown, a mile distant. Mrs. B. and child we found in the well, her head downwards; the mother was stabbed to the heart, the knife entering the lower part of the left breast, and also in the back and back part of the head. She had apparently started to run with her child (an infant about ten months old) in her arms, and was overtaken and pitched into the well. The child was below her, no marks of violence upon it. It was not dressed—showing that the mother had taken it from the bed and attempted to flee.

Mr. B. was found in the house literally cut to pieces. The left hand had two cuts, as though he had grasped a knife and had it pulled out, cutting the hand to the bone. There were also two stabs in the palm of the same hand as though he had attempted to ward off the fatal weapon. His arms and legs were badly cut, and I should think there were as many as ten or fifteen stabs in his back, mostly a little below the left shoulder. Every thing seemed to show that he had fought desperately, and I think he must have killed some of the devils from the tent the fence where they went out from the house, had the appearance of having had something dragged into it, and the rails below all smeared with blood.

After burying them as well as circumstances would permit, we proceeded to the house of Mr. King, a rather where his house was, where we found burned to ashes, and where the most horrible spectacle of all awaited us. Mr. Jones and the two little children were burnt in the house, and the body of Mr. King, after being roasted, was taken almost entirely up by the hogs. Mrs. King was lying about thirty yards from the ruins, almost entirely in a state of nudity. She was shot apparently through the heart, the ball entering the left side, the left breast was cut entirely off. She was shot open to the pit of the stomach to about the center of the abdomen, and the intestines pulled out on either side.

We performed the last sad rites and proceeded back to our encampment, and the next morning we started for Seattle. I am told by a black man whom we met about three miles below our encampment, that on searching the opposite side of the river from where we stopped, he saw five Indians, part of whom he knew, from whom he learned that there were 150 Indians prowling about my encampment the evening before. The supposition is that they had collected their forces to make an attack. If they had done so, they might have done as reasonable damage, as one-third of our guns were entirely inefficient. The next time I go White river, I shall be better prepared.

Yours, &c.

A. S. HEWITT

P. S.—Three children of Mrs. Jones were saved.