



Rogue River Indian files
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Folder 1

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probably be interest-
f the occurrences
at Messrs. Foster
east side of the
he 28th ult., after
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Mr. Waller had
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the morning, Mr. F.
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ller and family as

gon Territory as we have seen it stated in some of the
States papers.

For the Oregon Spectator.
LONG LOOKED FOR HAS AT LAST ARRIVED.

We are credibly informed that C. E. Rick-
ett has received the appointment of Indian
Agent for Oregon territory! Who can be-
lieve that the jurisdiction of the United States
could have made its appearance in such a
form? No one, I am sure, that knows the
critical situation of the people of Oregon as
it regards their affairs with the natives. The
last we heard of Mr. Pickett, he was at the
Sandwich Islands. His advice to emigrants
to California, recently published in the Spec-
tator, is sufficient to tell the man, in which
he says, "kill all the Indians you may find
from Oregon to California." Such advice to
emigrants! is it not worth a remark? I, for
one, am disposed to think there is some mis-
take, as the office of Indian Agent is the most
important of all we at this time most need—
a man of sufficiently established character to
give credit to the office. Do we not feel sore
to think we have so displeased our president
that he should inflict such a punishment as
this appointment? A. Q.

MEMBER FROM OREGON.—There will be a hand-
some office created by forming Oregon into a State.—
The 'mileage,' at the present rates, will be about \$12,
000, as it is 15,000 miles, via Cape Horn, to that most
delightful country. The Oregon Member will make
his money easy on the constructive traveling principle—
so much in vogue at Washington.—N. O. Tropic.

H. Bosworth, in the town
poeg county, Oregon territ.
the 20th day of August, 1847
the twelve jurymen.

I hereby certify the above i
mary account of the proceeding
to the inquest held over the bo
ceased Ezekiel Popham. Giv
hand this 25th August, 1847.
J. M. GARRIS

For the Oreg
Mr. EDITOR—I avail myself
est opportunity afforded me, in

your an abstract together with
my proceedings in relation to t
Clackamas County, for the yea
request of the County Court of

It is hardly necessary for me
tention of the public at this tim
har location of Clackamas Co
well known that in and about
changes of location more often
any other portion of the Territ
more delinquencies must necess

The Tax books for Clacka
were delivered to me in the m
tember last, and according to
in force, it becomes the duty of
to settle with the Treasurer in
October, permitting barely one
lect and pay the taxes due fro
County for 1846.

The amount of Territorial
Clackamas County for the ye
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willing to act upon the principles down in the preamble to the constitution of the Oregon Printing Association. Personal acquaintance with a majority of the stockholders who first engaged me to get a press into Oregon enables me to say with considerable accuracy, that the promotion of the cause of temperance was one leading motive in getting that press. Sectarianism you are excluded by the constitution.— Sir, please inform me of the first editorial article that has taken a decided stand in favor of temperance.— Sir, you have in your paper spoken of temperance meetings, but I have never noticed the name of some other man attached to these notices, and that temperance articles are admitted to your paper by special request. When I assumed the Editorial chair you said what you contracted to do; among your first duties was “the promotion of temperance,” &c. and no exclusiveness in politics. You know sir, that stockholders of that press have appointed a board to manage, and superintend the whole or entire printing concern, and secure a person to do so. How they reconcile your course with the condition and their duties to their associates we have to explain. You appear to think you have obtained a great triumph over them in being able “to maintain your post as editor for at least thirty days longer.” I have not seen your explanation and know not what you attempted to say in what statements you made, unless you have published the whole of it in the Spectator for December 25th, 1847. If it is your extra, I think you have but little to complain of; for I confess sir I should have regarded your case with more sympathy and good feeling had I never seen it. You say the board informed you the night previous, that your services were no longer required as editor. You seem to be anxious to hold your post, not so much for public good, but for some private object you have in view, that you imagine will be interesting to the public, when you have got it out, lo and behold, it amounts to but little, and at most public slander, and in accomplishing that to you all important object, you injure yourself and very possibly some others. I thought certainly to have known that between twentieths of the people of Oregon cared but little about Judge Thornburn and less about any attempt of the

mode of expression of the country, of calling the Canadians the “French,” which is of no consequence here, as we all know who you mean; but in other countries, people will be surprised to learn, that there should be so many Frenchmen in Oregon as to be able to supply forty or fifty Volunteers out of their number for a war party; and some will naturally ask, what are the British subjects, the Canadians and half breeds—the oldest inhabitants in the country—about, that none of them volunteered on such an occasion? when in fact the party consists of two Canadians, fifty or sixty half breeds—all British subjects—and two or three American citizens. While there is not a single Frenchman in it. It is due to the British subjects, Canadians and half breeds, to state, that many more would have gone, but, they know well that winter is not the time, in this country to go to war, and that all that can be done at this season, is to rescue the prisoners, which could be effected only by negotiation, and acquire correct information, and make all preparations necessary; so as to be able to act with the propriety, decorum and energy, which the case required.

For the Oregon Spectator.

SAN FRANCISCO, U. C.

25th Nov. 1847.

EDITOR OF THE OREGON SPECTATOR.

SIR—In a late number of your paper, I find a very false and slanderous communication over the signature of “A. Q.” in reference to myself; and must ask the privilege of publishing a reply through the same medium.

The writer, whom I take to be some disappointed office-seeker, in his wrath at my appointment of Indian Agent for Oregon, and having naught of truth to urge against my character and fair fame; resorts to several falsehoods to sustain his opposition to my elevation to this post; and you Mr. Editor it appears, participate with him in this act—whether intentional or not I do not pretend to know.

To prove his position in his severe strictures and false estimates placed on my character generally, but particularly in reference to my philanthropic feelings and sentiments towards the Indians, he makes use of a letter from me to emigrants leaving Oregon last spring for this country, which was published in your paper; wherein he not only perverts my entire meaning by his pretended quotation from that but actually quotes a sentence no

particularly when in small parties. A few weeks before our passing, Capt. Fremont had several fights with these same Indians higher up the Clamat country—four of his men having been murdered whilst asleep in camp, himself Lieut. Gillespie narrowly escaped the same fate. Our company was attacked by an ambush of them, in which one man and two horses; so that blood thirsty spirit is exhibited in the face of advice, it must at least be admitted I have good cause of feeling so towards the Indians in that region.

As proof against “A. Q.’s” insinuations and garbled extracts I would state what were my own acts towards Indians along this road; and shall mention the circumstance of five of them being prisoners by some men of Turner’s on Rogue’s River which immediately borders on the hostile territory alluded to; whose lives were saved principally through my exertions, aided by Capt. Cameron and his company of Canadians with whom I traveled; as Turner, who was justly imbittered against these same Indians, from being defeated, wounded and having most of his companions slain by them a few years previous—because of their treacherously coming into camp as friends—had sworn to take them out and shoot them in which he succeeded in the most of his party. The next day, higher up the valley, some of our men burned a village, and fired at the natives across the river, for which I strongly censured them. And indeed from the part I took in favor of humanity and the Indians, came near having a serious difficulty with some of those with whom I traveled. Thus much for this portion of the libel.

The significant caption “A. Q.” gives to his piece—“Long looked for has at last arrived,”—also conveys an absolute falsehood; as by this he would give the reader to understand that I have long sought and looked for this office; when such an idea never entered my head, nor indeed was I in expectation of any official appointment in Oregon whatever, as for two years or eighteen months before quitting your territory I mentioned in all my letters home, my determination of leaving each following season, and would have done so long before I did, but for my pecuniary embarrassments.

If any kind friend in Oregon ever did me the honor of writing or in any other way suggesting my name at Washington as a fit candidate for any office in your

uch for public good, but for some private object you have in view, that you intend to be interesting to the public, when you have got it out, to and be it amounts to but little, and at most public slander, and in accomplishing of you all important object, you injure self and very possibly some others. I ought certainly to have known that even twentieths of the people of Oregon cared but little about Judge Thornburn and less about any attempt of the legislature to meddle with him. Besides you forgot that in your attempt to alter the legislature, you injured two red innocent citizens to touch one.— It appears to me, (I know not nor do I know how others look upon this matter,) that the whole concern was a private matter in which you was too deeply involved to with becoming independence, and how designed to be struck, chimed in your feelings and came out in "our clique of this morning"—in an attempt to use "our clique" to maintain ourselves a terror for a specific and special purpose.

Now sir, pray tell us, I say us, for I am mixed in common with thousands of others in Oregon, what were the whole proceedings of our legislature. From what we have seen in the Spectator, I regard your statements about the legislature in better light than I would or did the glib statements made of the Legislature for 1845. You give us what pleases you, and what you dislike you withhold. Your summary for two years amounts to a perfect aggravation, and nothing more. I agree with the board that you had no business to garble a single sentence that was still born, simply because it suited your purpose; in doing so you not only lowered yourself but perjured the press or "palladium of humanity," as you are pleased to term it, to most desperate and unbecoming object. Your valedictory, I have not yet seen, but I can anticipate its character from what I have seen. Your talents I respect, and much regret that you should so often mistake the object of the press you conducted.

A CITIZEN OF OREGON.

For the Oregon Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last paper you give the following paragraph:—"French volunteers.—Captain Thomas McKay left Astoria city, on the 3d inst. for the field of action." I beg to observe, Mr. Editor, there is an error in this statement, and in which you fell by using the common

patro with him in this act—whether intentional or not I do not pretend to know.

To prove his position in his severe strictures and false estimate placed on my character generally, but particularly in reference to my philanthropic feelings and sentiments towards the Indians, he makes use of a letter from me to emigrants leaving Oregon last spring for this country, which was published in your paper; wherein he not only perverts my entire meaning by his pretended quotation from that, but actually quotes a sentence nowhere to be found in the letter. "Kill all the Indians you may find from Oregon to California." And this he exultingly exclaims "is sufficient to tell the man."

I have said that you were a participant in this affair, because you suffered a falsehood to go forth here; uncorrected on in reference to a publication in your own paper, which might easily have been corrected by turning to look at your files. The following was the advice contained in my letter to the company on the subject of their Indian relations:—

"Treat the Indians kindly along the road, but trust them not—though you risk nothing in a couple hunting apart from the main body along the whole route. After you get to the Siskiyou mountains, use your pleasure in spilling blood, but were I traveling with you, from this on to your first sight of the Sacramento valley, my only communication with these treacherous, cowardly and untameable rascals, would be through my rifle. The character of their country precludes the idea of making peace with them, or their ever maintaining treaties if made; so that philanthropy must be set aside in cases of necessity, and self preservation here dictates these savages being killed off as soon as possible. After getting into the Sacramento valley, you will find good Indians and peaceable."

It can be seen from this extract, how far the article referred to has done me justice, as out of 800 miles travel—the distance from Oregon City to this place, along the whole of which route Indians are to be met with,—I have advised hostilities against them of but one hundred. And this because whites have ever suffered here from pursuing a different policy.— I might adduce several arguments in favor of my position, or at any rate in excuse, for, what no honest man who knows me, would charge other than an error in judgment—but 'twould necessarily lengthen this communication too much. This is the course pursued by all mountaineers, whilst traveling through hostile tribes,

in expectation of any official appointment in Oregon whatever, as for two years or eighteen months before quitting your territory I mentioned in all my letters home, my determination of leaving each following season, and would have done so long before I did, but for my pecuniary embarrassments.

If any kind friend in Oregon ever did me the honor of writing or in any other way suggesting my name at Washington as a fit candidate for any office in your Territory; it was done without the slightest intimation or wish on my part, and if such has been the case, I am totally at a loss to know whom to thank for this gratuitous favor.

From all the secret as well as open manoeuvrings, schemings and wire-workings of your different cliques and parties, to represent, or perhaps misrepresent the claims of respective friends and each other at Washington, for appointments to office,—for which business your land is famous—I ever kept aloof, neither supporting others in this nor asking any man to support me.

The only proposition of the kind ever made me, came from Dr. White, in the spring of 1844, whilst engaged at his house in copying and correcting his reports to government. He then told me for the purpose I presume, of bamboozling me and bribing my support to his ignorant and improper schemes; that he wished me to have some office in the country and would like to suggest such a thing to the President. I thanked him politely for the flattering use he proposed making of my name, but requested him particularly not to mention it at home in connection with any such subject; as the President knew me much better than he or any man in Oregon did, and could give me office if he thought proper, without solicitation.

If my appointment has given offense to the numerous aspirants and expectants in Oregon, I most humbly apologise for being thus unwittingly placed in a position where any one of them was no doubt—or at least conceived himself so—better able to succeed by reason of his superior talents, abilities and moral worth; and must ask leave to sympathise with them in their disappointed hopes and anticipations.

Were it not that I have received as well as verbal assurances of friendship, and expressions of a wish to turn to Oregon to fulfil the duties of an appointment, from numbers of those whose characters I have known

and whose good sense and clear judgment are in my opinion unsurpassed by any amongst you; this uncontroverted slander and abuse in your paper, might have given rise to no very amiable feelings towards my fellow citizens there and doubts as to the reception I might meet with on returning. As it is however, I am merely prompted by my innate and unsurpassed love of truth and detestation of falsehood, wherever seen or heard, to answer it; as my refusal to return and accept of the office, which will be made known in a letter to your Governor, prevents its forestalling my usefulness in that, and injuring me personally amongst those there who know me not; whilst I can assure the writer and his supporters, for their private information and consolation, that his envenomed production will not harm me, the least at the spot where it was mainly intended to operate—Washington City.

Had "A. Q." in the zeal of his disinterested patriotism and great love of the red skins; but waited a short period, he might have saved this exhibit of unkind and bad manners, remained uncommitted in penning a very false and malicious publication, and kept, besides, the office open for himself or some other, more worthy than I, occupant.

Respectfully,

C. E. PICKETT.



THE SPECTATOR.

Printed by D. H. HENSON, PRINTER.

Oregon City, Feb. 24, 1846.

A communication upon the subject of temperance, by Rev. H. H. Spalding, received at this office, will appear in the next and subsequent numbers of this paper.

We stand corrected by "Veritas," touching the nationality of the Volunteers under Capt. McKay.

Oregon and her Citizens—the War.

Mexico. Our readers drawn largely from the Island of Mexico war tends to the United States here. collected are are such as w No America leap with respect and of his country.

No crimes have marked States army fortified pass to trip it its at this time c lions of soldi ing, and re their success virtuous and that upon the sibility of tr erities which which they discard the e ehood? and States army more than st soldiers stati

A word

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VF Rogue River Indian War

Dart to Spalding, 14 October 1850, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 607 (excerpt), NADP Document D2

[Page 1]

Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs
Oregon City October 14th 1850

Sir,

Your Bond Dated October 11th and duly Executed, has been received, and is approved, and placed on file in this office. Your Salary then as Indian Agent will commence with this day.

I have decided upon establishing (temporarily perhaps it may be) Your Agency in the Southwestern portion of this Territory; and at some convenient place in the Umpqua Valley.

Information has reached me to the effect that the Indians of that quarter, particularly those of Rogue river, are in the habit of robbing from, and otherwise seriously annoying, persons who pass through their country. In view of these facts, I wish you to repair with as little delay as possible, to the Umpqua Valley, and visit also, soon after your arrival there, the Indians on Rogue river. You will represent to these tribes whose predatory habits and roguish dispositions, so much annoy our peaceable citizens, that you are an officer sent among them by their Great Father the President of the United States, to warn them of the danger of any longer

[Page 2]

ill treating the people of the United States. Impress upon their minds if possible, the fact that their Great Father the President, wishes to treat them as friends, as well as to protect them in their rights. But in no event will they be allowed to go unpunished, should they persist in their thieving course, or to any other manner to annoy those traveling in their country. But on the other hand, that if they are quiet and peaceable Indians, it will give their Great Father, the President, much pleasure to make them valuable presents, and treat them always as friends.

I would next call your attention to the suppression of the whiskey trade among the Indians in that quarter. I apprehend that this traffic has been productive of much of the trouble existing in the Umpqua Valley, and I would here strictly enjoin on you that no person be allowed to trade or traffic, in any manner among the Indians in your Agency. In a copy of the intercourse law, which I herewith inclose, you will observe the strict injunctions upon all agents or others having intercourse with the Indians, and the penalty incurred by those guilty of the offense of selling whiskey or other spirits to them.

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Southern Oregon Historical Society



Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY;
TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1851.

D. J. SCHNEELY, EDITOR.

Editorial Correspondence.

HILLSBOROUGH, July 16, 1851.

The interest manifested at this place in the improvement of Tualatin river is much greater than we expected to find it. The people here think its practicability beyond question, and are willing to do a large amount towards rendering it navigable for steam boats. The river was explored, a short time since, by a small party from below, and ascended the river as far as one mile above Hillsborough. The people residing immediately along the river, on both sides, are deeply sensible of the great advantages that would result to the whole country around Hillsborough, West Tualatin Plains, and Chehalis valley, as well as the country immediately along the river, were the project successfully carried through.

Mr. T. B. Humphries says, we were told that the mill obligate himself to clear much of the stream as passes through his claim, at his own expense; and there are some three or four heavy drifles on his claim, which others equally and alike interested will take upon themselves the responsibility of doing as much, it will not take long to carry it through. There are places where the land is not claimed; this would have to be done by subscription.—It is confidently believed that the necessary men could soon be raised among the people a little way off, who would use it as a channel of communication, were it improved as to make it available. The way is open now for some person to take the matter in hand, and the people are convinced that the time is now at hand for action. The question then is, who is the enterprising man to set the ball in motion? and follow it up—collect the facts as to the probable expense, the best means of setting about it, and determine how far navigation can be calculated upon. The farmers in this section of the country can get their wheat to market by teaming at a cost of about 50 cents. When wheat is worth only \$1.25 and \$1.50, it

Latest from the Indian War.

On the 27th ult., Major Kearney ceased operations against the Rogue River Indians, having spent some twelve days in scouring the Indian country. Many battles or skirmishes were fought and some fifty Indians were killed and many wounded, thirty prisoners taken, their villages burned, and provisions (consisting of salmon, roots, berries, and grass seed), destroyed. They were no longer to be found in force; broken up, they had fled for safety in small parties to the mountains, inaccessible for a mounted force, men and horses, regulars and volunteers worn out by almost constant hard service during the whole time. The major concluded to rest his command a day or two, and then in obedience to his orders proceed on his way to California. On the 23rd the volunteers disbanded and most of them started for the diggings; but few were bound to Oregon, consequently not in sufficient force to safely conduct the prisoners to the settlements. Major Kearney was determined not to release them until peace could be made with their people. Concluding to take them to California and send them up by sea to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he proceeded with them to near the Chasta Butte, where he was overtaken by an express with a proposition from Gen. Lane (who had gone to Chasta diggings after active operations had ceased), to take the prisoners back to Oregon. The Major promptly complied and sent them back to the diggings by Capt. Walker, who traveled all night to get them to the diggings, where he delivered them to Gen. Lane, who had formed a party of some fifteen Oregonians, who promptly offered to assist in conducting the prisoners safely to the settlements, or until they could meet the Governor who had been reported to be on his way to the scene of hostilities. The party arrived at the crossing of Rogue River on the 7th inst., where they found Gov. Gaines with some fifteen or twenty men, and to him they delivered the prisoners. On their way in Gen. Lane had a talk with some fifty or sixty of the Indians; they manifested a desire for peace. The Gov. sent out his interpreter on the 8th inst., to invite the chiefs to come in for the purpose of talking with them about the difficulties, and if possible make peace.

On the same day General Lane's party left for the settlements. The Gov. and his party were all well and in good spirits. These Indians have for the first time

There is considerable interest being felt just now in regard to the coming emigration. The people throughout the Territory are anxious to learn as much as possible in relation to the number, character, and prospects of those on the road to this region; and being aware of this, we have culled from the late papers all we could find having any allusion to the subject; but from the paucity of such intelligence, we are inclined to believe that the coming emigration will not be so numerous as many persons anticipate. Perhaps thousands will come, hundreds certainly, but when scattered over this wide region, will not, probably, be very sensibly felt in any distinct portion of it, and most of them not being very wealthy, will not probably at first enter into any heavy business speculations. Yet we think the coming emigration will give a new impetus to business in Oregon. Most of them will probably enter upon the public land, and immediately begin to bring the resources of the country to the best account. The farm stock will be greatly improved and multiplied, and a permanent market established, and supplied at stable and reasonable prices. Heretofore there has been a strange apathy in agricultural pursuits, though its rewards have been unprecedented. As good land as was ever furrowed by the plough is untouched, the means of making money easier, being found in other channels. Many farmers have wheat now in their graineries which was produced three or four years ago, and some will harvest but little or none the present season. It seems strange that things should be so long in settling to their inevitable level, that the most productive soil on earth cannot be made to supply the best market that ever existed. Oregon ought to supply the entire market of California, with both produce and lumber. But she does not. While we raise the best wheat here anywhere to be found, Chili flour finds the readiest sale in California. Our flour is not as well manufactured—there can be no other reason why we are surpassed in the market by a semi-civilized State. Lumber is brought 15000 miles to supply a market but three days sail from the best lumber country in the world.

There must be a change—there will be a change, and though the gold mines should continue equally rich, they cannot prevent it. Things must take their relative positions, as they are now doing in California.

How far navigation can be calculated upon. The farmers in this section of the country can get their wheat to market by teaming at a cost of about 50 cents. When wheat is worth only \$1.25 and \$1.50, it costs almost as much to haul it to market as it is worth after it gets there, deducting the cost of transportation. The present condition of the roads is such that hauling can be done only during the dry weather in summer, and light loads only can be taken at best. No time should be lost now. It should be prosecuted with vigor, and no pains should be spared until the work is commenced. Once commenced there is little doubt but that it would be carried through. The people here are all willing to do something, and they hope that the persons below will take hold and assist in it.

There is some dissatisfaction existing here concerning the Plank Road charter granted by the last Legislature. Many of them signed the agreement to abide the requirements of the charter. They were willing, in case the project would fail, to lose the amount they subscribed; but the wording of the charter is such that it makes the property of the subscribers liable for other losses, should there be any, in proportion to the amount subscribed. They think it enough to lose the original subscription without becoming liable for more. In case of mismanagement or failure, they are of opinion that they would be in for more than they bargained for. Hence the cause of complaint. They did not understand the full meaning of the charter when they signed. They now think themselves fooled and wish themselves out of the enterprise.

Harvesting in this neighborhood is going on briskly. The cutting of wheat has begun a few days ago. The wheat crop is considered very good in this part of the country. The exceedingly warm weather for the past week has hastened on the time of harvesting very rapidly. The farmers, in the absence of help, have much of the work to do themselves—horses are very scarce.

We understand the Government has ordered the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to go on and treat with the rest of the tribes west of the Cascade mountains, and that reservations are to be made on their lands for them.

Of the new arrangement of the mail for the Rogue River valley, it is gratifying to hear that the new arrangement will be gratifying to the many friends.

On the same day General Lane's party left for the settlements. The Gov. and his party were all well and in good spirits.

These Indians have for the first time been severely handled and well punished for their villainous conduct; they had collected a strong force for the purpose of killing and robbing our people while on their way to and from the mines, had committed many robberies, besides killing Dille and one other man.

Major Kearney and command, regulars and volunteers, deserve the highest praise for their good conduct during the whole affair.

How exceedingly unfortunate it is for Oregon that the remnant of the Rifle Regiment should be ordered from the Territory at this time. Our interests are greatly paralyzed, the entire Territory left unprotected at the time when every one must see the absolute necessity of a garrison in the Rogue River valley.

The "Legal Opinion on a part of the Oregon Land Bill, by a late judge (?) etc., etc., corresponding secretary etc., &c." which we spoke of last week, goes off well; we have disposed of one and a half during the week. The young man who took the half one has but half a claim, and consequently did not need a whole "legal opinion." He says one of these "legal opinions" is invaluable in holding a claim—that in his absence he has no fear of having his claim jumped, because they are so much like the "late judge etc., &c." they will "shoot" if any person attempts to jump it. We would like to establish an agency for the sale of "legal opinions" in Polk county. Who wants the agency? Don't all speak at once.

The steamer Sea-Gull arrived at Portland yesterday. Left San Francisco the same day the Columbia left, and consequently brings no later dates. The Sea-Gull stopped four days at Port Orford, and left a party of 65 men with 4 cannon and plenty of small arms and ammunition; 24 of the party started immediately for the Rogue River and Chaste mines. The Sea-Gull will leave Portland for San Francisco to-morrow, touching at Port Orford, Trinidad, and Humboldt. Todd & Co. will dispatch an express per the Sea-Gull, and also with the Columbia on next Thursday, the 24th.

We are happy to learn that Jacob Parsons was not killed by the Indians, as was stated by us some weeks ago. This news will be gratifying to his many friends.

prevent it. Things must take their relative positions, as they are now doing in California.

Before we came to Oregon, we had often been told that there was never any hot weather here, never any rain in summer, west of the South Pass; the climate too cold for the production of Indian corn, &c., and the upland soil too dry for cultivation without irrigation. No hot weather in Oregon! It came very near being hot the latter part of last week. On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the thermometer stood 96 degs. in the shade. Such weather is not usual here, but it shows what it may become by a little encouragement. In regard to rain, we have had several refreshing showers since the close of the rainy season, and we never had a more thorough soaking than we were favored with last summer just west of the South Pass. Some six weeks ago there were some cabbage plants transplanted in a bed

of sand near this office. We expected to see them wither and die, but instead they flourished finely, and now their broad leaves overshadow nearly the whole patch. We were lately informed by a gentleman from that region, that he never saw more promising Indian corn than is growing this season in the Umpqua valley. We presume that portion of the country is well adapted to the cultivation of the grape, peach, apricot, melon, and many other kinds of fruit which persons abroad think the climate of Oregon too cool to produce. We notice in a late paper from the States, that some person had set Oregon down as bearing a great deal of fruit. If he alluded to the common orchard fruit, we don't know where it is; but if he meant wild fruit, he was right. There are several nurseries in Oregon, and a number of farmers have set out orchards, but they are generally so young that they yield but little fruit. Wild fruit (mostly berries) is abundant, and answers tolerably well as a substitute for the cultivated fruit.

"CHIT-CHAT": By THEODORE L. ECKERSON—A very good little prose article infused with the true spirit of poetry, in this number of our paper. There is a vein of deep home feeling in Mr. E.'s pieces, which is sure to win the sympathies of the reader.

"May the breeze,
That winds among the hills so sweetly,"
ever bring hope and buoyancy to his spirits, and pleasing associations "keep his memory green."

Michigan has abolished all laws for the collection of debt.

The Progress of the Vigilance Committee.—I declare that never have we heard or read of a lization more thoroughly effective—an association so grandly successful in the object of th bination, as have upon the Committee of Vig this city. Pursuing their purpose noiselessly, ly and unremittingly, they have effected in days what the Courts during the whole of the encc, armed with the thunderbolts of the la never been able to accomplish. They have pal hand of the assassin and the incendiary, and chided the criminals, who publicly defied i with a network from which all their efforts will able them to escape. Their vigilance move Their investigations embrace all classes. Tho are invisible and ubiquitous. Tho "cribs" whi been the nightly rendezvous and daily lurking of thieves of every description, are all mark have received or will receive notice that thei ous practices will no longer be tolerated. T notorious scoundrels are ordered to leave the and many more are being watched for the pr being more thoroughly detected. Criminal pondence and connection has been traced to n erto occupying respectable positions in soc their exposure has been delayed merely to g for the accumulation of proof, or for their d from the country. In fine, the association b ducted their measures for the protection of ti safety with a cool circumspection, an ear daring and energy, that must command res admiration. They now number over four hi the best men in the city. One-fourth of the constantly on duty day and night, and each p member seems to have devoted himself to charge of his duty with an enlightened zeal produced the most surprising results. The t already collected fills a large volume, and l pted the exclusive attention of one man in t ing. The Committee commenced with makin ble and severe example. It had the effect of that they were in earnest in the prosecutio work they had undertaken. Since that ti have been employed in bringing to light the places of resort of the criminals still at large. number of these cribs, as they are called, b discovered, and after being duly warned, h closed.—*San Francisco Herald.*

DROWNED ON SANDY.—No less than five were drowned in the waters adjacent to this c out on pleasure excursions last Sabbath day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—SERIOUS BETWEEN THE FIREMEN AND POLICE.—Between o'clock, on the morning of the 9th, several n houses on Eleventh street, below Gerard Ave burned. During the conflagration, a fight t between the South Pennsylvania and Inde Hoss Companies. The police interfered, and sailed by the belligerents. One officer was beaten, and a member of the South Pennsio Company, named Dibblebach, was shot by a p —one ball passing through his neck, and suol ing in his shoulder.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.—The steam jan, which ran between New York and Conry l burnt to the water's edge early on the morn 7th inst., while lying at the foot of Vesty str She was valued at about \$18,000, and is full. At the breaking out of the fire, Capt. Josphi man, Arthur McNulty, a fireman, Patrick l deck hand, another fireman whose name is and others belonging to the boat, were aslee berths. The flames spread with such rapid the sleepers awoke, that some of them were no chance of escape, and horrible to relate McNulty and the unknown fireman were bu the boat.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—Adams & Co., of th celved by the last arrival of the Pacific, tw machines for extinguishing fire. They are size of an ordinary coal scuttle, made of a composed of a number of cylindrical cases another, weighing about 20 pounds, and easl by any person. The means of destroying t the production of a gaseous vapor, although bustive, yet not anti respiratory, which is po the fire. The real cause of the fire being ext is not by creating a new atmosphere, but y by reducing the temperature of the flame to which it cannot exist; this is accomplished t ical combination of substances within the which are brought in contact when wanted of a simple spring, which creates the vapor, introduced to the flame through the spout chine by the person holding it. Each ma give 1200 cubic feet of gas. This discovery by Mr. Phillips, of London, who was first le cuts his researches by observing that the v

DOMESTIC.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN OREGON.—On the 1st of May, Sunday, 20 miles beyond Rogue River, at the Green Willow Spring, 26 men, returning to the Willamette Valley from the Mines, were attacked about noon by a band of Indians numbering from 150 to 300 warriors. The whites left the ground without sustaining any injury. The next day, a party of four persons was attacked, and their mules together with their baggage and packs, were carried off by the Indians. They were recovered by a troop of soldiers, from the Clasto, on the following day—mules, baggage and packs.

On Tuesday, Dr. Drido's Company, 32 persons, men and boys, was attacked; the company had only 17 guns, and the Indians had from 15 to 25. The Indians commenced firing, a brisk engagement ensued, which was kept up nearly the whole time for about four hours. During the encounter, some five or six Indians were killed and as many more wounded, several of whose wounds were considered mortal. Among the killed was a chief, Chuckle-Head, considered by them a great warrior. The Indians were finally repulsed, leaving their dead upon the field of action.

On the day before, four men were attacked at this place and robbed of several animals and their packs, and one of the party wounded in the heel with a market-ball. The provision stolen was lying about the ground untouched. They eat nothing they steal from the whites, for fear of being poisoned. It is said that a Mr. Turner, of St. Louis, destroyed a portion of the same tribe, sixteen or seventeen years since, by allowing them to rob him of a quantity of poisoned pro-

But a Mr. Turner, of St. Louis, destroyed a portion of this same tribe, sixteen or seventeen years since, by allowing them to rob him of a quantity of poisoned provisions.

We copy from the *Salamanca* the following particulars of the origin of the war:

"About two weeks previous to the happening of the above difficulties, a party of three white men and two supposed friendly Indians, on the way to the mines, camped about 12 miles beyond. During the night the Indians arose, and taking the only gun in the party, shot one of them, a young man named David Dilley, and fled to the mountains, taking with them the mules and packs. The other two escaped and returned to a company two miles further back, who immediately went and buried the body of the murdered man. Upon hearing of this, a party of thirty left the Chate mines under the command of Capt. Long, of Portland, to revenge young Dilley's death. At the Regue River crossing they came upon a party of Indians, and killed a second chief and one other Indian, and took two of the head chief's daughters, and two men prisoners. The chief demanded the prisoners, but the captors refused to release them until the murderers of Dilley were given up and the stolen property restored. He refused to yield to this demand, and, saying he should return with his warriors and destroy the party.

"It is said he can rally several hundred warriors. Capt. Long's company were at the crossing when our informant left, awaiting the threatened attack.

"The Umpqua Indians report that the Regue River tribes have taken their women and children to Cow Creek, between Regue River and Umpqua county, preparatory to a formal declaration of hostilities against the whites.

"A messenger arrived here on Sunday, bringing tidings from citizens of Umpqua to Gov. Gaines, for authority to raise a volunteer company to fight the Indians. The Governor left this city on Tuesday to visit the scene of difficulties, and learn what measures are necessary to restore peace.

"Gov. Lane started last week for the mines, and it is reported that he intended to take a party with him to chastise the Indians."

Jacob Parsons, formerly of Quincy, Ill., was killed by the Indians beyond Regue River, in Oregon. Mr. Parsons had for some months worked at his trade, blacksmithing, in Oregon City.

A new Congregational church was dedicated on the 14th of June at Portland. Rev. H. Lyman is the pastor.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is part of the abstract of news made up for the *Alta California* for the last steamer:

A terrible riot occurred at a new town called Melones, near Carson's Diggings, about two abandoned women, in which one or two Americans and three or four Mexicans were killed.

A marauding party of twelve men, commanded by a Capt. Irving, were all killed by the Indians of the Coahuila tribe, near Los Angeles. They deserved their fate.

A great many Mormons from the Salt Lake Valley, had arrived in the Los Angeles Valley.

A party of nine men, under Capt. Fitzpatrick, have been cut off by the Indians, and, as is supposed, all murdered, at Regue River.

The citizens of Marysville have found it necessary to form a Vigilance Committee, for the protection of lives and property.

Accounts from the mines and placers are very encouraging, especially in the rotten quartz diggings.

The prospect through the country for good crops is excellent, and a vast amount of vegetables will undoubtedly be produced.

A horrible murder was perpetrated at Sonora, last Friday, by persons who took office as an article published in the *Sonora Herald*. They repaired to the office, Dr. Gunn's room, dragged him from his bed, shot him through the head, killed two other persons connected with the office, and wounded or killed three or four other persons who went to their assistance.

We are compelled to record another cold blooded murder. This morning, near the Chinese diggings, a man was attacked by three Mexicans, most inhumanly murdered, and his body robbed of his hard earnings, about \$600 in cash. One hundred men have started in pursuit of the murderers, and hopes are entertained that they will be arrested. Should they be taken, they will be served a la Jenkins on the spot. Two of the three men who robbed the Chinese restaurant at Melons, have again been arrested, and have, no doubt, been raised a few feet above mother earth.

Near the second crossing of the Calaveras, a man named Mickey was hung for theft. From what I can learn of his career in this community, hanging was decidedly a compassionate way of depriving him of his worthless life.

A man named Dick Winn was shot through the body by one Frank Cook, at Jacksonville. Winn died last night. Cook has not been arrested. The cause of the shooting was that Winn cut the hair off the head of Cook's woman.

chine by the person holding it. Each mael gave 1200 cubic feet of gas. This discovery was by Mr. Phillips, of London, who was first led into his researches by observing that the vapour issued from a volcano, during an eruption, excited flame the moment it came in contact with i *Pennsylvanian*.

MELANCHOLY TRAGEDIES.—On the 14th inst from Austin, a negro stabbed a Mr. Baker wife, causing the instant death of the latter. The negro had stopped at Mr. Baker's to inquire for a neighbor's house. The family being at home was invited to alight till after they were done, did. A Col. Robertson passing, recognized the runaway, and he and Mr. Baker tied him. The negro succeeded in cutting himself loose with a butcher-knife. Mr. Baker attempted to do when he commenced stabbing him with his knife. Mrs. Baker, seeing her husband in danger, to relief and was herself stabbed. There was for Mr. Baker's recovery. This tragedy is children orphans. No one being present but the negro mounted his horse and fled. A mob soon assembled, and started in pursuit. That he was traced to this vicinity.

Mr. Salucas Askew, overseer of Dr. Peck's neighborhood of Washington, while attempting a servant girl, was attacked and stabbed two hoast by a negro man. Dr. Peck, who was seized a loaded whip and struck the negro head, when he was himself attacked, and was been killed, but for the interference of other Dr. Peck's immediately summoned the civil tried the negro and sentenced him to be h was a favorite servant.—*Western Texas, Jan*

THE STATE FAIR.—The Fair of the New York Agricultural Society will be held at Roche York, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and September 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th next. cles can be entered for exhibition later than the 16th; but they may be entered any day night before that time, at the office of the city of Rochester. Judges will pass upon cles of exhibition immediately after 12 o'clock, Monday, 17th. Any person can receive a part taining the premium list, and the regulations Fair, by writing to A. F. Chatfield, Agricultural Albany, postpaid, of course.—*Alb. Argus*.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1851.—The reports various grain growing parts of the Union, in the wheat crop of the present year will be the ever taken from the earth in the Western S Ohio, the crop is a very large and fine one. York, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, th also very large, and the wheat of the very be in Michigan, particularly, the yield exceeds over known ever in Michigan.

EXECUTION OF THE COHEN MURDERERS.—more, the murderers of the Cohen family, Aug. 8th, in the presence of eight thousand whose behavior was very orderly. The pri cended the gallows with firm steps. Taylor phy made short addresses, positively den guilty; Shelton also denied his guilt. When swung off the rope slipped from Murphy's he fell violently to the ground—a distance foot. This occurrence caused a thrill of hor the spectators. Murphy was picked up with his throat terribly lacerated by the rope however, revived. Taylor and Shelton, in time, swung in the air lifeless corpses, dyi few struggles. When they were cut dow was again brought on the scaffold, and in utes he was swung off, and died easy, quickly dispersed.

OREGON IMMIGRANTS AND THE MORMONS. gon Spectator of June 21st, announces the On-goon city, of a company of immigrants 105 persons, under the direction of the Goodell. They state that they were grossly by the Mormons at Salt Lake, among spent the greater portion of the last winter of speech was denied them; their threatened by the heads of the church, I ought against the religion or practices o more; and an unjust and cruel tax was l on them. After they had left the city, followed by the State Marshal with powe their property, and collect a tax upon i were forced to pay from \$15 to \$60 each. resent the Mormons as being immoral as to a shameful extent. Between 800 an some, most of them bound for California, Salt Lake. They all suffered more or le and wrong from the Mormons.—*East. Tra*

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.—Change of property in Cincinnati, and in the pe city occupied by private dwellings:—

In 1797—J. O. Symmes sold the south, square bounded on Fourth street, Fifth street and Plum street, to Jacob Stuns dollars.

Sept 24, 1851

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The steamer *Pampero*, which carried Lopez and his party to Cuba, has, it appears, been quietly surrendered to our Government. She was overhauled at sea by a Cutter, but ran up the river near Palatka. The Cutter Jackson, reinforced by Lieut. Merchant and twenty regulars from St. Augustine, was stationed at the mouth of the river, with loaded guns, which were to be used in case of a refusal to surrender.

Four of the prisoners of Lopez's expedition have been liberated by the Cuban authorities on various grounds, and have returned to this country. It is astonishing how easily the men of this expedition, including some persons of great intelligence, were duped by such a leader as Lopez—a rash, heartless and unskillful adventurer, who had shown by his previous enterprise, that he was unfit to conduct such a hazardous undertaking. How sad to think of the fate of such a man as Col. Crittenden, abandoned by Lopez in the midst of an enemy's country, with but 100 men. Defeated in battle, his party endeavored to return to the U. S., and were taken in the boats by the *Habanero*, as at first reported, and shot in the public square of Havana. His letter to a friend, giving information of his fate, is a proof at once of his folly and his bravery. The 2000 men who have been hanging about the ale houses and groggeries of New Orleans ready for a descent on Cuba, or any other desperate adventure, have at last, it is said, dispersed. 200 Spanish residents have left that city for Havana, through fear of violence.

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Sep 3, 1851

General Intelligence.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The great object of attraction in this vicinity for the week past has been the scene of the awful destruction by the *Tornado*, at West Cambridge and Medford. So numerous are the important and interesting particulars which might be mentioned, that they would easily fill several columns of our paper. Though its ravages were greatest in the above localities, it commenced in Framingham, and swept through Wayland, Waltham, Brighton, West Cambridge, Medford, and part of Malden, and all this, it is estimated, in about ten minutes. It was a whirlwind of the diameter of 300 or 400 feet, though its intensest force was in the centre of the column, or about 100 feet in width. It prostrated or damaged about 100 houses, in many cases absolutely crushing them to atoms, and playing with the fragments as though they were pieces of paper. It uprooted a whole orchard in one instance, beside overthrowing multitudes of trees, and devastating gardens. The apples of the prostrate trees, seem baked and shrivelled, as by the breath of the Sirocco. The amount of damage is supposed not to be less than \$100,000. Many are the sufferers by this providential visitation who have lost their whole property, and whose cases are appealing for aid, not in vain. Two persons have since died of the injuries they received; others are still suffering from wounds. The agitation of the elements that day was very widely extended, as we hear of its effects from Springfield to Cape Cod. The laudable curiosity of our citizens to witness the track of the tempest, has led, it is computed, near 100,000 persons to the spot.

Another *Tornado* has visited St. Louis and vicinity, as disastrous in its consequences as any previous one. It occurred on the 15th ult., at a quarter before 5 o'clock, P. M. The injury to shipping along the Levee was extensive. In Bremen, where the storm raged in its fullest force, very many light buildings, sheds, &c., were levelled to the ground. Trees were shivered, fences and chimneys prostrated. Leaving the Missouri side, the tornado

complete and most auspicious revolution in the harvesting operations of this country."

We have accounts of most *disgraceful proceedings* in several cities of our Union, growing out of the recent severe execution of the laws of Cuba against the fool-hardy American adventurers. We pity the friends of these unfortunate victims, but if men will rush into the jaws of destruction, what else can be expected than some such fate. Accounts from that country are so various and exaggerated, that we have no reason to believe a hundredth part of all we hear; and probably these men were duly tried, and fell the victims of outraged but righteous law. Because a Government has spirit and courage to enforce its own rights, shall we, law and peace-loving men, presume to be indignant? For ourselves we respect the authorities of Cuba, for the stand they take in this dreadful crisis in the affairs of the Island, and we earnestly invoke our administration to resist the encroachments of our deluded countrymen with the whole force of the Government if necessary. Surely the spirit aroused by the annexation of Texas and California, is bringing forth its legitimate fruits. The Spanish residents at New Orleans and other cities, including the most distinguished, stand in imminent danger, from the prevalence of mob law, of lawless violence; and the worst feature of this matter is that the local authorities either dare not, or cannot, repress the violent demonstrations. The most probable report from Cuba is, that the party of Lopez has been cut off, and himself captured. It would seem that thousands are still pressing to follow him from the South and West.

The report that *Hon. Luke Woodbury*, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, had committed suicide, proves to have been well founded. He hung himself in his barn, at Antrim, between the hours of 8 and 11 on the morning of Wednesday, the 27th inst. He had for sometime been laboring under depression of spirits. On Tuesday, the day before his death, he made his will, bequeathing considerable property. He was fifty years of age, and was a cousin to Judge Levi Woodbury. He leaves a wife, but no children.

The *New York Tribune* says, the *Oregon Spectator* confirms the report heretofore received of the death of Capt. Stewart, in an action with the Indians. It took place on the 17th of June, at Table Rock, on Rogue River, twelve or fifteen miles from the travelled road. The Indians were lying in ambush, and fired on the riflemen as they passed. A conflict ensued, in which about twenty Indians were killed, and many more wounded. It is said that there are about one thousand hostile warriors assembled in the vicinity. Gov. Gaines and Gen. Lane had proceeded to the scene of the difficulties, where they would organize a volunteer force sufficient to cope with the Indians. The *San Francisco Herald*, on authority of a private letter from Astoria, contradicts the report of the murder of the party left at Point Orford by Capt. Tichenor. The men reported to be dead, it is said, had arrived at Astoria. The accounts heretofore received by the California papers and in letters direct, are so circumstantial, however, as to leave little hope of the correctness of this latter information. The *Pekin*, a large ship belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, has arrived at Columbia city, direct from Europe.

The *Whigs* of New York of different parties having healed their dissensions, united in a call for a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on the 11th day of September next. The call holds the following language which explains their bond of union: "The Whigs of this

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glowing account of the success of the mines in that region, and states that some \$30,000 per week is taken from the slide, and that it is not uncommon for a claim of fifteen feet to yield from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per day. Gray City, however, is represented as yielding very poorly. From every region we hear the most cheering news.

FROM OREGON.

Our dates from Astoria are to the 10th ult.

On or about the 20th of August a party of men, under the command of Col. T. Vault, (who had been one of Major Kearny's guides) left Port Orford for the purpose of finding a road through to the mines. He passed up Rogue river, about 20 miles, suffering greatly, without discovering anything: here ten of the party gave out and returned. Col. Vault continued three days longer, when despairing of success, he struck across the mountains for Timpqua. On arriving at the head waters of Coquille river, which he unfortunately mistook for the Rowes, he abandoned his horses and hired Indians with their canoes, for the purpose of descending to the river's mouth, but on reaching a large Indian village, on the river bank, they were set upon by the Indians and seven of the party killed. The following named persons were killed:

A. S. Doherty, aged 30, Texas.

Patrick Murphy, aged 22, New-York.

Thomas J. Davenport, aged 26, Massachusetts.

Loren L. Williams, aged 21, New-Hampshire.

Jeremiah Ryan, aged 26, Maryland.

Cris Hedden, —, Newark, N. J.

J. P. Pepper, aged 38, Albany, N. Y.

Other accounts say that three of the above were not killed, but do not specify.

A valuable coal mine of Anthracite coal has been discovered in Charles River, about four miles from Astoria, by a man named Shein. The vein is said to be nine feet wide and three feet thick, and was discovered in digging a well.

The most important news by this arrival is the particulars of a treaty concluded by Messrs. Parish, Spalding and Dart, with the Indians on the Southern boundary of Oregon. The section of country purchased by this treaty, is said to be equal to the Willamette Valley. It is thought that the terms are such as to secure the peace of the Indians in future.

Business in Oregon is reputed brisk. More gold has been discovered in Oregon, in the vicinity of the Saddle Mountain, which is plainly seen from almost any point near the mouth of the Columbia, it being about fifty miles south of Astoria.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
Dec. 1, 1851

numbers again to take up the nation. The troops on the Tuolumne and Stanislaus have received their rations regularly, and are perfectly quiet.

—The steamship *Columbus* left San Francisco on the 20th of October, with a detachment of United States troops under command of Col. Casy, destined for Port Orford, to hold the Indians of the Rogue River country in check. This movement was induced by the massacre of Col. T'Vault's party. The troops reached their destination on the 22d.

—One of the greatest pedestrian feats ever attempted, came off at San Francisco, on the 26th of October, between John Gildersleeve and William Peck, for \$2,000 a side. The distance to be run was twenty consecutive miles; if either backed down, the one who ran the farthest distance to take the money. Gildersleeve ran seventeen miles and a quarter, when he was stopped—Peck having backed down after completing his fifteenth mile. The winner came in as fresh as when he started, and \$1,000 was offered to \$500 that he would run twenty miles, and \$1,500 to \$1,000 that he would run twenty-five, with no takers.

—A beacon light has been placed at the outer Telegraph station at San Francisco, showing a blue and yellow light seaward, at an elevation of 300 feet above tide-water, and in a position bearing E. N. E. | E. from the center bar, in 6 fathoms water.

—The Catholics are building a land. It is nearly completed, and will be ready in a few days.

—The U. S. troops under the command of Gen. Taylor have been removed from Astoria.

—Business has been unusually brisk for several days past.

—A Convention of citizens of the Rogue River has been held at Cowhitz, for the purpose of measures to secure a Territorial country north of said river. It was resolved to petition Congress on the subject.

PANAMA.

—We have Panama papers to the amount of \$100,000.

—The railroad has been opened three miles beyond Gatun, and the distance between that point and Navy Bay.

—Capt. R. L. Whiting, late of the *California*, transferred to the *California*. The ship, after having been repaired, has sailed from Panama, under command of Capt. Dallas.

—Commander W. W. McKen, of the *Albatross*, will sail south from Panama on the 2d inst. to meet the U. S. frigate *Raritan* of war.

New-York Daily Times
Dec. 1, 1857

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OREGON.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 24th October.

—Important gold discoveries have been made on Queen Charlotte's Island.

—But little judicial business was required to be done by the United States District Court in the upper counties.

—The immigrants, with the exception of not more than fifty wagons, are all in. The immigration has been unusually healthy, and generally in fine spirits. They have brought into the Territory a great number of cattle and horses, and, as a general thing, have plenty of money.

—Another of T. Vault's party has arrived in safety; five safe and four murdered. This gentleman is Mr. Davenport. He brings no further account; is uninjured except by exposure, having been twelve days in the mountains, subsisting entirely on roots.

—A large flouring mill is in process of erection at Milwaukie. Two other mills are also being erected—one by the Island Milling Company and the other by Dr. McLaughlin.

—The Catholics are building a new church in Portland. It is nearly completed, and will be dedicated in a few days.

—The U. S. troops under the command of Maj. Hathaway have been removed from Astoria to Vancouver.

—Business has been unusually brisk among our merchants for several days past.

—A Convention of citizens North of the Columbia river has been held at Cowlitz, for the purpose of taking measures to secure a Territorial Government for the country north of said river. It was resolved to memorialize Congress on the subject.

PANAMA.

—We have Panama papers to the 17th November.

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New-York Daily Times
 N.Y. Sept. 8, 1852

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OREGON.

By the arrival of the steamer *Fremont*, we have Oregon papers up to August 7.

A special session of the Legislature had been convened at Salem. BENJ. F. HARDING, of Marion County, was elected Speaker of the House. RICHARD J. WHITE, of Lewis County, was elected Clerk. President of the Council, M. P. DEANS, of Yam Hill County. C. N. TANNY, for Clerk. The Legislature was in session but four days, when it adjourned without doing any business of importance. The Legislature was convened for the special purpose of taking steps to insure the erection of public buildings.

A regular pitched battle was fought, a few days ago, near Table Rock, between a large party of Indians and the whites, in which 30 or 40 Indians were killed. A treaty of peace was made immediately after the fight, on the most advantageous terms.

The miners on Klamath, Salmon and Rogue Rivers are doing well. Several rich discoveries have recently been made. One man washed out of a fifty pound sack of dirt, \$1,017 50. Another took out on Rogue River a piece of gold weighing \$500. Many parties are making very large sums daily, while others are doing but little. The mines are yielding much better than ever before.

MARRIED

At the residence of A. Hood, Esq., near Oregon City, on the 5th instant, Mr. Joseph R. Balston to Miss Caroline Hood.

July 29, Mr. Wm C. Smith to Miss Della Ann Laughlin, both of Yamhill County, Oregon.

DIED.

At San Francisco, Aug 12, Wm S McKnight, of consumption, aged 33 years.

On board steamship *Columbia*, on her passage from Panama to San Francisco, July 31, Joel W. Frost, of dysentery, formerly of Paskskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 29 years.

Aug. 2, Wm. A. Bates, of typhoid fever, formerly of Cummington, Mass., aged 22. Was buried at Acapulco.

Aug 4, Dominici Bradici, of dysentery, a native of Switzerland aged 23.

Aug. 9. Richard Martin, of debility, of Bangor, Me., aged 55.

David Woods, of debility, of Dunstable, Mass., aged 39.

In Portland, O T, July 31, of dysentery, Mr Smith Warner, late of Sunderland, Mass., aged about 30 years.

Aug 5, at his residence in Happy Valley, Rev Flavel S. Mines, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco.

At Ophir, Aug. 1, Robert F. Houston, of Pike Co., Mo., aged 22 years.

In San Francisco, Aug 6, of Panama fever, Hon Edward McGaughey, late member of Congress from Indiana, aged 34 years.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light, the Illinois and the Sierra Nevada, have arrived since our last, with Pacific news to the 15th ult.

The immigration by the way of the Plains is coming in rapidly.

The Supreme Court had met, and it was expected they would render decisions in a number of cases held under advisement, including that involving the constitutionality of the State Fugitive Slave Law.

A great deal of suffering had been experienced by the emigrating parties; they had also been annoyed by the Indians. Over 500 overland emigrants arrived at Eldorado this week previous to August 10th. The suspicious movements of the Yuma and other Indian tribes in the South are causing a great deal of uneasiness. It is feared they meditate a general attack on the whites. Active movements were going on among the Government troops in that quarter.

A party of seceding Mormons, who left Missouri two years ago with the prophet Brewster, recently arrived at San Diego with the Quartermaster's train from the Gila; they were in a very destitute condition. They report that Brewster is residing at Sorocco, in Mexico.

A duel took place on the 13th, between Wm. H. Jones and John S. Nugent, in which the former was wounded.

One of the most important legal decisions that has ever been made in the United States, has recently been promulgated by the U. S. Land Commissioners for California. The Commissioners have confirmed the claim of Cruz Cervantes, which involves nearly all the points of difficulty. The land was located within ten miles of the seacoast, had not been confirmed by the Provisional Assembly, according to their requirements; and in many respects the claimant had not conformed to the letter of the law. The Judges unanimously decided that the manifest intention of the claimant must be respected, and the grant consequently confirmed.

This decision makes it evident, that most of the claims will be confirmed, and consequently most of the valuable land of the State will come into the possession of Mexicans, or American land speculators, who have already, at a very low price, purchased the Mexican claims to much of it.

Hon. E. W. McLaughoy, who arrived in San Francisco on the 4th ult. by the Winfield Scott, died at Jones's Hotel, two days after he arrived, of Panama fever, with which he was attacked on the passage. Mr. McLaughoy was formerly a Whig member of Congress from Indiana, and although one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives, ranked among the very first as an eloquent and able debater, and an honest and fearless legislator.

The death of the Rev. Francis S. Mines, of the Episcopal Church, also took place on the 5th. Mr. Mines has long been sick with consumption, and unable to officiate to the people of his charge worshipping in Trinity church. He is the first pastor whom the citizens of San Francisco have been called to follow to the grave. His funeral took place in the church which his persevering efforts had reared. Rev. Dr. White performed appropriate religious services on the occasion, assisted by Rev. Dr. Vermeir and Rev. Mr. Clark. "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." It is rumored that Rev. Mr. Southard, formerly of New-York, now of New-Jersey may succeed him.

Mr. G. W. Gilbert, the principal editor of the Alta California, was killed in a duel by Gen. J. W. Denver. The difficulty grew out of remarks of the Alta on the course of Gov. Bigler. Gilbert was the challenger.

It is reported by the San Diego Herald, "on reliable authority," that active preparations are on foot to proclaim the independence of the peninsular territory, and raise the "Bear Flag." Don Manuel Castro, a native of Monterey, and late an officer in the Mexican army, it is said, has been silently engaged of late, in enlisting men in that and in the county of Los Angeles, to proceed to Lower California, and proclaim the independence of that territory.

A desperate battle was fought about August 1, near Table Rock, Oregon, between a large party of Indians and the whites; 30 or 40 of the latter were killed.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

VF RR INDIAN WAR

Sept 16, 1852

VOUCHER #

Siskiyou Volunteer Rangers - 1852 - page 3-

	Date of Voucher	Name of Claimant	By whom Received	Grade	Paid by Board of Examiners	Remarks
1046	6-24-53	Bright, G.W.	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$240	use of horse 48 days
1067	7-26-53	Bob, an Indian	W.S. Pierce	Pvt	\$372	
1068	7-26-53	Bill, an Indian	W.S. Pierce	Pvt	\$120	use of horse 28 days
1111	11-29-53	Burgess, John	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$405	use of horse 81 says
1116	11-29-53	Brown, William	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$177	use of horse 81 days
1048	6-24-53	Colton, D.D.	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$160	use of horse 32 days
1112	11-29-53	Coffin, Arthur	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$405	use of horse 81 days
1129	1-5-54	Campbell, J.G.	C. McDermott	Pvt	\$ 125	use of horse 25 days
1118	11-29-53	Femming, W.R.	John C. Gulick	3rd Lt.		use of horse 93 days
1113	11-29-53	Galven, John	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$340	use of horse 68 days
944	6-24-53	Hengis, Henry	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$ 75	use of horse 16 days
1091	10-11-53	Hall, John	John C, Gulick	Pvt	\$125	use of horse 25 days

[Supplied from National Archives records. Compiled by Keith Arnold.]
Rec'd 2/77

SISKIYOU VOLUNTEER RANGERS - PAGE 4

Date of Voucher	Name of Claimant	By whom Received	Grade	Paid by Board of Examiners	Remarks	
1131	1-5-54	Humbert, Calvin	C. McDermitt	Pvt	\$405	use of horse 81 days
1143	3-29-54	Hallick, John G.	Ths A. Banty	Pvt	\$245	
1144	3-31-54	Helm, David	W.D. Aylett	Pvt	\$405	use of horse 81 days
958	5-13-53	Ironside, R.T.	W.G. Proctor	Surgeon	\$800	includes board of wounded men
1070	7-26-53	Joe, an Indian	W.S. Pierce	Pvt	\$120	use of horse 24 days
1079	9-2-53	Kershaw, Wm. T.	A.M. Estill	1st Lt.	\$651	use of horse 93 days
989	6-1-53	McDermott, Chas	C.McDermott	Capt.	\$2000	This amt. was advanced to pay for supplies see voucher for particulars
1043	6-24-53	Murray, Pembroke	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$65	use of horse 13 days
1123	12-15-53	Mateer, James	W.E. Skeene	Pvt	\$60	
1127	1-5-54	McDermott, Chas	C.W. McDermott	Capt	\$300	use of 2 horses 60 days in all
1130	1-5-54	McDermott, Chas	C.W. McDermott	Capt	\$1500	
1066	7-26-53	Orgard William	W.S. Pierce	Pvt	\$340	use of horse 68 days

SISKIYOU VOLUNTEER RANGERS - PAGE 5

1075	8-20-53	Penaches, Indian	J.C. Gulick	Pvt	\$372	
929	4-23-53	Poland, John T.	J.T. Boreland	Pvt	\$200	use of horse 90 days
\$(?)	11-29-53	Queen William	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$550	use of horse 110 days
1045	7-24-53	Rambo, Joseph	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$125	use of horse 25 days
1073	8-2-53	Rhodes Jacob	J.G. Gulick	Lt.	\$558	
1057	9-23-53	" "	" "	"	\$93	use of horse 93 days
1042	7-24-53	Skeene W.E.	W.P. Dangerfield	Pvt	\$56	
1069	7-26-53	Sail, an Indian	W.S. Pierce	Pvt	\$336	
1090	10-10-53	Smith M.M.C.	J.G. Gulick	Pvt	\$70	use of horse 14 days
1115	11-29-53	Sneade J.	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$160	use of horse 32 days
1133	1-18-59	San Banch, J.W.	W.D. Aglett	Comm & Pvt	\$697	
1047	7-24-53	Thomas, A.J.	D.D. Colton	Pvt	\$305	use of horse 61 days
1128	1-5-54	Tolin, Isaac	C. McDermott	Pvt	\$70	use of horse 14 days
1132	1-5-54	Thornburg C.N.	C. McDermott	Pvt	\$100	use of horse 20 days
1076	8-20-53	Wright, Benjamin	J.G. Gulick	Capt.	744	
1125	12-29-53	White Wm. N.	James Miller	Pvt	465	use of horse 93 days

Treasury Department
Third Auditors Office
February 23^d 1855

For

The Treasurer of the United States will

admit to you the sum of \$1000.00 in payment
of your claim for Beef furnished the Oregon California
Battalion of Volunteers for the Rogue River Indian War in
Southern Oregon on the 7th Sept^r 1853, received at this Office
from the 2^d Auditor on the 9th Aug^t 1854, the same having
been acted on by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury and
allowed in full under the decision of the Secretary of War
of January 2^d 1855.

For the Treasurer of the United States

to the Office

John E. Roff Esq. }
Present }

I am respectfully
Yours Obedt Servt
Wm J. Thomson
Third Auditor

along the route, ready to take advantage of any circumstance which may be thrown a good bargain in their way. It is known that this is their case, and the motive that has brought them there. Emigrants may doubtless be themselves beneficiaries of the opportunities afforded to exchange stock, and all be on their guard in trading, they get put upon them stock which, looking a little better than their own being recruited a few days, or just been left (perhaps having out) by others who have proceeded and will again soon give out when on the road.

are the particular items to which anxious to direct the attention of the public, as they are generally left out of reactions found in the public journals information upon crossing the though full and concise upon other and having expressed them, close that all the seekers after gold and obtain the abundance of their desire. BRIGHAM YOUNG, Lake City, March 9, 1853.

See Dock.—Mr. Wm. M. Webb commenced the construction of a ship of a sufficient power to raise with largest steamship or man of war, their coal, cargo and armament. The actual lifting power will be less than 2,000 tons. This dock is built for the New York Balance Company, who now have their office at the foot of Rutgers street, at a cost of \$150,000. The dock is to be at Williamsburg, and is to be finished at winter. Its dimensions will be: Length, 375 feet; breadth, and depth 35 feet. It will be plank and timber, strengthened with immense trussed frame. In point it will far exceed any thing of the kind built in the United States.

Pay.—The Salary of Governor ten thousand dollars per annum, over twenty-seven dollars a day. His daily allowance he is paid by the State while going about the State, and entering to get himself re-elected. It is not to be much more in keeping Democracy which he professes, to the duties of his office. Is it to the duties of the people, when they man to office, that he shall spend and money in going around the location for himself? Gov. well known to the people by his name, and by them they will judge pronouncer their verdict through box. *Placerville (Cal.) Republic.*

PRINTING.—A statement of the cost of printing for the State, during year ending June 30th, 1853, from the Treasurer's books, and filed by the proper officer, has been published by the Union and other papers. The figures show that the cost of \$214,547.60 has been squandered by the friends of the present Executive pretences of printing furnished. One item alone—the census cost the State \$35,000. The census was executed by a job man San Francisco, and it is stated cost less than \$1,000 for it. We are to know what the Governor

For the Oregon Spectator.
From the Times.
Mr. Burgh. As it may be of some interest to you to learn what is being done there, and what effect the disturbances in Rogue river have had in that part of the country, I would say that as respects the reports about the Indians having banded together to the extent that has been represented, it is not true, as far as that place is concerned. The miners continued at work without any interruption from the cause named.

True some alarm has been spread through that portion of the country, and some concern is manifested for the fate of those residing in Rogue river valley, because of the outbreaks there by the Indians, who, we have been informed, have annoyed the isolated settlers, killed some and destroyed some property, and driven off a number of stock. But the extent of the depredations is a good deal magnified. Some families have left their houses, and with their stock have gone to the Umpqua valley; others have moved to Jacksonville. A large company had arrived a few days previous to the 17th, from Yreka, at Jacksonville, to protect that place.

I met Gen. Lano on the 18th August. He was to have passed through the Canyon on that day. Subsequently, on my road down here, I learned that in attempting to go through that day he was repulsed by the Indians with the loss of two men. This was the rumor.

The miners at Jacksonville and Applegate creek have suspended operations entirely; in fact all kinds of business have been greatly interrupted. The report as to the death of Judge Skinner is not true, unless it occurred since the 17th. My advice do not come down later than that.

The miners at Althouse have been doing very well; better, perhaps, than at any former period. As to my own luck, I have no reason to complain. I have made out well, and am satisfied with what I have done. A short time since, Moore & Co. took out a chunk that weighed 60 ounces, which, at \$16 1/2 per ounce, would amount to \$990. It has been quite healthy.

Provisions have been advancing in price. Flour, when I left, was selling at 18 and 20c. bacon at 40 and 45, beef 20 and 25, potatoes 15 and 20, onions 35 and 40, and butter 75 and \$1.00. These were the retail prices on the 10th August.

Yours, truly, J. W. K.

READING OUT.—The Washington Union in reading the prominent papers out of the party, a few days since, gravely remarked as follows:—
"We wash our hands of all further connection or association with these journals, we treat them as standing in no way without the pale of the Democratic party as the New York Tribune, or the National Era."
Whereupon the Tribune insinuates that

Plans—Local and Personal.
There are now in Oregon eleven steamboats that have been running, and there are three not yet finished. They will all be completed in time for the fall business. Six of this number are owned by persons and companies residing here at the falls, and two others are partially owned here. This is another exhibition of enterprise that is not equalled by any other place in Oregon. And what is more, the most of the money thus invested has made handsome returns on the capital. The business of steamboating has paid well in Oregon. The number has greatly multiplied since we came to the Territory. On the first of August, 1853, the navigation of the Willamette and Columbia rivers was confined entirely to sailing craft, batteaux and various other hand-boats. The little steamer Columbia was on the stocks. Some time in August she commenced running between Astoria and this place. Fare was from \$30 to \$35. The present contracts very favorably with the past; instead of one small steamboat there are 11 running, and every place where a steamer is needed is being supplied with one, except the Tualatin river; it is still in the back ground. We hope, however, the period is near at hand when it will be supplied too. The charter granted to Mr. Cooper and others last winter, has not been complied with in any particular, we believe.

We have often wondered that more accidents have not occurred by the carelessness of team-drivers. Not infrequently have we seen men step into a store hard by and leave their teams standing in the streets. This is very much practiced, and in most large cities would be finable. We noticed one day last week, two horses with a wagon attached, going down Main st. at the top of their speed. Shortly after they passed our office a portion of the wagon became detached, and when we saw them last they had nothing but the four wheels. Rods and plates of iron were scattered pell mell through the street from the head of Main street to the foot of the hill, a few rods below our office. Persons by such carelessness not only subject themselves to losses but they endanger the lives and property of others. These horses in their flight ran against a horse upon which an Indian *clutchman* was seated; the shock was so great that it unhorsed the rider, though without material damage.

Strangers visiting our city would think there was a tremendous capture of business done here from the fact that persons of every line and color, when mounted, ride at a fast gallop, regardless of the dust they may kick up, and the annoyances they may cause to others. This is unbecomingly to say the least for it. When the sidewalks are full of ladies it seems to make no difference to them, nor do they think it necessary under any circumstances to moderate their gait. There may be some excuse for the poor Indians, as the custom is an universal one among them; but we must offer our protest against the practice by the whites. If the habit has been contracted from our Suckah brethren we think this a step in degradation that ought to be corrected, and that, too, as speedily as possible. We hand the matter over to the city fathers for their consideration.

We are pleased to learn that our old contributor, Theo. J. Eckerson, is still in Oregon, and is now agent of the U. S. Ordnance Department at Vancouver. He is an applicant for appointment as military store-keeper, and we hope he may get it for his services in the Florida and Mexican wars, in the latter of which he fought in nine of Scott's and Taylor's battles. This should entitle him to it; he is a man of some experience.

Foreign Aff.
The prospect of war between Turkey and Russia is by no means so bright as it was some time since. The Turks have the lips of France and England. Writers and papers are of opinion that co-operation is ordered from both powers against actual war.

Brussels have taken eastern States in conscription and rumors of wars. Various countries the war touching upon the subject Russia and Turkey. Times of the 2d inst. had information from St. Petersburg which left that day on the evening of the 25th that day, on the return of the six despatched immediate troops to cross the Pruth. It is determined that this determination will be announced to the and to foreign states, by a letter dated Constantinople, which gives the following intelligence: "Couriers have brought Belgrade, which assure the union and complete under-estimate the western power. The fleet is in Besika Bay near Mytilene. The my of Romania left on Saturday. Omar Pasha will lead an army of 15,000 men; that of the be under the orders of Mehmed Pasha. The Hussa Muchin ter on his functions at the end of week. In the two can about 50,000 men under arms long from 30,000 to 40,000 in this army.

The Turkish fleet will be sent either to tomorrow, or the American frigate Cumberland the command of Commodore has obtained permission to a is now certain that the British Sulina have been destroyed signs, in order to close the Danube against mercantile shipping. Fortunately more than 250 caught within, as in a trap.

The Chiefs of the Cabinet made a declaration to Lord Redcliffe, recognizing the the good administration of the Porte, and have protested aggression of Russia.

The Jina ship of the line sailed from Constantinople, on the 24th to join the fleet in Besika Bay. Letters dated the 30th of the Danubian provinces, speak of preparations for the passage of the Russians.

The French War Office has furnished 60,000 muskets to the government, and orders have been dispatched forthwith to the steamer.

The Turkish fleet is concentrated at the northern extremity of the Black Sea, from Thera to the Black Sea, consists of 35 ships (two of three 10 frigates, 4 corvettes, 8 steamers). This force will

Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.

Rogue River Matters.

There are wars and rumors of wars from this quarter, but as far as we have been able to judge, there is considerably more of the latter than of the former. Pretty nearly all the latest accounts are of a doubtful character. The whole truth might be summed up in a few lines: possibly the following guess at the facts may come as near the truth as that which is given out as authentic.

In all, there have been some ten or twelve white persons killed, including those we mentioned last week. The number of Indians killed may be double that of the whites. The whites have been attacked generally in small numbers, and in most instances unexpectedly and from concealed places. No regular battle has yet taken place; but mutual feelings of hostility exist on both sides. The people of Yreka and other adjacent localities sympathize with the white settlers, and have volunteered effective aid in the way of munitions of war and men to use them.

While on the other hand the Indians in the vicinity of Jacksonville have the cooperation of their neighboring tribes, and the probability is that every avenue of communication is waylaid, and the supplies for that quarter measurably cut off. If the quantity on hand is very limited, we fear the distress may be augmented very much from this cause. Ammunition and arms are both scarce with the whites. The Indians are well armed and have plenty of ammunition.

It will be seen by our Althouse correspondence that Judge Skinner was among the living up to the 17th August. Various other reports have been in circulation relative to the death of others. One report was to the effect that Gen. Lane had been killed, which grew, probably out of the fact that his party were attacked at the mouth of the Canyon and two of the men killed. This much—from what we can learn—is true. He was attacked at the Canyon on the 15th, with the result as stated above.

Persons with families have been, and are still in a critical situation. In many instances driven from their homes badly frightened, and crowded together—a great deal too thick for comfort—into small houses, and even then suffering the worst kind of dread. Under such circumstances their fate is certainly to be deplored.

The Indians are revengeful, though they seem bent upon plunder more than the shedding of blood; but the whites are highly exasperated, and are determined, they say, to exterminate the race. This resolution may prove somewhat difficult to carry out. The hidden retreats of the Indians are too numerous and difficult for the whites to rout them: and it is useless

The Late Immigrants.

The early immigrants got along this season remarkably well. There was little or no sickness. The grass was plenty and good, and the dust was, comparatively, but little trouble. The situation of those still behind, we regret to learn, is quite critical. So much stock has died of late that many persons with families have had their teams so reduced that they have scarcely team sufficient to draw them along. Teams that had from four to six yoke of oxen when they left Fort Hall, many of them, when they arrived at the Umatilla, had but one and two yoke.

The stock of the rear immigrants has suffered immensely for the want of grass, which, added to the almost suffocating clouds of dust, proved, in too many instances, more than the animals could bear in their poor and jaded condition. This will prolong the trip so much for many who thought they would make a quick trip that they will run out of provisions. Thus starvation will bring on sickness and sickness death. Very few deaths are said to have occurred among the first immigrants this season. They made quicker trips, and their stock looked better than those of any former immigration.

We sincerely pity those who may have the misfortune to have been in the Cascade mountains during the rain on last Tuesday night and the following day. "The tug of war" only comes when the immigrant gets into the Cascade mountains; such is particularly the case when the arrival is late in the season, say any time after the middle of September.

Persons having friends on the road would do them a kindness to persuade them not to attempt to cross the mountains after the period we have named. They must count on their stock doing without anything to eat from the time they enter the mountains until they get through. The little grass that grows where there is a chance for stock to get to it is all fed up long before the period we have named arrives. Persons have succeeded in getting through as late as the last of September. It is also true that more stock has died in the mountains, within forty or fifty miles of this place, than, as a general thing, have died on all the rest of the road. But it would be different if the stock were in anything like as good condition at the outcome as when they commence the journey.

Many persons took the precaution, as was then thought best, to leave their stock the other side of the mountains last year. It proved a failure, as four-fifths of all the stock left there perished by reason of the deep snow that fell in the winter. It was certainly very unexpected as well as unusual. The people generally throughout Oregon were poorly provided for at the time both for man and beast. This proves that it was unusual, and as far as we have had experience, was much the severest winter we have felt since we have been in Oregon.

What the Democrats Say.

We find that the murmurings against the Washington Union are not confined to the Democratic Review; but it comes from various sources. The general tone of the democratic press seems decidedly to favor the Young America doctrine. It does not stand out, however, in very bold relief as to what side of the question of Young American progression President Pierce inclines most. A writer from Washington to the Weekly Times gives some little insight into matters and things at the Capitol, in the following:—

"In her two or three last letters we informed your readers of the efforts of the President to conciliate the various factions of the party, upon purchase and sale principles, and intimated our fears that no result would not probably invite a repetition of the experiment. Recent events prove our fears not altogether unfounded, since at a State Convention of the democracy of New Hampshire, held a short time since, Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly Commissioner of the Patent Office, offered a resolution repudiating the policy of the administration in relation to appointments. The resolution was voted down, but Mr. Burke was made President of the Convention, thus virtually conceding to Mr. Burke and his friends the fact that the complaint embodied in the resolution of Mr. Burke was not altogether without foundation in truth. Thus far the trophies of our late victory have fallen into the hands of the eleventh hour soldiers, while outside of Oregon the "old guard" of the democracy have been deeply neglected. We apprehend nothing to the advantage of the party from this new system of political rewards, and we reckon terribly without our host if the Senate do not make haste and proper exercise of its constitutional prerogative, plow up for replanting some of the choice disunion and freesoil seed, scattered over the country since the fourth of March last. Murmurings of this nature are rife in Washington, and what is more than this, the masses in the country evince a feeling of dissatisfaction even more violent than that of Senators. We shall therefore look for the rejection of more than one of the recent foreign and home appointments. This feeling of dissatisfaction is not a little augmented by a rumor that the claims of Douglas to the Presidency are, by the consent of that distinguished gentleman, and under an arrangement with the present executive, to be postponed beyond '56 in favor of Mr. Pierce. We shall look to the Democratic National Convention for a repudiation of all such bargainings. The democratic masses of the country we know, to be sound, and it is there that the heart of patriotism always implicitly confides."

The Post Office Printing.

The power behind the throne is more potent than the throne itself. We will venture a thaler that there is not a similar case on record, where the printing of the list of letters has been carried off fifty miles out of one county to another for publication. There are peculiar circumstances connected with this matter, which makes this an unheard of and unparalleled stretch of power, or exercise of privilege; it matters not by what name it is called. When we hear men loud in their professions of favor and approval of any project,

Letter to

There is so out of N. a. has been four denunciation from many business con- fect. Some t fostered there that are high joined letter. publican, con as every per- the plants sho is such infor to the best f. The great w induce Bugh for the benefi Messrs. Ee the traveling cross the Plai deemed that a timely and pr of sufficient it ty to publish. Men travel led by the im some duties a ly impossible- tam expectati fail. They shou upon this con- victory have fallen into the hands of time will be- eleventh hour soldiers, while outside of question, all Oregon the "old guard" of the democracy, patience, man have been deeply neglected. We appre- severance, an- haps there is a man in all th with ox-teams be with three get excited. make the trip for he can kn- ces may inter may have to careful of the them, or const (as is too often of the trip, for before the jour- le should not There is noth- to animals as- them with the give out and d kindness shou- creased toward best places for them on it; f- father do with- feed; and they time to rest. Arriving am- the case, that without cause, treated with kir should be given them provisions it to spare, and If you trade wi- terms, giving th their property, against surprise this, a sufficient- gether, that gu- too burdensome, no guard than on his post. If you take- you can procure cheaper than to and all kind of

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The Indians are revengeful, though they seem bent upon plunder more than the shedding of blood; but the whites are highly exasperated, and are determined, they say, to exterminate the race. This resolution may prove somewhat difficult to carry out. The hidden retreats of the Indians are too numerous and difficult for the whites to rout them; and it is useless for a small party to attempt to dislodge them from their lurking places.

A general disposition appears to pervade the minds of the whites to kill all the Indians they come across. The extinction of the entire races in that region is the almost unanimous sentiment. Matters have arrived at such a degree of desperation on the part of the whites as was never before witnessed in Oregon.

Upon this subject we quote the following from the correspondence of the Alta California, dated at Crescent City, Aug. 14th:

Late arrivals from Jacksonville, Oregon, bring intelligence of great disturbances by the Indians. It is said that the Rogue river, Klamaths (of the upper county) and Shastas are combined. A number of the whites have been killed and wounded, among whom are several of my own acquaintances. Mr. Thomas Willis is said to be mortally wounded; Mr. Dunn was shot in the shoulder and wrist; Mr. Rhodes Noland was killed, besides a number of others. Mr. J. Lewis had six mules killed, besides a number of others. The citizens of southern Oregon, so uniformly taking sides with the poor persecuted Indians, have now an opportunity, in the kindness of their hearts, to render a peace offering to different tribes. Some of the Sons of America, believing that the blood of freemen called from the ground for vengeance, took their peace offerings in their hands and went to meet the savages. One of the first votaries offered upon the altar was Sam, one of the chiefs of the Rogue Rovers, and brother to Joe, the head chief. He had fortified Table Rock, and with his band awaited the attack. The next onslaught was to have been made upon Joe and his warriors. Should the citizens of that lovely country allow it, the war will be terminated before the next spring.

This morning our eighteen pounder vomiting forth its volumes of fire and smoke, denoted the arrival of one of your pretty vessels from San Francisco. Before the feverberations from our rocks and shores had subsided, once more was the iron throat greeting in thunder tones the appearance of our steamer, the *Hunt*.

J. S. W.

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Those of our citizens who have friends or relatives on the road would do well to give them timely succor. Let them remember that a friend in time of need is a friend indeed. Feed for stock will be found to be much more plentiful this than last year we think; but the prices of produce and other articles of consumption will be very little less, if any, than they were at that time.

PATRIOTIC.—We learned a few days since that some twenty six volunteers, eager for war, had met at Salem and elected J. W. Nesmith Captain. The most of the company was raised in Marion county. They are, no doubt, by this time, pretty near the scene of action. Three cheers for Marion, if the cheer pleases.

✧ Since publishing our first number the books relative to the erection of the Clackamas bridge have been opened and the work re-commenced in earnest. It is expected that it will be completed this fall.

Next to this in importance is the bridging of the Tualatin river on the road leading to Lafayette. It is much needed, and the settlers beyond the Tualatin have but one mind on the subject.

✧ What a puffing there would be if it was generally known that Preston, O'Neil & Co. had received a very choice article of cigars a few days ago—shipped for private use. The several bunches we received are duly acknowledged.

✧ We learn from the Oregonian that the lone Indian who has been in confinement at Portland for some time, on the charge of horse stealing, and who was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, has vamoosed the ranch.

✧ The communication of Philos, intended for this week's issue, came to hand too late for this number. We will cheerfully give it a place next week.

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✧ The State Central Democratic Convention, met in New York on the 16th, and passed resolutions approving the policy of President Pierce, and leaving Mr. Marcy out. The Barnburners finding themselves in a minority, bolted the Convention. The Hunkers then fixed upon the 13th of September for a Convention to nominate State Officers.

✧ The Lancaster town clock was put up in 1784 at a cost of £550. Since that time the clock has been cleaned twice, and with the exception of new weight ropes, has never cost the county one cent for repairs.

✧ The editor of the New Orleans Picayune has been shown a sample of salt taken from a salt lake near Corpus Christi, Texas. It was clear, clean, well crystallized, and of excellent taste. The supply is said to be inexhaustible.

andness excised best place them on rather do feed; and time to re Arrive the case without e treated v should be them pro it to spar If you tr terms, gi their prop against s this, a st gether, i too burde no guard his post.

If you you can p cheaper t and all k but flour, the States a price m hundred 24 and \$3 obtained, and range pork from changes c much to when sto fit of the e economic care of h days, will usually t to the han ing for the

It has s change th and dispos ons, &c., pack-anti the travel recruit hi Sierre Ne plished at at this pla ifornia, co

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At all of of the small and traders, these last :

important from Peru.

advice from Callao up to the. The news will be found of great importance between Peru and daily approaching a state of war, no battle has as yet taken

act of hostility was the stoppage in Bolivia, destined for the government, (already noticed,) the seizure by Peru of Peruvian in Arica and belonging to the third, the decree of Peru per cent. transit duty on all merchandise through that country for vice versa. Fourth, the decree of corn Hard Dollars for export, seizure of Cobija by Peru, thus communication between Bolivia-Pacific, Cobija being the only government.

was entered by two vessels and

previously given our readers and the capture of Cobija.

no resistance offered, and the fort having been previously calparaiso for safe keeping, and a garrison and authorities have the place upon the appearance of Peruvian forces before the harbor, was not, however, in any way the trade of Cobija, nor has the communication with the interior been placed in restriction; the only difference being a change from Bolivian authorities.

seizure of Cobija by Peru, General ordered all Bolivians to retire, and at once made preparation against an invasion.

the capture, the Peruvians made a false step, and if they encroach further into Bolivia, every probability of their being defeated.

issued a decree ordering preparation; declaring an absolute interruption of all commercial traffic between Bolivia, and ordering all goods between one country and the other. All citizens of Bolivia are disarmed out of their own territory, individual or epistolary communication between the two Republics is also

nation has been issued by General upon the people to prepare for war, and be ready to take up arms. He assures them of his resistance every attempt of Peru upon Bolivia, and declares himself prepared and willing to enter into the Peruvian army.

under we learn nothing of im-

ports mines continue fertile. In the Puntas and Chinarillo new daily making.

letter says, from Tacna our correspondent writes: "The place has been visited with goods of the following arrived at the ports, viz: the ship Liverpool; Clara, from Hornos; Maria, from Valparaiso; L. Fitzgerald, from Baltimore. The last vessel was sold at \$10. taking in copper for Liverpool, at once sailed for Bordeaux with success."

—Late advices from Havana

Indian War in Rogue River,

THE A TENSE EXTERMINATION OF THE WHITES — SEVERAL HUNDRED INDIANS IN ARMS.

From the "Portland Commercial," Aug. 24.

"Late on Saturday evening last, Mr. Ettinger arrived here direct from Jacksonville bringing a dispatch announcing the fact that a general outbreak had taken place among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Rogue river. It appears that for some time past, the various tribes in the vicinity of the above named river have made great complaints, and become generally dissatisfied at the number of *Boston* who were congregating in their former hunting grounds, and this dissatisfaction has sprung into a burning desire to exterminate the whites from the region of Rogue river valley, and regain their former footing and reserve that entire valley for their own use. In order to more effectually to carry out these designs, several tribes have joined, among which are the *Klamath*, *Rogue river*, *Smith river*, *Shasta* and a supposition that a large portion of the *Snakes* had also agreed to cooperate with them.

A portion of each of those tribes, to the number of about three hundred, have established their headquarters and stronghold, at a point called Table Rock, said to be one of the most impregnable fortresses in the territory, and about eight miles distant from Jacksonville. If, therefore, any engagement should take place, we may presume that this fortress will be the scene of action.

At the time Mr. E. left Jacksonville, nearly twenty persons had been butchered by the Indians. Among them are Dr. Rose, J. R. Hardin, Mr. Wills, Mr. Noland, and Mr. Smith, and the Indians had burned upward of a dozen dwellings.

We learn from the gentleman who brought the news that the Indians, during the past few weeks killed no less than twenty miners and settlers, and that great excitement exists around and in Jacksonville in consequence of the citizens not having ammunition enough to warrant them in commencing hostilities. Immediately on the first symptoms of a disturbance, an express was despatched to Crescent City to procure aid and ammunition, but unfortunately there was but a small amount of the latter on hand but that was freely given.

Upon the return of the messenger from Crescent City, a despatch was immediately sent to the Acting Gov. G. L. Curry, praying that one hundred stand of arms and \$200 round of ball cartridge be sent to the relief of the citizens. The steamer "Eagle" was then chartered, and proceeded to Vancouver where, through the kindness and exertion of Mr. T. J. Ekerson, the keeper of Ordnance and Stores, the required supplies were obtained and were landed at Oregon City on last Sunday evening. On Monday they were placed on board the "Fenix" and forwarded to their destination.

We learn that General Lane, at the head of seventy-five volunteers proceeded to the scene of action immediately upon learning of the outbreak, and great praise is due to the citizens of the surrounding country for the prompt manner in which they responded to the call of their fellow citizens in Rogue river valley.

SECOND DISPATCH.—Since the above was in type, we learn that the Indians have added to the foregoing aggressions by brutally murdering Judge Skinner, Indian Agent in that district."

OLYMPIA, WASH.
COLUMBIAN
SEPT. 3, 1853
p. 3, col. 6

...to ensure
the safety of the

The other was instantly given to the women, and Col. Allen, with Capt. Gehl and about 20 of his company, proceeded down the Indian trail to attack them in front. Capt. Stedding, with some 16 or 20 men, was sent down a ridge to the left to attack them on the left and prevent escape from the straits. In a few min-

The institution is in a prosperous condition, although much care and labor will be required before it will prove a realization of the idea of its founders. It is the purpose of the Trustees to organize immediately the Collegiate department allowed by the charter, and afford the most ample facilities for a thorough and complete classical education. The Rev. S. H. Nash, a graduate of Princeton and Harvard, is already there to take charge of that department, and has a class about

After speaking collected them to see what was to be done, and building a pyramid of logs across on the highest spot of level earth and stones, we commenced our dinner, and reached our camp at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, tired and worn out in body and heart. As dark we reached the river and encamped for the night.

**1853 Treaty with Takelma, Shasta & Applegate River Bands
of the Rogue Valley**

Signed: **September 10, 1853**

Ratified: **April 12, 1854**

Proclaimed: **February 5, 1855**

Permanent Reservation selected by President: **November 9, 1855**

Removed to the Siletz Reservation: **May 1857**

Treaty With The Rogue River

Whereas a treaty was made and entered into at Table Rock, near Rogue River in the Territory of Oregon, this 10th day of September, A.D. 1853, by and between Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Samuel H. Culver, Indian agent on the part of the United States; and Jo Aps-er-ka-har, principal chief, Sam To-qua-he-ar, and Jim Ana-cha-a-rah, subordinate chiefs, and others, head-men of the bands of the Rogue River tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe.

Article 1. The Rogue River tribe of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish, for the considerations hereinafter specified, to the United States, all their right, title, interest, and claim to all the lands lying in that part of the Territory of Oregon, and bounded by lines designated as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point one mile below the mouth of Applegate Creek, on the south side of Rogue River, running thence southerly to the highlands dividing the waters of Applegate Creek from those of Althouse Creek, thence easterly to Pilot Rock; thence northeasterly to the summit of the Cascade range, thence northerly along the said Cascade range to Pitt's Peak, continuing northerly to Rogue River, thence westerly to the head-waters of Jump-off-jo Creek, thence down said creek to the intersection of the same with a line due north from the place of beginning, thence to the place of beginning.

Article 2. It is agreed on the part of the United States that the aforesaid tribe shall be allowed to occupy temporarily that portion of the above-described tract of territory bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of Rogue River, at the mouth of Evan's Creek; thence up said creek to the upper end of a small prairie bearing in a northwesterly direction from Table Mountain, or Upper Table Rock, thence through the gap to the south side of the cliff of the said mountain, thence in a line to Rogue River, striking the southern base of Lower Table Rock, thence down said river to the place of beginning. It being understood that this described tract of land shall be deemed and considered an Indian reserve, until a suitable selection shall be made by the direction of the President of the United States for their permanent residence and building erected thereon, and provision made for their removal.

Article 3 For and in consideration of the cession and relinquishment contained in article 1st, the United States agree to pay to the aforesaid tribe the sum of sixty thousand dollars, fifteen thousand of which sum to be retained, (according to the stipulations of article 4th of a "treaty of peace made and entered into the 8th day of September, 1853, between Gen'l Jo. Lane, commanding forces of Oregon Territory, and Jo., principal chief, Sam and Jim, subordinate chiefs, on the part of the Rogue River Indians,") by the Superintendent of Indian affairs, to pay for the property of the whites destroyed by them during the late war, the amount of property so destroyed to be estimated by three disinterested commissioners, to be appointed by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or

otherwise, as the President may direct. Five thousand dollars to be expended in the purchase of agricultural implements, blankets, clothing, and such other goods as may be deemed by the superintendent, or agent most conducive to the comfort and necessities of said tribe, on or before the 1st day of September, 1854; and for the payment of such permanent improvements as may have been made by land claimants on the aforesaid reserve, the value of which to be ascertained by three persons appointed by the said superintendent.

The remaining forty thousand dollars to be paid in sixteen equal annual instalments, of two thousand five hundred dollars each, (commencing on or about the 1st day of September, 1854) in blankets, clothing, farming-utensils, stock, and such other articles as may be deemed most conducive to the interests of said tribe.

Article 4. It is further agreed that there shall be erected, at the expense of the United States, one dwelling-house for each of the three principal chiefs of the aforesaid tribe, the cost of which shall not exceed five hundred dollars each, the aforesaid buildings to be erected as soon after the ratification of this treaty as possible. And when the tribe may be removed to another reserve, buildings and other improvements shall be made on such reserve of equal value to those which may be relinquished; and upon such removal, in addition to the before-mentioned sixty thousand dollars, the United States agree to pay the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars; in five equal annual instalments, commencing at the expiration of the before-named instalments.

Article 5. The said tribe of Indians further agree to give safe-conduct to all persons who may be authorized to pass through their reserve, and to protect, in their person and property, all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside among them; they further agree not to molest or interrupt any white person passing through their reserve.

Article 6. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Rogue River tribe of Indians shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured to the Indian agent; and it shall be the duty of the chiefs of the said person or persons against whom the complaint is made, as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States; and in like manner if any violation, robbery, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and if found guilty, shall be punished according to the laws of the United States. And it is agreed that the chiefs of the said tribe shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property, which has or may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States, by any individual of said tribe; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the Indian agent or other person authorized to receive the same, that it may be restored to the proper owner.

And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of the said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any citizens of the United States: *Provided*, that the property stolen or taken cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen or taken by a citizen of the United States. And the chiefs and head-men of the said tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, to deliver up any white persons resident among them.

Article 7. It is agreed between the United States and the Rogue River tribe of Indians, that, should it at any time hereafter be considered by the United States as a proper policy to establish farms among and for the benefit of said Indians, it shall be discretionary with the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to change the annuities herein provided for, or any part thereof, into a fund for that purpose.

Article 8. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In testimony whereof the said Joel Palmer and Samuel Culver, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Rogue River Indians aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid.

Joel Palmer, [L.S.]
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Samuel H. Culver, [L.S.]
Indian Agent.

Jo, his X mark, [L.S.]

Aps-er-ka-har,
Sam, his X mark, [L.S.]

To-qua-he-ar,
Jim, his X mark, [L.S.]

Ana-chah-a-rah,
John, his X mark, [L.S.]

Lympe, his X mark, [L.S.]

Signed in the presence of -

J.W. Nesmith, Interpreter,

R.B. Metcalf,

John, his X mark,

J.D. Mason, Secretary

T.T. Tierney.

Witness,

Joseph Lane,

August V. Kautz.

We the undersigned principal chief, subordinate chiefs and head-men of the bands of the Rogue River tribe of Indians, parties to the treaty concluded at Table Rock, near Rogue River, in the Territory of Oregon, on the 10th day of September, A.D. 1853, having had fully explained to us the amendment made to the same by the Senate of the United States, on the 12th day of April, 1854, do hereby accept and consent to the said amendment to the treaty aforesaid, and agree that the same shall be considered as a part thereof.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, this 11th day of November, A.D. 1854.

Aps-so-ka-hah, Horse-rider, or Jo, his X mark. [L.S.]

Ko-ko-ha-wah, Wealthy, or Sam, his X mark. [L.S.]

Te-cum-tom, Elk Killer, or John, his X mark [L.S.]

Chol-cul-tah, Joquah Trader, or George, his X mark. [L.S.]

Executed in presence of -

Edward H. Geary, Secretary
Cris. Taylor,
John Flett,
R.B. Metcalf, Interpreter,
Joel Palmer, Superintendent.

Executive Summary of 1853 Rogue River Treaty:

Article 1. Tribes agree to cede all of the Rogue Valley east of a point 1 mile downstream of the mouth of the Applegate River

Article 2. Rogue River Tribe reserves the right to occupy the Table Rock Temporary Reservation, established for their exclusive use and benefit, until a permanent reservation was selected by the President of the U.S. (Note: in 1854 another treaty was signed by which these bands specifically agreed to share their reservation and confederate with the mid-Rogue River Bands, and any others the U.S. chose to confederate with them).

Article 3. \$60,000. to be paid to tribe for ceded lands, up to \$15,000 of which would be used to compensate settlers for property lost or destroyed during recent warfare. \$5,000. to be paid in agricultural implements, blankets, clothing and other goods, also some of \$5,000 could be used to compensate settlers with permanent improvements included within the Table Rock Temporary Reservation. The remaining \$40,000. to be paid in 16 annual installments of \$2500. each.

Article 4. U.S. to build living houses for 3 of the main chiefs. If tribe moved to other reserve, equal improvements will be provided there in addition to another \$15,000. in 5 equal annual installments.

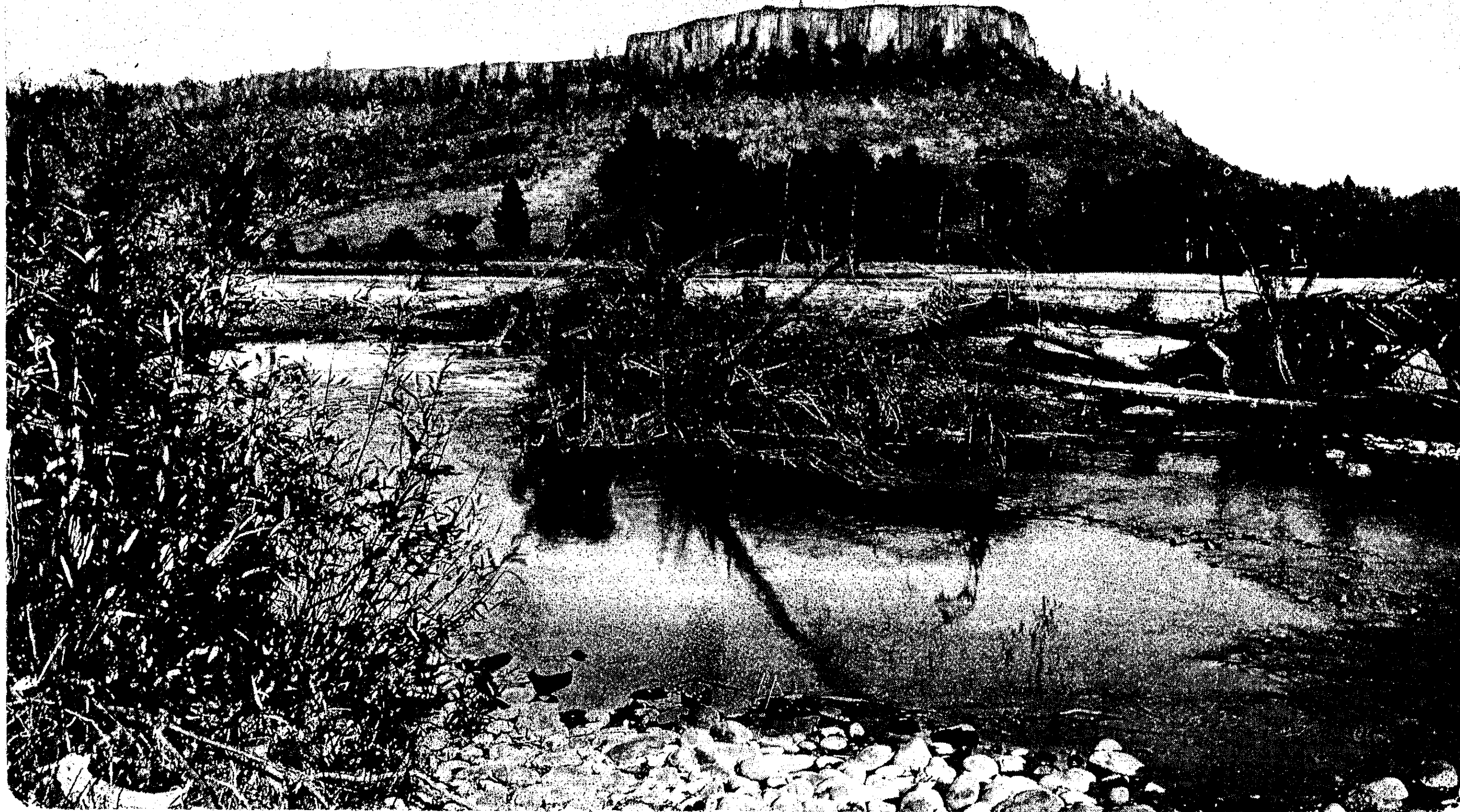
Article 5. Tribe agrees to grant safe passage to any who are authorized to travel through reserve.

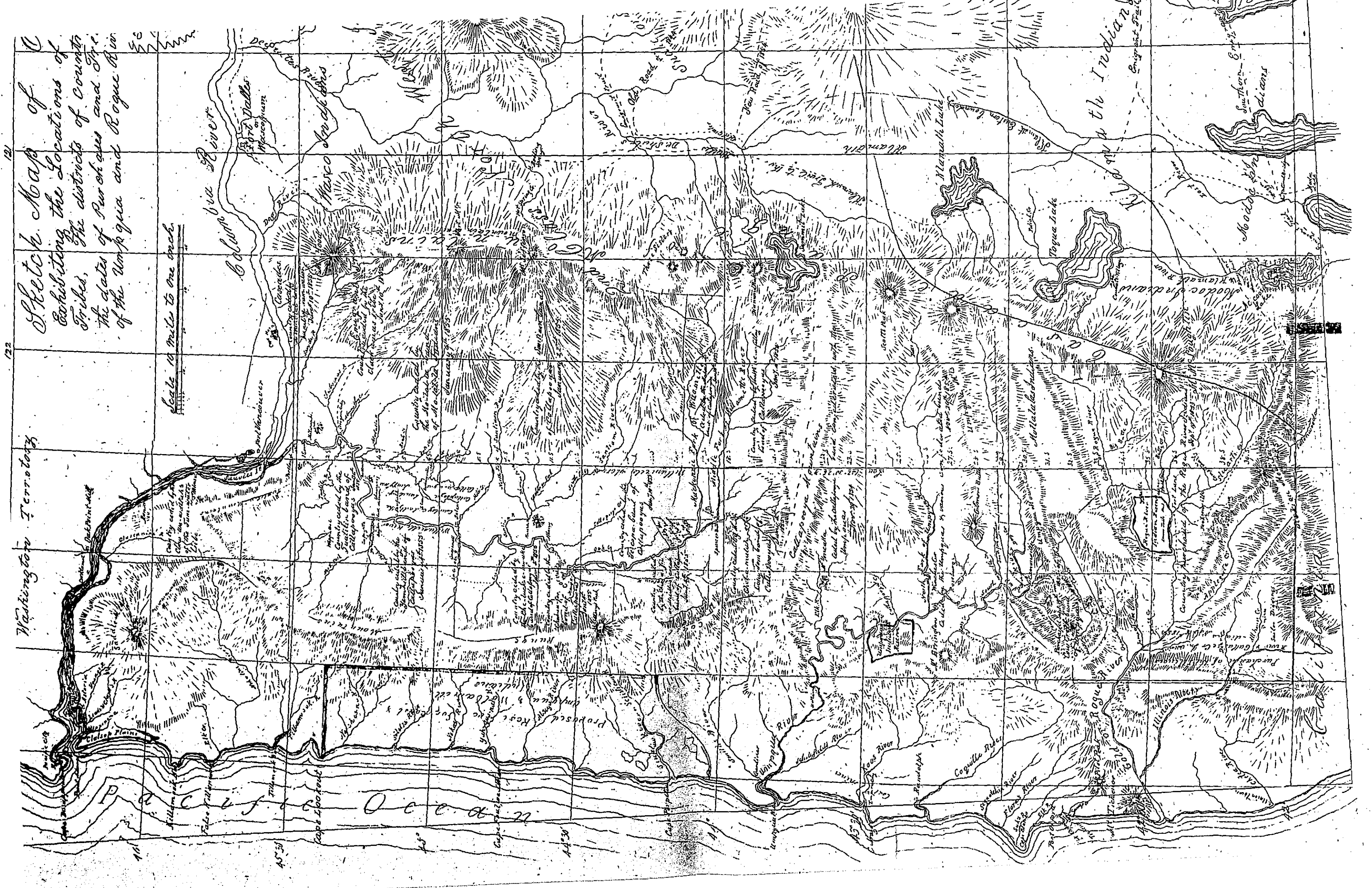
Article 6. Agreement on procedures for redress of grievances by both Indians and whites. U.S. guarantees full indemnification for property taken from tribal members by U.S. citizens, if the property cannot be recovered by tribe.

Article 7. Farms may be established by U.S. for benefit of tribe.

Article 8. Treaty to take effect and be obligatory on both parties upon ratification

Table Rock, Southern Oregon, scene of battle between Rogue River Indians and
Volunteers in early 50s. Treaty with Indians also signed here.
On the Road of a Thousand Wonders.





ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and we think it the part of wisdom that a small sum be paid by property holders to suppress the ravages of fire, rather than a large one to replace buildings after they shall have been burned down. Let us see to this matter immediately.

We are glad to learn that the book and order company is preparing itself with the necessary implements to render efficient service. It is an all-important branch of the department, and what it purposes to do should be consummated at once.

Block Indian News — A gentleman just in from Rogue river valley informs us that since the agreement to cease hostilities for seven days, a party of Indians murdered eight white men at or near Long's ferry, and killed forty head of stock. He also informs us that if the Indians come together at Table Rock, the whites will make a treaty of peace with them that will bring.

The Immigration — We learn from several persons who have just arrived across the plains, that the great bulk of the immigration are yet behind, and that there is a large amount of stock on the way. Thus far there has been but little sickness among the immigrants, and but little loss of stock. Those who have arrived generally think there will be considerable suffering unless relief is afforded to those yet far

Upper Willamette. The handler and J. G. Gibson of this company, left Eugene City about the 1st month, by water, for the purpose of exploring the West Fork of the river and the main river down to the mouth, with the view of ascertaining to what extent the river is navigable above the last named point. Eugene City is situated about 8 miles from the mouth of the Willamette, at the junction of the McKenna's fork, nearly, and is distant from Marysville 45 miles by land and about 60 miles by water. The country round about is the very best in Oregon. The river there opens out very wide, making extensive farming country. The soil is rich and the river is a rich alluvial deposit. From Eugene City to the mouth of the Willamette, there are a number of small islands and swift shoals; and Captain C. thinks it is a very good river with these exceptions. The river for some 20 miles, in places of the same nature, and is broken up with islands and like these are several drifts of rocks. The river in several places is about 30 miles Capt. C. thinks it is something swifter. For the first 20 miles the islands are comparatively small and the river more thrown together. The soil changes, and from its nature is liable to wash or changes by the action of the water. In the last 20 or 25 miles down to the mouth, with the exception of one raft, the river is better, and can be more easily navigated than any stretch of equal distance below Marysville and above the mouth of the Yamhill river. This, Capt. C. says, is emphatically true, provided the raft, about 10 miles above Marysville, is removed, which he thinks could be done. The citizens all along the upper river are most willing to assist in clearing the channel, and Capt. C. thinks it could be accomplished if the efforts of

From Rogue River.

The Indian war is still unsettled. The Indians failed to make good their promise, and the end, we may predict, is not yet. The fighting boys are glad of it. They have tasted blood and they want more. They are far from hunting them down without further parley. So they are bound to have some more fun, as they deem it.

A circumstance has occurred there lately that is very reprehensible; it is barbarous and unchristian to say the least, and cannot fail to become a fruitful and never-ending source of revenge on the part of the Indians: It appears that under the guise of friendship and a pretended wish to make a treaty, the whites made a fleet, and while the Indians were partaking of a roasted ox they were fired upon and 15 of their number killed; two only making their escape. These were known as Taylor's Indians.

Some eight or ten of the Grave Creek tribe, says report, met with a similar fate. Having been invited into a house with like pretended friendly professions, they were bound and brutally shot.

We are in hopes that these reports are not true—that they are like many others that have reached us. Such a course, bad as the Indians may be, cannot fail to meet with merited execration wherever these reports may be heard.

LATER.—From the Statesman we extract the following:—

"I shall not attempt to give you a detailed account of all the incidents of the war, as you will have heard them from reliable sources before this will reach you. The 'talk' has been announced, and I have no doubt of a treaty being made which will ensure a permanent peace with the main body of the Indians, who are subject to the chiefs Joe, Kame and Jim."

LATER YET.—Capt. Nesmith's company has been disbanded, and some of them arrived here on Monday. A treaty has been concluded."

KOOS-BAY COAL.—Mr. Troupe, engineer on the Washington on her downward trip to the Umpqua, gave us a specimen of Koos-Bay Coal. We are no judge of coal, but if we may be permitted to venture an opinion about it, we would say it is of good quality. It has been pronounced

Correspondence.

For the Oregon Spectator.

LOWER SCOTTSDOWN, Sept. 6, '53.

Editor Oregon Spectator:

DEAR SIR:—I have no doubt but that anything new and tending in any way to the development of our Territory and its natural resources, must prove interesting to the Spectator; at least, I always considered it so when the old Spectator was alive; and presume that in her new garb, the policy has not been changed. At all events I go upon the strength of that supposition, and therefore, without further ceremony shall endeavor to give you a sketch, though a rough one, of the explorations of the steamer "Washington" to Koon Bay and Smith's river; and you may rely upon it that the statement shall be found correct, however unsmooth the language.

On Friday the 19th of August, 1853, the bally "Washington" ran down to Umpqua City, near the mouth of this (Umpqua) river, and next morning down to Winchester Bay and took a look at the bar. I presume it looked rather rough. The Washington is not in the habit of backing out, but however great is my respect for the illustrious name she bears, I must confess she backed out on this occasion; but next morning she ran down again, and although the captain of the brig "Fawn" was then on the beach and gave it as his opinion that there was no going out that day, still the Washington shook herself and thought she would try it; her able captain, of course, directing all; so out she went, but in my opinion at a great risk at that stage of the tide and bar; however, out she did go, and safely. Her captain merits the greatest praise for the coolness and intrepidity he displayed on the occasion. Once out, we ran to Koon Bay, at least to the entrance of it, in about three hours; but to enter in, and safely, was now the question, and a serious one. "To be or not to be," as Shakespeare says. The captain climbed to the mast-head while the poor little Washington was rolling to and fro after a fashion that I have no wish to see repeated. He decided that we could venture in, and he remained at the mast-head and ordered the fireman to take the helm. I saw at once, that as it was then flood tide, we must either run in or perish in the attempt. There was, however, now no choice; we had put our foot into it and there was no backing out; so on we went, and although the breakers

ready station, and I along she and I had could have ther up, a dication. There is most apper, and a runs up s ment by market. I have and hast river. I Scottsbay place, as over the make me me does have to s that it is the plac difficult Washington and you movements opening and fight ther pun bath; as the B'ho quickly. Scottsbay gaged di only far of the ri goes she it two ft ahead, a time, the here sin difficulty found ou val here. If I co I would over the explore t ward of understa anxious t ous to th as to put facts. I takes its am still t time per Smith's it to a re

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to-morrow evening at Miska Hauskr's Grand Concert.

FROM OREGON.

Indian Trouble—A Battle.

A correspondent of the *Mountain Herald*, writing from Jacksonville, on the 18th inst., gives an account of a recent battle in the Rogue River Valley, between the whites and the Indians, in which five of our citizens were killed, and five seriously wounded. On the 16th inst., a party of 22 men, from Capt. GOODALL's company, set out under Lieut. ELA, to hunt up the Indians under the command of the chief called SAM. On the 17th, they proceeded up Elk Valley, on Evan's Creek, and had gone only a few miles, when they met SAM and all his tribe, amounting to 150 fighting men. Not being strong enough to make the attack, Lieut. ELA's party retreated, and sent an express back to Capt. GOODALL, to hasten up with the rest of his company. They then camped in the best place they could, convenient to water, not anticipating any attack; but the Indians made an attack upon them at about 11 o'clock at night, taking them by surprise. Two of Lieut. ELA's party were shot dead at the first fire, and two more seriously wounded. The whites then retreated some 200 yards, to a point of timber, leaving their horses, saddles and baggage, behind. The Indians renewed the attack with great fury; but meeting with a warm reception, retreated to a respectful distance. They continued shooting until about 12 o'clock, when they retired and held a consultation. After this consultation, which lasted some twenty minutes, they renewed the attack with increased fury, and entirely surrounded the whites. The battle lasted until 2.10 o'clock, A. M., when the arrival of JOHN D. CROSBY, with six or eight men, in advance of the others, caused the Indians to retreat, and undoubtedly saved the lives of the whole party. They could not have held out, it is said, half an hour longer. About 100 of the Indians had rifles. It was one of the fiercest battles ever fought with the Indians in that section of country. Five of the whites were shot dead on the field, and three badly (though not dangerously) wounded, and two less seriously wounded. The names of those killed are: ISHAM P. KEATH, a German named STOCKTIZ, ALBERT DOUGLAS, from Ohio, J COLEMAN, from Jacksonville, and FRANCOIS PERRY, from St. Louis, Mo. They were all buried the next day with the honors of war. Those badly wounded, are: Lieut. ELA—shot through the hand; JAMES CARROLL, shot through the thigh; a man known by the name of Greasy JOHN, of Hamburg, shot through the hip. The others were less seriously wounded. There were six Indians killed, and sev-

action appears to be each article which you, receded mater- cency. Our excha- parts of the State, c we doubt whether, t all circumstances o country, than at t Flour for some day slight decline has b and Gallego ate job packed, 28. BARLE our last quotations. 170 tons at 24@25o fully maintain the No. 1 China, 15c.; No. 1 China, is held 19@20c. BACON, 14 BUTTER, 32@33c. POTATONS, 2@24c.

STOCKTON, Aug. : market worthy of no a little, owing to th been a little easier i Gallego in bbls. at 4 BARLEY is quite ac market to supply th 24c.; Chile, 24c. V same—a fair demand firm in price, and a quote clear Pork at do. 23 3/4 bbl. in bl 23c.; Lard, 21c.; Beans, 7c.; Brown TATONS—Stock cont We quote at 24c. P Sonora, 2c. 3/4 lb; M Vallecito and Angel

PORTLAND, O., A a more animated s and although there most kinds of provis elined to sell for ver will be but slightly market is so full and close among our busi be cheap during the high below, but on from the new crop, it. We no quote l @ \$11 for new Pom and SHOULDERS \$16 \$10@ \$12, with upw the country to lay TEAS have advance

In San Francisco, Elizabeth A. Cora, By James W. Rud Valley, August 29, Miss L. M. William In San Francisco, P. Goldsmith, by Miss Caroline Stern On the ranch of J

Monday, September 26, 1853.

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eral wounded. The whites, after the battle, en-
camped near the battle-ground, waiting for provis-
ions and animals to follow the enemy.

THE CROPS.—New flour has already made its
appearance in our market, and the reports from the
crops throughout the Valley are very favorable;
yet we are inclined to think that, notwithstanding
the advantages our farmers possess for the cultiva-
tion of monster crops, and the enormous price their
produce brings in this market, that large quantities
of flour and other provisions will have to be im-
ported into Oregon this year, as it has in all pre-
ceding.—*Oregon Commercial*.

THE EMIGRATION.—We learn, from a gentle-
man just arrived, that the main body of the emi-
grants to Oregon are between Fort Boise and the
Grande Ronde. He reports the health of the emi-
grants good, but that cattle are dying rapidly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853.

The mercantile community generally have experi-
enced more or less embarrassment for a day or two, in
getting ready for the departure of the mail steamer,
which sails this morning. At no period, perhaps for
months, have money matters been more strident than
at present. There is almost an entire absence of coun-
try trade. Many dealers purchased heavily a few weeks
ago, in anticipation of the continuance of the briskness
that was then felt; and liabilities were then incurred,
the cancelment of which was fully called for by present
dote. In the meanwhile, trade has been inactive, and
heavy expenses have been going on, so that when
"steamer day" was about to make its appearance, there
is no wonder that embarrassment should be felt. Still,
we are happy to perceive that our merchants do not con-
sider the matter so very serious after all. The country
dealers have somewhat tested the ability of the city
trade to stand up under adverse circumstances, and
should by this time be convinced that though their
presence is at all times welcome—especially when they
come to pay up arrears—the trade can at least for a pe-
riod get along without them.

FLOUR.—A superfine article, whether of Eastern or
Chile, has undergone no material change in price since
the sailing of the last mail steamer, though there have
been no important transactions, the stock being entirely
in hands that until within a day or two, evinced a dispo-
sition to hold for late prevailing rates. Still, at the close,
there is a slight disposition manifested, we think, toward
an easier market. Some few of the city and all the in-
terior mills have been actively engaged in grinding up
new crop Wheat, and the product has been sufficiently
great to lessen the demand for other descriptions of Flour.
The city mills are selling at \$15 75 200 lbs., but reported
Flour is quite dull in the hands of jobbers at \$15 75 200
lbs. Superfine Gallego and Hexall are jobbing slowly at
\$22 75 23 75 bbl. The sales of all descriptions for the fort-
night foot up about 6,000 bbls. embracing 1,000 bbls. su-
perfine Gallego at \$23 75 bbl, and an amount equal to
260 full sks. Chile at \$19 75 20 75 200 lbs. Outside brands

tements, in the vic-
tist, by Rev. O.
Miss Sarah L. Will-
At Grass Valley,
Zenas H. Dunman
Grass Valley.
At the parsonage,
Sabbath morning. A
D. L. Crouch, of S
bell, late of Crook
in San Francisco,
Walter W. Sherwo-
daughter of Luther
July 31, Mr. D
both of Oswego, O.
in Lafayette, O.
Dumway to Miss
Tecker Scott, form
At Washouk, V
Miss Amanda Copp
in Clackamas Co
son Powell to Miss
in Washington C
ry J. Waldron, form
Merrill.

At Sonoma, on W
Mr. Lockley, Dr.
Lase, all of Sonoma
At Sonoma, on Se-
seph Williams to C
A the same time.
to Joanna Boyrchau
in New-York, on
D. L. Rome, by Rev.
of San Francisco, to
On board the oil
Wyatt. Mr. William
ly of South Boston
adopted daughter o
chester, Mass.

On Saturday even
Samuel F. Barker
his Labbottins, of Bo
By Rev B Brierl
Harley, both of San
On Tuesday, At
County Judge, at
Jackson street. Mr
Zeillu, both of San

On Monday, Aug.
Capt. George Simp-
After a long and
James Edwards, at
August 23
In Sacramento, on
lurga, Wm. Colbu-
years
At the Merchants
Hazelina, formerly
his age. Disease, i
Aug 25, Emanuel
On board brig Ze

ected to the Surveyor General's " Notice
to Settlers," to be found in our advertising
columns.

MORE INDIAN NEWS.—A gentleman just
is from Rogue River valley informs us that
since the agreement to cease hostilities for
seven days, a party of Indians murdered
eight white men at or near Long's ferry, and
killed forty head of stock. He also informs
us that if the Indians come together at Ta-
ble Rock, the whites will make a treaty of
peace with them that will be lasting.—[Or-
egonian.

DROWNED.

On the 10th of September, between Dewamps
Point and the mouth of Dewamps river, John
Rodgers, aged 34 years, a native of the Shetland
Islands, north part of Scotland.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under
the name and firm of BALCH & PALMER,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
claims for payment must be presented to Lafay-
ette Balch within thirty days from the date here-
of, who will audit or pay the same; and all debts
due to the said firm of Balch & Palmer, must be
paid to Lafayette Balch, who will carry on the
business as heretofore.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
CYRUS PALMER.

Steilacoom, October 7, 1853.

Sw5.

**LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,**

Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

October 7, 1853.

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WANTED!

**TWENTY COAL MI-
NERS,** at "Marmosa,"
Ranch, near Steilacoom, wanted im-



OLYMPIA, WASH
COLUMBIAN

OCT 8, 1853

p. 3, col. 1

of the money, for articles that can as well be produced at home, and other articles that we can do better without. We must produce our own bread-stuffs, raise our own pork and bacon, make our own butter and cheese; build our own ships and ship all our own merchandise direct from the Atlantic seaports. Our merchants and dealers pay from 15 to 40 per cent to Californians for goods. This alone is a great drain upon our circulation. Times are getting tight and money growing scarcer every day. The tendency is all the time downward, and must continue so as long as the present policy is kept up. Ruin is beginning to stare us in the face. Let us adopt some remedy.

An unpublished account of the Rogue River war, and incidents connected therewith, is promised us. The author says there was another person figured in the war. He is known out there by the name of Capt. Alden. He is just the man he says for almost any emergency, and has a heart as big as a mountain. He thinks there is not much eclat to be gained in an Indian fight no how; but if there be never so little it ought not to be wrongfully appropriated. A stranger would think, on reading the accounts already given, that there was no person else there except Gen. Lane. He did all the fighting—he did all the wa-wa-ing and per consequence he ought to have all the credit. This self-glorification appears cool to us.

Read the anecdotes of Friend Hopper, on the first page. We also call attention to the article, "Who killed Captain Walker?" They will well repay the reader.

The "Song" was received too late for this number. It will appear next.

wagons that took the famous cut-off. They do not attach so much blame to Mr. Elliott, as he did not use any persuasion to induce people to go that route. He told them he had received \$500 to take one wagon through that way, and was bound to make the endeavor anyhow. He represents the distress as terrible on that route, as many persons who took it were scarce of provisions. He learned, however, that a number of them had turned back and struck for the "Meek cut-off;" by which they expected to reach the Dalles. Supplies are plenty at all accessible points from the Cascades to the Dalles. If they succeed in reaching the latter place they may get relief. They have a terrible road to travel and the rains are falling.

The Statesman learns the following:—

IMMIGRANTS BY THE NEW ROUTE—PROBABLE DIFFICULTY AND SUFFERING.—A Mr. Turner, who has been engaged in keeping a ferry at Boise, just arrived in the Valley, states that at least 300 wagons turned in at the new route by the Forks of the Willamette, and he is apprehensive that many of the rear wagons have also gone that route with the hope of finding better grass than on the old one. The party that started out from this way upon the route have not yet returned, and it is not known that it is passable. There is every probability that its passage will be difficult, and that suffering on the part of those who are upon it, will ensue from scarcity of provision, &c. Cannot some measures be taken to prevent it?

Mr. Turner exculpates Mr. Elliott, who heads the party, from blame. Mr. T. says the numbers of the immigration have been much underrated. He thinks it will number over 12000 souls. If so, it will make our population not far from 45000.

We learn the Falls Company has commenced a new boat to take the place of the one lately destroyed by fire. That shows a spirit of enterprise unconquerable. It is stated too that the intention is, if possible, to have it completed in 60 days from the day of commencement.

The article from "A Son and Father" is on file for our next.

Salmon are plenty in this city.

YELLOW FEVER.—Orleans are to September had greatly abated. On the 13th, the temperature was 47, of which but a trace of fever.

ENTIRE DISAPPEARANCE.—Niagara Falls five minutes to eight the remaining portion with a tremendous force posed to have been. The projection is not.

Some twenty and dignitaries of the arrived recently at St. the way to various as Missionaries.

A letter from Baltimore Argus of following paragraph.

"Col. Forney, a best friends here, the editorial charge journal about to York city, with a Col. F. is to have to him for five years the profits of the may rely on this.

MR. BATES.—It the feeling display reference to the St. the German paper course it is quite v. lish speaking fellow well worthy of all him. But the just from a German journal course taken by powerful recommendation to our German fellow is *Intelligencer*.

Sonora, Ca a large fire, and a sinness part of the loss is very heavy.

Active made its ap-
the Sound, several
approach was antici-
of Steilacoom, and
the demonstration in
reception, in the ab-
or other large gun,
agitated a novel idea
satisfaction; they no-
in all the stumps
ity of the landing, and
powder, and on the
samer, they were all

Our informant says
of a note. Another
the Yankee nation is
emergency.

cy of the U. S. have
delight, because they
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been preaching fune-
supposed carcass, and
humming the dirge
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They are getting into
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xhibited.

ales intended for this
have been crowded

pose to draw their strength
treasury, it is sorry evidence indeed, of
devotion to the interests of the party, or a
union with its members, that those desirous
of place will clamorously assert their par-
tisan zeal, and consent to join in a grand
steep chase for the spoils, as may be il-
lustrated by a homely comparison: Do-
mestic birds and animals, when a favorite
article of food is thrown before them, will
unite in destroying it greedily, and vie
with each other in testifying their satisfac-

tion on the occasion. But the close of the
repast will find them of the same natures
and characteristics, respectively, as at its
commencement, and as little assimilated
in kind. * * It is both weak and idle
to attempt to conceal the fact that there is
a marked division in sentiment upon vital
national questions, between the great body
of the democratic party and some who
claim its membership. * * It requires
no prophetic vision to discover that the in-
terests of the democratic party are serious-
ly imperiled, that unscrupulous place-
hunters, and acknowledged recreants,
while repudiating its sentiments, are seek-
ing to fast themselves upon it, that they
may gorge themselves with spoil, and frit-
ter away its principles."

Sing on brethren, the whig party is
dead you say, your discord can hurt no-
body.

Our Devil says he counted forty-
one typographical errors on the pictorial
page of the Commercial Oct. 24. In this
number he took no account of letters up-
side down or those used of different fonts,
or italics wrongly used. He says he
would like to get a job of proof-reading,
if the pay could be made in accordance
with the amount of labor.

Vancouver's Island contains a popula-
tion of over 600 white persons. The one
third of this number, or nearly so, are
servants of the Hudson's Bay Company.

so well. Gold-hunting, many of the Ore-
gonians have learned is not always profit-
able. This, many of them have learned
by sad experience. The Santiam gold
mines humbug is too fresh in their recol-
lection to be fooled so easily this soon.
Large gold stories are easily gotten up
nowadays. Town manufacturers and
provision speculators are plenty, and they
are on the constant lookout for succors.

— We learn from Mr. Fargo that eve-
rything in the Rogue river country is qui-
et. The farmers have all got back to
their homes; and business generally has
been renewed. The miners are at work
again. The Indians do not venture into
the valley at all, even since the treaty.

Mr. F. took an active part in the war,
he was one of two persons who shot and
hung seven Indians in one day; three of
whom they scalped. One of the little
reach-headed fellows they scalped played
possum during the operation he bore it
without flinching; his arm merely having
been broken by a rifle ball. The next
day he joined his band in the mountains
and is still living.

— Oregon Apples.—An abundant supply of
magnificent Oregon apples are offered for sale in
the San Francisco market. Price, only six bits
each.—Sacramento Union.

We presume apples almost come under
the head of luxuries in California.

— During the month of September,
we learn from the Polynesian, the small
pox raged to a considerable extent through-
out the Sandwich Islands.

A young lady calls Mr. Hobbs, Cupid,
because Cupid is Love, and Love, as the
proverb says, laughs at locksmiths, and so
does Mr. Hobbs."

ing graded and
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respectfully sugg-
ple "go and do
street of Oregon
to say that many
that have ploughed
heretofore, throug
the winter months
ful for this simple
should do as our
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necessary. They
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alone.

Our enterpri-
Messrs. Warren
opened a fair in
rooms last evenin
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fruits, flowers, ve
California. I hav
at home, and me
gard to size, and
I never saw their
fitted up in a very
reflecting much
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Most prominent
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pears and apples-
M. M. McCarver,
finest in the room.

Also, a sample
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Orleans sufferers amounted to \$7,700.

Lieuts. Sterncson and Harke, of the Pacific Railroad survey, had returned to Los Angeles the middle of September. They examined the passes of Gorgono and Cagon, the former of which, they say, possesses superior advantages for a railroad route. They left for Tejon on the 21st, and expected to reach San Bernardino early in October.

The citizens of San Francisco have adopted a new charter.

The difficulties with the Rogue river Indians continued. Capt. John Valdee, formerly of the United States Coast Survey, has been murdered near Pulga by a party of Mexicans. A portion of the murderers have been arrested. A severe fight between the Indians and whites occurred near Jacksonville on the 13th. Thos. Phillips, formerly of Chester county, Pennsylvania, was killed. The Indians lost 122.

San Diego dates of the 18th state that emigration by the southern route continues, and no difficulty is experienced in crossing the desert; owing to the abundance of water and grass.

The wreck of the Uncle Sam was discovered by the Indians imbedded in the sand on the Colona-

Daily TELEGRAPH
Alton, Ill.

Nov. 2, 1853

THE OREGON INDIANS.—We find in the *Detroit Advertiser* a letter giving the terms of the treaty recently negotiated between the United States and the Rouge River Indians, from which we make the following extract :—

The Rogue River tribe cede and relinquish about fifty miles square of their lands in the vicinity of the mines.

The United States stipulates to pay sixty thousand dollars, of which fifteen thousand is to be retained to indemnify the whites for the loss they have sustained. Five thousand to be expended in purchasing agricultural implements, blankets clothing, and other goods as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs may deem most conducive to the comfort of said tribe. The remaining forty thousand is to be paid in sixteen annual instalments, (commencing the 1st of Sept., 1845,) in all kinds of trinkets

The Indians stipulate to deliver up all property which has been stolen from the whites, also to give protection to all persons and their property whom the United States may authorize to pass through their country, or to any agents sent to reside among them.

The steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 16th ult., arrived at New York on the 11th, with \$800,000 in gold on freight, and 467 passengers.

Mr. Parker, of Rhodes & Lusk's Express, just down from Yreka, informs us that a Government Express arrived at Fort Jones on Monday last, directly from Fort Lane, in Rogue River Valley, bearing intelligence that a company of U. S. Dragoons had a very severe engagement with a party of Indians on Deer Creek, some twenty-five miles above Fort Lane. It seems that the Indians on the trail between Jacksonville and Crescent City have for some weeks past been very troublesome, having killed one man and robbed numerous trains.

For the purpose of chastising the depredators, and freeing the road from their further annoyance, Capt. Smith, commander at Fort Lane, sent out Lieut. Radford with a company of thirty dragoons, who met and attacked the Indians on Deer Creek, and after quite a hard fight, forced them to scatter in the mountains. The Indians had ten warriors killed and a greater number wounded. Lieut. Radford had a sergeant and one private killed, and three privates wounded. The Indians in their flight abandoned all their ammunition, horses, food, and indeed nearly all else of their worldly possessions. A few instances of this style of diplomacy will do more, according to our thinking, toward securing peace with the savages, than a thousand treaties, even though negotiated by Gen. Lane.

[Shasta Courier.

express the same confidence in the success of the invasion as heretofore.

ROGUE RIVER WARS

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used a proclamation to for Sonora, exhorting people from the tyrant the atrocities of the his camp against his having an open battle, and his artillerymen to ders. The man at the at this city, and reported, that there is no private property is taken ers remaining—about Sonora about the 5th of filibusters intend to rules above Guaymas, ents to have a steam-

ora, the army appears of mutiny. Below we resident WALKER. ERS OF SONORA: You rious enterprise. You defend a helpless people. For years the rey of the Apache Indians from them—their red, or consigned to a rturing fire of a ruth-en forced to see their abes at the breast have rdered before the eyes, at which the civilis, have been permitted to control the people of er silence and inactivi-at he now threatens to e whole country, from ego will, and tributary

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OREGON.

Our news from Oregon is to the 3d The cold weather experienced here about the 20th of January, was severely felt in Oregon. The Columbia River was obstructed by the ice, so that for more than a week there was no communication between Astoria and the country above.

The Indians say that the weather in Oregon never was so cold before, and that the Americans were to blame for it. Snow had fallen at Portland fourteen inches deep. It is said that coal had been found in Polk County. Four new counties have been created.

A bill to submit the question of a constitutional convention to popular vote had been introduced into the Legislature. Three new papers are announced as about starting, one at Portland, one at Cowlitz, and a third at Albany.

The cost of the Rogue River War, exclusive of the pay of soldiers, is said to have been \$93,511 25.

The Legislature has changed a number of the names of rivers and towns: for instance, Rogue River is now Gold River; Grave Creek, Leisud Creek, Albany, Tekamah, Marysville, Corvallis, &c.

A law has been passed prohibiting labor and public amusements on Sunday.

Further difficulties had occurred with the Indians on Coquille River. Some alleged outrages by the red men were avenged by a party of fifty miners, who attacked an Indian village and killed 16 of the aborigines.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Our news is to the 1st. There has been but little communication with Oregon by reason of the cold.

It is said that Gov. STEVENS has notified the Hudson's Bay Company that they must withdraw from the Indian trade within the territory on the 1st of July.

The Governor appeared determined to enforce the strict observance of the United States laws relative to the in-

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Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs
Dayton, O.T. September 2nd 1854

Sir

It appears, by the public prints, that much excitement exists among the settlers and Indians in the Rogue River Valley and I learn from Mr. Huddlustun that serious apprehensions are entertained of the breaking out of another Indian war.

How deplorable such an event would be when war with these tribes with all it's horrible consequences exists, by acts of aggression wholly on the part of the Indians, we may all without reluctance join against such an enemy; but when the fault lies at our own door, what a fearful responsibility is involved.

Among the mass of whites thrown into proximity with the Indians are many evil disposed persons whose acts of aggression and barbarity are calculated to arouse the bitterest feelings of savage vengeance; and I fear that the acts of some in official station may have contributed no little to disturb the harmony and good feeling so desirable to have exist between the Indians and the settlers. I refer particularly to the bartering connected with the cutting of hay on the Reserve, and if my information be correct, and I have no reason to doubt the veracity of Mr. Huddleson, your acts in relation to the purchase of the privilege of cutting hay, has contributed as much as anything else, to create the present excitement among the Indians and lead them to doubt the sincerity of the Government, and it's agents in their dealings with them.

The information referred to is as follows; that you had early in the season, contracted with the Indians residing on Table Rock Reserve (among them Sam) for the privilege of cutting hay, for which you were to pay them \$ 250.; that on or about the tenth of June, Mr. Huddleson and two sons, by your order, commenced mowing hay, that they continued so cutting and putting up, until about the last of June, that then the two young men commenced hauling the hay to Fort Lane and continued until about twenty or more tons were delivered at that point, using for transportation, the team belonging to the Tribes; that during or before the time of cutting, you sold out this privilege of gathering the hay to one Bruce, reserving for yourself the right of cutting as much as you might want - he paying you the same price that you were to have paid the Indians originally, and that on this agreement, Bruce employed hand and cut about one hundred tons, fifty tons of which he sold and delivered at Fort Lane at \$ 33. per ton; that after a considerable quantity had been cut, the Indians forbid their cutting any more, alleging it was taking the seed upon which they relied for food; that after some delay Sam agreed that if Bruce would give a mule saddle & bridle, he might go ahead; that he did so, and proceeded to cut more hay; that the Indians finally, seeing that the removal of the hay was taking so much of their accustomed food, again stopped them, - but not till you had removed your twenty tons and Bruce his fifty tons of hay, leaving the remaining fifty tons of hay on the ground, that the Indians had expressed a willingness to permit the removal of the hay, provided as much flour should be given them as would compensate for the seed destroyed; that representations had been made to the tribe that they had been cheated in the original contract, and that consequently universal excitement existed among them.

Now sir, if this statement be true, it shows a proceeding at variance with the duties of an Agent; for it cannot be regarded in any other light than taking advantage of their inexperience and ignorance in dealing with whites.

If upon learning that their meadow grounds and clover patches situated on their reserve could be made to yield a revenue, warranting the cutting and hauling to market, instead of being seized as a matter of speculation by the Government, the Agent, or other persons through him, it should have been secured, and the whole proceeds applied to the use and benefit of the Indians residing on the Reserve. For by a solemn compact between the United States and this Tribe, there is secured to these Indians for a time at least, the exclusive use and benefit of this Reserve, and it is the duty of the Agent to see that their rights are maintained.

These three men (the Huddlesons) were employed to labor on the reserve for the benefit of these Indians - the amount of their labor to be paid out of the Indian annuity, and they were entitled to full benefit of their labor. It was expected that as soon as the season had passed for putting in the Spring crops, they would be engaged in hauling rails for enclosing them; in erecting suitable buildings, and in preparing ground for wheat. If during the proper season their labor would be usefully turned to saving hay upon which to subsist the oxen and other stock belonging to the Indians, or for sale, it was well thus to employ them; but in such case, the hay designed for their use should have been kept on the Reserve, and the proceeds of the part sold employed for their benefit. The team of oxen and wagon with which these twenty tons of hay were hauled to Fort Lane, belong to the Tribe, as the cost is taken from their annuity, and they should therefore be used wholly for their benefit.

To permit other persons to cut and remove hay from the Reserve, under pretense of a privilege secured for yourself, would naturally be regarded by them as at variance with the principles of fair dealing - for we know they are not always able to comprehend fully the force of contracts. Unacquainted with our mode of saving hay, they probably had no thought that it would destroy their food, nor could they imagine that so great a quantity would be taken, or that it was of so much value when delivered at Fort Lane. But whatever may have been their understanding of the matter, the Agent sent among them to watch over, aid and protect them, should have striven to realize the greatest possible amount for their benefit, from any natural advantages afforded by their location.

I am informed that part of the rails made by original claimants on the reserve; to pay for which provision was made in the treaty, have been hauled away and appropriated by settlers living near, and that the remainder lie rotting in the woods, while the crops planted this spring remain unenclosed, and that nothing has been done towards making a shelter for men employed on the reserve, or for securing goods, tools and agricultural implements, etc., designed for the use of the tribe, and that the team, tools, etc., have been entirely removed from the reserve, that during the entire season of planting and cutting hay, the Agent was not on the reserve, among the hands engaged in the work to exceed four times, indicating surely a remissness in duty, when it is recollected that his place of residence is within four or five miles of the point at which the work has been done.

It was expected that in the spring that you would remove from Fort Lane and make your headquarters on the reserve, so as to superintend the farming operations, and

by your presence and counsel, give the Indians assurance of our intention to carry out fully the stipulations of the treaty.

I feel myself constrained by a sense of public duty to express my entire disapprobation, and that this system of dealing with Indians and permitting persons to speculate on, and profit by their inexperience and ignorance cannot for a moment be tolerated

The critical time too, at which this affair has taken place, when the utmost caution and vigilance whereon the part of the Agent is required to prevent the breaking out of a war that must result in their extermination, renders your course the more to be regretted. Everything tending to excite their fears, or weaken their confidence in the good intentions of the Agents of the Government, should have been carefully avoided. The great length of time intervening between the date of the treaty and it's ratification, and the absence of funds to carry into effect it's stipulations, naturally lead them to question our sincerity. When too they are dayly exposed to the threats and violence of reckless men, who shoot them down with impunity, and with scarcely an effort to bring them to justice, how great should be our efforts to conciliate and relieve them.

The apparent indifference of the Agent in regard to Louis the interpreter who took sick and died in the camp of those working on the reserve, he remaining some two weeks without any other shelter than that of a tree, was strongly in contrast with the protestations made them, and gave them an idea of what they might expect at our hands. It would be strange indeed if peace could be maintained with a people who had been so greatly injured.

In conclusion, under a deep sense of great responsibility, and my obligation to perform the duties devolved on me "without fear, favor or affection", I am compelled to exercise the power vested in me, by suspending your functions as Indian Agent till the will of the President be known; and I shall claim the privilege of taking steps to secure to the Indian the full value of the hay taken from the Reserve, deducting therefrom a reasonable amount for cutting and delivering, when done by those not employed to work on the Reserve, and in the event this cannot otherwise be realized, I will feel warranted in withholding an amount from your salary account to cover the value, should there be so much due.

S. H. Culver Esq.
Fort Lane, O.T.

Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant
Joel Palmer
Superintendent

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs
Dayton , O.T. Sept. 12, 1854

Dear Sir

Circumstances have recently transpired rendering it necessary to call Mr. Culver from his post in the Rogue River Indian Agency district.

I have therefore deemed it proper to ask that you will accept the office of Special Agent for the Indians in that district - till my arrival, which will be in about two weeks from this date.

I may find it necessary to designate you as the Agent for these tribes, and recommend your appointment by the President. Of this however, I cannot say till I confer with you and understand fully the necessity of an additional agent. Should you feel willing to accept the temporary appointment till my arrival you will call on Mr. Culver for such papers of instructions, and other documents belonging to the office as may not be needed in the settlement of his accounts, together with all property belonging to the Government now in his hands receipting to him therefore as Special Agent, which property and effects you will take charge of for the use of which it has been designed.

You will then proceed to visit the Indians on the Reserve and give them to understand that you have been appointed by me as their Agent for a time, and endeavor if possible to keep them quiet. You will then visit all the Indians contiguous to the Reserve to the end that peace may be maintained. I have purchased a few horses for their people and shall send them out soon, and as soon as funds arrive, shall forward other articles. The enclosed order present Mr. Culver, I will write more fully by the next mail.

Respectfully Yours,
Joel Palmer
Supt. Ind. Affrs.

John F. Miller Esq.
Jacksonville

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs
Dayton, O.T. Sept. 12, 1854

Sir

You are hereby directed to turn over to John F. Miller, all papers and Government property now in your hands which may not be needed in the settlement of your accounts, He receipting to you for the same, which receipt will be a voucher.

Respectfully Yours,
Joel Palmer
Superintendent

S. H. Culver
Ind. Agent

business has been subsequently entrusted to his care, by which he could abuse the confidence reposed in him, or pervert to improper purposes his official powers,

I may add that he claims salary and incidental expenses for services notwithstanding the reception of my letter of suspension, but until otherwise directed I shall feel justified in disallowing such claims.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant
Joel Palmer
Superintendent

Hon. Geo. W. Manypenny
Commissioner Indian Affairs
Washington City, D.C.

Office Superintendent of Ind. Affairs
Dayton, O.T. Sept. 12, 1854

Sir,

The enclosed copy of a letter to S.H. Culver Esq., Agent for the Indians in Rogue River Valley, explains the causes in part which have led to the suspension of his official functions - a measure regarded as absolutely necessary to ensure the faithful performance of duty, as well as preserve peace with the Indians of that district.

My knowledge of Mr. Huddleson, from whom my information has been obtained, is such as to justify me, I am persuaded, in presuming it to be correct, and although there may be extenuating circumstances rendering a part of his acts less objectionable than appears on the first view, yet I have deemed the information in the case, so authenticated as to call for immediate action without waiting to carry on tedious and useless correspondence with Mr. Culver.

In general I have heretofore found but little to complain of in the official conduct of Mr. Culver, but too often have persons appointed to office on this coast appeared to regard their place as a sinecure, and official duties as of a secondary importance, to yield precedence when brought in conflict with private or personal interests.

I desire not to attach an unwarranted degree of culpability in this case, but it appears so contrary to sound policy and fair dealing, as to require from me a decided and exemplary expression of disapprobation.

Probably Mr. Culver contemplated using the 20 tons of hay delivered at Fort Lane, in feeding the horses belonging to the Agency, and the Ox team of the Indians, and if so used by the Agent they were entitled to remuneration therefore.

The men who by the orders of the Agent cut and put up the hay were employed to work on the reserve for the benefit of the Indians, and as the vouchers in this office transmitted by Mr. Culver show their time is accounted for as spent in laboring on the Table Rock Farm, while in fact they were from the 10th to the 30th of June engaged in cutting and curing this hay, and afterwards in hauling it to Fort Lane for which last service, no account is yet received.

Of the 100 tons cut by Mr. Bruce, 50 were sold at 33 dollars per ton, and the remaining fifty tons if permitted to be removed would probably command the same price, making the sum of \$ 3,300. \$ 12. per ton would amply pay for cutting and delivery which deducted leaves a clear profit of \$ 2,100. Add to this the net value of the 20 tons taken by the Agent as estimated \$ 420. and we have an aggregate of 2,270. clear profits, deducting the \$ 250. originally invested by the Agent, for the privilege of cutting the grass, \$ 2,270. fitted from the Indians, and pocketed by those engaged in the speculation; had this operation been prudently and honestly managed for the benefit of the Indians on the reserve, much would have been accomplished to ameliorate their condition, and reconcile them to their new mode of living, to confirm their confidence in the good intentions of the Government, and rendered migatory the efforts of surrounding tribes opposed to the treaty, to alienate their friendship, and draw them into a hostile coalition against the whites.

The small amount advanced on their annuity added to what might have been realized for the hay, would have made the improvement of their condition so apparent as

to fully convince them that it was their interest to be our friends, be guided by our council, and follow our example.

Another reason for suspecting the correctness and fidelity of this agent is, his loose manner of discharging his duties while in charge of the district of Port Orford, which has but lately come to my knowledge. It appears that while Sub Agent at Port Orford, he had a gold claim at or near that point, on which he and his interpreter - and Indian - were much of their time employed, he Culver receiving the profits of their joint labor, both of them at the same time drawing salaries from the United States. The Indian moreover complains that he has never received his salary from Culver, as interpreter, though the later has from time to time sent up the vouchers properly signed and witnessed, on which he has drawn the whole amount. Chilleman the interpreter when asked why he made his mark if not paid, states that Culver desired him to do so "that the great chief might see his signature". The witnesses when interrogated declared that they witnessed his signing at the request of Culver, and in the presence of Chilleman, he declaring it to be his mark, but they saw no money paid, nor do they know whether he received it or not. Chilleman alleges that all he has received of Culver was in consideration for his services in mining and nothing for interpreting.

It is evident that this officer greatly neglected the duties for which he had been designated as there were several bands and tribes of Indians in his district, and at no great distance, not visited, and in estimating the numbers of the several bands he did it at random, instead of examining for himself, as is evident from his exaggerated statement of the existence of five thousand souls, where an accurate enumeration finds less than fourteen hundred.

I have visited several of these bands in person this season and all others have been visited by persons specifically instructed to make a careful enumeration, and I therefore speak advisedly.

It is however due to Mr. Culver to say that he alleges the over payment of Chilleman thirty or forty dollars. Their statements being contradictory, I am as yet unable to determine between them.

Should the reasons assigned for suspending Mr. Culver's official functions be deemed by you sufficient to justify his removal from office, it is important that an other be immediately appointed to succeed him. I am however not yet prepared to recommend anyone for that post, as it is important that the appointee should actually reside on the Table Rock Reserve, and devote his whole time to the business connected with that office. A special agent will be appointed to duty there, of which you will be immediately informed, so soon as one can be found suitable for the station, I am now engaged preparing my annual report and after it's completion I will at once proceed to that district and if possible arrest the calamity of another Indian war.

I am very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant,
Joel Palmer
Superintendent

Hon. G.W. Manypenny
Commissioner Indian Affairs

Department of the Interior
Office of Indian Affairs
November 3, 1854

Sir

Referring to my letter to you of yesterday, in which I informed you that I had referred your communication of the 12th September, stating that you had suspended Agent Culver, and giving your reasons therefore, to the Secretary of the Interior, for his consideration and action, and ascertaining from him that he has deemed it advisable to remove Mr. Culver from office; and that the President has appointed George H. Ambrose, of Jacksonville, Oregon, in his place.

I now write to apprise you thereof, and also of the appointment of Nathan Olney, of Dalles, Oregon, in place of Josiah S. Parrish, resigned; to whom I have severally transmitted their commissions, and directed in the event of their accepting the appointments, to take the oath of office, execute and file with you for transmission here, each a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties whose sufficiency must be certified by a U.S. Judge or District Attorney. I have also directed them to report to you at Dayton, for instructions in the discharge of their official duties.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Geo. W. Manypenny
Commissioner

Joel Palmer
Supt. etc.
Dayton, Oregon T.

Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs
Dayton, O.T. Dec. 22nd 1854

Sir

By the last mail I received your communication of the 3rd ultimo informing me of the appointment of George H. Ambrose Indian Agent in the room of Agent Culver, removed.

The removal of Mr. Culver is based I presume on the statements contained in my communication to the department, and in the copy of my letter to Mr. Culver - therein enclosed.

You are doubtless in the receipt of my note from Jacksonville of the 8th November - informing you of Mr. Culver's reinstatement.

This latter action I regret, as in consequence of my strong desire to find Mr. Culver innocent of the alleged misconduct, I gave undue weight to the statements of those with whom I conversed in regard to the matter, and to the report of the investigating committee gotten up at the instance of Mr. Culver. Subsequent facts have come to my knowledge satisfying me that committee and others were misled, and more strongly than ever confirm my convictions of his misconduct, and unfitness for the post of an Indian Agent.

I am informed that an effort is being made by Mr. Culver and his friends to place me in a false position before the authorities at Washington, and I have felt it due to myself, my friends and the Indian Department to embody in the report herewith submitted, the facts and considerations which have governed my action towards this officer.

Hon. Geo. W. Manypenny
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City, D.C.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant
Joel Palmer
Superintendent

Office Superintendent Ind. Affrs.
Dayton, O.T. Dec. 22nd 1854

Sir

At the date of my letter informing you that I had suspended Mr. Culver from his duties as an agent, I anticipated a visit to his district at an early day but from various causes, I did not reach Fort Lane till early in November. Previous to my arrival, a committee of Gentlemen at the request of Mr. Culver, met at Jacksonville, and investigated the allegations of official misconduct by this officer contained in my letter to him, of which a copy was transmitted to your office. Witnesses brought forward by Mr. Culver were examined under oath, and the committee were satisfied that the alleged misconduct was a fabrication of reckless and ill disposed persons, entitled to no credit, with a design to injure the agent on account of his having discharged them from his service.

A detailed report of this committee was sent to my office and copies to the commissioner of Indian Affairs and Genl. Lane, I did not however see their proceedings until after my arrival at the Fort. Mr. Huddluston being gone to the states, I immediately enquired of persons whom I presumed to be acquainted with the facts, who almost unanimously declared their conviction of the correctness and efficiency of Mr. Culver in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Culver also alleged the ill feeling of Mr. Huddlusten towards him; these statements induced me to doubt the correctness of my opinion in regard to the reliability of Huddlustens statements and to believe that Mr. Culver had been misrepresented.

These considerations and the respectability of the investigating committee, induced me to give credence to their version of matters.

Mr. Huddlusten had stated that he believed about twenty tons of hay had been cut by order of Mr. Culver for his use, etc. While the stack said to another the whole amount cut by his order could not exceed 7 or 8 tons.

Upon the whole I felt that possibly great injustice had been done Mr. Culver, and desiring to give him the benefit of every doubt I did not feel warranted in insisting on a continuance of his suspension. Accordingly, I directed Mr. Geary, my secretary, to inform you that I was unable to obtain positive evidence to sustain those charges and that I had accordingly reinstated him in his former position. This occurred on the 7th day of

November at Jacksonville, and having a previous engagement to meet on the Reserve on that day, I requested Mr. Geary as before remarked to write the letter and accordingly signed a blank sheet.

On seeing the copy, I found it a little stronger than I had desired but hoped it might prove correct.

I proceeded to visit the Reserve and on my way and while there learned more of the charges, and other matters connected with his duties as an Agent.

One of the charges against Mr. Culver was that persons residing contiguous to the Reserve, were permitted to remove the rails made by claimants etc. This charge was answered by saying that some persons had taken one or two rails for an axaltree or axe handle, or spokes for a wagon wheel, but that none had been used for fencing. On a personal examination, but few rails could be found, when, where, or by whom they were taken I did not learn; but on passing along the northeastern boundary of the Reserve, I observed several wagon roads leading to the timbered land on the reserve, and on enquiring found that they had been made by land claimants adjoining thereto, among the persons who had thus trespassed on the reserve is this man Bruce who has figured in the hay transaction. He has during the past season taken from the reserve Cedar and Sugar Pine Timber enough to fence in two separate eighty acre fields; and an adjoining claimant had drawn from the same source to fence about ninety acres.

I visited them both. They acknowledged the fact, and promised to pay a fair valuation for the Timber. In a subsequent conversation with Mr. Culver on this subject, he alleged entire ignorance of the matter, although a frequent visitor of Mr. Bruces. The timber taken was from points of easiest access for a considerable portion of agricultural lands on the reserve. In passing along the border of the reserve on the river, I found the grass had been cut at various points by the neighboring citizens. This was done by permission of Mr. Culver.

When the persons cutting this grass were interrogated by the Indians as to their authority, they were told that they were authorized by the Agent; and when they enquired of him why they cut their grass he replied he did not know, that he would know by and by, giving them no satisfaction as to how or when they were to be remunerated therefore, or whether they were to be paid at all. This information I obtained from Mary, daughter of the head chief, and a very influential person in the tribe. her father " Jo" I found so much reduced by sickness as not to be able to converse much, but that little indicated his want of confidence in the Agent.

The second chief Sam was absent in the mountains and I did not see him until the 9th of November, his statements were so explicit and so apparently correct as to induce me to continue the investigation.

I at length found Sam and Mr. Bruce together, and the former made a statement of the hay deal, that Bruce declared perfectly correct so far as the deal between them. Bruce however alleges that he purchased originally of Mr. Culver the privilege of cutting all the hay on the reserve - that Culver did not want, admitting at the same time that by an arrangement between Sam and him, certain portions of the prairie had been designated and marked off by them both as containing a large proportion of seed used by the Indians for food, which was not to be cut, but that while the chief was absent an additional number of

mowers came and against the remonstrance of Sams family and others of his band, these patches were cut down.

On the chief's return he stopped the mowers from cutting, being incensed at such a violation of faith, he having especially cautioned the mowers before leaving home in regard to those reserved spots on which they depended for a considerable portion of their winter provisions. Sam alleged that no opposition to cutting the grass would have been offered if they had left those spots which produced but little grass, and a large amount of seed.

Mr. Culver was finally sent for, on his arrival he manifested great displeasure at the chief, and told him that he had no right to say anything about it, that his interference was the same as stealing from Bruce - who had bought the privilege of cutting it all if he desired to do so, this the chief denied, but finally said ironically, " take all away, all our food and next winter when our women are hungry and take potatoes from the whites you will say nothing about it", Mr. Culver went away and the same language was repeated to Bruce, but Bruce said he would take no more hay without his consent and proposed paying him ten sacks of flour, for privilege to go on as before, but the chief refused and contended for a mule saddle and bridle, Bruce finally consented and both went to Jacksonville where the articles were obtained and given to the chief. Bruce then continued cutting until he obtained all he desired. These statements were made by Sam and assented to by Bruce in presence of several persons, and are detailed here that you may be able to judge of the motives of the Agent. The mule, saddle and bridle were evidently given to Sam by Bruce to reconcile and quiet him, and in addition to the original contract price. Capt. Smith so understands the matter and expressed surprise that an effort should be made to consider it a part of the original two hundred and fifty dollars. On interrogating Mr. Culver as to the mode of payment of this amount as the price of the grass between him and Bruce; he stated that Bruce paid him one hundred dollars in money, that he had told Sam the price agreed on should be added to the annuity of the Indians, but he declared that Sam had no right to demand the mule, and that he consequently determined to deduct one hundred and fifty dollars; the price which Bruce valued the mule, saddle and bridle, from the original purchase price, and retain the one hundred dollars to be paid the Indians this winter when they will need it most.

Mr. Culver, when interrogated as to the privilege granted settlers along the river to cut hay on the reserve, and as to the consideration received, he replied that chief Jo and his family had been sick a long time, and that some of those people had assisted them, that a part would be applied for this service and that the balance would be paid them this winter. On my suggestion that a knowledge of the time and manner of payment would have quieted the apprehensions of the Indians, he replied that no trouble existed on that account, that Sam desired all for himself, and did not care for others, but that Jo wished it applied to help the aged and infirm this winter, but from Jo's statement to my interpreter, he was as ignorant of it's application as others, for he had sent directly to Mr. Culver to learn whether he had given those persons permission to cut the grass, and that Mr. Culver had refused to give them any information about the matter, this is Indian testimony but I nevertheless believe it true.

The apparent indifference to their interests and feelings aroused their suspicions and shook their confidence in the Agent.

Mr. Culver's first representation to me was that Sam objected to the further cutting of the hay because he would not pay him the purchase price instead of retaining it for the tribe. But this is denied by Sam, who says that he only wanted pay for the damage done to his seed ground.

Other portions of the tribe might not have objected to the cutting of the entire crop, but Sams band residing there and accustomed yearly to gather these seeds were much enraged and loud in their denunciations of Bruce's conduct in cutting their seed.

It seems to me singular that Mr. Culver should be so resolved to secure Bruce, and so earnestly insist that the mule, saddle, and bridle should be regarded as in part payment of the original contract price which had been arranged by himself, while the whole matter in regard to the mule was between Bruce and the chief without Culver's concurrence and wholly another bargain.

In the mode and circumstances attending the sale of the privilege of cutting the hay, there appears in my judgment an evident intention on the part of the Agent to take advantage of the Indians, whether for his own benefit or that of his friends, is left for conjecture.

Notice had been given that proposals up to a certain date, to supply Fort Lane with one hundred tons of hay. no where in the valley were such facilities afforded for cutting that amount of hay as on this part of the reserve, it being isolated from the settlements and remote from the usual range of stock and distant about four or five miles from the fort. It was evident that whoever secured the privilege of cutting hay on the reserve would be most likely to obtain this contract; several persons had an eye on it.

Mr. Culver conversed with Sam about the matter and advised him to permit him to dispose of the grass, as he understood dealing with the whites, and remarked it was well to increase their annuities, as it would be of no use to them if left on the ground, to this the chief assented. Mr. Culver himself informed me of this arrangement. Subsequently, Bruce called on Sam to purchase the right of cutting the hay, who directed him to call on Mr. Culver; Bruce did so, and others did the same, among the applicants for himself and others was a Mr. Brownlee, whom Culver informed that he was under some obligations to another, but he desired to get the highest possible price; that he could not enter into a contract, but would let him know before it was disposed of. Brownlee called several times and received nearly the same answers. He finally learned that it had been sold to Bruce & Davis who each desired the Army contract, and finally entered into partnership.

In contracting for the grass, they were particular to have it understood that no person was permitted to cut grass on that part of the reserve but themselves, though Bruce admits that three or four hundred tons might have been cut.

The sale of this privilege to Bruce & Davis was well known before the closing of the Army contract, and the result was that but one bid, that of Bruce & Davis was made for delivering the hay at the fort. The contract was awarded them at thirty two dollars and fifty cents per ton, for fifty tons, which was filled, and fifty more cut and sold to other persons. Bruce and his partner now refuse to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars, alleging that it was paid in the mule, saddle, and bridle given Sam; and Mr. Culver contends for this as equitable and just. This he admits, that the original contract was made for the benefit of the tribe and to increase their annuity.

Had Mr. Culver been a partner in the transaction, he could not have shown a greater solicitation than he has done. In a conversation upon this subject with Mr. Bruce I referred to the affidavit of Mr. Davis his partner, as evidence they had cut all they bargained for, as he testifies that they "went in the first place and saw the Indians for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of cutting what they wanted up to one hundred tons on the reserve". Bruce's plea was that they were to have the privilege of cutting all if they wanted it, and as the Indians interrupted them while cutting, he was justified in contending for the application of the price of the mule to pay in part the original contract. To show the correctness of his version he afterwards called on Mr. Taylor, secretary of the investigating committee who drew up the report, for an explanation of that part of the document. The enclosed paper (marked A.) is a copy of his reply.

From the information obtained I am unable to come to any other conclusion, than that Culver has acted in bad faith toward those Indians, and that the committee and others that appear so well satisfied of his entire innocence of any wrong act in the promises, have been misled and deceived.

I believe his acts not only in this transaction, but others are characterized by a reckless disregard for the welfare of those Indians, and are in violation of his duties as an agent. In proof of this I might advert to other matters than those mentioned in my letter of suspension.

Previously to my arrival at Rogue River in April last, Mr. Culver had contracted for the planting of a few acres of potatoes on the reserve, and the work was then in progress. I left with Mr. Culver three yoke of oxen, two plows, and a few other tools, and with my approbation employed three persons to work, and I directed that if practicable he would plant a crop of thirty or forty acres of potatoes.

I do not now recollect that he informed me at that time of the price, per acre, fixed upon in the contract for planting, but it was presumed that those contracted for and what the team and men employed, aided by the Indians, would plant and secure, would be sufficient to supply the Indians during the winter, it being my design to collect the entire tribe and other neighboring bands upon the reserve. In examining his returns, I find that he had contracted with two persons to plant potatoes. One represents as having put in seventeen and a half acres, and the other seventeen, the whole at forty five dollars per acre. The latter contract was entered into after I left the valley and while the team and men were at work on the reserve. The potatoes were planted on smooth sod prairie, the mode of planting was to drop the seed eighteen or twenty inches apart, in every third furrow as the ground was plowed. A part of the ground was afterwards slightly harrowed

On my recent visit I examined the crop of potatoes and found in one prairie (the latter contract) from three to five acres showing no signs of ever having been planted. The other portions of this contract may be termed a fair crop for such planting. Those planted under the first contract are less than half a crop. considerable portions show no sign of ever having been planted. The seed was either imperfect, too dry to vegetate, or not put in. The ground planted by the Huddlustens is equally unproductive.

I met with several persons who said they would have planted the crop for twenty five dollars per acre, being twenty dollars less than the contracted price. Those claims are yet unpaid, and I am informed that no written contract was entered into, but merely a verbal arrangement.

One person informed me that he had furnished seed potatoes to the contractors at one dollar per bushel, and that Mr. Culver had assumed the payment for said seed, which payment had not yet been made. The contractors also express great anxiety on account of non payment. It was expected the amount would be taken from the five thousand dollar appropriation in accordance with the treaty for blankets, clothing, farming implements, etc. and to pay for the improvements of claimants on the reserve.

I regarded putting in a crop of potatoes as of the utmost importance and accordingly directed the attention of the agent to that subject, but did not anticipate any additional contracts after the teams and tools were furnished, nor could anyone have imagined that so high a price would have been given for planting. I have no positive evidence that the agent is interested in these contracts, but if he is not, they exhibit such a lack of judgment as disqualifies him for the position as an agent.

I suggested to him the importance of dividing the potatoe crop among the several bands, according to the number of persons in each, he replied that he had not time to do so, nor did he regard it as his business; that he was not employed as a farmer. And he used the same argument in answer to the enquiry why he had not removed to, and resided upon the reserve, and superintended the farming operations last spring.

Another conclusive reason in my opinion justifying his removal is the tampering policy pursued by him towards the Indians, in encouraging dissensions and animosities among them. This was done he alleged to prevent a hostile combination among them against the whites. I desired to make such arrangements as would induce all the bands to reside on the reserve, and by interesting them in the cultivation of crops, break up their roving habits and induce them to rely on the production of the soil for their subsistence; with this view the several bands were collected, and brought to the reserve, and arrangements were made for the agent to reside among them, that by his presence and council he might encourage them to aid the persons employed in putting in crops. This he failed to do, and instead of aiding to plant crops he gave them permits to return to their old homes; thus leaving both whites and Indians subject to the same annoyances as before the treaty.

The great length of time intervening between the negotiation and ratification of the treaty, necessarily created some doubt as to the results, but it was believed that by supplying those who worked with flour, while a portion were employed in planting, some in fishing, others in hunting, all might by his residing there, been kept contented and quiet. Instead of confining his distributions of flour according to instructions, to those engaged at work, he gave it out promiscuously and without regard, even to those residing on the reserve.

His plan has been to have a few persons in the several bands, in his confidence to whom he communicated his wishes and allowed them to interpret to the others as best suited their notions and interest. He heaped favors on the less worthy and treated with contempt others more entitled to respect. To illustrate this, I give one case out of many, chief Sam was a known, tried, and efficient friend of the whites, and was most effective in ferreting out and exposing Indians that were plotting mischief and exciting hostilities against the settlers. The Indian that shot and killed this chief last spring, was met by Mr. Culver and invited to come to the Indian camp near the fort, with the assurance that he would be protected - that none should injure him, he accordingly came and remained

sometime with Elijah the chief of the band with which he had formerly lived - then camped near the fort. The friends of the murdered chief seeing the agent thus protect the murderer, naturally questioned his sincerity.

Mr. Culver on several occasions evinced a great contempt for Sam the second chief, and strove to lessen his influence with the tribe, and I know of no other reason for the treatment, than that Sam had dared to express his disapprobation of the Agent in regard to the hay transaction. His system of favoritism seemed to be noticed by the Indians.

Mr. Culver accompanied me on my recent visit to the scattered bands embraced in the treaty. I before remarked that the Indians had been for some time in open hostility among themselves, and indeed nearly all communications had been suspended between two bands for several weeks. I had great difficulty affecting a reconciliation so as to induce them to assemble on the reserve. I observed that in his intercourse with the Indians on visiting a village, he would select someone of the band and take him aside and hold a private conversation, leaving him to interpret and construe or misconstrue to the others as might best suit his notions. To this I objected and through an interpreter explained my wishes to the assembled village, and thus prevented any misinterpretation or treachery on the part of anyone.

Another reason for doubting the correctness of this agent is found in his abstract of articles purchased for "issue, subsistence, etc." his property return or list of articles expended, and his memorandum of unpaid claims, duplicates of which are herewith enclosed. No settlement had been made with Mr. Culver, and owing to my absence from the office these papers had not been closely examined until after my return. The items of Turnips and Potatoes used by the Indians while removing to the reserve appears erroneous, as the distance from the residence of this band to the reserve could not exceed forty miles, and all the adult Indians in that vicinity is less than eighty; and the children about fifty, but a number of these are known not to have been present, and could not have consumed any part of the articles charged. The fact is that the winter had been very severe and large quantities of potatoes and turnips were frozen, and while in this condition and after thawing, were given to the Indians by the settlers, and I have good reason to believe that a great portion of those articles represented as being given to the Indians while removing to the reserve were drummed up from claims of this kind. Seven hundred pounds of potatoes and two thousand pounds of turnips, could not have been consumed by probably not more than one hundred Indians old and young, while traveling thirty or forty miles; on the 18th of April I met a portion of this band near Jacksonville, I then saw no potatoes or turnips in their camp.

The item of five hundred pounds of onions used by men working on the reserve, appears equally erroneous. These men were employed from the 24th of April to the 30th of June, and two from the 1st to the 25th of July, making for all 254 days. This, would be using onions at the rate of nearly two pounds per day for each person! I also find his census report altogether erroneous and unreliable, it being necessary to take the enumeration of the Indians again, before the distribution of annuity goods.

These facts have so strongly convinced me of the wrong doing of Mr. Culver, that I believe him capable of almost any act against those Indians, and although you have been informed of his restoration to his former position, it has been merely nominally so, as no

Oct 28, 1854

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the George Law and Star of the West.

Fifty Emigrants Murdered on the Plains.

25 AMERICANS DIE FOR LACK OF WATER.

THE ENTERPRISE, CAPT. COLLINSON, SAFE.

THE ARCTIC DISCOVERERS.

THE WHALING FLEET.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Later from Sandwich and Society Islands.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

OVERLAND PARTIES FROM UTAH.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS AT MELBOURNE.

Speeches of Smith O'Brien, Martin, O'Doherty.

The *George Law* and *Star of the West* both arrived yesterday. To Purser MITCHELL and LORD, as also ADAMS & Co., and HINCKLEY & Co's (Panama) Expresses, we are indebted for early news.

The steamship *George Law*, Lieutenant G. V. Fox, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall at 6 45 o'clock on the evening of the 16th, in company with the steamer *Falcon*, for Havana, and arrived at Quarantine yesterday at 11 1/2 o'clock, having been detained four hours by fog at the Hook. She has encountered a constant succession of strong northerly gales since passing Cuba, with a very heavy sea.

The *George Law* brings the California mails of Sept. 30, \$1,082,684 in treasure on freight, and 509 passengers, brought down per steamer *Sonora* on the Pacific side.

The steamer *Yankee Blade* leaving San Francisco in company with the *Sonora*, for Panama, had not been heard from up to the time of the *George Law's* leaving Aspinwall, and fears were entertained that some accident had befallen her.

Treasure List per Steamship *George Law*.
 Durcan, Sher & Co. \$342,560 John H. Rua. \$1,300
 Adams & Co. 232,750 C. W. Thomas. 6,500
 Wells Fargo & Co. 151,300 G. S. Robbins & Son. 3,162
 Wm. Hagg & Co. 140,410 Foster, Elliot & Co. 6,031
 Freese & Co. 34,600 H. Bleidorn. 3,293
 Newhouse & Spatz. 20,200 Chambers & Heiser. 6,940
 Thos. Watson & Sons. 22,000 John Durand & Co. 6,913

Mrs. WHITE and child, Missouri.
 Mr. HANCOCK, Missouri, (formerly of Vermont.)
 Dr. ADAMS, Michigan.
 CHARLES ADAMS, Michigan.
 Two Germans and one Frenchman.

As soon as the news of this affair reached Fort Dalles, Major RALPH was dispatched thirty regulars, and as many volunteers, all mounted, and under command of Major HALLAM. The acting Governor of this Territory has also issued a proclamation for raising volunteers here, to aid the forces already sent out. It is altogether desirable that all the measures taken in this matter should be as efficient as possible. There should be an "everlasting treaty" made with those Snake Indians, if it be possible, otherwise such a chastisement should be inflicted upon them as will keep their remembrance fresh. It is supposed that the band who committed this outrage belong to that division of the Snakes who live between Fort Hall and Grand Round. They are hostile to the whites, and are at present well armed with American rifles and Hudson's Bay Company's guns. Ammunition they are said to be supplied with by the Hudson's Bay Company's posts. The attempt to punish them will be hazardous and expensive.

It is the imperative duty of the Government to make speedy provision for a more convenient and safer communication with this portion of our territory. To say nothing of the construction of roads across the Rocky Mountains, it would be a measure of humanity and economy to establish a line of military posts, and keep them strongly garrisoned. There should be at least two such posts between Fort Hall and Fort Dalles. Had such posts existed, it is not probable that this massacre would have been perpetrated.

I learn, also, that the Indians in the South—the Shoshos, Modocks, and Rogue Rivers—have committed some outrages upon emigrants and others, although there is a Company of Rangers, called out by order of Governor DAVIS, moving back and forth upon the Emigrant Road for the express purpose of suppressing Indian hostilities. Our border settlements are so much exposed that some more systematic modes of protection must be resorted to.

Here I give you a list of the appropriations made for Oregon this year. Note the amount for Indian wars—the greater part of which might have been saved by judicious precautionary measures:

For balance expenses of Cayun War.....	\$75,000
For expenses of Rogue River War.....	175,000
For Surveyor General's Office.....	115,000
For Military Road from Scottsburg to Myrtle Creek.....	20,000
For Legislative expenses and salaries of officers.....	30,000
Total.....	\$415,000

Our Courts are fairly organized under the "Code." As it happened in New-York, upon the adoption of the new Code, so here, the practice is all afloat, and two or three years at least will be required to settle it.

The law business seems to be increasing. Hard times have revealed far more extensive credit trans-

cient fable—new affair, it has tried extravagations, merciful exaggeration to the size the old States, burst. It is no body here, that of great cities a time to come, and then. Why, the enough to make with any reason, settlers probably. Bragg has done. There is an incursion of mere adventurous and reliable increasing deposit anew, as it were, within their native torpor and economy Oregon went business me a slow coach.

It is my opinion, fortunes, or even from trade, or an has passed; and can be invested of manufactures hitherto bought our farming improvement window sash, or clothing—nearly like, all which here. The folly Eastern States industries and manufacturers—but men but to live, work plain, but a ratio country is and v

From Among the yesterday on the Rev. F. W. BILL can Missionary Mr. BILL proceeding opening a mission

The Commission has stopped Major General Benicia, on the intends visiting partment in this Fort Reading.

The whale fish is inconsiderable whales of very in the Bay, yield oil each. On of the Bay, run ne of San Francisco captured.

We are informed Arrangements place in this city that the "Premi by the Committee the programme Show will be b Pioneer Race C The Academy flourishing. 71 succeeded in hands.

During the sent year, 43,000 cisco by sea, at addition to ou

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Manypenny to McLelland, 31 October 1854, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 608 (excerpt), NADP Document D1.

[Page 1]

Department of the Interior
Office Indian Affairs
Oct. 31st 1854

Sir;

I have the honor herewith to refer for your consideration and such action as may be judged proper, a communication from Joel Palmer, Esq. Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, of the date of the 2d ultimo, in regard to alleged misconduct in office, by Agent Samuel H. Culver, and informing the Department that he has deemed it his duty in consequence to suspend Mr. Culver's "functions as Indian agent, until the will of the President be known." A copy of Superintendent Palmer's letter to Mr. Culver informing him of the suspension and stating the reasons therefor also accompanies the communication referred to.

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Palmer to Manypenny, 8 November 1854, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 608, NADP Document D24.

[Page 1]

Jacksonville O.T. Nov 8th 1854

Sir

My communication covering a copy of a letter to Agent Culver dated Sept. 22nd last, informed you of grave charges, derived from sources then regarded by me as most reliable, of official misconduct on the part of that gentleman, characterized by flagrant injustice to the Rogue River Indians with whom we had treated and which unless speedily disavowed and ratified, would most probably involve the settlement in that portion of our Territory, in the calamities of another savage war; and that under a sense of Official responsibility, in view of serious nature of the accusations, and the consequences likely to result, I had suspended him from the functions of his office until his conduct could be investigated.

I hastened to Mr. Culver's district as soon as the interests of the general service would permit, and made a careful personal investigation of his conduct in the premises, and am happy to say that no testimony has been adduced to sustain the charges of misconduct alleged against him in the discharge of the duties of his present agency, nor warranting the continuance of his suspension. I have therefore restored him to the exercise of his official functions, and recommend his continuance in his present position.

Very respectfully your obt servant
Joel Palmer
Superintendent

Hon Geo W Manypenny
Com. Washington City

Nesmith to Denver, 24 September 1857, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 610, NADP Document D52.

[Page 1]

Office Supt. Ind Affairs
Salem, Oregon Sept 24th 1857.

Sir:

Enclosed I forward a claim of C. S. Drew amounting to two hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy five cents, for supplies furnished for the Rogue River Indians in September 1853.

Agent R. B. Metcalf appends his certificate of having witnessed the distribution of the goods. Mr. Metcalf was not at that time an Indian Agent. The distribution was made by Agent S. W. Culver. I have no personal knowledge of the justness of the claim further than the fact that I was at the Rogue River treaty of 10th of September 1853, and know that a large amount of goods were distributed to the Indians, and understand from Agent Culver, and Supt. Palmer, that they were purchased on credit from Merchants at

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Jacksonville where Mr. Drew at that time resided.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant,
J.W. Nesmith
Supt. Ind Affr O.T.W.T.

To Hon: J.W. Denver Commissioner Ind Affr
Washington D.C.

Claimants of the Rogue River Indian War
Bancroft's Works - Pg. 321

In addition to the actual direct expense of the war was the loss by settlers, computed by a commission consisting of L.F. Grover, A.C. Gibbs, and G.H. Ambrose to be little less than \$46,000. Of this amount \$17,800, including payment for the improvements on the reserved lands, was deducted from the sum paid to the Indians for their lands, which left only \$29,000 to be paid by congress, which claims, together with those of the volunteers, were finally settled on that basis.

Portland Oregonian, (Dec. 30, 1854;) *U.S.H. Ex. Doc.*, 65, 43d cong. 2d sess.

The names of the claimants on account of property destroyed, on which the Indian department paid a pro rata of 34.77 per cent out of the \$15,000 retained from the treaty appropriation for that purpose, were as follows, showing who were doing business, had settled, or were mining in the Rogue River Valley at this period:

James Abrahams
Shertack Abrahams
John Agy
Dunn & Alluding
John Anderson
Martin Angell
Wm. N. Ballard
Clinton Barney
John Benjamin
David N. Birdseye
Michael Brennan
James Bruce
Hall & Burpee
Theodosia Cameron
Cram, Rogers & Co.
James R. Davis
Silas & Edward Day
McGreer, Drury & Runnels
Dunn & Alluding
William M. Elliott
David Evans
Daniel F. Fisher
Asa G. Fordyce
Thomas Frazell
James B. Fryer
Galley & Oliver
John Gheen
Burrell B. Griffin
Samuel Grubb
Hall & Burpee
Henry Ham
John R. Hardin
Obadiah D. Harris
David Hayhart
Wm. M. Hughs
Elias Huntington
D. Irwin

Albert B. Jennison
Thomas D. Jewett
Wm. Kahler
Wm. S. King
Nicholas Kohenstein
Nathan B. Lane
James L. London
Traveena McComb
McGreer, Drury & Runnels
Robert B. Metcalf
John S. Miller
James Mooney
Francis Nasarett
Edith M. Neckel
William J. Newton
Hiram Niday
Galley & Oliver
John W. Patrick
Sylvester Pease
John Penneger
Daniel & Ephraim Raymond
Cram, Rogers & Co.
Frederick Rosenstock
Weller & Rose
John E. Ross
Lewis Rotherend
Henry Rowland
McGreer, Drury & Runnels
T. B. Sanderson
Freeman Smith
Pleasant W. Stone
John Swinden
Wm. Thompson
James C. Tolman
James Triplett
Wm. G. F. Vank
Weller & Rose
Charles Williams
Samuel Williams
Isaac Woolen
Jeremiah Yarnel

Of the settlers on the reservation lands who brought claims were these:

John G. Cook
David Evans
Jacob Gall
Charles Grey
William Hutchinson
Matthew G. Kennedy
James Lesly
Robert B. Metcalf

John M. Silcott
George H.C. Taylor

Report of Supt. Palmer, in U.S.H. Ex. Doc; 52, p. 3-5, 38th cong. 2d sess.

Ambrose to Palmer, 14 April 1855, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 608 (excerpt), NADP Document D26.

[Page 1]

Office Indian Agent
April 14th 55

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Dear Sir

Since I last wrote you I have been kept quite busy indeed, attending to calls from Applegate & Gallice Creek, although nothing serious has occurred, and I do believe there is no harm meditated against the whites by the Indians, a company had organized at Gallice Creek to chastise the Indians, fortunately Captain Smith and my self arrived in time to have a talk with the Indians which explained things satisfactorily. It seems that two white men had induced the Indians to rob a camp of Chinese in hopes that that would drive the Chinese away, in doing of which the Indians obtained some good revolvers which alarmed some of the men who supposed they were stolen to be used against them they accordingly went in pursuit of the Indians, the matter was finally compromised by Chief George

[Page 2]

whipping the Indians who committed the theft, and the whites driving away the two white men who had been the cause of the difficulty. A similar occurrence took place on Applegate Creek which resulted in "Lyre Bill" being shot in the shoulder, though not serious, the matter was amicably settled and the Indians agreed to leave Applegate and remain for the present in Illinois Valley & on Deer Creek they cannot be induced to stay on the Reserve without being furnished food & in fact I believe at this season of the year if they were compelled to stay on the Reserve they would most certainly starve to death.

I transmit to you a survey of the ground broken by Brownlee, Miller & others, there is no papers in the office showing who was the original contractor, but I learned that Hughes (*who owns the mill near the reserve*) was the first contractor and that he employed Brownlee to do the work he, Hughes furnishing the team and seed.

The Horses turned over by Mr. Culver late Agent are worthless and the little grey was shoulder strained last fall from which he has not recovered the other has been used up by the Indians [...]

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Ambrose to Palmer, 12 May 1855, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 608, NADP Document D27.

[Page 1]

Office Indian Agent
Rogue River Valley
May 12. 1855

Dear Sir

The person on trial for killing an Indian has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. This was not entirely satisfactory to the Indians, but they express a willingness to bide the decision and suppose it is right.

If it is the intention of the Superintendent that the hay on the reserve should be sold I deserve to know in what manner it had better be disposed of if by public notice to receive bids or by private sale. I have received several applications to sell and as the haying season will soon be here, I would like an answer to this immediately

Yours Respectfully
Geo. H. Ambrose
Ind Agent

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Genl. Palmer
Sup Ind. Affairs

June 30, 1855

VF - Rogue River Indian Wars

Agent Ambrose describes cultivation and his interpretation of the Native American spirit on the Table Rock Reservation in 1855: "There is in cultivation on the Reservation forty-three acres of wheat which looks well and is now nearly ready to harvest. Of potatoes there are seven acres which promise well indeed; of corn and garden vegetables four acres all growing finely, and I have no doubt will succeed well. Of schools, Public Buildings, etc., none have yet been established. When they shall be, I have no doubt but the experiment will prove beneficial; for these people are susceptible of much moral improvement. Many of them exhibit a commendable spirit in endeavoring to imitate the whites in their mode of living; and if proper encouragement could be afforded them it would doubtless have a fine effect.

They seem to take as deep interest in their lives as white men possibly could, and but for that interest it would all have been destroyed, for it still remains inferior."

Annual Report of Indian Agent Ambrose of the Rogue River Agency, 30 June 1855, [get microfilm reference], reel 7, p. 62.

Source

Oregon Superintendency
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Southern Oregon Historical Society

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OREGON.

THE ELECTIONS.

General LANE, the Democratic nominee has been reelected to Congress by nearly 2,000 majority. The *Times* extra gives the following majorities for General LANE:

Mulinomah	79	Benton	160
Wasco	59	Clatsop	52
Clackamas	158	Lane, (Long Tom pre-	
Yamhill	42	inct only heard from)	41
Marion	285	At Port Orford	39
Linn	397		
Polk	335	Total	1654

Washington County went Know-Nothing by 23 majority.

Columbia County is uncertain.

Jackson, Coos, Umpqua, Douglas, Tillamook and Lane (except Long Tom precinct) remain to be heard from. Allowing these counties the same ratio, LANE will be elected by not less than 2,000 majority.

The Whigs could have made a much better fight without the aid of their "Hindoo Allies."

There is supposed to be a majority in favor of the formation of a State Constitution.

THE INDIANS IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

The *Crescent City Herald* says: "The Indian troubles in the neighborhood of Illinois Valley, Southern Oregon, are far from being settled. The Indian Agent, Dr. AMBROSE, is using every exertion to concentrate them on the Reservation on Rogue River. Tuesday before last, some of them drove away REEF's cattle, and a party of volunteers, in pursuit of them, surprised, on Thursday, four Indians, supposed to be their scouts. Firing, they killed one Indian and wounded the others, who retreated into the bushes."

QUIET RE-ESTABLISHED ON KLAMATH RIVER.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Camp Wool, on the Klamath, under date of May 31, says: "The so-called 'Klamath War' is at an end. Capt. YOUNG's Company, who have done faithful service, was discharged on the 20th May, all of whom have gone to work mining, on the river. Everything is now quiet, and persons coming into the mines may rest assured that they will not be molested by the Indians."

LOCRAAT.

NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

UST 3, 1855.

NO. 47.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHASTA AND OTHER TRIBES OF INDIANS.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the council ground opposite the mouth of Applegate creek, on Rogue river, in the Territory of Oregon, on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, between the United States and the Chasta and other tribes of Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of convention and agreement made and concluded at the council ground opposite the mouth of Applegate creek, on Rogue river, in the Territory of Oregon, on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States and the chiefs and headmen of the Quil-si-cton and Na-hel-ta bands of the Chasta tribe of Indians; the Cow-nan-ti-to, Sa-cher-aton, and Na-a-ye bands of Sco-ton; and the Grave Creek band of Ump-quas, to wit: Jes-tul-tut, or Little Chief; Ko-ne-che-quot, or Bill; Se-sel-che-tel, or Salmon Fisher; Kul-ki-am-fa, or Bushhead; Te-po-kon-ta, or Sam; and Jo; they being duly authorized thereto by said united bands.

Article first. The aforesaid united bands cede to the United States all their country bounded as follows:

Commencing at a point in the middle of Rogue river, one mile below the mouth of Applegate creek; thence northerly, on the western boundary of the country heretofore purchased of the Rogue river tribe by the United States, to the head waters of Jump Off-Jo creek; thence westerly to the extreme northeastern limit of the country purchased of the Cow Creek band of Umpquas; thence along that boundary to its extreme southwestern limit; thence due west to a point from which a line running due south would cross Rogue river, midway between the mouth of Grave creek and the great bend of Rogue river; thence south to the southern boundary of Oregon; thence east along said boundary to the summit of the main ridge of the Siskiyou mountains, or until this line reaches the boundary of the country purchased of the Rogue river tribe; thence northerly along the western boundary of said purchase to the place of beginning.

Congress may enact, or the President prescribe.

Article sixth. The President may, from time to time at his discretion, direct the surveying of a part or all of the agricultural lands on said reserve, divide the same into small farms of from twenty to eighty acres, according to the number of persons in a family, and assign them to such Indians as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege and locate thereon as a permanent home, and to grant them a patent therefor, under such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted or prescribed.

Article seventh. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Article eighth. The said united bands acknowledge themselves subject to the government of the United States, and engage to live in amity with the citizens thereof, and commit no depredations on the property of said citizens; and should any Indian or Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven, the property shall be returned, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made therefor out of their annuities. They also pledge themselves to live peaceably with one another, and with other Indians; to abstain from war and private acts of revenge; and to submit all matters of difference between themselves and Indians of other tribes and bands to the decision of the United States or the agent, and to abide thereby. It is also agreed that if any individual shall be found guilty of bringing liquor into their country, or drinking the same, his or her annuity may be withheld during the pleasure of the President.

Article ninth. This convention shall be obligatory on the contracting parties from and after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, Joel Palmer, superintendent aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of said united bands, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year herein written.

(Signed in duplicate.)

JOEL PALMER, Superintendent, [L. S.]
JES-TUL-TUT, or Little Chief, his x mark, [L. S.]
KO-NE-CHE-QUOT, or Bill, his x mark, [L. S.]
SE-SEL-CHE-TEL, or Salmon Fisher, his x mark, [L. S.]
KUL-KI-AM-FA, or Bushhead, his x mark, [L. S.]
TE-PO-KON-TA, or Sam, his x mark, [L. S.]
JO, (Chief of the Grave Creeks), his x mark, [L. S.]

Executed in presence of us,
EDWARD R. GERRY, Secretary.

OLYMPIA, WASH
BONER & DEWEEST
AUG 3, 1855 P. 1, COLS. 5-6

bend of Rogue river; thence south to the southern boundary of Oregon; thence east along said boundary to the summit of the main ridge of the Siskion mountains, or until this line reaches the boundary of the country purchased of the Rogue river tribe; thence northerly along the western boundary of said purchase to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE SECOND. The said united bands agree that as soon after the ratification of this convention as practicable they will remove to such portion of the Table Rock reserve as may be assigned them by the superintendent of Indian affairs or agent, or to whatsoever other reserve the President of the United States may at any time hereafter direct.

ARTICLE THIRD. In consideration of and payment for the country herein ceded, the United States agree to pay to the said united bands the sum of two thousand dollars annually for fifteen years, from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, which annuities shall be added to those secured to the Rogue River tribe by a treaty of the 10th September, 1853, and the amount shared by the members of the united bands and of the Rogue River tribe jointly and alike; said annuities to be expended for the use and benefit of said bands and tribe in such manner as the President may, from time to time prescribe; for provision, clothing, and merchandise; for buildings, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing stock, agricultural implements, tools, seeds, and such other objects as will, in his judgment, promote the comfort and advance the prosperity and civilization of said Indians. The United States also agree to appropriate the additional sum of five thousand dollars for the payment of the claims of persons whose property has been stolen or destroyed by any of the said united bands of Indians since the day of January, 1849; such claims to be audited and adjusted in such manner as the President may prescribe.

ARTICLE FOURTH. When said united bands shall be required to remove to the Table Rock reserve or elsewhere, as the President may direct, the further sum of six thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended by the United States for provisions to aid in their subsistence during the first year they shall reside thereon; for the erection of buildings, and the breaking and fencing of fifty acres of land, and providing seed to plant the same, for their use and benefit, in common with the other Indians on the reserve.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The United States engage that the following provisions, for the use and benefit of all Indians residing on the reserve, shall be made.

An experienced farmer shall be employed to aid and instruct the Indians in agriculture for the term of fifteen years.

Two blacksmith shops shall be erected at convenient points on the reserve, and furnished with tools and the necessary stock, and skilful smiths employed for the same for five years.

A hospital shall be erected and proper provision made for medical purposes and the care of the sick for ten years.

All of which provisions shall be controlled by such laws, rules, or regulations as

his x mark, [L.S.]
BAR-TA-SHIN, his x mark, [L.S.]
For KUT-SH-AM-ISA, or Bushland, his x mark, [L.S.]
Te-po-kou-ta, or Sam, his x mark, [L.S.]
Jo, (Chief of the Grave Creeks, his x mark, [L.S.]

Executed in presence of us,
Edward R. GRANT, Secretary.
JOHN FLETT, Interpreter.
CHRIS. TAYLOR.

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, advise and consent to the ratification of its articles by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, March 3, 1855.

"Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of articles of convention and agreement made and concluded at council ground opposite the mouth of Applegate creek, on Rogue river, in the territory of Oregon, on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Quilt-si-eton and Na-hel-ta bands, of the Chasta tribe of Indians; the Cow-mant-leo, Sa-chem-i-ten, and Na-hel-ta bands of Scotons; and the Grave Creek band of Ump-quas, to wit: Jus-tul-tut, or Little Chief, Ko-ne-che-quot, or Bill; Sesh-che-tel, or Salmon Fisher; Kuk-ki-am-i-in, or Bush-head; Te-po-kou-ta, or Sam; and Jo; they being duly authorized thereto by said united bands.

"Attest:
"ASANTY DICKENS, Secretary.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The wife of Omer Pasha takes interest enough in the military renown of her husband to have composed five marches, which have been published in Paris. They are the first musical production of the wife of a Mussulman, so far as known.

The Sultan has, by a firman, prohibited the sale of Circassian and Georgian females, and all the foreign slave trade. The Viceroy of Egypt has done the same.

In the entire state of Connecticut there is not one place where liquor is openly sold.

have materially changed since the passage of the act of 1834, and the several amendments thereto, which in my opinion can be better now legislation adapted to the present condition of the several Indian tribes.

Aug 31.
855
Owing to the temporary absence of the Rev. Father Wispliez, I have not received any report of the condition of the St. Louis Mission for the past year. Should his report be received, it will be forwarded immediately.

All which is respectfully submitted.

John Palmer Esq.

R. M. Thompson

Sept. Indian Affairs

Albany, O. T.

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Indian Agent

Washington, District

Congress

Report of INDIAN AGENT G. H. AMBROSE

Report of Agent G. H. Ambrose for the month ending August 31, 1855.

VF-RO Gde
INDIAN WARS

Officer Indian Agent

Kogon River Valley, O.T.

August 31, 1855

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Sir,
I have the honor to transmit the following report of the condition of this Agency for the month ending August 27th 1855.

Under a limited amount of labor has been performed on the Reserve, in consequence of the surrounding country being involved in war, and the Indians belonging to this Reserve accused of aiding and abetting, if not guilty of actual participation.

This being their usual war season, persons are prone to form such conclusions upon slight circumstances, but in this instance, there seems to be good cause to at least a part of them have participated to some extent in some difficulties on the Klamath River. That they were there at the time these murders were committed on the Klamath, I know to be a fact, and there is good reason to suppose they are implicated in the murders which took place on Klamath river on the 27th of July last, or the 24th of said month. Six Indians left this Reserve to visit the Klamath country on the 26th, and before they reached there, a white man was killed by the Indians on Humboldt Creek a tributary of the Klamath; the Indians were pursued to the Klamath camp, and there taken in charge to testify against some white men who it seems had been selling them some liquor, which was doubtless the cause of the difficulty. The Indians suspicious and distrustful of the white men were not at all friendly in their relations with the white men.

But, instead of your strength, however, and ability, the people of the
that effort, they have and now, they have been used by the people of the
and some of the first number were killed. That evening, several other persons were
killed, and many more were injured. The people of the country were very
satisfied with the result, and they were very happy to see the people of the
country in the hands of the people of the country. The people of the country
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to see the people of the country in the hands of the people of the country.

Then, about midnight from the agency still doing any investigation, in these outrages. But
from the fact of their being thus getting in violation of order to the country, their actions
with justice to the people of the country, their actions and some articles of merchandise
their being in possession of an amount of money, their actions, it is necessary to be accounted
for, in any other way, and their persons have, therefore, all sorts of injuries must be done to
them, and accordingly, with their injuries, it is necessary to be done to them.
another for him. The injuries being to the people of the country, but nothing to any other
class has any account over them. About fifteen of different things, but mostly of other
things people have bought together, and without doubt are the worst making of any
their kind of feeling in about a great deal of things together, and accordingly, but little goes
can ever be captured of them. I think from this little band, I believe, the other articles
got along with rather a difficulty, but their refusal to act as disjunct and make that
the whole tribe has them. They still, even of all things, but this refusal to the elements, and
no a matter of course, the tribe will be willing to account, and give him, and give the account,
trial for a trial. That a manner is made they simply declare their intention. They also
regularly, and in a manner, respecting way than by force is apprehended them. Capt. Smith

represented a party of them in the 13th instant, and confidential friends to connect, among
which were found two of the persons. They were afterwards, and are now no longer taking, to be
handers are to the tribe according between themselves, and by acquiring a separate effort
burly he says, he must be permitted to a short time, without interfering the country in a
way. I think, from the way they were kept in the, meaning nothing but the way, and I
from the fact that if they were given no getting the other in doing to go on them, they will
involve the whole country in a war. They certainly, again is impossible.

The Illinois Indians have warred from the Illinois, and I presume have returned
to their own country, they were much disappointed before they left. The first lot in the
direction of Illinois. On the 13th instant, a house was occupied of its contents, or they
to be. It is a statement of progress was not immediately in hand, but rather
reflecting everything. The government were all no place, and vegetation is dry and have
that the fire spread with rapidly, and left no trace of their trace, consequently
it was found, impossible to follow them.

captured but had made their escape and returned.

These Shasta Indians from this Agency still deny any participation in these outrages. But from the fact of their being there, going in violation of orders to the contrary; their returning with property taken from these murdered men, their horses and some articles of their clothing, ~~the baggage property of one~~ amount of money that cannot reasonably be accounted for in any other way, and their previous bad character; all tends to induce me to believe they are guilty; and accordingly with that impression I have thought advisable to have them arrested for trial. The Indians belong to old chief John, but neither he nor any other chief has any control over them. About fifteen of different tribes, but mostly of old John's people have banded together, and without doubt are the worst Indians I ever saw. Their kindred feeling no doubt associated them together, and consequently, little to good can ever be expected of them. Aside from this little band, I believe the others are not getting along with without difficulty, but their refusal to are so desperate and stubborn that the whole tribe fear them. Chief Shilo, son of old John, led this expedition to the Mammoth, and ~~as a matter of course~~ he was not willing to surrender into our hands, any of the accused, for a trial. When a demand is made they simply declare their innocence. Hence you will readily see it has no other way than by force to apprehend them. Capt. Smith surrounded a party of them in the 15th instant, and compelled them to consent, among which were found two of the accused. They were arrested, and are now in safe keeping, to be handed over to the civil authorities whenever demanded, and by awaiting a favorable opportunity he hopes to arrest the remainder in a short time, without involving the country in a war. In the present they are very shy and keep in the mountains out of the way; and I have no doubt that if they could succeed in getting the others to join them, they would involve the whole country in a war. They evidently desire it themselves.

~~The Illinois Indians~~ have run off from the Reserve, and I presume have returned to their own country. They were much dissatisfied before they left. Their trail led in the direction of Illinois Valley. On Applegate Creek a house was robbed of its contents, as they passed. A detachment of dragoons was sent immediately in pursuit of them, but without effecting anything. The mountains were all on fire, and vegetation so dry and parched that the fire spread with rapidity, and left no traces of their trail; consequently it was found impossible to follow them.

In consequence of the surrounding country being involved in war, the uncertain and unsettled state of Indian Affairs here, and the consequent excitement in the minds of both whites and Indians, it has been deemed unsafe for hands to labor in the Reserve. In fact I could not procure men who were willing to remain in the Reserve.

Two companies of volunteers have been raised and organized about Oroquieta and sent here to arrest and punish the Indians. So far we have prevailed upon them to submit and submit to the military.

the great number of our country people coming to the Plains to hunt and
hunt out of the country, but in the event of an indiscriminate attack upon the Indians
of this Valley, would be plunged into a running war, more disastrous, occurring at
the season of the year (their usual war season) than any other.

I would like exceedingly well if you had the time to spare, to visit this Agency, and
see if any thing can be done towards getting this band of Indians above referred to, out
from among the others, remove them some where else; or make some disposition of them, so
that those who are inclined to do good, should not be made to suffer for the conduct of
others. Some George and Sambo's people are peaceable and quiet, and as far as
I can judge, manifest a disposition to remain so; they have considerable attention to their
crops before those other people were sent among them, and seemed to take some interest
in agricultural pursuits, and were no source of complaint upon the part of the whites.

It is to be hoped that with the usual fall rains, much of this excitement will
be allayed, as that not only destroys the power of the Indians to do harm by fire, their
most destructive weapon of war in this country; but renders them liable to be tracked
whenever they may choose to go. Consequently, upon such an occurrence, they usually
set themselves about the adjustment of all existing difficulties, preparing to their
making arrangements to go into winter quarters.

September 11th

As no mail was leaving by which I could send this, I write up to
this date in order to inform you of an affair which occurred on Saturday last.
At the head of this Valley about six miles east from the mountain house, a
small party of white men were out hunting, and discovered a body of Indians,
with a considerable number of stolen horses, among the number one of their
own they had lost the night previous, without waiting to inform the Commandant
at Fort Lane, believing it would give the Indians time to make their escape,
they hastened into the settlements, raised what they considered a sufficient
force to attack the Indians and recover the stolen property, it which however
it seem they were mistaken. While making preparation to follow the Indians
they were attacked by them early in the morning. The whites found that they
were outnumbered, and were compelled to retire from the field, leaving one man
dead upon the ground and carrying two wounded ones away. On Sunday
morning word reached Fort Lane and Capt Smith with his usual promptness
started a detachment of Hagoons in hot pursuit of them, with what success
remains yet to be seen. I may perhaps as well add that these Indians do
not belong to the Riveros, but are supposed to be those that live near Hamat
Lake and usually infect the immigrant trade.

Yours respectfully,
J. Palmer, Esq.
U. S. A.

Very respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servant
G. H. Ambrose

A REMINISCENCE

On the 9th day of October, 1855- midnight- George Anderson rode into Jacksonville at a break-neck pace. He awakened up the people generally and imparted the news that the Indians were on the warpath and had massacred (sic) all the settlers on Rogue River from what was then known as Jewett's Ferry to Grave Creek. That a pack train with full cargo passed Wagoners that afternoon and was attacked by the Indians. The packers, however, got their mules in hand, cut their cargo off and ran the gauntlet (?) safely from Louise Creek to Evan's Ferry on Rogue River; they lost all their cargo and one mule. These people reported that Wagoners, on Louise Creek, had not, up to their passing, been molested. G. Anderson called for volunteers to rescue Mrs Wagoner and her daughter, a child about five years old. This was the incentive for one of the grandest rides made during that or any other Indian war. Fourteen mounted men responded to the call and were in the saddle enroute inside of one hour after Anderson's alarm. This band of patriots were: John McLaughlin, A.J. Long, Charles Williams, Clause Westfeldt, James R. Peers (sic), Wm. Morrison, John Tinnin, Joseph Copeland, George Anderson, Dr. C Brooks, Angus Brown, Wm. Ballard, Jack Kennedy, and Henry Klippel.

We were not encumbered with blankets or provisions. The writer had to borrow a rifle and ammunition from the late Mrs. Jane McCully who in after years often mentioned the circumstance. We rode the 28 miles before daylight, and found Major Fitzgerald with a Company of Dragons (sic) from Ft. Lane, about 3/4 of a mile this side of Wagoners. His troop was dismounted but ready to mount when ordered. We remained with the major about 20 minutes then forged on. -the regulars were also in motion- with the order, forward! When we arrived on the ground we found the premises all burnt down. Mr Wagoner, having safely piloted Mrs Palet (?) to her destination, returned to find that the Indians were on the rampage; he witnessed the burning of his house and buildings, but still did not realize fully that the savages would murder his wife and child. His last hope was, however, to be shattered. On our arrival we found the fires had burnt out, and on examination found the charred remains of Mrs Wagoner lying across the stone hearth of the large fire place, and also the charred remains of the little girl about ten feet off; the Indians had murdered them and then set fire to the house. Major Fitzgerald ordered some of his troopers to collect the remains and improvise a temporary vault out of brick that had been part of the chimney. Whilst (sic) this was being done Jack Long had mounted his horse and made a reconnaissance of the immediate vicinity. He gave one of those peculiar yells, which all understood- Indians! In less time than it takes to write it every volunteer was in the saddle and going to Jack Long who by this time had gained the main traveled road leading to Jump Off Joe. Riding up we asked, "Where are they?" to which he answered: "They have gone into that brush (a patch of about 2 acres on the N.W. side of the road) and were on horseback." We put spur to our animals and went around the brush to herd them off; we got on the north side with all the speed that was left in our jaded horses; about this time we were greeted with an Indian yell, and on looking found a band of Indians in line ready for battle. We were going so fast that I don't think we had any time to fully weigh the situation; at any rate there was no wavering. George Anderson, as brave a man as ever lived, checked his horse for a second to shout, but the shout was, "Don't stop!" nor we didn't stop. The Indians couldn't stand it any longer, broke their line and started to seek safety in flight. Seven Indians were killed balance got away. After three or four hours chase we returned to Brush Patch, found a 1/2 barrel of whiskey, and an ox killed for the occasion (sic). The Indians had undoubtedly arranged for a good time, and it was generally beleived (sic) by Major Fitzgerald and others that the Indians out generaled us. They ran away from the place- we after them. result was, the Indians who were in that brush patch- probably full of fire water- had time to sober up and skedaddle. When we got back we were tired, dry and hungry.

Fitzgerald lined up his troop and allowed them to take one small cup of the Ardent and no more. The troopers who were supplied with some rations of bread and meat, divided with the volunteers. They were all good soldiers and their horses were comparatively fresh which made them effective during the chase of the Indians. After all had partaken of the fire water we headed towards Mr Harris' place, a few miles north of Wagoners. We were riding along slowly, feeling about as tired as possible for men to get, when we discovered two horsemen coming toward us at full speed, each with a woman behind him. The horsemen proved to be Clause Westfeldt and Charles Williams; the women Mrs Harris and her daughter Sophia, the latter wounded in fleshy part of arm, between the elbow and shoulder. The sight of these heroic women made us forget that we had been in the saddle 12 hours or fatigued or hungry.

Westfeldt and Williams rode (sic) in advance of main column, found Mrs Harris and daughter hid in the willows and took them up on their horses. Mrs Harris, after 36 hours vigil and self reliance, finding rescue an accomplished fact and after telling our boys that the Indians were at the house, then asked to be taken to a place of safety. As soon as they came up to our lines and reported the situation all of the volunteers and part of the regulars rode on to the house and surrounded it. The writer rode up to near the front door, jumped off his mule and pushed the front door open with the muzzle of his gun, and instead of Indians, saw Mr Harris lying dead on the floor. We investigated further but found no Indians. Some of our men, who were in pursuit of the Indians had to, had to, or did pass the house, stopped for a moment to inspect the premises and then continued to widow Virda's (?) place. Mrs Harris undoubtedly mistook them for Indians. The history of the Pacific Northwest has given some data of the Indian raid on Rogue River in 1855, and mentions "Levi Knott, A.J. Knott, John Ladd, J.D. Burnett, John Hulse and Alex McKay" as being present at Wagoners on that eventful October morning. I distinctly remember Levi and Jack Knott, John Ladd, Burnett and McKay. These were interested in the pack train which ran the gauntlet the afternoon previous and who returned with Major Fitzgerald. The major arrived near the Wagoner premises between 2 and 3 O Clock in the morning. Our men- the Jacksonville contingent reached Fitzgerald's position at very early dawn, and remained but a very few minutes as heretofore stated.

Henry Klippel

Mabel Prim

A Reminiscence.

On the 9th day of October, 1835 — midnight George Anderson rode into Jacksonville at a break-neck pace. He awakened up the people generally and imparted the news that the Indians were on the warpath and had massacred all the settlers on Rogue River from what was then known as Jewett's Ferry to Grave Creek. That a pack train with full cargo passed Wagoners that afternoon and was attacked by the Indians. The packers, however, got their mules in hand, cut their cargo off and ran the gamut safely from Louise Creek

H. Klapp, 1833 - 1902

to Evans' Ferry on Rogue River; they lost all their cargo and one mule. These people reported that Wagoners, on Louise Creek, had not up to their passing been molested. G. Anderson called for volunteers to rescue Mrs Wagner and her daughter, a child about five years old. This was the incentive for one of the grandest rides made during that or any other Indian war. Fourteen mounted men responded to the call and were in the saddle enroute inside of one hour after Anderson's alarm. This band of patriots were: John McLaughlin, A. J. Long,

Charles Williams, Clance
Westfeldt, James P. Peere,
Wm. Morrison, John Tinnin,
Joseph Copeland, George
Anderson, Dr. C. Brooks,
Angus Brown, Wm. Ballard,
Jack Kennedy, and Henry
Whippel.
We were not encumbered
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of Wagoners. His troop was
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then forged on - the regulars were
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all burnt down. Mr Wagoner,
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returned to find that the Indians
were on the rampage; he
witnessed the burning of his
house and buildings, but still
did not realize fully that the
savages would murder his
wife and child. His last hope
was, however, to be shattered.
On our arrival we found the

fires had burst out, and on examination found the charred remains of Mrs Wagoner lying across the stone hearth of the large fire place, and also the charred remains of the little girl about ten feet off; the Indians had murdered them and then set fire to the house. Major Fitzgerald ordered some of his troopers to collect the remains and improvise a temporary vault out of brick that had been part of the chimney. Whilst this was being done Jack Long had mounted his horse and made a reconnaissance of the immediate vicinity. He gave one of three

peculiar yells, which all understood - Indians! In less time than it takes to write it every volunteer was in the saddle and going to Jack Long, who by this time had gained the main traveled road leading to Jump Off Joe. Riding up we asked, "Where are they?" to which he answered: "They have gone into that brush (a patch of about 2 acres on the N. W. side of the road) and were on horseback." We put spurs to our animals and went around the brush to head them off; we got on the north side with all the speed that was left in our jaded horses; about this time we were

greeted with an Indian yell,
~~we~~ and on looking found a
band of Indians in line ready
for battle. We were going so
fast that I don't think we had
any time to fully weigh the
situation; at any rate there
was no wavering. George
Anderson, as brave a man as
ever lived, checked his horse
for a second to shoot, but the
command was, "Don't stop!" nor
we didn't stop. The Indians
couldn't stand it any longer,
broke their line and started
to seek safety in flight. Seven
Indians were killed before
they got away. After three or four
hours chase we returned to
Brush Patch, found a $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel

0
of whiskey, and an ox killed
for the occasion. The Indians
had undoubtedly arranged for
a good time, and it was generally
believed by Major Fitzgerald and
others that the Indians out-
generaled us. They ran away from
the place - we after them. Result
was, the Indians who were in
that brush patch - probably full
of fire water - had time to sober
up and shedaddle. When we got
back we were tired, dry and
hungry. Fitzgerald lined up his
troop and allowed them to
take one small cup of the
Ardent and no more. The
troopers who were supplied
with some rations of bread
and meat, divided with the

hunters. They were all good
soldiers and their horses were
comparatively fresh which
made them effective during
the chase of the Indians. After
all had partaken of the fire
water we headed towards Mr
Harris' place, a few miles
north of Wagoners. We were
riding along slowly, feeling
about as tired as possible
for men to get, when we dis-
covered two horsemen coming
toward us at full speed, each
with a woman behind him.
The horsemen proved
to be Clause Westfeldt and
Charles Williams. The women
Mrs Harris and her daughter
Sophia, the latter wounded

10-
in fleshy part of arm, between
the elbow and shoulder. The
sight of these heroic women
raders forget that we had
been in the saddle 12 hours
or fatigued or hungry.
Westfeldt and Williams rode
in advance of main column,
found Mrs Harris and daughter
hid in the willow and took
them up on their horses. Mrs
Harris, after 36 hours vigil
and self reliance, finding
rescue an accomplished
fact and after telling our boys
that the Indians were at
the house, then asked to be
taken to a place of safety.
As soon as they came up to
our lines and reported the

1-
situation all of the volunteers
and part of the regulars rode
on to the house and surround-
ed it. The writer rode up to
near the front door, jumped
off his mule and pushed the
front door open with the
muzzle of his gun, and
instead of Indians, saw
Mrs. Harris lying dead on
the floor. He investigated
further but found no Indians.
Belonging to our men who were
in pursuit of the Indians,
had to, or did pass the house,
stopped for a moment to
inspect the premises and
then continued on to widow
Ladd's place. Mrs. Harris
undoubtedly mistook them

12-
for Indians. The history of the
Pacific Northwest has given
some data of the Indian
raid on Rogue River in 1855,
and mentions "Levi Knott,
A. J. Knott, John Ladd,
J. D. Burnett John Hale and
Alex Mc Kay" as being present
at Nagamere on that fateful
October morning. I distinctly
remember Levi and A. J.
Knott, John Ladd, Burnett
and Mc Kay. They were
interested in the pack train
which ran the gauntlet the
afternoon previous and
who returned with Mr. for
Fitzgerald. The major
arrived near ^{the} Nagamere premises
between 2 and 3 o'clock in the

3
morning, Our men - the
Jacksonville contingent
reached Fitzgerald's
position at very early
dawn, and remained but a
very few minutes as
heretofore stated.

Henry Klippel

Mabel Prim

SOHS Development Committee

August 29, 2011

In attendance: Dick Thierolf, Pat Harper, Nancy Hamlin, Alan DeBoer, Nancy Vaughn, Dave Thorndike,
April Sevcik, Karla Huff, Joanna Loops

Meeting began at 4pm. Review of recent donations.

Membership Expiration Reminder Letters: Recommended to change expiration reminder letters from quarterly to monthly. Process will include:

- Reminder letter (one month in advance)
- Month after their expiration, if didn't renew, 2nd reminder notice
- Month after 2nd reminder notice, if didn't renew, name/contact information given to Development Committee for personal call.

Introduction of **Karla Huff**, Events Coordinator. Karla will be responsible for fundraising events.

Discussion of upcoming *Scarecrow Festival* at Hanley Farm.

Need for two large fundraising events each year –Golf Tournament (with 19teens spin) & History Lunch (with Belles & Bows dressing up) for Karla to explore before the beginning of the year and pitch to the committee. Going with **First Weekend in May** for first event; not to combine Tournament/History Lunch.

Karla will research and pitch. Once decided, Karla – with development committee – will find the committee to help put on the event.

Membership Drive:

Joanna and Pat to research press release/advertising with MMT about membership drive.

Potential drawings for membership: Grace Fiero DVDs and extra books – drawn once a week.

Potential reward for Board members who bring in the most memberships in a time-period?

Bring History to Life campaign:

Putting the phone calls on hold. Joanna will send mailer of letter and description + brochure with pledge card. Will revisit personal phone calls October or after.

Additional Community Members: Joanna will contact Ann Brewer and Kerri Hecox.

NEXT MEETING: Monday, October 10th, 4pm

VF
Rogue River
INDIAN WARS
Populations
of Native
Americans
[Hostiles]

THE ROGUE RIVER INDIANS AND THEIR
RELATIONS WITH THE WHITES

Southern Oregon Historical Society

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by

HOUSTON T. ROBINSON

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A THESIS

Presented to the Department of History
and the Graduate Division of the University of Oregon
in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science

June 1943

as well as the regulars who had been constantly in their saddle since the beginning of difficulties. Nothing effective had been done. Ambrose thought it would take a large force to subdue the hostile savages. He furnished the following table of hostile bands from his records.

Band	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Deer Creek	33	42	20	11	106
Calice Creek	23	26	18	10	77
Kiota	4	3	1	0	8
Graves Creek	4	15	6	2	27
Old John	4	6	3	2	15
Rutte Creek	26	32	11	15	84
Applegate Bill	14	15	8	12	44
Applegate John	14	24	13	9	60
George & Limpy	25	30	17	17	97

"I do not mean to say that all of the above are in the war but these bands have sided with those who are hostile."¹

Portraying the view of the Indian department in regard to the Indian wars, Edward Geary wrote:

Those Indians who take up arms against us must take the consequences. Everything has been done by the office of the Indian department to prevent an outbreak and induce the Indians to adopt the pursuits of civilization. The indiscretion and violence on the part of our own people have interposed obstacles continually and the reckless portion of the Indians have precipitated ruin on themselves as well as the rest of the race.²

By October 28, the parties to the treaty of September 10, 1853, were all on the Reserve, with the exception of George and Limpy's bands and some other people. The parties to the treaty of November 18, 1854, were nearly all absent. On the 17th of October, a party of twenty miners was

¹Ibid., p. 330. Ambrose to Palmer Oct 20, 1855

²Geary to Ambrose, October 21, 1855, Ibid., p. 326. Note: Geary was secretary in the Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

the following	men	women	boys	girls
men	36	16	35	21
Children	15	33	9	17
Sum	16	25	11	13
	70	124	54	54

There is no possible way by which these people can be done by Government. They cannot be permitted to leave the subsistence of any kind, and being a very improvident people their winter supplies. However this is their usual hunting for food and kind of it; hence you will see no need to fight them. I have furnished them supplies the past policy of our Government, and as the land much left small fund in my hand for the purpose of buying provisions your attention to that fact and ask your advice and make.

No longer any doubt exists but that this must be against all the Chief and leaders of these hostile bands themselves and saying are determined to show no quarter. men employed to build him a house, declaring that he is going to fight till he dies; and the massacre of women and children in a fiendish manner show a determination to annihilate a number of travellers miners and persons passing the have not learned authentically the number men on the consequently refrain from making the attempt to attack them.

Several hundred volunteers are patrolling the country beside the regulars who have been constantly in the midst of difficulties; yet nothing effective has been done. A large force to subdue these savages, and save this country.

the same of those in nature and human life. The same principles of
the same kind are in nature and human life. The same principles of

consequently, I am making the attempt to share the

296
I have been thinking on getting the country in my direction

have been so kindly as to write since the Commission

significant progress in education has been done. It will certainly require a

Wages, and have the country from dissolution and ruin.

Among them, I have as the officer of the following statistical

it may be of use to you for reference, showing the bands

with remainder of 11 pounds. The latter beam dates Nov. 1838.

Station	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294</
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Ballard 265 18 10 11

11 8 1 1 8

James Clark
11 18 6 2
217

11

	11	82	11	10	564
Mt. Rainier					

W. A. G. Schell

Date	11/11	11/15	11/18	11/19	11/20
11/11	11/15	11/18	11/19	11/20	

George Washington
 38 14 14 94

100-201 94 1/8 023

that all of the above are concerned in this letter, and

The ~~bank~~ record did not show that one product was returned in 1969.

I have been very much interested in the calling for support in the cause of the colored people. I have been very much interested in the calling for support in the cause of the colored people. I have been very much interested in the calling for support in the cause of the colored people.

VF Rogue River
INDIAN WARS

OCT 20, 1855

Records
of the
Central
Superintending
of INDIAN
Affairs

1813-1878

VOL 5.

DELIVER TO THE

Rogue River Indian Wars, 1853-1856

Copy of Letter from James G. Wood:

Jacksonville, Oct. 20, 1855

Mr. P. Foster

Dear Sir:

Amid the tumult of preparing business I seat myself to address you a few lines. As you will probably have learned before receipt of this; the country is involved in one of the bloodiest Indian wars upon record.

Yes, the much dreaded, ever vigilant foe has fallen upon us suddenly and a number of our best citizens lay weltering in their gore. Of the particulars of the great massacre on Rouge River I will next enter. Many have been killed, among whom I may mention your acquaintance Mr. Harris, the partner of Reed, and probably Mr. Reed himself as no intelligence can be obtained of him. Mrs. Harris defended herself against the savages for 24 hours successfully and was relieved by the volunteers and is now in this place where she is well cared for.

She is a brave woman, her little daughter was wounded in the arm. I hurried out with others to assist in driving the Indians from the scene of action and took charge of burying the dead found upon the road. There were from ten to twenty thus found by different parties. Oh, what sights for civilization, may I never be called upon to assist in such duties is my great desire.

There was an immediate call for volunteers and there are now in the field from 150 to 200 good, efficient men. But this is hardly one fifth the number necessary. They wish one thousand men. It will take all of that number to exterminate the race, no quarters are given, old Sam and his men are the Indians who remain neutral, they are used as guides and are of good service.

I am now acting as head clerk of the Quartermaster General of Oregon. As a matter of course the business transactions connected with this department are of an extended nature, furnishing supplies. Please write.

Yours etc.

James G. Wood

P.S. Give my regards to your family. I would be glad to hear from George, Lucy and Frank, and remember me to your good neighbors.

Wood

LATEST FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

NOTE THINGS COMBINING.

The Troubles on Rogue River.

Movements of the U. S. Troops, &c., &c.

Through the kindness of Mr. CAIX, we have been placed in possession of the Portland Times, Extra, of Oct. 21st, and the Oregonian of Oct. 20th. From which we obtain the following interesting and important news.

The result of Maj. HALLER's expedition as given by us last week, does not materially differ from the official report. He made a successful retreat to the Dalles, and determined not to take the field until the volunteers arrived and were ready for service.

Six or eight companies of volunteers from Oregon, are probably now in the field. The call for volunteers from that territory was responded to with alacrity.

Below will be found a connected report since our last issue, furnished by Capt. CAIX, Indian agent, to the Oregon papers. He left the Dalles Oct. 18th, and arrived in Portland on the 20th.

"By arrival of Mr. Brazil Grounds, direct from Colville, Oct. 14th, he learned that a party of seventeen men were to start for Puget Sound the day after Mr. G. left, (about the 25th of Sept.) across the Yakima country; also, that the party were very poorly armed—having only six long guns with them. Among this party were Messrs. Warbass and Stuart, the Expressman.

Mr. G. says that up to the day he left left they had no further news of the Indian troubles since the murder of Mr. Mattice, nor did he learn any thing until in the immediate neighborhood of Fort Walla Walla. When Mr. G. left the mines, about the 25th Sept., the cold weather had already set in, and the mountains were covered with snow. There were a few whites still in the mines, intending to winter there, and were doing well.

"Oct. 15.—By arrival of Mr. Wolf today, from Whitman's valley, (in the Cayuse country,) we learn that all the Indians in the upper country are very much disaffected—that two of the Cayuse chiefs (Um-ho-lets and Stickas,) still remain friendly to the whites, and had secretly warned all the settlers to leave immediately for the Dalles, and to make a long march before they slept. Old Stickas told Mr. Whitney, some of the settlers, to leave as quick as possible—that he warned Dr. Whitman once in the same way, who disregarded him and was slain.

"The Okanagan, the Palouse, a tribe at the mouth of Snake river, some of the Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, have joined the confederation against the whites. The Walla-Wallas and Cayuses have not all joined yet, but no doubt will do so when they get the news of the defeat of the U. S.

"Oct. 18.—Maj. Rains sent up an express last night from the Klickitat river for the steamer "Waseo," which immediately went down and brought up the troops and loaded them on the opposite side of the Dalles. Mr. Thompson informs me that in another letter from Mr. Olney, dated the day after the above; he says that his messenger at Lee-Pen-Mox-Mox's camp found about a hundred of this chief's men dancing around the scalps of some white men. The comforted Indians here boast of having killed, in all, sixty white men.

"5 o'clock, P. M.—The "Mary" has just arrived, bringing Capt. Wilson's company of volunteers, 81 men, and also, what was more welcome—the news of Lieut. Slaughter's safety."

ROGUE RIVER WAR.

From Rogue river the news is truly startling. Report says that some 20 or 30 families have been murdered, and dwellings burned. The houses burned and families murdered are between Grave creek and Rogue river, and an attack upon the Umpqua is feared. All communication with Jacksonville was cut off, but it was supposed that the place was fortified. The disturbance is said to have commenced on the road from Jacksonville to Yreka, by the murder of a man and boy, by a party of Indians, who afterwards committed sundry other depredations. It appears that the miners and settlers have turned out to a man, almost, and have commenced a war upon these merciless and troublesome Indians in earnest,—killing every Indian who fell in their way—man, woman or child.

It is impossible to tell, at present, how many whites have been killed. The citizens had already killed one hundred and six Indians—sparing neither age nor sex.

The following letter of Indian agent Geo. H. ANNOUNCE, taken from the Oregon Times, Extra, will enable the reader to judge of the true state of affairs in that region of country. The Shasta, Klamath, Horse Creek, Grave Creek and Rogue river tribes are said to be combined, and had "fixed upon a day to kill all the whites in Rogue river valley; that it was their intention to blockade the Crescent City and Siskiyou mountain and Canyon roads, and to murder all the whites."

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT,

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, O. T.

October 9th, 1855.

Sir—Whilst engaged in writing you a few lines yesterday morning, I received a message from Capt. Smith, informing me that the Volunteers had made a descent upon a small band of Indians, camped

OLYMPIA, WASH.

PIONEER & DEMOCRAT

OCT 26, 1855 p. 2 col. 5+

The Wah-wah and Cayuses have not as yet joined yet, but no doubt will do so when they get the news of the defeat of the U. S. troops, under Maj. Haller, who with his command—both officers and men—by the way, have behaved very gallantly, and ought to consider themselves very fortunate in getting off as easily as they did, or in fact at all.—The Major says that on his return, he thinks he saw nearly two thousand Indians in the field, and small bands still coming in from every direction: and that there is a sharp winter's work for a regiment over there.

"Oct. 16.—The disposable force of U. S. troops at the Dalles under Maj. Rains, go down this evening to the mouth of the Klickitat river to establish a depot.

"Oct. 17.—This morning a party of mounted Indians appeared on the opposite side of the river immediately in front of Messrs. Simms & Hummason. After observing us for some time, they gave a yell or two, and one waved his blanket and got off his horse and came to the bank of the river and fired his gun at our party standing near the store. They did this evidently as a sort of challenge, as the distance was too great for small arms to effect any harm.

"The wind was too strong to cross the river in a small boat, or some of our Volunteers would have shown the Indian that his challenge was as readily taken up as it was impudently given.

"Messrs. Anderson and McKinlay arrived this evening from the Colville mines, bringing letters from Walla Walla to Mr. R. R. Thompson, Indian agent, among which is the following from Nathan Olney, Indian Agent:

FORT WALLA WALLA, Oct. 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here this morning. *Pee-Pee-Max-Max* has crossed over to the mouth of the Yakerna with all his property and people. All his movements indicate a determination to join in the war. *Wan-In-Snoot*, of Umatilla tribe, is on the Umatilla river with two or three lodges. *Water-Snow* is on the North bank of the Columbia river opposite, with one or two lodges. *Wan-In-Snoot* says he will not join in the war. *Water-Snow*, also; and that he was going to winter on the North side of the Columbia river, but since I have ordered him, he will come back to this side. Some of the Cayuse chiefs are said to be on the Umatilla; I will go to see them, if possible, as soon as I can see *Pee-Pee-Max-Max*. I have sent for the last named chief to come and have a talk with me, but doubt very much his coming. Indians are riding at full speed in every direction, as if something of the greatest importance was going on. They avoid speaking with the whites as much as possible. They do not come to the Fort, nor to the houses of the white settlers. If asked any thing about the Indians on the other side of the river, or about the murder of the Americans, they appear very surly, and say they know nothing. Something must be done, and quickly, for delay in this matter is ruinous: as the bad weather will soon set in.

"Be sure you stop all persons coming in this direction.

Yours truly,

NATHAN OLNEY,

Indian Agent.

To Mr. R. R. Thompson,
Ind. Agt. Ft. Dalles.

message from Capt. Smith, informing me that the Volunteers had made a descent upon a small band of Indians, camped about two miles from Fort Lane, in which several Indians were killed. I immediately repaired to the scene of action and found that Sambo's band of Indians had been attacked just at the break of day, simultaneously with an attack upon Jake's people, who were camped about one-half mile above Thompson's Ferry, (better known to you by the name of Camp Alden), on the bank of the river. Capt. Smith sent a detachment of Dragoons to inform themselves of the nature of the difficulties, and to see what had been done; upon arriving at Sambo's camp were found two dead women, one had died a natural death, and one had recently been shot. I learned from Sambo that one woman was slightly wounded, and that two boys had been wounded, each shot in the arm. They were all taken to Fort Lane and provided for.

We then proceeded to Jake's camp, where we found twenty-three dead bodies, and a boy who escaped said he saw two women floating down the river, and it was quite probable several more were killed whose bodies were not found. I had apprehended danger, and had so informed the Indians several days previous, and Capt. Smith had notified the Indians that if they wanted protection they had to come on to the reserve or to Fort Lane. It seems from their statements that they had concluded to go on the reserve, and had accordingly started, on Sunday evening, leaving the old men and women behind to follow on Monday. In the meantime this attack was made quite early in the morning, which resulted as above stated. There were found killed eight men, four of whom were very aged, and fifteen women and children, all belonging to Jake's band. The attack was so early in the morning, it is more than probable that the women were undistinguishable from the men.

Upon the part of the whites, James Lupton, the Captain of the company, received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he has since died, and a young man by the name of Shepherd is supposed to be mortally wounded. Several others slightly.

The night following this affair, the Indians rallied together, killed some cattle on Bute creek, and it is supposed have since joined old man John, who, I suspect, had been in waiting some time for a pretext to commence hostilities, only desiring the assistance of some other Indians, which this unfortunate occurrence seemed to him—that of the Bute creek at any rate—and I apprehend many disaffected Indians will join. On Monday night a young man by the name of Wm. Guin, in the employ of the Agency, who was engaged at work on the west end of the reserve in company with some Indians, near old John's house, was killed and his body was horribly mutilated, cut across the forehead and face with an ax, apparently as he lay asleep; they then destroyed or took off what provisions and tools that were at camp. They then repaired to Mr. Jowett's Ferry, killed one man who was camped at the Ferry, and wounded two others. Next I heard of them at Evans' Ferry, where they fired at the inmates of the house as they passed, wounding one man, supposed to be mortally. They had with them at the time they

passed, several American horses and mules which they had doubtless stolen the night previous. Mr. Birdseye lost three or four, and Dr. Miller several. Mr. Shuflein one; they were seen by Mr. Birdseye running some miles off that morning.

Old chief Sam gathered his and Elijah's people together, and protected the hands who were employed to work on that part of the reserve, as also the cattle and other property belonging to the Agency. Neither he nor his people want war, nor do I believe they can be made to fight except in self-defence.

The whole populace of the country have become enraged, and intense excitement prevails everywhere, and I apprehend it will be useless to try to restrain those Indians in any way, other than to kill them off. Nor do I believe it will be safe for Sam and his people to remain here, if any other disposition can be made of them; it should by all means be attended to immediately. I doubt very much if the military will be able to afford them the requisite protection.

Sam entertains the opinion that Jake's people will fight till they are all killed off; John will doubtless do the same.

I hardly believe that either Lynapa or George desire a war, but have no doubt many of their people will engage with those that do, and possibly they may too. Neither of them or their people are upon the reservation, nor have not been for some weeks; and should either of them be caught sight of, they will most certainly be shot.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, I think it hardly possible to avert the most disastrous and terrible war that this country has ever been threatened with.

Oct. 10th. Whilst waiting an opportunity to send my former communication, additional news has come to hand. After the wounding of those men at Evans' Ferry, the Indians pursued the main traveled road towards the Canyon, where I learned from a company of pickers who have just arrived, that they saw seven dead men lying in the road in different places between Mr. Evans' Ferry and Mr. Wagoner's—several trains had been robbed—and several wagons had been plundered, and I suspect every person who passed the road has been killed. I expect to have to record still sadder news before the week closes. A greater destruction of life will probably never be caused by the same number of people, or more horrid atrocities be perpetrated, than by those Shasta Indians. They are well provided with arms, both guns and revolvers, and skillful in the use of them. I do not believe more desperate or reckless men ever lived upon the earth; and I have no doubt but they have made up their minds to fight till they die.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

G. H. AMBROSE,

Indian Agent.

GEN. PALMER, *Supt. Ind. Affairs,*
Dayton, O. T.

Oct. 11. To-day a dispatch arrived from Major Fitzgerald, who was in pursuit of the Indians. From his statement, it appears that all the horses between Evans' Ferry and Jump-off-Jo creek were destroyed by fire. Mrs. Jones escaped wounded, with her little girl, to Mr. Vannoy's. Mrs. Wagoner and little daughter were both

would have passed, and been probably all cut off.

Fears are entertained for the safety of a detachment of Lieut. Williamson's command, who have been engaged in the survey of a rail-road route from California to Oregon. A small party were detailed to examine a pass in the Cascade mountains, between Mts. Hood and Jefferson. They have been out several days over their time.

Our city is full of soldiers, en route for the seat of war. All is "noise and confusion." The Quartermaster and Commissary General's offices are the most business-looking places we have seen for a long time.

J. W. Nesmith has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of Oregon volunteers; W. H. Farrar, Adjutant; Robert Thompson, Quarter Master, and Shubrick Norris, commissary.

COLUMBIA MINES.—Miners were at work on a bar about sixteen miles up the Pen d'Orielle river, and were making from four to twenty dollars per day; but the weather was getting cold, and they would not be able to work longer than two weeks. Our informant says that nearly all he met expressed a determination to go back again in the spring.

Meeting in Cowlitz County.

MONTICELLO, Cowlitz County,
Oct. 22, 1855.

Pursuant to a call of the citizens of Cowlitz county, a meeting convened at Monticello, when NATHANIEL OSTRANDER was chosen chairman, and JOHN CATLIN secretary.

Many circumstances were related by gentlemen present, which, together with facts before ascertained and generally known throughout the county, were considered sufficient to call forth the following resolutions:

Whereas, The settlements along this river are exposed to the visitation of hostile Indians, whom we believe at present to be within a short distance of our frontiers,

Resolved, That we immediately adopt measures by which we may acquaint ourselves with the position, numbers and intentions of the Indians. Also that we place ourselves in a position for self defence. For which purpose we raise from among ourselves a volunteer company, to be composed of not less than sixty men—which company shall elect its own officers, and report to the Governor of this Territory. The commanding officer shall pursue whatever course he may think advisable to secure the settlements against the Indians residing amongst us; and the said company shall patrol the country in the various directions from which danger is apprehended.

Resolved, That for the further security of the inhabitants, we build a Fort upon the claim of Seth Catlin, and that he be appointed to superintend the construction of said Fort—work shall be commenced on the morning of Oct. 23d.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Governor; also a copy to each press in the Territory for publication.

NATHANIEL OSTRANDER,
President.

JOHN CATLIN, Sec'y.

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of the Indians. From his statement, it appears that all the houses between Evans' Ferry and Jump-off-Jo creek were destroyed by fire. Mrs. Jones escaped wounded, with her little girl, to Mr. Vannoy's. Mrs. Wagoner and little daughter were both burned in their house—probably massacred first. Her husband was away from home at the time. Mrs. Harris escaped. Her husband was killed and her little girl wounded in the arm. I am unable to give you the names of the killed. The Major discovered ten Indians on horseback—pursuit was immediately made and five of them killed under full jump. The others got into the mountains and escaped. Sam and his people are camped at Fort Lane, where they will have to be provided for. They are willing to submit to any thing for the sake of peace. From Maj. Fitzgerald's note, I learn it is quite probable that George and all his people will join with old John, and I am satisfied nearly or quite all of Lympas and the Applegates will unite with them, with probably one or two exceptions. The Scotians are in for a free fight, and have been for two months past. I have but little doubt of eighty-five or one hundred Indians uniting, exclusive of a number of disaffected Indians belonging to surrounding bands. G. H. A.

Evans' Ferry, Oct. 12. I learn from Major Fitzgerald that he found two more dead bodies yesterday, and no doubt any longer exists but that George and all his people will take part with the Shastas. If it is possible for you to come out here, you had better come, or give me specific instructions. G. H. Aunson.

The following items we clip from the Oregonian:

There are 70 men at the Cascades, fortifying that place. The "Belle" has been engaged for the last two days in transporting cannon, supplies and munitions of war from Vancouver to the Cascades.

Indians are constantly crossing the Cascade mountains. Several small bands have been seen traveling eastward in the night between Foster's and the mountains.

Reports are that Fort Walla Walla is closed, and that some twenty or thirty men have taken refuge there for safety. We learn that the fort can be held by the number of men said to be there, against all the Indians which can be brought against it.

Lieut. Day, who was sent out to assist Maj. Haller, met the command in the night some twenty miles from the Dalles—the former having camped and placed his sentinels at some distance from the rear guard of Maj. Haller, who had (as will be seen by the report) kept a trail, while the main body, with the wounded had already passed the outposts, discovered for the first the whereabouts and true position of Haller's party.

We learn that Lieut. Day had pushed on to a late hour of the night, when the animals, which were heavily loaded gave out, and he was compelled to stop. This is a fortunate circumstance, as otherwise Day

of this meeting be forwarded to the Governor; also a copy to each press in the Territory for publication.

NATHANIEL OSTRANDER,
President.

JOHN CATLIN, Sec'y.

MEMORANDUM

In this place on Thursday, the 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. McCARTY, Mr. A. J. BALDWIN and Miss MARY POTTER.

In Portland, on the 15th inst., by Rev. F. BOYKIN, Mr. JOHN ORVIN WATERMAN, Editor of the Oregon Weekly Times, to Miss JANE ANNES STROMWATER, formerly of Millietown, Ohio.

Official

Appointments by the acting Governor of Washington Territory:

JAMES TILTON of Olympia, to be Adjutant General of the volunteer forces of this Territory for and during the war with the Yakima and other hostile Indian tribes.

CHARLES H. EATON of Thurston county, Captain of the "Puget Sound Rangers."

Executive office, Olympia, W. T., Oct. 24th, 1855.
C. H. MASON,
Acting Governor of W. T.

Proclamation:

WHEREAS, by proclamation bearing date October 11th, 1855, a call was made upon the people of the Territory of Washington for two companies of volunteers to augment the force operating against the Yakima tribe of Indians:

Now, therefore, in order more fully to secure the lives and property of our inhabitants from any incursions or outbreaks on the part of the Indians, and to be prepared for any emergency, I make this proclamation, calling upon the people of this Territory for four additional companies of volunteers, to consist each of one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, two Sergeants, four Corporals and seventy-four privates.

It is expected that Walla-walla, Skamania and Clarke will furnish one company, to enroll at Vancouver; that Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific and Chehalis will furnish one company, to enroll at Calistoga; that Lewis, Thompson, Pierce and Bismillah will furnish one company, to enroll at Olympia, and that King, Island, Jefferson, Clallam and Whatcom will furnish one company, to enroll at Seattle. Each volunteer will furnish his own arms and equipments, and each company will elect its own officers.

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

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

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

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

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.

CONTINUE to furnish cargoes of sawed lumber, rough or dressed, hemlock, spruce and fir, to enter at short notice, at their steam saw mill at Tekelet (Hood's Canal), W. T.

Ship and Machine work, and Black-smithing done also, at short notice. They have a coal wharf and other conveniences not to be found at any other point on the Sound.

J. P. KELLER, Agent,

Tekelet.

A. J. POPE, San Francisco.

Tekelet Oct. 22, '55

Sandwich Islands Produce,

AND a general assortment of provisions, &c., may be found at the store of the Puget Mill Co., at Tekelet Hood's Canal. Apply to

J. P. KELLER.

Oct. 22, 1855—71y.

Removal.

M. LOUISSEON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia, 117 7

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Southern Oregon Historical Society

Oct 28, 1855

Records
of the
Central
Superintendency
of INDIAN
Affairs

1813-1878

Vol 5.

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Wm. L. Garrison, Agent

Regist. Assoc. Meeting, Oct. 28, 1833

Oct. 28, 1833

My dear Sir, I have the pleasure to have sent to your office, bearing of satisfactory, returns of your
 friends, some papers, also the subscription has reached this office with some slight delay
 and funds for the winter. I have received the names of all the friends belonging to
 the association that are present, and have appended names to Mr. May's friends
 but I have spent for the time being, to call the roll and give notice. The military are
 necessary as the military organization at Charleston. Much exciting circumstances
 many battles have occurred it preparing to call the roll twice daily, and give
 to them full participation as I had feared as other means of subsistence.

The parties to the treaty of the 10th September 1833 are mainly at home, the
 chief seats of families, the principal men are all there, except George Thompson,
 and some of the people are here. The parties to the treaty of the 18th March
 are mostly at about the chief seats of families are all of them at home.
 Some of the people are in confinement it still does for large numbers, many
 are children. I find it impossible to make any progress in improving the
 persons in fact it is unsafe for them to be there, there I have all kinds

1850. 1851. are nearly all absent. The 1852 and 1853 having all of them absent.
 Some of them specify one or two names of the children for safe keeping, many
 not others. Some of importance to make arrangements in reference to the
 the women, in fact it is made for safety, but none, then as if there was no
 protection among husbands.

The middle of May the 19th we had a party of miners, mostly in numbers from 3 to 5. Some were attacked by a large force of Indians. The attack continued early in the morning and lasted all day. The miners occupied a house and fought from behind a breastwork of stones. They left two killed, and others wounded. The killed upon the field of the Indian could not be ascertained as they found them dead off with their hands and feet. On the 21st they made their appearances in front of the house, the Indians, spreading devastation and ruin in every direction. In the morning, some of the Indians, and killing people in the day. The houses have been destroyed and our men, and the Indians were ordered to leave. The Indians in the morning to go to their stock were killed and our supplies to be in the hands of the Indians.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Our two grave and detached members of society
Harris and of D'Arcy
Harris of Port Sydney, who were surveying a route, and from Port Sydney
to the Orange River, were aware of existing hostilities now affected by the
broader, less than men were killed. The death was a sacrifice to release
with the lot of the animal. Our Thursday night dinner, which was pursuant of
the work with hope of being able to cooperate them as in our previous and
discussion with them. It is somewhat late in the evening as a dinner, the
company of Harris and Thursday last in dinner, sitting mine
in to some extent, and having one hundred and forty a. That the number is generally
in the end, and intended to be correct, which however in two parts in a few days
and report that
advises you to give the name of all, in present-keeping to the

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Two Millions enroute from San Francisco.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

A General Indian War Anticipated.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

PEACE RESTORED IN NICARAGUA

Treaty Concluded Between Generals Walker and Corral.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The Accessory Transit Co.'s steamer, *Northern Light*, E. L. TROCKENHAUSEN, Commander, arrived yesterday (Sunday) morning from San Juan Del Norte, and Key West. She brings the passengers of the *Sierra Nevada*, who left San Francisco at 5 P. M. on the 20th of October. The passengers are all in good health—not a case of sickness having occurred during the whole voyage.

Everything was quiet on the Isthmus, and the passengers crossed in good time and perfect safety. Col. WALKER, leading the Democratic party in Nicaragua, had concluded a treaty of peace with the Chorro party. Don FERRER RIVAS was appointed Provisional President, (Col. WALKER refusing,) and sworn into office on the 1st of October in the presence of a large assembly of the people at Granada. Col. WALKER was appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Nicaragua. FARRER H. FARRER, Esq., (formerly of the Sacramento Tribune) was appointed Commissioner of War, &c. Gen. CHILLON had been sent to Leon with 150 men. It is reported that he had an engagement at Nicaragua with MENDOZA and 600 troops, and defeated him. Gen. CORRAL and family were staying in Granada. Don MATEO MATEO, Secretary of State, &c., was executed on the Plaza, his party having fled into the American passengers of the *Udele Sem* and *Star of the West*. The American Minister and all the prisoners had been released. The people of Nicaragua seemed much pleased with the change in affairs. Great satisfaction was expressed with the treaty of peace and all the appointments. WALKER punished severely all offences among his own or native troops. No misconduct of any kind was allowed.

The *Sierra Nevada* brought down a large force of volunteers to join the Democratic Party under General WALKER. Col. E. J. C. KIRK, a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, was among the number. KIRK still remains at Greytown, with only ten or twelve men—a number of whom were suffering from sickness—Ezra FARRER, of Salem, Mass., one of his party, having died. WALKER's men were anxious to be allowed to drive KIRK and his men out of the country.

The news from California is unimportant. Times were growing better. The mail steamer *Golden Age* left San Francisco three hours in advance of the *Sierra Nevada* with about \$2,000,000 in gold. Troubles with the Indians in Oregon still continue, and assume a serious aspect. Major HALLAM and his forces were reported as surrounded by the Indians at a point 25 miles above the Dalles. They had been without food or water 46 hours. Lieut. DAV, with 150 men, left to assist him.

The *Northern Light* left in the harbor of San Juan, Nov. 3, H. B. M. brig-of-war, *U. S. Eagle* and the British mail steamer *Clyde*.

The American brig *Avon*, FARRER, sailed for New-Orleans on the 2d.

Arrived at Key West, Nov. 5, smack *William Boly*, 10 days from New-York, with 15 passengers. Arrived at Tortugas on the 5th, brig *Aradion*, with stores for Fort Jefferson.

We are indebted to WELLS, Fargo & Co., FREEMAN & Co., and the Purser of the *Northern Light*, for the latest papers and information.

CALIFORNIA.

The News.

The interesting news for the two weeks ending the 20th ult. has been principally of the "horrible catastrophe" sort.

The Indians on the Columbia and Rogue Rivers are at open war with the whites, and the struggle threatens to be serious in its consequences. An Indian agent named BOLON was murdered by the Yakimas in Washington Territory, about the 25th of September, and then a confederation was organized among various tribes for a general war upon the whites. Major HALLAM went out from the Dalles on the 1st of October, with one hundred U. S. troops to chastise the offenders, but he and his force were surrounded by about 500 Indians, and when last heard from had been besieged for two days, during which time they had had no water. The Oregonians were hurrying to relieve the soldiers. Further particulars will be found published below.

In Rogue River Valley the Indians murdered four or five miners and packers, about the 5th of October. The miners in the valley raised a company of 100 volunteers, marched out against the raskins and defeated them in a battle, killing about 40. About 80 whites have been killed.

Another triple murder and Lynch law execution took place at Columbia, Tuolumne County, on the

VF RR INDIAN WAR

Nov 12, 1855

were stationed in every part of the vessel, with positive orders to allow no one on board unless provided with a passage ticket. Those seemed to be no disposition to infringe this order, and everything went on quietly all about noon, when it was discovered that some of the passengers were in possession of arms belonging to the "San Francisco Blues" military corps. A search warrant was immediately procured, and twenty-nine muskets, identified by members of the Company named, were recovered. During this investigation, two large crockery crates, full of arms, were discovered, but as the officer had no authority to seize upon these, they were left undisturbed. Although information of the fact was immediately given to the Quartermaster, Gen. KIMM, of the State Militia, who soon after ascertained, by means of the telegraph wires, that the Armory of the Sacramento Rifle Company had been entirely divested of every weapon and round of ammunition. Gen. KIMM, at once commenced suit in the Twelfth District Court to recover the arms belonging to the State, on board the *Uncle Sam*. The business of the suit was dispatched with all possible haste; but before the necessary documents could be procured and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, the hour had arrived for the sailing of the steamer. As the lines holding the vessel to the wharf were cast aside, there was some indication of trouble between the officers of the vessel and those on the wharf anxious to obtain passage. The wharf was densely packed with men, and at the first move of the steamer's paddles, a general rush was made to board her. The officers of the boat resisted, and the body of the crowd was driven back, at the imminent risk of their being crushed between the vessel and the wharf, or launched overboard. The scene was frightful, indeed; but fortunately, and singularly enough, no one sustained serious injury, as far as could be ascertained. About fifteen or twenty succeeded in getting on board, and the vessel shot out into the stream, where she came to, evidently, with the view of compelling those to return on shore who had succeeded in boarding the vessel by force. By this time, the Expeditionists to the number of three hundred, had chartered a large schooner lying convenient to the wharf. This movement was seen on board the steamer, and as the schooner spread her canvas, the steamer's paddles were again put in motion; but she had not proceeded far when she again lay to. The schooner was now under full headway with a fine breeze, and tacking quickly, she came up under the lee of the steamer, when she was ordered to keep off, and at the same time the steamer commenced moving ahead. It was now beyond the power of the schooner to work up to the position of the steamer, until the latter would have sufficient time to send the intruders ashore and get under way again. Still the schooner persevered, and stood off for another tack. In the meantime, a posse of Sheriff's officers, headed by Mr. DOWNING, with the writ of restitution, had procured a boarding party for the schooner. This they were unable to accomplish, as the steamer got under way just as the Sheriff's boat reached her side. The schooner was at this time within a few cables' length of the steamer, but coming up under the lee of Telegraph Hill, the breeze died away, and all thought of boarding was at once abandoned, as the steamer was by this time under a full head of steam, with her bows directed seaward. The schooner landed the disappointed expeditionists at Jackson-street Wharf, and a large number of ships' launches and other small craft filled with men who evidently intended to take the first opportunity to board the steamer, but back to the shore. It is generally believed that the *Uncle Sam* carried away about three hundred stands of arms for the use of WALKER'S army. It is known that a large quantity of arms and ammunition had been purchased in this city to be sent to San Juan by this steamer. Just previous to the sailing of the steamer it was ascertained that a number of percussion-lock muskets, belonging to Manhattan Fire Company of this city, were taken from the engine-house during the night. The rifles taken from the Sacramento military company are said to be excellent weapons, and they will undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to the armament of the Nicaragua Republicans. Many of those who failed to procure passage on the steamer had placed their baggage on board. This baggage will unquestionably be landed at San Juan, and kept for them by their more fortunate comrades until such time as they shall be successful in their endeavors to join WALKER.

We take the following from the *State Journal*:—"About thirty more young men left on the steamer yesterday afternoon for San Francisco, intending leaving on the *Uncle Sam* to-day for Nicaragua. Among those who have gone from Sacramento are B. D. Fry, Jesse Hambleton, Edward Saunders, W. H. Lewis, G. A. Collins, Henry Newton, Charles Burnett, David McDowell, B. C. O'Neill, William Barr, Archibald, C. O. Bishop, Charles Turnbull, William Toole, William Kennedy, Turpin, James Voorhies, John King, John McKee, and J. E. Fox. Twenty-six persons from Yolo County are also among the party. Among those from Yolo are P. J. Hopper, H. N. Roby, E. L. Brown, Jr., M. Murphy, J. J. Underhill, E. J. Swift, J. C. Stout, and E. H. Hopkins. H. C. Huston, Esq., and Dr. E. W. Rust, of Marysville, and Samuel Arden, Esq., of Placer County, have also gone down intending to take part in the expedition." We have no means of ascertaining whether the above named gentlemen succeeded in getting off or not.

Cholera on board the Sierra Nevada.
The steamship *Sierra Nevada* reached San Francisco on the 15th of October. As we previously announced, sickness prevailed to a great extent during the first part of her voyage. Of the large number of passengers (622) forty-five died. This number includes the whole list of deaths during the passage from New-York to San Francisco. The deaths on the *Sierra Nevada* occurred during the first five days from San Juan. Since that period there have been no new cases on board. The steamer was detained thirty hours at Acapulco, coaling.

Tobacco raising near San Francisco.
For some months back the fact of California soil being perfectly adapted to the growth and raising of tobacco, has been well understood in the southern portion of the State, and we have had frequent accounts in the *Los Angeles* and other Southern papers of the great achievement of the agriculturists in that portion of the State in that particular line of farming. Recently the attempt has been made near this city, and with perfect success. Mr. JOAQUIN RUSCO, of the Rancho de Morongo Marlin, Contra Costa County, has succeeded in growing about two

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON. THE INDIAN WAR. GREAT TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The War in Rogue River Valley—Battle at the Mouth of Butte Creek—Indian Defeat.

From the *Crescent City Herald*, (Extra) Oct. 13.
We are indebted to Mr. GALBRAITH, of the *Crescent City Express*, for the following particulars of the opening of the Indian war in Rogue River Valley. As to the local causes of this outbreak, the massacre of the miners on the Upper Klamath, in the latter part of July, the murder of several packers, teamsters, and travelers, on the different routes near the Oregon Boundary line, and more recently, the killing of two wagoners and their six teams near French in the neighborhood of our readers. The military at Fort Lane, O. T., seemed to be powerless in either restraining or punishing the marauders, and the goaded population were at last compelled to rise for their own protection. Mr. GALBRAITH left Jacksonville on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and the following are the main events which happened up to that time: A volunteer force of one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five men had been formed, and after having completed their arrangements, they proceeded on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., to the mouth of Butte Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Lane, in several parties, according to the number of the companies, and commanded respectively by Major LUTON, 30 men; Captain WILKINS, 14; Messrs. BROWN, MILLER, and HAYS, 11 men each; Mr. HARRIS, 16; and Mr. NAWOOK, 17 men. Early on Monday morning, the volunteers approached the rancherias and the Indians first fired upon HARRIS' command. The fight then became general, and ended in the total defeat of the Indians, and forty of whom were left dead on the ground, and afterwards buried by the military from Fort Lane. Of the volunteers, twelve men were wounded; one of their number, Major LUTON, who had received an arrow in the left breast, died on Monday night, and another, named STEVENS, wounded in the abdomen, it is thought will not recover. Mr. GALBRAITH also states that on Tuesday it was reported from Jacksonville that the Indians burnt the house of Mr. JONES, while the owner himself was killed and his wife severely wounded. Dr. BARKWELL was called to attend on the lady, but it is thought she cannot recover. Messrs. WAGGONER, BROWN, and TAYLOR, are also supposed to have been killed and their houses and property destroyed. Dr. CHASE, U. S. A., and Dr. R. L. BARKWELL were indefatigable in their exertions to assist and relieve the wounded.

The War in Oregon—Major Haller Surrounded by the Indians—One Thousand Men Necessary for his Relief.

From the *Portland Standard*, Extra, Oct.
The *Belle* has just arrived, and brings the startling news that the troops under command of Major HALLER have been surrounded by the Indians at a point about twenty-five miles from the Dalles. HALLER'S position is in a hill with a few men, and brush around him. His troops and animals have been without water for forty-eight hours. The Indians are constantly firing upon them. He was enabled to send a messenger through the ranks of the Indians in the night, and he reached the Dalles Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The steamer *Hesse* left immediately for the Cascades, and the *Belle* brought the express to Vancouver forthwith. She arrived there to-day about 13 o'clock. Immediately on the arrival of the messenger at the Dalles, Lieut. DAY prepared to leave for the seat of war with the remaining force at the Dalles, numbering about one hundred and fifty men. He was to leave this morning about daylight. Major HALLER calls for a thousand men to aid him. We learn that a requisition has been made out for that number and forwarded to the proper officers. From our informant we learn that several of the besieged had been killed. Our information was hastily received and may be incorrect in some of its particulars, but we give it as we received it, hoping that it may not prove so disastrous as we understood it. Now is the time for action.

From the *Standard* of the 13th, we take the following in relation to the progress of the war: "There still remains much doubt about the extent of the hostile feeling among the Indians. By General PALMER'S letter published last Saturday, it is stated that the chief of the Wasco people, that protocols have been made to all the tribes east of the Cascades, to unite in a general war for exterminating the whites, but that many refuse to enter an alliance to fight the Americans. And yet, among nearly all the tribes are found some restless spirits ready to join in a general war. The Yakimas seem well united in a feeling of hostility. The Clatsops are divided. All sorts of Indian tales of wrongs are reported to induce a war spirit, and threats of hostility made against such tribes as will not join the Yakimas. Those best acquainted with the Indian character are disposed to think that dissatisfaction has been so widely diffused that one flush of victory on the part of the Indians in a contest with the United States troops, would induce nearly all the tribes to unite in a general war. Hence much anxiety is now felt in the result of HALLER'S expedition against them. We are satisfied that unless the Indians have greatly the advantage in position, that his troops will be enabled to route the Yakimas.

Gen. PALMER arrived in town on Saturday, from the Dalles. Nothing of importance had been heard from HALLER since he left. Indian rumor had reached the Dalles that the troops sent out from Stellacom had been cut off while crossing a river. But this rumor is not credited, for the reason that sufficient time had not elapsed, since these troops left Stellacom, for them to cross the Cascades and encounter the Indians, and a report of it reach the Dalles. Gen. PALMER suggested the propriety of a volunteer force of one thousand men from Oregon and Washington Territories, in case of HALLER'S defeat, a large portion of which force should proceed to the scene of hostilities in three divisions, by as many different routes, all mounted and provisioned for ten days, and that the remainder should follow up with stores, ammunition, and all the requisites for establishing a temporary military post in the midst of the Yakima country. He thinks by this means an effectual settlement of the difficulties could speedily be made.

The War in Washington Territory—Requisition by Gov. Mason for Troops—Organization of Volunteers—Sliners Killed.

From the *Puget Sound Courier*.

1. From this day are suspend there shall be peace and friendship between the Republic of Nicaragua and the United States of America.
2. The Ministers of State will be President, and will be taken from the Republic of Nicaragua for ten months, unless the President Ministers, should resolve to call the end of the term.
3. The Ministers of State will be President, and will be taken from the Republic of Nicaragua for ten months, unless the President Ministers, should resolve to call the end of the term.
4. The Provisional Government have respected, the chapters 2d sections 2d and 3d, of the general Constitution of 1838.
5. There will be a general oblation taken place to this day for political peace, and no one will be molest such.
6. The contracting parties and their obliges themselves to recognize the belligerent parties, loans, exactions or any other means.
7. The President will recognize and military appointments of those under the belligerents.
8. All those chiefs, officers, or wish to return from the Republic with the guarantee and security and property.
9. The French Legion may con Republic, should they manifest a citizens of Nicaragua, and in this ment will give to each the portion been offered them. The arms they belong to private individuals, will their owners.
10. General WALKER will give on those attacking Managua to write to Leon and reduce their number and fifty men; when this will be done, offers to reduce the forces or precise number of one hundred men of Gen. MAXWELL, those of men, under command of Colonel D another honorable chief.
11. The forces of RIVAS will remain of Gen. HAYMOND, and the armament will appoint the chief of the number of men that will be in parliament.
12. The Governments that have in Nicaragua during this war will Generals shall notify them of this Done in the City of Granada this of October, in the year of our Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

1. Twenty-four hours after the of the Provisional President of army that Gen. COSIAL commands; for this city, when united with the President and both Generals the Church to return thanks to the termination of the war.
General WALKER will be recognized of the Army of the Republic decree of the Government.
General COSIAL will deliver the ment and munitions of war, unless disposes otherwise.
2. The Government of the Republic this city, and will here receive Consulate of foreign nations.
3. Both armies will use no other ribbon, with the inscription "Ni Dios." The Great Seal, the arm of the banners and standards was same motto.
(Signed.) WM. WALKER, Comm of the Democratic Army to the (Signed.) FERNANDO General-in-Chief of the Forces GRANADA, Oct. 23, 1855.
In virtue of the full powers that terday were conferred upon me, I respect and have complied with the (Signed.) FERNANDO GRANADA, Oct. 23, 1855.

The New Commissary From El Nicaragua.

On Monday last Col. PARKER H upon the discharge of his duties War, a position which his friends, try and influence, and the benefits ally accrue to that department fr be well pleased to learn that he accept.

We have learned with pleasure been in office many of the capita native and foreign, have offered to ornament all their ready funds; the to a man, have offered him all the command, taking as their security the joint names and reput WALKER and Col. PARKER. Such a public confidence, backed by that at large, must and of right ought flattering to those gentlemen.

The department over which Col. is only second to that of Genera thing relating to the finances of the support and maintenance of through his hands, and now if we gy and force of character which w accorded him stand him in need. have no drawback, either by sick in the discharge of the arduous d

The Late Attack on the Cal gers.

The Nicaraguense gives the fol the recent attack on the California Chamorra party:

"As the passengers from San l for New-York, were about to on boats, the St. Charles and Virgin, a were attacked by the Chamorra pa ed them with the insignia of Democ tions of good will. They state the capture of suspicious individu to find the parties they looked for passengers—about six hundred—v killing eight and wounding six, ously. They then entered the office, and upset everything and rolling the safe out and breaking The passengers retreated into th remained scattered about duru following morning the Chamorra

attention of the choice bird, the indeed, and as read to play on the as infinitely moreish dishes.

induce me to tolgetting a glimpsement I received of two waggish behind me, such as'er ob cer'mon-ing, I will!" "Dar if she's got any naterally base!" iste time!" "Set "Little louder!"igger wit and re-

produced quite anid financial circlesork. The Londonost ably edited pa-it appears, always its article of Oct. spirit of the United v that while they with the United clect their interest fleet to cruize about pt any piratical at-ent upon that counid States would not sh people, I presume, ppose for a moment the part of the citi-ant to touch, much y part or portion of

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ney market has been money is worth from cents per month, but . Though there is nothcy. PHILO.

g Rebuke.

Priest; a citizen of the United States, and claim-ing to exercise the functions of U. S. Consul at San Juan, was required to pay his proportion of the tax, he carrying on the business of hotel-keeping at that place. Mr. Priest refused at first to pay the tax as levied, and it became necessary to use stringent measures to procure a compliance with the order. He protested against the payment and against the means used to coerce it. Col. Walker argues that Priest has no claim to exemption, that the revolution is general and successful.

Rumors of the intended departure of 400 vol-unteers for Walker, from San Francisco, caused a great deal of excitement in that city. A search-warrant was procured, and 29 muskets belonging to the San Francisco Blues were re-covered. The Quarter-Master General of the State discovered also that the armory of the San Francisco Rifle Company had been divested of all its arms. He attempted to recover them, but the steamer sailed before he could board her. Three hundred of the expedition were left behind.

They procured a schooner and attempted to board the steamer, but the officers and the City Marshall opposed their attempt and they were obliged to reland.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, from San Juan, arrived at San Francisco on the 9th ult. During the trip she lost 45 passengers from cholera. Three of them were cabin passengers.

The Indian troubles continue in Oregon, and are growing quite serious. Major Haller and his forces were surrounded by the hostile Indians at a point above Dallas, without food or water, for forty-eight hours. Lieut. Day, in command of 150 men, had been sent to his relief.

The U. S. steamship John Hancock arrived at San Francisco from Petropaulowski, bringing news that the Russians were at Amoor, in great force, both on sea and land, and were anxious to meet the allied fleet, which was probably in the Gulf of Tartary.

The British steamer Baracouta had been at Ayau and found the place deserted, but discovered there goods belonging to the Russian Fur Company, which were taken possession of. The steamship then proceeded to Petropaulowski, into which port she is reported to have entered with the American flag flying, and having fired into the town, she then left.

When off Elizabeth Island, the Baracouta encountered a Bremen brig, having on board 140 Russian officers and soldiers, who were taken prisoners and carried into Hong Kong.

Five hundred men, under Captain Foy, of Sacramento, have left to join Walker.

On the 9th ult., the Indians on Rogue River massacred over fifty whites. Major Fitzgerald pursued the Indians and overtaking them had a battle, in which 60 Indians were killed, losing 10 of his own men.

The balance of the treasure, sunk on board the steamship Yankee Blade, amounting to \$60,000, has been recovered.

Seven Chinamen were murdered by the Mexicans in Sierra County in one day. The object was robbery.

ARRIVAL OF THE VINOENNES FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.—The United States sloop-of-war "Vinoennes," John Rodgers, commander, arrived

ted States resisting this interf of principle, and demanding Power should presume to c government.

Then, we hear from War State Department has receiv Minister to London that the I have formally and definitely nize the construction put Bulwer treaty by the Amer This opens quite a number o rel. It may be made to am recognition by the British Mosquito King, and an estal ish colony in Honduras. In the Walker and Kinney mo America, it is not unlikely lision between the British in that region and the An who have migrated thither nize the country. Viewed the recent bombardment o assume the color of a men terference in case the gover try should hereafter presu whatever independent com pirates may choose to se American coast and claim Great Britain. In a word the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in a position from which s ment espouse the cause party in Nicaragua, and expel Walker and Kinney measures which Lord P. advisable to strengthen British supremacy in the of Mexico.

Finally, it is well under the administration of this terplate receding from th its predecessors in referen and it is conjectured that have the temerity to a claims, the United States the Baltic, but on the De ands. St. Thomas, lyi ture European and Centr lines, would be a most has occurred to the astut that this would be the p would be struck in the e coming to terms.—N. Y

A row boat containi gers, was run down in days ago, by the steam the men were saved wit other three were drown

The only standard res afflicted are Helmbold and Sarasparilla; they narcotics or other inju ly vegetable in their c tisement.

MAE

At Philadelphia, on Dr. Ryder, P. BARR daughter of the late G Lowes, Del.

Chief of the Nicaragua forces. Parker H. French, formerly of the Sacramento Tribune has been appointed Commissary of War. The people of Nicaragua appear to be pleased with the new state of affairs and no more trouble appeared. Col. Kinney remained at Greytown, and Gen. Walker is reported to be disposed to drive him out of the country.

The steamship Sierra Nevada from San Juan arrived at San Francisco on the 9th ult.; during the trip she lost 45 passengers from cholera; only three of them were cabin passengers.

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Scarcity of Food in France.

Commercial, this correspondent following avowal: "I do not is in favor of slavery. I k Whitfield, the pro-slavery c gress, for I was one of the c in Johnson county, where h

Now, in view of such a d us; are forty letters from t denying the truth of his W reported? And of what us slavery Democracy of Ohio the odium of the Governor's mocracy and Slavery!" is Cincinnati Gazette.

Maryland Elec

The Congressional deleg Congress will probably be following gentlemen;

First district—Judge Stew

Second district—James B.

Third district—J. Morriso ican.

Fourth district—Henry W i can

Fifth district—H. W. H

Sixth district—T. F. Bo

The Legislature will und ican by a large majority. can.

The Prescott, Pierce Co The War Eagle passed her last with five companies U Alexander in command. winter quarters at Fort Sue to fight the Sioux in the s companies have been sent near Prairie Du Chien.

The Postmaster General pen mark over or opposite newspaper, with the sole c tention to the article, will n to better postage.

The London Globe deni the United States Govern Majesty's Government to r in consequence of his enco

ROGUE RIVER

Klallam Indians near Vancouver. From a letter, dated Fort Vancouver, 11, 1855, addressed to Governor, at a portion of the above tribe, at the mouth of the Cathlamet river, under Umuts and Yaho-to-wit, in and encamped in the vicinity, for the purpose of preventing the hostile tribes, and of them. Umuts had before good will, by warning the whites of the Yakima Indians. He stated much wealth for an Indian, numerous horses, blankets, &c., and to imitate the whites. By of J. A. Wrennes, he went to his to dig potatoes, and was there by some whites, who had been by Lukah, one of his slaves, that is in communication with the whites—who were from him and some of his people and they were kept in custody by J. A. Wrennes, Oregon, and then brought back to him. His son had been shot in an affair, and two of his horses some of his goods stolen—un- by this same Lukah. afterwards arrested for theft, guard-house—and he charged alliance with the Yakimas, in made to Lieut. Wrennes. That, a week before, two ran- sent from the Yakimas, who night with Umuts, and he fur- in with horses. Lukah's wife at the story. An interruption ce, the examination was post- day; but the next morning erted with his whole party and property, towards the Yakima y of Chequos. Yaho-to-wit and refused to go, and remained in ient. Wrennes detailed Capt. npany A, 1st Regiment, W. T., together with Dr. R. Newell, if his selected scouts, to follow them back. Dr. Newell, con- nt the Indians would go to one r prairies and there take refuge, halt until the Indians should in course was adopted, and o days on the fourth plain, at a y they could intercept the return, if they attempted any hos- moved forward to the Maskass out 30 miles from Vancouver, ped before the Indians were heir presence. They found the l posted in a willow swamp, and mad; and Capt. Smons now at they had only given up a n of their arms at Vancouver, ng secreted. The forts were well fortified, and do- o fight if attacked. A short

Major Gen'l Wool—His Arrival in the Territory. We give insertion to the following, which we clip from the columns of the San Francisco Herald:

"The Indian war which now rages at the north, and news of which reached us by the last steamer from Oregon, is about to be grappled with by the distinguished veteran commanding the Pacific division, with all the energy characteristic of that gallant officer. The whole disposable force at the command of General Wool is to be concentrated at two points,—one division, the operations of which General Wool will direct in person, at fort Dalles,—and the other at fort Lane. The General proceeds from this place on Tuesday, on board the steamer Columbia, for fort Humboldt, and thence to fort Dalles, from which point he will direct operations against the enemy. He takes with him the company stationed at the Presidio, under the command of Captain Keyes, and another company from fort Humboldt. The General is accompanied from this city by Major Cross, at the head of the quartermaster's department; Major Townsend, assistant adjutant general; Captain Gram, Topographical Engineer; and Lieutenants Bonycastle and Arnold his immediate aids. Large quantities of ordnance, subsistence and quartermaster's stores, are speedily shipped on board the Columbia for the use of the expedition. There will then be concentrated at fort Dalles the following force: the company from the Presidio; a company of the fourth infantry, from fort Humboldt; one company of the first dragoons, under the command of Major Fitzgerald, who proceeds from fort Lane to join the expedition, and all the disposable troops of the district comprising fort Vancouver and fort Dalles, under Major Rains, who has already taken the field.

For operations against the Rogue river and neighboring Indians, there will be concentrated at fort Lane one company of the fourth infantry, under Lieutenant Underwood, who has orders to proceed from fort Reading to that place; one company of dragoons, under Captain Smith, and one company of the fourth infantry, commanded by Captain Judah, who is already in the field. The utmost activity prevails at Bonavia in the embarkation of mules, horses, stores, &c."

The Steamer "Columbia," not being large enough to meet the requirements of giving transportation to the officers, men and munitions of war, alluded to in the article of our cotemporary, they came in the steamer California—arriving at Fort Vancouver in this territory, on the 16th inst. Maj. Gen. Wool and Staff immediately proceeded to the Dalles, and Capt. Keyes and his company of artillery, started for Steilacoom, where they are now daily expected.

By this steamer, a considerable portion of the arms for this territory also arrived, and orders have issued from the executive to Brig. Gen. Gibbs, now at Vancouver, in regard to their transmission and distribution.

Things now look as though the war would be vigorously prosecuted, and a lasting peace conquered.

✓ The Col

In addition to figures, we give the letter from Judge known citizen of character for veracity needs no recommendations all accounts, there but that good dig of country, and, as to the resources but prosperous ter

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Mr. A. B. Moste

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OLYMPIA, WASH.

PIONEER & DEMOCRAT

NOV 23, 1855 p. 2 col. 4

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The War in Rogue River,

A severe fight took place among the Grave Creek hills, in southern Oregon, between about 400 regulars and volunteers and 250 or 300 Indians, on the 31st of October. It seems that the Indians got the best end of the fight—the whites were compelled to fall back. The following, from the Oregon Statesman, contains all the information yet received. We also learn that the Indians are still engaged in committing depredations upon the lives and property of defenceless settlers in that quarter:

"The Indians were attacked with rifles by the regulars and one of the Lane, and the Douglas company of volunteers; and we think some Jackson volunteers. The Indians fell back to a small canyon, and as the whites rose upon the brow of the hill, the Indians picked them off from their hiding places. Capt. Smith ordered a charge, but the destructive fire of the Indians produced a good deal of confusion, and many of the men scattered, and sought shelter behind trees and brush, from which a firing was kept up, without much system or effect. It lasted all day, the Indians killing seven and wounding about twenty—four mortally. It is said that much of the execution was done by one Indian, who lay concealed behind a root; the crack of his rifle could be heard over all the others, and whenever the smoke was seen to rise from behind that root, a white man was almost sure to be killed or wounded.

"The whites we are told were at no time nearer than 150 yards of the Indians. They were poorly prepared for the engagement, and retreated, intending to reinforce, procure a ten days supply of provisions, and renew the attack. It is said that Maj. Martin has made a requisition for two more companies of volunteers, but we cannot learn positively that it is so.

"The bravery and coolness of Capt. Smith, of the regulars, is spoken of in the highest terms, and he is represented as now having the fullest confidence of both regulars and volunteers. It is said that he held the open field, exposed to the fire of the enemy, and it is thought to be surprising that he escaped unharmed. His men also behaved well."

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OLYMPIA, WASH.
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT
NOV 23, 1855 p. 2, col. 2

from MS 256
VF Rogue River Indian Wars

No. 2

OREGON MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS

JACKSONVILLE, O. T. November 25th 1855

Quartermaster's Dept.

TO J.A. Brunner & Bro. DR.

1855	Hospital at Jacksonville			
No. 12	Four Brass Candlesticks.	@ \$3	\$12	00
	Two rolls Batting.	\$1.50	3	00
	One paper Pins.		1	00
	One Chamber Mug.		8	00
	One Meat Saw.		12	00
	One bottle red ink.		3	00
	Twenty four pair Wool Socks.	\$2	48	00
	One pair of Shoes.		6	00
	Twenty four Undershirts.	\$6	144	00
	Twenty four pairs Wool Drawers.	\$6	144	00
	Three hundred and eighty one dollars.		\$381	00
I certify that the foregoing articles were required and received for use of Hospital at Jacksonville.				
G.W.GREER Asst. Surgion O.M.V.				

I certify on honor that the above account is correct and just, and that the articles were bought at the lowest available price, and were actually necessary for the public services under the following circumstances:

For use of the Southern Battalion Oregon Mounted Volunteers, called into service by proclamation of His Excellency Gov. George L. Curry, dated October 15th, 1855, to suppress Indian hostilities in Southern Oregon.

John F. Miller
Quartermaster General, O.T.

(duplicate)

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passed.

The Daniel Webster left Punta Arenas on the 19th instant. General Walker was still at Grenada and had quiet possession of the transit route.

On the 13th inst., Col. Wheeler formally recognized Gen. Walker's government. Walker was daily receiving accessions to his forces.

Some 150 recruits, with stores, arms, &c., left San Francisco on Sierra Nevada, on the 3d, to join General Walker on the Isthmus.

Col. Kinney remains at Greytown. Fifty of his men had deserted him and joined Walker.

Gen. Coral was found guilty of treason and shot in pursuance of his sentence. Espinosa had been banished.

ROGUE RIVER INDIAN WAR—PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES IN THE SOUTH OF OREGON.

Since the attacks of the 8th, 9th and 10th insts., no further collisions seem to have taken place between the whites and the Indians until the 18th inst., when the latter boldly attacked a company of eighteen men on Galaise creek, some fifteen miles below Jacksonville, and besieged them in a house during the space of twenty-four hours, killing two men and wounding ten. Amongst the latter was Wm. Moore; he was shot in three places; a fourth shot struck the bullet mould slung over his back.

The Chinese were employed in cutting trenches and otherwise fortifying the position of the whites. From the nature of the surrounding country, which is broken and covered with brush and bushes, it was impossible to ascertain the number of Indians—supposed to have been upwards of one hundred.

WEDNESDAY, October 24.—Three trains started from Illinois Valley with an escort of seven men, and on the afternoon of the same day, while on the mountain beyond Mooney's Ranch, they were attacked by the Indians. Two Mexicans came to Mooney's Ranch and reported these facts. One Mexican has been found dead on the trail, also one wounded. John Dorman and John Dickey, and several other whites, are supposed to have been killed, but nothing certain is known as to the number of whites killed. Sam Fry's company of volunteers have started in pursuit.

DELAWARE STATE REPORTER
DOVER, DEL. NOV. 30, 1855

Donated By
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Box 1091
Knoxville, TN. 37901
ROGUE RIVER WAR.

SPEECH OF DR. A. G. HENRY,

OF YAMHILL,

**DELIVERED BEFORE THE CITIZENS OF CORVALLIS,
ON THE EVENING OF DEC. 3d, 1855,**

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE PENDING ROGUE RIVER WAR.

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SPEECH OF DR. HENRY.

Fellow-Citizens:—I appear before you to-night with a view of correcting, as far as practicable, the false impressions that have been made upon the public mind in this Valley through the columns of the "Oregon Statesman," and over the official signature of the Executive of the Territory, in relation to the causes and progress of the Rogue River War; and I do so the more readily, for the reason that I have taken an active part in the war from the day of the general outbreak to the time of being disbanded by the General Order of the Governor, No. 10, dated Portland, October 20th, 1855, and which was received by Capt. Smith, the commandant of Fort Lane, (to whom the order was directed,) on the 2d day of November following.

It is no part of my intention to say anything that can with propriety be construed into a personal assault upon any gentleman here or elsewhere; and notwithstanding I may, in the course of my remarks, advert with some severity upon the public acts of the Executive and his recognized organ, the "Oregon Statesman," I wish it distinctly understood that I entertain no unkind feelings *personally* toward either Gov. Curry or Mr. Bush. I have only to do on this occasion with their public acts, which are legitimate subjects for criticism, both here and elsewhere.

I have said that false impressions have been made upon the public mind through the agency of the Executive, and his organ, the "Oregon Statesman"; and I will proceed in as brief a manner as practicable to give the evidence upon which this opinion is based;—for I ask no man to take my statements for truth without proof, in preference to statements made by correspondents of the "Statesman," and which are endorsed by the editor, and the deliberate declarations of the Executive of the Territory over his official signature.

The readers of the "Statesman" will sustain me in the assertion that the whole tone and tenor of its correspondence and its editorials, from the 20th of October up to the present time, have been to make the impressions: first, that the war was provoked by the outrages committed by citizens of the Valley, and that the horrible massacres of Tuesday, the 9th of October last, would not have taken place, but for the lawless attack made by the citizens under the lead of Maj. Lupton and Gen. Miller, (both gentlemen of high character, and leading Democrats,) on the Kiota camp on Butte creek, on Monday morning of the 8th of October last, the day before the general outbreak; secondly, that the force called into the field by Col. Ross, the legal military commandant of Rogue River Valley, were lawless parties of men, acting without authority of law, and with the view of waging a war of extermination against the Indians. But lest this may be questioned by some, I will make a few quotations from that sheet, and then submit the course of the Statesman, in contrast with the real facts of the case, for your deliberate and unbiassed judgment.

We copy from the editorial column of the Statesman of Oct. 20, the following:

"**MATTERS SOUTH.**—Our correspondent, "Not-tarts," mentions an attack upon a party of thirty-five Indians near Table Rock. We learn from Mr. Swick—who was also our correspondent's informant—the particulars of that attack to be as follows: the Indians were encamped there, and consisted of men, women and children. In the night, a party of eighteen men (two others being stationed on the opposite bank of the river to pick off any who might chance to escape and attempt to swim across it) crept up near the camp and selected a place where they could fire in the camp, and step back a few steps and be out of sight of the Indians, until they were ready to fire again, when they could step up and fire & again retire from sight. As soon as it was light enough to discern the Indians,

the attack commenced—being an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children. The Indians were surprised, and able to make little resistance, and were soon all killed but one, who escaped. They had but two or three guns, and hit nobody with those. The only man killed, Major Lupton, representative elect, was shot through the breast with an arrow, by an Indian who was down, and supposed to be lifeless or disabled. Another of the attacking party was badly and it was feared mortally wounded. None others were wounded. Mr. Swick informs us that this was done in revenge for the killing of Fields and Cunningham; that these Indians were not known to have had anything to do with any of the murders, or to be hostile, but that it was the purpose to make an indiscriminate slaughter of Indians. He says about 150 men were organized when he left, for the purpose of making war upon and exterminating Indians, that there were plenty of men and horses in the valley for the purpose; and that they wanted nothing but arms.

In the Statesman of Oct. 27th will be found the following, the concluding paragraph of a communication over the signature of "Nottaris," dated Winchester, Oct. 14th, 1855:

"I think there is but little doubt that beyond the depredations already committed, and lives lost, little further danger is to be apprehended. My informant reports ample force and supplies to exterminate the race, a consummation devoutly to be wished. A few reckless and irresponsible white men, who have been the first aggressors, could be made to bear them company to the other world."

The following paragraph will be found in a long editorial on the subject of our Indian wars, of the same date, (Oct. 27th):

"The hostile feeling had before existed, and the immediate cause of the outbreak, on the 9th, was the massacre near Table Rock on the 8th. It is not probable that, without the massacre, an outbreak would have occurred at that particular time, and there is no reason to suppose that it would have yet occurred."

That the Statesman editor was anxious to make the impression on the public mind that the 9th Regiment of Oregon Militia, called into the field by Col. Ross, by authority of law, were lawless parties of men acting without authority, is the fact that he represented Capt. Smith, of the Regulars, as having command, and that the battle was fought by the regulars and two companies of volunteers from

the Northern Battalion under command of Capt. Bailey and Gordon, when he must have known that Col. Ross had the command, and consequently must have had with him a portion at least of his regiment. Hear what he says editorially in his paper of Nov. 10th:

"THE FIGHT SOUTH.—In the most of our edition last week, we gave a brief account of an attack upon the Indian camp in Rogue River, by a party of regulars and volunteers, in which the whites were repulsed, with a loss of three regulars and one volunteer killed, and twenty wounded—four mortally. The volunteer killed was a son of Rev. Jacob Gillespie, a member of the last Assembly from Lane county. He was in Capt. Bailey's company, of that Co., which was in the engagement. It is said no Indians were killed. * * * By dispatches received by us a few hours before news of the attack and repulse came, we learned that the Indians were encamped upon a high mountain, with their women and children, stock and plunder, which was heavy; (much having been lately captured from wagons and pack trains) that they were too much encumbered to move readily, and had evidently planted themselves there for a fight. They had fortified so strongly that Capt. Smith, of the regulars, deemed it inadvisable to attack them with rifles, fearing he would be repulsed. His plan was to plant his howitzers upon an eminence three-fourths of a mile distant, commanding their camp, and from which he could throw shell and grape among them—first waiting until a sufficient number of men had arrived to afford three columns, each sufficient to whip the Indians; and stationing them so that the enemy could not make its escape without encountering one of them, he proposed to drive them from their camp and fortifications with the howitzers, and then attack them with rifles. The attack was made earlier than the above plan could have been perfected, and we are inclined to the opinion that the men became impatient, and made a premature attack, which resulted as Capt. Smith feared. * * * The bravery and coolness of Capt. Smith, of the regulars, is spoken of in the highest terms, and he is represented as now having the fullest confidence of both regulars and volunteers. It is said that he held the open field, exposed to the fire of the enemy, and it is thought to be surprising that he escaped unharmed. His men also behaved well."

In the anxiety of the editor to keep Col. Ross in the background, and to laud Capt. Smith of the regular army, he has allowed himself to be betrayed into the political indiscretion of doing more than justice to the regular troops, at the expense of the

volunteer force, by bestowing unqualified praise upon them, while he attributes the defeat of Captain Smith's well laid plans to improper conduct on the part of the volunteers.

If the editor of the Statesman was misled by false representations to do an unintentional injustice to the brave volunteers engaged in that hard fought and bloody battle, more destructive and bloody than the battle of Okeechobee, in Florida, in proportion to the number in the field, why has he not done them justice in his paper of Saturday last, after having been forced to admit that he has been imposed upon by his southern correspondents.

Why has he not mentioned in terms of commendation the gallantry of Captains Bailey, Brown, Rinearson, Gordon, Williams, Harris, and Wilson, all of whom are justly entitled to as much credit as the editor has awarded so willingly to Captain Smith. Every body on the ground knows that the commander, Col. Ross, was more exposed than Capt. Smith, and if it was "surprising," as alleged by the Statesman, that Capt. Smith escaped unhurt, it is still more "surprising" that Col. Ross was not shot down; and yet there is no mention made by the Statesman of his having been on the ground.

It is well known to every body in Rogue River Valley that Maj. Fitzgerald had no opportunity afforded him while in the valley for a display of his acknowledged gallantry. He was not in the battle of "Grave Creek Hills," being prevented by sickness, but his company was, under command of their Orderly, the Lieutenant being left in the rear with the baggage. The company did not distinguish themselves above any one company of volunteers on the ground, and yet hear what is said in the Statesman, last Saturday, editorially, of them, while no one of the volunteer companies under command of Col. Ross has ever been complimented with a notice of the fact that they were in the fight.

"Maj. Fitzgerald's command left here Tuesday morning, en route for the Dalles. The Major and his men have won a high fame south for gallantry and bravery, and the people in that section part with them reluctantly. We noticed that a large share of the men were 'damned furriners.'"

A brave and chivalric man like Maj. Fitzgerald should rather consider himself insulted, than complimented, by such a notice, under all the circumstances, and will no doubt so regard it; for those who have won brevet ranks for gallantry in Mexico will not suffer themselves to be bedaubed with unmerited praise.

I will not spend time in furnishing further evidence to prove what I have charged as being the course of the Oregon Statesman in relation to the war. I will now proceed to give the evidence of the falsity of the charges made by the Statesman, and which were, without qualification, reiterated and endorsed by the Executive in the Order to which I alluded in the outset; and to remove all doubt on that point, I will read this most extraordinary document, before proceeding to the proof.

"GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10"

"HEAD QUARTERS, TERRITORY OF OREGON,
Portland, Oct. 26th, 1855."

"INFORMATION having been received that armed parties have taken the field in Southern Oregon with the avowed purpose of waging a war of extermination against the Indians in that section of the Territory, and have slaughtered without respect to age or sex, a band of friendly Indians upon their reservation, in despite of the authority of the Indian Agent and the commanding officers of the United States troops stationed there, and contrary to the peace of the Territory, it is therefore ordered that the commanding officers of the battalions, authorized by the proclamation of the Governor of the 15th day of October, instant, will enforce the disbanding of all armed parties not duly enrolled into the service of the Territory by virtue of said proclamation.

"The force called into the service for the suppression of hostilities in the Rogue River and Umpqua valleys, and chastisement of the hostile party of Shasta, Rogue River, and other Indians now menacing the settlements in southern Oregon, is deemed entirely adequate to achieve the object of the campaign, and the utmost confidence is reposed in the citizens of that part of the Territory that they will support and maintain the authority of the Executive by cordially co-operating with the commanding officers of the territorial force, the commanding officer of the United States troops, and the special agents of the Indian departments in Oregon.

"A partizan warfare against any bands of Indians within our borders, or on our frontiers, is pregnant only with mischief, and will be viewed with

disrespect and disapprobation by every citizen who values the peace and good order of the settlements. It will receive no countenance or support from the Executive authority of the Territory.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

E. M. BARNUM, Adj. General.

Not the least remarkable feature of this document is the fact that all the allegations are couched in positive terms—nothing to indicate a doubt on the mind of the Governor of their truth; and yet I have the most conclusive and undeniable evidence that all the allegations are false and unfounded in every substantial particular. I will take them up and dispose of them in the order in which the charges are made. And, first, "that armed parties have taken the field in Southern Oregon." The army in the field in Southern Oregon, at the time this order was issued, was called into the field by the legal and constitutional military commandant of that military district. They were regularly enrolled, supplies were regularly furnished by the legally appointed Quartermaster General, and every thing was done in strict accordance with the military law of the Territory, and military usage, as the reports, journals, and accounts kept by Col. Rots and Quartermaster General Miller will show; consequently they were not, in the technical sense intended by the Governor, "armed parties," but were a regularly organized regiment of Oregon militia called into service to meet an emergency that could not be met in any other way. It must be borne in mind, that the first company of volunteers called into the field by the Proclamation of the Governor, did not pass through the Canyon into the Valley until the night of the 30th of October, twenty days after the general outbreak of the Indians.

The second allegation is, that those armed parties "have slaughtered, without respect to age or sex, a band of friendly Indians upon their reservation." It is well understood that this charge has reference to the attack made by volunteers under the command of Maj. Lupton and Qr. Master Gen. Miller, on the morning of the 8th of October, the day before the general outbreak; and since this attack is charged as not only having been the cause

of the war, but as justifying the allegation of the Governor now under consideration, I must be excused for spending more time with it than at first blush may be thought necessary. The allegation that this attack was made "on a band of friendly Indians, on their reservation," is so palpably false and unfounded, and known to be so by everybody at all acquainted with the bounds of the reservation, that I will not detain you with the proof, although it will be found incidentally proven by the evidence I shall adduce in proof of the falsity of the other allegations.

No well informed man will question the statements of the Agent having charge of all the Indians in Southern Oregon, being the highest grade of evidence that can be adduced to settle questions now at issue; and I shall rely upon his statements mainly to sustain the charge I make of the falsity of the preceding allegation, and the charge that all these allegations were committed in defiance of his authority; as also, that the war was brought on by the whites. The following will be found in a communication published in the Statesman of Oct. 20th, 1855, over the signature of "A Miner," and which, I am authorized to say, was written by the Indian Agent, (Dr. Ambrose.) If I have been misinformed, Mr. Bush knows, and can set me right.

JACKSONVILLE, O. T., Oct. 11, 1855.

Sir—We are again in the midst of the most terrible Indian war ever known to this country. I doubt not but you may search the annals of history in vain to find anything that exceeds in savage barbarity, the deeds of these soulless miscreants; and I doubt much if there ever lived a more formidable savage foe to the white man than this band of Shasta Indians. No pains have been spared to endeavor to civilize them, but without avail. It is a consummate folly to endeavor to do anything with them but kill them off. On Monday morning last a company of volunteers attacked a band of Indians camped on the bank of the river, about one-half mile above Thompson's Ferry on Rogue River, who had been annoying the settlers of Butte Creek all summer by their repeated petty thefts and depredations of various kinds. These Indians had been removed several times during the summer on the reserve, but after staying a short time would uniformly return to their old camp ground, near the mouth of Butte creek. The set-

their patience had become exhausted, and they were determined to teach them a lesson that they would not soon forget, and induce them to remain on the reserve. Accordingly they made preparation, and marched down to Old Jake's camp at day-break, and commenced the attack. The troops from Fort Lane, visited the ground immediately after the fight, and found twenty-three dead bodies, eight grown men, four of whom were very aged, and fifteen women and children. An Indian boy, whose life was saved, says he saw two women more than were found, floating down the river. It appears from the statement of the Indian, that all the principal men were absent, not apprehending danger, hence such a destruction of life of the women. The principal cause of that, I infer to have been the fact that the fight took place so early in the morning that the women were not distinguishable from the men. The Hon. James A. Lupton received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he has since died. A young man by the name of Shepard, also, was seriously wounded, probably fatally—several others slightly. The night following the difficulty, the Indians started down Rogue river, killing every person whom they met, stealing what stock they could find, taking some very fine American mares from Mr. Birdseye. Dr. Miller and Mr. Schrefflen, also, lost some fine horses and mules. At Mr. Jewett's ferry, as they passed they killed one man and wounded two others. At Mr. Evans' they wounded two; one has since died. From there to Jump-off Joe creek every house was attacked, and the inmates killed, though some escaped wounded. The most horrible act of all was the inhuman massacre of Mrs. Wagoner and infant daughter. Her husband was absent from home, and when he returned what an appalling sight met his eyes; some thirty or forty drunken Indians were dancing and reveling over some plunder they had taken from some wagons; his barn and grain, and stockyard had been consumed by fire; his dwelling was yet standing, but before assistance could reach him it was also burned. Major Fitzgerald came upon the Indians there as they were leaving, and saw ten on horseback, five of whom he killed under full jump for the mountains. A Mr. Jones was killed in his yard, and his house burned; his lady and child made their escape. Mrs. Jones was seriously wounded. A Mr. Harris was killed at his house, his little girl wounded in the arm; his wife escaped. The troops reached there just in time to save her life. There were ten men found dead that day, and in all probability many more have been killed before this time; and before the close of the week I expect to hear still sadder news, for more desperate, reckless, daring, savage demons exist nowhere upon the face of the earth, and in all that

constitutes savage maliciousness I doubt if they ever had an equal. Old Sam, chief of the Rogue River's, was solicited, coaxed, and finally threatened with war against all his people, if he did not join, but without avail. He took his men up into the mountains, where the hands were at work on the reserve, and protected them and the stock that belonged to the reserve. The young men employed to conduct the work on the west end of the reserve—the part that was set apart for the Shasta Indians—was murdered, his body horribly mutilated, cut across the forehead and face with an axe, from appearance while sleeping. The provisions and tools belonging to that part of the reserve were destroyed or taken off, and they left with a determination to fight as long as one was living and able to bear arms. As in the war of 1853, the Indians have all the guns in the country. Those Indians have each a good rifle and revolver, and are skilful in the use of them. They will, without doubt, unite with the Klamaths and all the disaffected Indians in the surrounding country; in fact this little band of Shastas are the terror of all surrounding tribes, and many will join, believing them invincible; they never have been whipped, nor do they believe that white men can do it; hence the necessity of a war, although many valuable lives must be lost in consequence of it.

There will be, without a doubt, one hundred Indians, exclusive of the Klamaths, to contend with; and the Klamaths I know to be under the control of Old John, but I do not know how numerous they are. Sam, and his people, came into Ft. Lane and claimed protection—were willing to give up their guns, and do anything, they say, to have peace. Very respectfully,

A. Bush, Ed. States. A. MINER.

Am I not most fully sustained by the foregoing extracts in the positions I have taken?—that the war was not the result of the attack on the Kiota's camp on Butte creek on the 8th of Oct. last—that they were not on the Reservation when attacked—that they were not friendly Indians; but on the contrary, got just what they deserved—that it was no part of the design of Maj. Lupton and General Miller to "slaughter them without regard to age or sex"—that they had left the Reservation in despite of his authority, after having been admonished of the consequences that would result from their disobedience—that the war was not brought on by the whites—that the only alternative now left for the citizens of the valley was to "KILL THEM OFF," or, in other words, to exterminate them.

In confirmation of the opinion of the Agent, and

by way of showing that there is but one opinion in Southern Oregon upon the subject of the war; and that the charge so emphatically made here to-night by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon, (Delazon Smith)—“*That the war was gotten up by Drew, Ross, Henry & Co., for the purpose of swindling the Government,*”—owes its origin to his unscrupulous but fertile imagination; hear what the editors of the “Table Rock Sentinel” say upon this war question. This paper has recently been started in Jacksonville, and is edited by three gentlemen of high standing and character, and who cannot be presumed to be prejudiced in favor of the Whigs, being all prominent Democrats. We copy from the first number of that paper, published November 24:

“Much has been said about the war in Southern Oregon, and many persons written, both North and South, giving their views of the rise and origin of the war. Some are for attaching the blame to one of the political parties, and others are for attaching the blame to another cause. We have given our views, in part, upon this subject, and will add further, that we do not believe that either the whig or democrat party are liable for the war, or its consequences. And we here state that is our honest conviction that so far as the war in this immediate section of country is concerned, that it had its origin as early as the fall of ’54,—not connected with any political movement whatever. And now that the Indians make no discrimination in their barbarous murders between democrats and whigs, let us—at least, in Southern Oregon—know none; acting, as we are, in the midst of a deadly savage war, in a sparsely settled country, surrounded by mountains and canyons, well calculated to protect our common enemy, it certainly becomes the duty of every lover of his country, no matter what his political views may be, to unite his entire energies, soul and body, in the protection and defence of our common country.

So far from having been suddenly driven to the field, for defence, every body knows now that the Indians have been a long time preparing for war, and that they are better prepared with rifles, revolvers and ammunition, than the whites.

“The many murders, thefts and robberies committed by the Shasta, Klamath, Applegate and Illinois bands, during the last three months, were not merely the result of their hostile disposition, but of the confidence which general concert and individual preparation had inspired, and which they were only waiting to more completely perfect, that

they might commence with a more murderous and effective blow upon the whites.

“The attack upon the camps of the Kiotas may be considered the first act of the war, by those who consider the whites the aggressors but properly the first acts of the war were the petty outrages of the Indians all over the country, and their murders of whites on the Illinois river, and the Humbug and Applegate, and the Siskiyou mountains,—for the last of which the volunteers pursued the murderers to the Kiota camps, where they had taken shelter, and attacked them, killing a portion of them and the Kiotas. The war came then, of course. It might have been precipitated upon the hostile bands before their plans were matured, but it did not find them unprepared, nor indisposed for war; and war in its most horrible forms. The war was not produced by this, nor by any other act of the whites in this region. It is simply the result of the same causes which have produced the war at the East and North,—causes for which the whites—at least, in this valley—are not at all responsible.”

While in Rogue river valley the Indian Agent (Doct. Ambrose) did me the honor to read to me his official reports to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the months of August and September last, coming up to within eight days of the general outbreak. Those reports most fully sustain my positions. He represents an outbreak as certain to occur; recapitulates the murders that had been committed by the Indians, and declares that *war now exists*; says that the citizens of the valley had borne with the outrages as long as could be expected; that Indians from the Reservation were known to have been on Applegate at the time of the murder of the whites; that it was impossible to tell what particular Indians were hostile—has no confidence in any but Sam’s band, &c., &c.—When those reports are given to the public, I venture the assertion that no candid man will believe for one moment that the citizens of the valley are in any way justly responsible for the war. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent will permit those reports to be published, as an act of justice to the citizens of Rogue river valley; and also to relieve from embarrassment our Delegate in Congress, in his efforts to obtain appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Southern war.

There is already enough of morbid sympathy existing at the North, and at Washington, in favor of

the "poor persecuted Indian;" and should the allegations of the Governor, in his Order, No. 10, and the opinion of the Statesman, be permitted to remain uncontradicted, Congress will be more likely, in imitation of their Governor, to pass a law of outlawry against Southern Oregon, than to appropriate money for paying "armed parties that have taken the field in Southern Oregon, with the avowed object of waging a war of extermination against the Indians in that section of the Territory, and have slaughtered, without respect to age or sex, a band of friendly Indians upon their reservation, in despite the authority of the Indian Agent, and the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed there, and contrary to the peace of the Territory." No man of sense can believe for a moment that Congress can be induced to appropriate one dollar for defraying the expenses incurred by our citizens, while engaged in the perpetration of such flagrant acts of murderous outlawry, as above detailed over the official signature of the Executive of the Territory. Hence the importance of having the truth known at Washington at the earliest practicable period.

One word in relation to the amount of force required to carry on the Southern war against the Indians, and give to the settlers in the valley that protection which they have a right to claim from the Government.

In a letter written to the "Statesman," and published on the 20th of Oct. last, I urged that a force of *two thousand* men should be brought into the field with as little delay as practicable; and I sustained this opinion by referring to the history of the Black Hawk war in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which occurred in 1832. I showed that although that was an open, level prairie country, while ours in Rogue river valley was worse to find Indians in than the hammocks of Florida; and the number of Indians in the field about the same as those reputed to have been with Black Hawk, and far more warlike in their character; and yet we had in the field on that occasion one thousand regular troops under command of Maj. Gen. Scott, and two thousand volunteers, and with this large force

the war lasted six months; and I made the fair and logical deduction, that ~~the~~ *two thousand* would not be a larger proportionable force, considering the natural obstacles to be overcome, than was the three thousand in the Black Hawk war. But the "Statesman" saw proper to ridicule my opinions, and caution his readers against adopting them, and the next week expressed the opinion that *two hundred men* would be amply sufficient to carry on the war. Hear what he says under the editorial head in his paper of Oct. 27, 1855:

"Capt. Limerick, of Jacksonville, prominent in Indian troubles in the south in times past, was here this week, on his way to Rogue river. He expresses the opinion that a couple of companies of one hundred men each, such as they have in Rogue river, will be amply sufficient for the campaign in that section. The Captain's experience entitles his opinion to weight."

Capt. Limerick repairs to the South, clothed with authority from the Governor to execute his Order, No. 10, by driving from the field Col. Ross, just at the moment when he had perfected his arrangements for renewing the attack upon the Indians that were known to be awaiting his return, near the old battle ground. He was clothed with no discretion;—his orders were positive and unconditional, to disband all armed parties that were not enrolled under the proclamation of Oct. 15, 1855.

It was in vain that we urged that the Governor could not have known the condition of things in the valley at the time of giving him his instructions. That there were not then troops enough in the field if all were retained. That it would be a great hardship to drive out of the service those who had just returned from a hard-fought battle, and who were then ready and anxious to return and retrieve the consequences of their former defeat. But all these reasons could not avail anything; the mandates of the Governor were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable. The companies of Captains Rhinearson, Harris, Wilson, George and Lewis must be disbanded to make room for a new organization, under Democratic leaders; and while this was being done, the Indians were gathering confidence and strength in

their mountain fastnesses, making arrangements for making war upon the unprotected settlers in the Umpqua valley, as they have so recently done.

The two independent Battalions are formed, and the gallant "Billy" Martin takes command by virtue of his seniority—certainly not on the score of merit. He repairs to the Meadows, on Rogue river, 400 strong, and finds there the same Indians we had fought for a day and a half, with a loss of 37 killed and wounded, out of a force of 324 men. He attacks them, and retires after the first fire, with a loss of one man killed, and five wounded; sends for the two parts of companies left in the Umpqua for its protection, to reinforce him before renewing the attack.

Simultaneously with the arrival of his messenger in the Umpqua valley, the Indians make a descent upon the valley, destroying whole families that had been ridiculed by the Statesman for indulging in "unnecessary fears and apprehensions." The volunteers left in the valley fly to the defense of the settlements; are met by the Indians and driven from the ground with severe loss; and no doubt a messenger will soon arrive from Maj. Martin, or the officer in command, asking for more troops.

Who will be held responsible for withdrawing from the Umpqua the volunteers needed for its protection to the Rogue river valley, to fill the vacancies caused by disbanding the six companies under command of Col. Ross? Let those who have labored to create the impression that two companies were "amply sufficient" for prosecuting the Southern war, and for the protection of our citizens, answer; and let them, if they can, raise from their premature graves those now slumbering there as a consequence of the ignorance and inexcusable partisan zeal of those placed in authority.

The gentleman from Linn (Mr. Smith) has called to the stand two witnesses, (Doct. Stone, and Capt. Tishenor, from Goos county) for the purpose of sustaining the positions assumed by the "Statesman" and Governor Curry, in his Order, No. 10; and well have they responded to his call,—especially Dr. Stone, who has testified to more than could have been contracted for by my friend, Mr.

Smith. He not only confirms all that has been charged heretofore by the Statesman, and his most unscrupulous correspondents from the South, but he swears that there were not on the ground, during the battle of Grave creek hills, to exceed forty Indians, including squaws and children; he knows there could not have been more than this number, all told, FOR HE SAW AND COUNTED THEM. He also expresses the confident opinion that Col. Ross and Capt. Smith "went into the battle with the fixed and settled purpose of being whipped." He also announced himself the author of the communication in the Statesman of Dec. 1, signed "Edgar." That article, and his statements just made, are known to be so unqualifiedly false and unfounded, that I should not have noticed them, if they had not been endorsed and commented upon by the "very distinguished gentleman" from Linn (Mr. Smith).—As thoroughly steeped as he has shown himself to be in party malignity, by making it a matter of boasting that he has signed Bush's petition to the Governor, to remove from the offices connected with the pending Indian wars, all those who voted for Governor Gaines at the last election; could find it in their hearts to believe a charge so unnatural and damning, as the one made against Col. Ross and Capt. Smith, by this man Stone. I need not say the charge is false and unfounded, for no one will believe it but those who have signed that petition, and who are ready to believe all manner of evil against their political opponents, and who would hang every Whig and Know Nothing in the Territory upon the highest trees of the forest, as traitors to their country, if in their power, and they found it necessary to secure the accomplishment of their partisans purposes.

If the Governor yields to the demands made upon him by the Statesman, Smith & Co., there will be an end to all harmony and efficiency in the prosecution of the war. If it is to be purely a democratic War, none but Democrats can with propriety participate in it, without a sacrifice of all personal self respect.

The doctrine promulgated by the Statesman, and which has been endorsed so fully and uncondition-

ally by Mr. Smith to night, stands unrivaled for its party malignity, any thing that has ever before emanated from the partisan press, and ought to secure for its author an immortality as lasting and unenviable as that secured by Robespierre and Danton, of France, who invented the Guillotine, and worked it night and day in destroying all who would not subscribe to their ultra democratic creed.

We have the doctrine fully and unequivocally embodied in the following copy of a petition to the Governor, printed at the "Statesman" office, and sent all over the Territory to be filled up by members of the Democratic party:

"Please get all the names you can to the following petition, and forward it to Gov. Curry, as early as possible—by first mail, if can be."

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. CURRY:

The undersigned, Democrats and Anti-Know-nothing voters of Oregon, earnestly petition your Excellency to cause to be early displaced all members of the know-nothing party, or supporters of that party (and those who vote their ticket we hold as such) holding public stations directly or indirectly under you, and their places be filled by competent democrats."

It is urged by way of palliation of the outrage upon the minority party of the Territory, that it was only designed to apply to that "midnight band of assassins" called Know Nothings, and yet the language of the above petition is clear and explicit, and cannot be mistaken by anybody. The petition asks to have their places filled by Democrats; nothing is said about retaining or appointing anti-Know-Nothing Whigs. If it was not the intention to give the entire conduct of the war into the hands of the Democratic party, why was the Surgeon General (Dr. Belt) specially singled out for proscription?—a man every way qualified for the station; an anti-Know-Nothing Whig, and not a party man in the technical sense of the term; yet hear what the "Statesman" says of him and other Whigs, whom he admits are not Know Nothings. The following paragraph will be found under the editorial head of Nov. 3, 1855, taken from a long article on the subject of appointments to office in the pending Indian wars:

"In another column will be found a communica-

tion upon this subject, signed, "A friend and supporter of Gov. Curry." We heartily endorse every word of it, and add our petition for the prompt removal of every 'actual and practical know-nothing'—every man who apologised for, and defended the intolerant order, and on the 6th day of June last voted their ticket. And we cannot restrain our surprise that any such should have received, *directly or indirectly*, public station from the Executive.

The following is the communication alluded to, and so cordially endorsed:

"SALEM, Oct. 27.

"FRIEND BUSH—I see by the Advocate of this morning, that Gov. Curry has appointed Dr. Belt of this place general surgeon for the Territory, and Drs. Danforth and Shaw of this place, assistant surgeons. I also learn that a Dr. Nicholson of Portland, has been appointed a surgeon for the mounted volunteers. Knowing Gov. Curry, and knowing that he knows the two first named appointees, I cannot but express my great surprise at their appointment. Dr. N.'s politics I do not know. Dr. Shaw is a Whig, but I have never heard it said he is a know-nothing. Dr. Belt is not an actual member of a wigwam, it is understood, but no man in this county has sympathised with and defended the order more warmly than he; and there is not in Marion county a stronger partizan and politician—and I object only politically.

Will the democratic party rest content under these appointments, or under the appointment of any know-nothing actual or practical? I answer NO for myself, and for all the democrats in this town and county with whom I have talked on the subject. We ask for the removal of these men, and of every know-nothing in office, under the Governor or any of his appointees, (for I recognize some, and am told there are others, know-nothings in the Commissary's department,) and we shall not cease to ask until they are removed.

A FRIEND AND SUPPORTER OF GOV. CURRY.

*We certainly could not have been more surprised at the appointment of Jno. P. Gaines.—[Ed.]

In the "Statesman" of Nov. 17, 1855, we find the following bold declaration under the editorial head, all in italics and capitals:

"MARK THESE WORDS: henceforth in Oregon it is the doctrine of the democratic party that public offices of no kind shall be conferred upon members of the know-nothing order, or its sympathisers and upholders. And no man who violates that doctrine will be sustained by the democracy. The

masses have already proclaimed the doctrine, and the timid will surely come up to it."

It is to be hoped we shall hear no more senseless twaddle about none but "practical knownothings" being included in the proscription. The rule laid down includes all those who recorded their votes, "viva voce" for Gov. Gaines at the last June election.

The consequences that have already resulted from a practical application of the doctrine, and what must inevitably follow as a consequence, should it be endorsed by the majority party of the Territory, are most clearly and graphically portrayed by the citizens of Cow creek valley and vicinity, in the following petition to the Governor, and entirely supercedes the necessity for any further comment from me.

To his Excellency, Geo. L. CURRY, Governor of Oregon Territory:

We, the citizens of Cow creek valley and vicinity south of the Canon, would most respectfully represent to your Excellency that we have suffered most severely from the outbreak of the Indians; and had it not been for the prompt and efficient protection extended to us on the morning after the outbreak of the Indians, by the company organized by Capt. Rhinearson and Dr. Henry, we have every reason to believe that ourselves and families would have shared the fate of those families who resided between Rogue river and Grava Creek House. Notwithstanding the exertions of those gentlemen, and others acting with them, the merciless savages have burned the most of our dwellings and destroyed our stock and grain, but thank God, our own lives, and the lives of our women and children, have been saved by the timely measures taken by Capt. Rhinearson, who had been charged by Col. Ross with the protection of the country north of Rogue river; and so long as he was left in charge, we felt secure in the possession of our lives and the little means of subsistence the Indians had left us, and everything seemed to be moving on harmoniously, and with an energy and efficiency which promised a speedy termination of the war.

We hailed the arrival of the Northern Battalion in our valley with much pleasure, and freely surrendered into their hands, for their subsistence, the little forage and provisions the Indians had left us, not doubting that they would act promptly and cordially in unison with the company of Capt. Rhinearson, and the other companies of volunteers called into the field the day after the outbreak by

Col. Ross. But in this reasonable expectation we have been disappointed. Instead of increasing our safety, and bringing the war to a speedy conclusion, (which would, in our opinion, have been the case, had Col. Ross been left in the field, with his brave volunteers, undisturbed) we find ourselves without protection, and stripped of everything in the shape of subsistence for man and beast.

The Northern Battalion having driven Captain Rhinearson from the field under the pretext of executing your Order, No. 10, and through the commander, Maj. Martin, most grossly insulting Col. Ross, by sending him a most impertinent note, and driving from the Hospital, by military force, Doct. Henry, who had established it by his order, for the accommodation and comfort of the wounded in the battle fought by him on the 31st of Oct. and 1st of Nov.

"After having eat out our substance," the most of them have left us, and we have reason to fear the remainder will soon follow, leaving the main body of the Indians unmolested within eight or ten miles of us, and hourly threatening our destruction.

"In our judgment the only satisfactory explanation for all this is to be found in the fact of the 'wearing' of party being sounded for the first time on the arrival in our valley of Maj. Martin and Adj. Gen. Limerick: who assumed to speak and act for your Excellency in all matters connected with the war; and who sanctioned the doctrine promulgated by the "Oregon Statesman" of the 3d inst, viz.: *"That no man who voted for Gov. Gaines at the last June election, is to hold office in the army, during the pending Indian war."*

"We, the undersigned, Democrats, Whigs, and Americans, enter our most solemn protest against a doctrine so destructive of all union and harmony; a great outrage upon the rights and privileges of those with whom we honestly differ politically; at war with every principle of republican government; and which, if sustained by your Excellency, will of necessity drive from the army now in the field all that do not glory in the name of Democrat.

"We therefore most earnestly pray your Excellency to disavow the doctrine, seemingly promulgated in your name, and by your authority; and thus strangle in its infancy a doctrine not only fraught with great and mighty evils, but which, if once established, will disorganize the army now in our midst, and from whom we have a right to expect protection, but drive us from our homes to seek a shelter among strangers; and what is worse than all, convert into enemies those who differ in political sentiment.

"As a nation, we have stood, in times past, shoulder to shoulder.—In our struggle for independence—in the war of 1812—in our late war with

Mexico; and which union, in times of danger, we hope will ever characterize us—a *united Republican People*.

"We have placed opposite our names our party designations, to satisfy your Excellency that no party consideration has prompted this communication.

"Very Respectfully,

"Your ob'tservants."

Me D Harkness, D	D H Eccleston, W.
B Burrup, W.	Amos Snow, D.
Richard Allen, D.	N. Perry, W.
Geo Wright, D.	John Casner, D.
P Dayly, D.	Wm Reeves, W.
John Massey, D.	Robt Laing, D.
John Raily,	Wm Hand, D.
Jas H Twogood, W.	John Redfield, D.
D W Boon, W.	T H Birch, W.
Henry Smith, D.	William Geany
John Blankenship, W.	F G Scarborough, Free.
Geo L Turner, W.	C C Bray, D.
	B F Sargent, D.

Thirteen Democrats, nine Whigs, and two Americans, most probably.

It is alleged by the "Statesman" and his mouth piece, Mr. Smith, that the doctrine contended for by them was laid down and acted upon by Mr. Polk and his administration in the prosecution of the Mexican war. I pronounce this charge unqualifiedly false, as is clearly proven by the record history of that war, and the administration of Mr. Polk. It is a base and foul calumny upon the name and memory of that illustrious man. What man, at all acquainted with the history of that war, does not know that he authorized Col. Baker, the only Whig member from Illinois at that time, to raise and command a regiment of volunteers for that war? Did he not give a fair proportion of the effices of the Rifle regiment to the Whigs? Did he not give the command of our army on the Rio Grande to Gen. Taylor, a known Whig, to the exclusion of Democratic Generals? Did he not unite his influence with that of the Whig party in Congress, to prevent Gen. Scott from being superseded by Thos. H. Benton as Lieut. General: and for doing all this was he not privately and publicly denounced by a similar class of ruthless partizans as those that are now attempting to control the Executive of this Territory, in order that they may profit thereby, regardless of the public welfare?—

But fortunately for the country, Mr. Polk was firm and patriotic enough to resist all their corrupt partizan movements, and posterity will do justice to his memory, in despite of the slanders hurled against him by ruthless demagogues, to shield themselves from the consequences of their own political infamy.

The editor of the Statesman, in his paper of Nov. 10, says:

"The Mexican war called for a large increase of force in some of the branches of the Government. Whigs, as well as Democrats fought in that war; but did President Polk make his appointments of the needed increase of force from among whigs? Most assuredly not. His military appointments were also from among his friends."

It is yet to be seen whether Gov. Curry will exhibit even a proportionate degree of patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country, as was shown by Mr. Polk. Certainly the indications are not as encouraging as I could wish. I learned, as I came down through the Umpqua the other day, that the Governor had apologised for Mr. Bush's course, and expressed a strong anxiety to have him re-elected Territorial Printer. If this be true, he certainly has "*caved in*," and is anxious to have the doctrine endorsed by the Democratic party of Oregon; for his re-election will be a full and unconditional endorsement of it so far as the action of the Executive and the Legislature can go. If the editor of the Statesman was authorized to say for Gov. Curry what he has said in his paper of the 24th Nov., there can be no doubt about his having apologised to Mr. Bush for the past, and promised to do better for the future. *But we will see.*

At the hazard of wearying your patience, I must notice the *implied*, if not distinct, charge of cowardice displayed by Col. Ross and Capt. Smith in the battle of Grays Creek Hills, made by Capt. Tichenor on the authority of Lieut. Kautz and his party, of Port Orford, who took part in the engagement; and which has been endorsed and severely commented on by Mr. Smith. The statement of Mr. Tichenor is, that Lieut. Kautz and his party of ten men had fought the same band of Indians a few days previous to the battle of Grays

Creek Hills; for several hours; while securing a safe and orderly retreat; removing from their pack animals their ammunition, lest it might fall into the hands of the Indians during the fight, the moment they were attacked; and he confirms the statement of Stone, as to the probable number of Indians that whipped Col. Ross and Capt. Smith with their 324 men; and Capt. Smith is represented as having committed the capital error of attempting a charge with the dragoons, under his command, through tall thick brush, where he met with his principal loss. All I have to say about this is, that nothing of all this was talked of on the ground, or before or after the fight, to my knowledge; and while I do not claim any great credit for the result of that long protracted and hard fought battle, I must be permitted to say, that so far as I had an opportunity of judging, the officers and men behaved on that occasion with quite as much gallantry as was to have been expected under the circumstances. The failure to rout and destroy them, was attributable to the number and strong position of the enemy, and not, as has been so confidently charged, want of courage and generalship on the part of officers and men. Those who are so free to criticise the conduct of those of us who were there, while they took care to remain at home, or in a place of safety, had better go out and try their hand; but it seems that Maj. Martin, who has been so much eulogised by the gentleman, by way of

disparaging Col. Ross, and those under his command, with a larger force has done even worse.— But the charge of cowardice so freely hurled against those that have at least been within the reach of the enemies' bullets, and smelt gunpowder in defense of our frontier settlements, comes with an ill grace from a man that has never been known to face danger in any shape or form in defense of a flag that he has spent half a lifetime in defending and lauding with his tongue. Where was he in the Mexican war? and where was he when his own county was raising her two companies for the present war? I answer, where he ever has been, and where he ever will be found, on the rostrum, exhorting, with an eloquence and vehemence so peculiarly his own, his fellow-citizens to go, where he dare not lead.

I shall publish what I have said on this occasion, with all the evidence I have adduced in support of my positions; and I shall submit the questions discussed to the people of Oregon, with the firm conviction that they will make a decision that shall do justice to Southern Oregon, and unite the whole people of the Territory in bringing to a speedy conclusion the wars now menacing the peace and safety of our frontier settlements; and aid the efforts now making by our Delegate in Congress to secure, at as early a period as practicable, compensation for all the losses and expenditures that have been, or may hereafter be, incurred.

The old mountain man, Turner, was one of the seventy-five men engaged in this fight. He said they expected an attack when it was made, and so were ready for the red devils when they announced themselves.

The attack was made by three or four hundred warriors, their faces grim with war-paint black and red—they came forth boldly from the shelter of rocks and bushes, yelling and whooping like demons and shooting arrows with great rapidity, but too high to harm the whites, who, with steady nerves returned the salute with a volley from fifty guns, which caused many braves to hit the dust, and sent the remainder back to shelter. This war party must have been under the influence of a "strong medicine," for the attack was repeated for more than a half hour, with unabated bravery, but being repulsed with a second volley, were fatal in the effect. Thus the first battle was finally over, though the Indians killed several white soldiers before they were driven back.

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