

perias, or *doggerels* form valuable acquisitions to the settlement of the soil, but whether gambling houses are included among the *essentials* of a new country, for the propagation of civilization, is yet a matter of uncertainty, yet some will insist upon the practice being deleterious to the morals of a community, and exclaim, 'Thrice happy that people who know not its prevalence!'

With these facts in view, let us hope that our town authorities will, at least, take the matter, of vital importance to our citizens, into consideration. It is highly discreditable and injurious to the welfare of our village, that no effort to recover runaway seamen, or what would be more effectual, to bring to punishment those inducing and aiding in desertion, should be made by our municipal officers. No sea captain will venture his vessel in a port of such notoriety, and naturally enough caution his brethren of the 'brine' against "putting in *there*."

The Indians again.—Most deplorable accounts of alarming increase of hostilities among the Indian tribes of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, continue to reach us. By Capt. Sutter's launch, direct from New Helvetia, we have received letters of interest from our Sacramento correspondent, and intelligence of unusual excitement among the hitherto peaceful and friendly tribes of that valley. A recent arrival from the region of the San Joaquin, gives information of the exasperated tribes infesting that country, at best to be feared, but at present daring and in their depredations to be dreaded, having expelled the agent and murdered two of his party. We have not as yet heard the particulars of this outrage, but with the name of one of these victims to Indian barbarity we are familiar, Jas. Rock, of Pueblo de San Jose, an old resident in California, and a highly esteemed and respected citizen. Mr. Thompson, the agent, says our informant, escaped by flight, and arrived in a state of extreme destitution in the settlement.

From the valley of the Sacramento we have tidings of an outrage having been committed by the whites upon

a defenceless encampment of Indians, 60 miles north from New Helvetia. The particulars of this disgraceful act are set forth in the annexed extract from a letter written by a gentleman residing at the fort, to an officer of the Navy, who has kindly favored us with the perusal:—

NEW HELVETIA, July 10, 1847.

“Much excitement now prevails among the Indian tribes in the upper part of this valley, in consequence of outrages having been lately committed by a party of Spaniards joined by some rascally foreigners. The facts, as well as I can learn, are these.

The said party started from Sonoma or vicinity, and proceeded up this valley about sixty miles above this place, to a tribe of friendly Indians. On going into the village, these Indians manifested the most friendly feelings, offering acorn bread, and other food. The Spaniards, after having partaken of their hospitality, commenced making prisoners of men, women and children, and in securing them, some ten or twelve were killed—shot by the Spaniards in attempting to escape. Thirty were secured principally women and children, tied together and driven to the settlements. Young children who were unable to proceed, were murdered on the road. In one instance an infant was taken from its mother, and killed in her presence, and that too in the most brutal manner.”

By the above it will be seen that the Indians, in this instance, are not the aggressors. That their recent acts of violence only serves to illustrate the Indian disposition, and retaliatory of the inhuman treatment received at the hands of those who they were willing to treat as their friends. But while measures to arrest the threatening career of a revengeful people, should be immediately taken by our authorities, the villains who called forth their wrath should be hunted down and brought to justice. Is nothing to be done by those to whom we are told to look for protection? Shall the farmer lay aside the scythe and resume the rifle, or the frontier settler fly from his interior home to the sea-coast, and under the guns of the Navy seek protection from the knife and arrow of the savage? And on the other hand, and in the face of a *Republican government*, are the vices of the old Spanish regime to be revived, or in a word is the *curse and crime of slavery* to be brought among us? Our readers are well aware that we have repeatedly directed the attention of the authorities to the suppression of the frontier tribes of hostile Indians, and recorded outrage after outrage, trusting that our government would eventually act decisively, and prevent the recurrence of similar offences. Now we are again called upon to publish continued acts of violence, outrage, and with the agreeable assurance that this state

of lawlessness must exist, from the fact that no effort has been yet made to suppress it. What wonder then, that the Indian should become emboldened, and pursue his thievish propensities to excess, when he can rob with ease and murder with impunity?

The sale of the Beach and Water Lots in front of the town, commenced, as advertised, on Tuesday last, and ended on the third day after. The sales were well attended, and the property commanded high prices, beach lots averaging one hundred dollars, and averaging two, three, and four throughout. Of this sale we shall speak probably more in detail hereafter. We have no room just now for comment.

How to restore Peace.—Divers methods have been proposed to bring about an adjustment of affairs with Mexico. A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, has hit upon the following plan, and submitted the same to the judgment of *Bennet*:

“There is a way by which we may effect a speedy peace with Mexico. March to the capitol—occupy it—occupy Vera Cruz—raze that castle—and in the halls of the Montezumas issue a *pronouncement* declaring Winfield Scott President *ad interim* of the Republica Mexicana.—Let him form a cabinet—submit overtures of peace—make a treaty with him acknowledging the independence of Mexico under certain restrictions, and having accomplished that important duty, he may return and run for the Presidency at home, leaving Old Zack on the lines to watch the Mexicans.”

The Bavarian government has just prohibited the sale of fulminating cotton. This article is placed in the same category as gunpowder, to sell which it is requisite to take out a special licence.

COAL MINES IN THE PYRENEES.—Count Castellane has caused different points in the Pyrenees to be examined, in the hopes of discovering veins of coal. After considerable expense his efforts have at length been crowned with success, and a vein of coal has been discovered by him in the commune of Origanca, in the district of Bagneres, which gives great hopes. The depth of the layer discovered is about ten feet English, and runs in a horizontal line in every direction, without it being able to ascertain to what extent. M. de Castellane has purchased part of the ground in which the mineral is embodied, and has demanded the cessation of the mine. The matter has been laid before the administration of the department of the Hautes-Pyrenees.