

try is perfect, and the cholera has  
the Republic.  
pany had in its employ 100 men,  
sars and four months not a single  
mong them, and that being the  
rtion of the country.  
brought down a rifle company of  
al WALKER, under the command of  
n, which increases the American  
to 375 men.  
he President of Honduras, arrived  
1st Inst. with a large number of  
rs. Great preparations had been  
in appropriately. It is reported  
ved, that he visits the Govern-  
der from the Republic of San Sal-  
ras, to propose that the three Re-  
to one confederacy, with Gen.  
nd.  
WALKER's Battalion were in deep  
two of their best men. On the  
2d, aged 25, supposed to be a na-  
accidentally killed himself with a  
his overcoat pocket, the ball en-  
lodging in the brain. On the  
morning, aged 24, died of disease  
of dengue to Philadelphia, where he  
to be respectfully connected. They  
military honors.  
es man-of-war *Massachusetts* was  
Juan del Sur. The officers had  
a visit to Gen. WALKER, and  
ere they all at their reception, the  
1g, and the brilliant future of the

tant news from California, are ac-  
murders, details of which will be

ing Convention had been held in  
the following persons chosen dele-  
gates: New-York next June: JOHN SHER-  
ID; S. W. BLOOMER, of Calaveras;  
San Francisco, and Mr. WYATT,  
a delegation was also selected to  
National Council.

Dr. MACRAE, commanding the U. S.  
er *Atreya*, committed suicide  
d in San Francisco harbor, while  
supposedly insane. Deceased was  
old.  
ce on the 16th ult., near San Fran-  
isco. DE LA CRAYELLE, formerly  
yer. After an exchange of shots,  
y resulted to either party, a recon-  
ce.

on has set in, and all interior ex-  
note of it. In San Francisco,  
than in the mining districts, but  
us that Water is approaching.  
from the mines are generally very  
sone piles of earth have been  
e dry diggings, awaiting the rains  
old, and now that water is becom-  
is no lack of employment for all.  
are continually made—discoveries  
richness all former ones—such for  
le Mountain, which is represented  
of gold which will require years of

nd to the Pacific Express, FARR-  
is of papers.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

er of the United States Mar-  
Excitement in San Fran-  
of the Papalace to Lynck the

he San Francisco Herald.  
st cowardly and heartless acts of  
a have been called upon to re-  
ted Saturday evening in a public  
ne of the most frequented sections  
victim, WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,  
highly esteemed by a large circle  
city, and occupied a high official  
ate. From all we are able to gath-  
Mr. RICHARDSON had some trifling  
an named GEORGE GOSS. Moti-  
ved in the matter, and it was un-  
difficultly had been amicably ad-

sk last evening MESSRS. RICHAR-  
noticed standing in front of Mc-  
ing on Clay-street, below Mont-  
several persons to whom both par-  
were standing near by, and pres-  
ence was heard to remark: "Well,  
Goss replied: "Yes." They con-  
ed in a few tens for some minutes.  
Goss had taken hold of the coat  
r with the left hand. RICHAR-  
claimed: "What are you going to  
me; I am unarmed." At this  
small single-barreled pistol, and  
be prevented, shot RICHARDSON

to sudden and unexpected, that the  
or a moment paralyzed, and Goss  
about the wall of the house for the  
onds, and then suddenly relaxed  
away, but was arrested and placed  
officer RUSSELL, who hastened with  
station. RICHARDSON was taken  
of MESSRS. KERRY & Co., at the  
mory and Clay streets, where he  
immediately. An immense crowd  
gregated in that vicinity, and it  
to take the body of the mur-  
more secluded place, and it was  
so private office of the Clerk of the  
at. By this time a very large and  
t assembled, completely blocking  
Montgomery-street, for a distance

ero could not be less than three  
present. The utmost excitement  
fearful cry of "Hanc him! hanc

to arrest the murderers. They cannot possibly es-  
cape.

## NEWS FROM OREGON.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

**Fight at Cow Canyon, Rogue River—  
Eighteen White Men Killed and Five  
Wounded—100 Soldiers Compelled to Re-  
treat.**

From the *Yreka Union* "H-tan," Nov. 5.  
Capt. PIERCE communicated the startling intel-  
ligence this morning of a pitched battle having  
been fought at Cow Creek Canyon, Rogue River Val-  
ley, on Wednesday last, between about 200 Indians  
and 100 regulars and volunteers, under Capt. SMITH,  
U. S. A., of Fort Lane. The fight commenced at 10  
o'clock P. M., and continued till 10—the Indians re-  
treating all the while, and firing back upon the  
whites. At length it was deemed necessary that  
steps be taken to provide for the wounded, and a  
halt was ordered, when the Indians rallied and com-  
menced firing upon the men, to whom prudence  
dictated the course of retreating to an open space  
where a more effectual stand could be made, which  
they accordingly did. It was then ascertained that  
18 of the Captain's men had been killed and 25  
wounded—some mortally, others dangerously, and  
a few slightly. A messenger was then dispatched to  
Capt. CROCKER, at Athol, who started immedi-  
ately with 50 volunteer recruits. He would join  
Capt. SMITH on Thursday, at an early hour, when  
it is expected that a renewal of the encounter will  
take place.

On Thursday last a scouting party of six returned  
with intelligence that about 250 Indians were in the  
vicinity of the heads of Antelope and Butte Creeks.  
Capt. THOS. SMITH, with about 100 men, immediately  
started out, and it is feared that a serious encounter  
would take place. The attack, it was expected,  
would be made on Saturday or Sunday last. News  
of the result is hourly expected.

**Fight with Indians in Shasta Valley: Two  
Men Murdered on the Mountains West of  
Yreka.**

On Thursday last, a party of sixteen men under  
Mr. THOMPSON, of Shasta Valley, fell in with a large  
body of Indians in the mountains dividing the  
waters of the Klamath and Shasta Rivers. After a  
brief engagement, and losing one man, the whites  
were compelled to retreat.

On Friday, a body of Indians were seen crossing  
Shasta Valley from the neighborhood where the  
fight occurred, and shaping their course for Scott  
River, by the mountain trail from Scott to Shasta  
Valley.

It is rumored that two men, Mr. SNOW, of the  
Klamath River Ferry, opposite Beaver Creek, and a  
man by the name of SCOTT, have been killed on the  
trail leading from the Mountain House of DORR &  
DOYLE to the Klamath River. A party of twenty-  
five or thirty started from Deadwood, yesterday, to  
look into the matter. Those two men left the  
Mountain House on Tuesday evening last for the  
Ferry. On Saturday Mr. DORR went in search of  
lost animals, and found papers and a machete, be-  
longing to Mr. SNOW, cut and torn up, and other  
marks of violence. These circumstances gave rise to  
the suspicion that both had been killed.

It would appear that there is to be no end to the  
assassinations by Indians unless they are removed  
or exterminated. There was never before known to  
exist such a universal spirit of hatred and hostility  
towards the whites on the part of the Indians in  
Northern California and Oregon. The facts seem  
clearly proved by the dire intelligence daily received  
from all quarters, that there is scarcely an Indian to  
be found between Scott mountain and Puget Sound,  
who is not intent upon outrage and murder, when-  
ever an opportunity presents itself.

### Interest.

The following additional particulars are taken  
from the *Shasta Republican*, of Nov. 5:  
The bodies of the men murdered on the mountain  
were found yesterday. Each had received some six  
or seven wounds in the body. At the fight on Cow  
Creek Canyon ten men were killed and thirty wound-  
ed. About 1000 men came from the scene of action  
this morning, with a dispatch from Captain SMITH to  
JERMAN, who immediately leaves with his men.

**Embarkation of Troops for Oregon—Display  
of Enthusiasm on Vallejo-street Wharf.**

From the *San Francisco Herald*.  
Vallejo-street Wharf presented a busy scene on  
Tuesday morning upon the occasion of the depart-  
ure of General WOOL and Staff, and a company of  
United States troops, for the scene of the Indian  
war in the north. A very large number of citizens,  
among whom were many personal friends of General  
WOOL, were assembled on the wharf to witness the  
embarkation of the troops, and to tender to General  
WOOL the respectful homage due to a veteran officer  
on the eve of departing to engage in a military en-  
terprise. A few minutes before 11 o'clock, General  
WOOL and Staff arrived in a public vehicle. The  
General was simply attired in plain undress military  
uniform, and, but for his venerable appearance, and  
unusually dignified person, one might have easily  
mistaken him for a subordinate officer. He was evi-  
dently somewhat fatigued by the arduous duties  
which he has been called upon to perform in prepar-  
ing for this expedition.  
In reply to some remarks addressed to him by a  
friend, relative to the proposed operations in the  
North, General WOOL said: "I shall not be long ab-  
sent from San Francisco." As the steamer left the  
wharf the large crowd that had by this time congreg-  
ated, gave three cheers for the scene of the Indian  
expedition. General WOOL responded by raising his  
hat and bowing to the assemblage. Among the orifi-  
cious stores taken on board at Buena Vista are four  
thousand stands of arms, to be equally divided be-  
tween the troops of Oregon and Washington Terri-  
tory; also, six hundred pounds of ammunition for  
the mountain howitzers, mentioned yesterday. In  
addition to the usual arms of the troops, each man  
is provided with a Colt's revolver.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

for Kauai, and returned to 1  
November.

In the case of ANDREW G.  
San Francisco, charged at Ji-  
der of CHARLES E. FRANCIS,  
agreed, and he was discharged.

On the night of the 18th  
killed, and OMAHA, HARRIS to  
by being thrown from a hon-  
holding.

A private letter, extract-  
ished in the *Polytechnic*, giv-  
tion of the burning of Haw-  
count, the eruption is becom-  
le says: "Hawaii still burn  
on Mauna Loa is in full  
days the molten flood has re-  
without abatement. Our il-  
loaded with smoke and gas  
an shines with bluish and y  
of lava disgorged from this  
t now.

The burning stream now r-  
ored direct, so that it can be  
which let off the gas. These  
looked down upon one of  
current rushing under us, in  
of forty knots. We returned  
about ten days. What we  
cannot be described.

Should the lava continue  
after a little rest, to make a  
the jungle to the end of the  
that Hilo is wretched and in-  
approach no personal dan-  
rui enter our bay, "wealth  
angle."

Oct. 15.—A native visited  
day. Distance about twenty  
nure and solemn process  
thoughtful. "We shall see  
watch the progress of this  
Business is represented  
Honolulu. A very large  
rived at the different ports  
the three weeks covered  
seen on reference to our  
column.

## NEWS FROM N

### Colonization of

The Supreme Government  
Nicaragua, to encourage the  
of thrift and industry to be-  
stants within its territorial  
it resources may be more  
commerce increased, and the  
welfare of the State, has de-  
Article 1. A free donation  
public land shall be made  
who shall enter the State (d  
of this decree) and settle  
upon the said tract, the ex-  
direction of colonization her  
immediate possession given.

Each family entering  
upon its territory, shall rec-  
addition to the 500 granted.

A right to occupy and  
to applicants, and at the ex-  
upon satisfactory evidence  
Director of Colonization of  
evidence of this decree, title  
4. No diller shall be lo-  
facts, household furniture, a  
acola, plants, domestic ani-  
for the personal use of the  
ment of the resources of the  
nists shall be exempt from  
and contributions, and from  
when the public safety shall

The colonists being ci-  
cannot alienate the land  
government whatever, and sha-  
land or their rights there-  
pacity of at least six months  
6. A colonization office sh-  
Director of Colonization ap-  
it shall be entitled to apply  
to collect and dispense see  
keep the registry books of t

### Col. P. H.

From *El Nicaragi*.  
Yesterday Col. P. H. FAU  
and seat in the Cabinet in  
The Colonel has been for a  
well, and the duties of his c-  
declining health. On the  
ment tendered him the  
Plenipotentiary to the Uni-  
tary powers—which he  
solicitation, and be adv-  
Though it may be difficult  
into for the Colonel's recent  
consider him still better ad-  
vices more valuable to the  
to the United States, there  
moment pending between  
Nicaragua. We understand  
Washington by the next ste-

### Miscellaneous

Mr. J. W. FARNS, for-  
sul at San Juan del Norte,  
the newly-created office of B  
The steamer *Virgin*, which  
brought up the commander  
the officers of the U. S. war  
now lying at San Juan del N  
sanctioned by the American Mini-  
the President and General V  
Mr. C. T. CLAY, of New-Y  
on the 20th November, on H  
district, where he intends t  
supposed to be very rich,  
promoter. Should he find  
as valuable as it is reported  
lake measures at once to war  
Mr. GEORGE COOK, former  
*Nevadensis*, who disposed  
sickness and an intention of

VF  
RR INDIAN WAR  
Dec 12, 1855



# Old John of the Rogue Ri

The following article copied from the "Army and Navy Journal" of 1855, tells of "Old John of the Rogue or Red River Oregon." The article full of historical interest to this section, was unearthed at Washington, D. C., by Jefferson Myers, a member of the U. S. Shipping Board, and well known in this city and valley, who forwarded it.

Old John, Indian chief, if not as famous or as widely known as Pontiac, Black Hawk, Osceola, or even the more recent Seminole warrior, Billy Bowlegs, was remarkable for the courage, skill, fortitude and determination displayed by him in his contest with the whites in the Rogue River country of Oregon in 1855-56, and he deserves to be placed in the same category with these and other distinguished savage war-chiefs who bravely resisted the advances of the white man's track—ever onward and ever marked with the gory locks and damned spots (that will not out) of the crime of an hundred—yea, four hundred years.

The story of the outbreak, in which John of Rogue River was the central figure, and of his exploits in the fastness of his native hills, is well worthy of relation. Under assurances of full protection from the commander of Fort Lane, he, in the fall of 1855 surrendered to the civil authorities of Yreka, California, two or more of his tribe charged with depredation and murder. They were tried and acquitted and discharged without notice to this officer, who was thus prevented from keeping faith with them. An enraged mob seized and hanged them; and aroused to fury by this apparent breach of faith, Old John took measures of dire and speedy vengeance, entering upon the warpath, stripped, painted and equipped for the encounter. Gathering his people he fled to the mountains, after spreading death and destruction by fire and missile throughout the whole of the country of Rogue River, and waged for nearly a year a flagrant war on unequal terms, with such consummate skill, intrepidity and fertility of resource as to extort the admiration and wonder of his antagonists.

anticipated surprise, and that upon the hills before the Indians—only on the alert and combat. The first troops drove the Indians crest of the ridge and shelter of the tropical of the descent. Concealed in this and stripped for the checked our progress, telling fire, which combat a large number of troops.

Shelter and cover sought in the chaps, flight was continued, access to the troops that day. The fire of the with great effect; who exposed himself he with unerring accuracy dian rifle—hitting seen a head. The portion of the volume their ground and as was possible against "sight unseen" encountered by an enforced Indian methods, or the far greater formidable allies a field, and left us glory of action. Just fall, the command the base of the hill was a fine spring after a scanty repast and slumber on the ground. We had taken of our meal early the next morning when the Indian women and seeking safety by, in other rancheria, met upon us, and were our pickets with a. The camp thus abandoned, moved from the and deployed his during the fight; and while the cover of a low the smoke of a rifle the crotch of a tree or up the ascent, a thing with a dull to his right leg. Sprung from the ground he sat, the editor of the campfire where our geon was kindly examined, and presented for examination.

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The intelligence of the outbreak reached the editor, on his return march from escorting Lieutenant Williamson on his railroad survey of 1855. Whilst halting a few days in the Umpqua valley with an old friend and comrade of Pueblo, in Mexico, Le Fayette Aloshe, the alarming news was brought by Judge Deady, of the United States Court, who had come from Jacksonville. The next morning, the editor, idly with his command, pushed on rapidly towards Fort Lane—the nearest military post to the scene of hostilities; and on arriving there reported to its commander, Capt. A. J. Smith, 1st Dragoons. On the evening of the 30th of October, the editor, accompanied by Lieut A. V. Kautz, 4th Infantry, and their united commands, marched from Fort Lane to join Captain Smith, who had preceded them to the Grave Creek House, on the California and Oregon trail, with his dragoons. The editor there also found a force of volunteers, which had been hastily organized from the settlers, under Colonel Ross. At midnight the troops moved, in two divisions by different routes, towards the Indian camp, the location of which had been ascertained by our scouts. The ascent of the mountains was steep and fatiguing, and delays and detentions occurred, to both the regulars and volunteers; and owing to the latter, in the dark and thick forest, taking the wrong trail, both the divisions of the forces came upon the same side, instead of, as intended, opposite sides of the enemy's camp. Detained as the regulars had been, they were further delayed in the execution of the attack by the failure of their allies to some time and place; and thus it was that the

quickly ripped the clothing apart, examined and dressed the wound, which was found to be through the right thigh, barely escaping the femoral artery.

The conflict lasted several hours, and the Indians, towards noon, withdrew to join their women and children. In the two days of conflict, the Indian loss was small, but the whites suffered heavily; the writer does not remember the total loss, but that in his own detachment was five (or more) killed and wounded—out of thirty-five. Late in the afternoon, the troops moved towards the settlements; the wounded being carried on horses and mules, and made as comfortable as possible.

The steep, rough descent of the trail of fifteen miles—ofttimes a narrow path along an abrupt hillside, or lined with a tangled chaparral, with which the wounded came constantly in contact, made the march a very painful one to all, as some of the wounded could not restrain the outcries provoked by their sufferings from this cause and from their wounds. After midnight we reached the Grave Creek House, where we found the surgeon from Fort Lane, Dr. Charles H. Crane (afterwards Surgeon-General in the Army, and now deceased) who took charge of the wounded; and to his kind and skillful care (then and later on), the editor is indebted for his speedy recovery from the effects of his wound. The wounded were carried in wagons to Fort Lane or to their homes in the vicinity.

Besides worsting or baffling the whites in this engagement, old John with but twenty-nine warriors, surrounded about sixty

(Continued on Page Five)

MISSING

Umpqua Co. Company I 2nd Regiment Mounted Volunteers 1855,

Captain W. W. Chapman

1st Lieutenant Ziba Dimmick.

2nd Lieutenant James Morrel.

1st Sargent Lyman Kellogg.

Sargents Wm. W. Wells, Abijah Ives, Thomas Gozard.

Corporals, Wm. A. Allen, Abram G. Langdon. Johnson B. Goff, Joseph Reed.

Privates,

Simeon H. Allansworth	Rufus Butler	Edward Breen
George Burgess	Wm. Barr	Clayton F. Brambet
Wm. F. Bay.	Benj. Brattain.	John Burrington
C. A. Bartrutt	Henry Casey	Thomas Chapmen
Daniel Chapman.	Daniel Craft	G. J. Chapman
James T. Copper	Alex. Canautt	Wm. Davis
Wm. Canautt	Russel Dimmick	Abel Pasco Freyer
John Freyer	Solomon Ensley	James Farmer
James Frain	J. Crosby Fitzgerald	David Freary
Levi Gant	James L. Garrett	Edward Griffin
Wm. Golden	Francis Geiger	Addison C. Gibbs
Calvin B. Green	George Greewald	Charles G. Henderer
W. W. Haines	A. T. Howard	H. W. Howard
John H. Hope	Wm. Hubbard	Clark Hudson
Ira M. Hannah	Joseph Hudson	Shadrach Hudson
Wm. Hilbert	Wm. Hathaway	R. M. Hutchinson
Peter Johnson	Joe Kuntz	Levi Kent
James F. Levins	Z. Levins	J. A. Zanders
THos. Levins	Ansel Langdon	Jm. McKinney
John Marshall	Wm. McKearns	James Mc Donald
James McGranery	John Nicholson	W. R. Patterson

GEorge Paine	Bento H. Pyburn	Samuel Rich
Wm. Robertson	Thos. Studdard	Geo. W. Snider
Andrew Sawters	John J. Sawyers	James F. Savery
S.R. Slayton	Jackson Swearer	S. E Smith
M.R. Sharp	Madison Seeby	Edward Spiver
Daniel Test. Daniel Thorton		David G. Underwood
Ansel Weatherly	L.L. Williams	J. P. Wiggins

Grad

Jj

Jonathon W, Woodruff      Grand father

*Jonathon W. Woodruff*

## The Indian War in Southern Oregon.

The Crescent City Herald of Jan. 16 says that, "About New-Year's day a small party of whites discovered a band of Indians on Applegate Creek, some twenty-five or thirty miles from Jacksonville. Pretending to be miners on a prospecting tour, they managed to remain on the Creek, unsuspected by the Indians, until they could send word to the nearest settlements. As soon as information of the whereabouts was received in the valley, about one hundred and fifty of the troops, and many citizen volunteers, took up the line of march for Applegate on the 2d of January, carrying one of the mountain howitzers along. When about two miles from Jacksonville, Mr. MARTIN ANGEL and JOHN McLAUGHLIN passed ahead of a troop of thirty soldiers, and within a distance of only four hundred yards of them were shot at by the Indians. Mr. ANGEL's horse took fright, and, while cantering off the trail, the Indians succeeded, with several more shots, in killing horse and rider, and then stripping them, taking Mr. ANGEL's two revolvers and rifle. Mr. HENRY H. HUTCHINS, our informant, learned that on the same morning Mr. HULL was out hunting with his son, when the latter was killed by the Indians, and it is thought this was done by the same scout which killed ANGEL."

Late in the afternoon of the 5th the howitzer was got ready, fired, and the shot fell directly upon one of the cabins, killing three Indians. Several more shots were fired before night, but without effect. During the night the Indians, judging discretion to be the better part of valor, broke through the guards of the whites and escaped. We learn, with great regret, that in this untoward affair Dr. WM. MYERS was killed, and several others wounded.

The disappointment of the public, in hearing of the inglorious issue of this movement, is the more acutely felt, as, from the previous successes on Butte Creek, it was confidently expected that the troops at length had concluded to go at it with a will. The escape of the Indians remains to many inexplicable. Five weeks earlier, from four to five hundred troops withdrew from before one hundred and fifty Indians, at the "Big Meadows;" now thirty-three Indians elude the vigilance of eight times their number of whites. We are too remote from the scene of action to judge correctly of the merits of the case, but this much we might infer

INDIAN WAR

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from the past—that it takes a long time to whip two hundred hostile Indians.

**MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS.**—On Wednesday last the brig *Nonsuch*, from Humboldt Bay, arrived off our harbor, and landed fifty soldiers under command of Capt. JONES, formerly stationed at Humboldt and on the Klamath. The brig had also ammunition and provisions on board, but finding the sea too rough to discharge them, she stood off, and has consequently to call again. We are informed that Lieut. GAESER, with thirty men of Capt. JONES' Company, is now stationed at Witchipeck, on the Klamath.

### **The Oregon Indian Difficulties—Prospects of an Early Peace.**

*From the Alta California.*

We learn from a source entitled to the utmost confidence, that there is a probability that the Indian difficulties in Oregon will soon terminate. The Government at Washington, for some time past, has turned its attention particularly to such an arrangement in both Oregon and Washington Territories, as will be likely to quiet the Indians, and remove them from the immediate neighborhood of the whites.

The negotiations which have been concluded, and others which were in progress, according to our advices from Washington, it is understood provide for the extinguishment of the claims of the Indians to lands, and the concentration of the tribes on a few reserves of limited extent, naturally suited to the requirements of the Indians, and located so as not to interfere with the settlement of the respective Territories.

At the reserves determined, or to be fixed, provision is to be made by the United States for hospitals and schools, and for instructing the Indians in agriculture, and a few of the most simple and necessary of the mechanic arts.

In regard to many of the acts of violence and outrage, of which the public have heard through the newspapers, it is urged that such reports have been received at Washington City, from the officers of the Government, as shows conclusively that not a few have been caused by the bad conduct and violence of white persons towards the Indians.

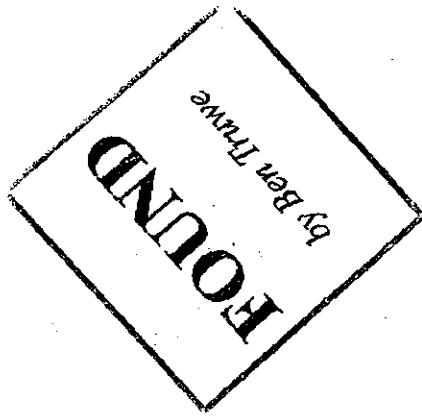
Should the Department succeed in collecting all the Indians upon the reserves, and thus placing them under direction of a Government Agent, it is anticipated that the cause of such inhuman conduct can be prevented, and the first acts of violence from Indians to settlers, or from settlers and immigrants towards Indians, can and will be prevented, or if not prevented, punished or atoned for.

In regard to the ultimate success of these efforts there may be a variety of opinions, but that the General Government has determined to pursue such policy, there seems to be no doubt. The instructions which have been sent forward, have been with a view to the payment of a reasonable amount of money to aid the Indians in becoming established on reservations where they can be protected and controlled.

### **SANDWICH ISLANDS.**

**Death of George M. Chase—Volcanic Eruption.**

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5-27-1856 VT ROGUE INDIAN WAR.

# Letter from the Coast.

We learn from Mr. Geo. H. C. Tye-just in from Crescent City, that whites at the mouth of Rogue river in a critical position. The Indians killed some twelve persons since first attack; six men were killed out of the Fort obtaining supplies assist upon; eight others made an attempt to escape in a boat—were attacked by the Indians, six killed or wounded, two only making their escape bringing the intelligence to Crescent City. The situation of those at mouth of Rogue river is deplorable. The persons, all told, men, women & children, surrounded by the Indians, with only five or six days' supplies, in very little ammunition, the beach on one side, the river on the other, and about 300 Indians, well armed, and led by a half-civilized chief who is skilled in desperate in scheming and exciting barbarous deeds, occupy the space between the beach and the river. Great numbers are entertained that before relief reach them, they will be cut off. The lady and daughter who were prisoners in the first attack have been obtained—the whites giving six dollars and one hundred dollars for two,—the Indians boasting that in a few days they would have them back again.

On the 15th inst, the U. S. troops

# JACKSONVILLE HOSPITAL REPORT.

Number of Patients treated in the Hospital at Jacksonville, O. T., for the 2nd Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, from the 10th day of November, 1855, up to the 22nd day of March, 1856,—their Diseases, Age, Company, when Admitted, when Dismissed, number Remaining, their Present Condition &c.

NAMES.	Age.	Rank.	Reg't.	Company.	Complaint.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	REMARKS.
Wm. Pernoll,	26	private	9th	Harris'	wounded	Nov. 4, '55	Dec. 18, '55	Experiences no inconvenience from wound.
Wm. B. Phillips,	22	"	"	"	Rhenson's ulcer on ankle	" 21, "	Feb. 2, '56	Eyes weak yet—of a strumous habit.
Wm. M. Hand,	21	"	"	"	"	" 21, "	"	Near well; will experience great disability from wound.
Wm. I. Mayfield	25	"	"	"	wounded	" 21, "	"	Well; will remain a slight degree of ankylosis of knee.
Theodore Deppo	37	"	2d	Wilkinson	acute hepatitis	Dec. 2, "	Jan. 13, '56	Cure perfect.
Isaac Faurel,	27	"	"	"	int'm't fever	Nov. 9, "	" 30	Recovery perfect.
Nath. Campbell,	21	"	"	"	chron. opthal.	" 18	" 1	Slight weakness of the eyes remaining.
Thomas Aubrey,	20	"	"	Bailey	wounded	" 21	Feb. 26	Well; but experiences inconvenience from wound.
Jos. F. Caldwell,	24	"	"	Alcorn	acute r'um'tem	Dec. 1	Feb. 20, '56	Not quite well; will recover the perfect use of limbs.
Chas. C. Goodwin,	22	"	"	Bruce	wounded	Nov. 1	Jan. 7	Cure perfect; no inconvenience from wound.
Thos. Ryan,	23	"	"	Williams	"	" 21	" 15	Cure perfect; no inconvenience.
Wm. W. Parish,	28	"	"	Wilkinson	int'm't fever	Dec. 8	Dec. 18	Cure perfect.
Thos. Mitchell,	21	"	"	"	dysentery	" 9	"	Will eventually regain use of arm.
Jacob Long,	23	"	"	"	wounded	" 10	"	Wounds healed; leg somewhat weak.
David Sexton,	24	"	"	Williams	"	" 10	Feb. 27, '56	Cure perfect; no inconvenience.
Robert Gammail,	23	"	"	"	"	" 12	Jan. 12	Cure perfect.
James Brown,	23	"	"	Wilkinson	neuralgia	" 12	Dec. 17, '55	Cure perfect.
W. A. J. Moore,	25	1st Lieut.	9th	Levis	wounded	" 12	Feb. 27, '56	Experiences some inconvenience from wound.
B. F. McKean,	25	private	2d	Alcorn	chron. opthal.	" 19	" 27	Eyes weak yet; but able to return to duty.
E. F. Newland,	24	"	"	Wilkinson	chron. dysentery	" 21	Dec. 28, '55	The dysenteric symptoms threaten to return.
John Tinnin,	35	"	"	Rice	frost bitten	" 25	Jan. 1, '56	Perfectly sound.
Lewis Calhoun,	35	"	"	"	sore foot	" 15	Dec. 24, '55	Cure perfect.
Jacob Spores,	25	"	"	Independ't	wounded	Jan. 6, '56	"	Condition favorable.
T. R. Harris,	21	"	"	"	intern't fever	" 7	Mar. 8, '56	Recovering slowly; will experience some inconvenience.
Alex. Thompson,	22	"	"	Alcorn	wounded	" 8	Jan. 30	Returned to duty; recovery perfect. [hence.
D. M. Clements,	25	"	"	Independ't	"	" 8	"	Recovery perfect.
Samuel Vertices	21	"	"	"	"	" 8	"	Nearly well; will sustain no permanent injury.
A. J. Nolen,	23	"	"	Rice	chron. dysentery	" 10	" 22	Sound.
George Brown,	35	"	"	Alcorn	hepatitis	" 12	"	Almost well.
John W. Garney	20	"	"	Wilkinson	opthal. acute	Feb. 4	Feb. 8	Cure perfect.
Samuel Ballou	23	"	"	Sheffield	r'um'tem acute	" 19	" 23	Cure perfect.
Oliver P. Bramley	25	Q. M. dep.	"	"	opthal. acute	" 27	Mar. 8	Eyes sound; cure perfect.
Lafayette Allen,	31	private	9th	Harris	wounded	" 24	"	Wound almost healed; will be permanently disabled.
E. Hewitt,	36	1st serj.	2d	Wilkinson	intern't fever	Nov. 14, '55	Dec. 1, '55	Cure perfect.
John M. Holloway	22	private	"	"	"	" 14	" 1	Chills occasionally return.
G. O. R. Murphy,	25	"	"	O'Neil	jaundice	Mar. 2, '56	Mar. 15, '56	Almost well.
C. B. Rowland,	26	"	"	Bushey	opthalmia	Feb. 24	"	Almost well.
Wm. Corie,	37	"	"	"	"	Mar. 12	"	Condition favorable.
Joseph Tracy	30	"	"	Williams	Epistaxis	" 17	"	Predisposition to the disease will remain.

G. W. GREER, Surgeon in charge of the Hospital

Correspondence of the Sentinel,

ILLINOIS VALLEY, March 17, '56.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—I see by your

For the Sentinel.

CANYONVILLE, March 15, 1856.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—Your paper,

containing a letter from 'Walla Walla,'

in the vicinity of the timber ports, when she began to make water rapidly.

At this time there was no one on deck but the captain, who, when he

**The Pioneer and Democrat.**

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
By GEO. B. GOUDY.

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**Important Correspondence**

Between Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, commanding the Pacific Military Department, and I. I. STEVENS, Governor of the Territory of Washington, connected with the present Indian War in Washington and Oregon Territories, &c., &c.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC.  
Benicia, California, Feb. 12, 1856.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
Governor of Washington Territory:

SIR—I received your communication of the 23d of December and 29th January, 1856, on the 6th instant, but too late to reply to it by the return steamer. For the information which it imparts, you have my thanks. When you know my instructions to Col. Wright, of the 9th Infantry at Vancouver, you will discover that many of your suggestions have been anticipated. In presenting, however, your plan of campaign, which is a very extended one, you should have recollected that I have neither the resources of a Territory nor the treasury of the United States at my command. Still you may be assured that the war against the Indians will be prosecuted with all the vigor, promptness and efficiency I am master of, at the same time *without wasting, unnecessarily, the means and resources at my disposal, by untimely and unproductive expeditions.*

With the additional force which recently arrived at Vancouver and at the Dalles, I think I shall be able to bring the war to a close in a few months, provided the extermination of the Indians, which I do not approve of, is not determined on, and private war prevented, and the volunteers withdrawn from the Walla-walla country.

Whilst I was in Oregon, it was reported to me that many citizens, with a due proportion of volunteers and two newspapers, advocated the extermination of the Indians,

to me, if rightly directed, ought to be sufficient to bring to terms two hundred Indian warriors. Capt. Keys, in his last report received, says there are not quite two hundred in arms in that region.

Lieut. Col. Casey has been directed to prosecute the war with the greatest vigilance and activity.

The gallant Capt. Swartwout, who goes in the *Massachusetts*, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces in the Sound will, I am assured, zealously, efficiently, and I trust successfully co-operate with Col. Casey to bring the war to a close.

In regard to the operations east of the Cascade mountains—if Governor Curry's volunteers have not driven the friendly Cayuses and the Nez Percés into the ranks of the hostile tribes, and they should be withdrawn from the Walla-walla country—I have great hopes that I shall be able to bring the Indians in that region to terms, notwithstanding the volunteers killed the chief, *Peu-pen-mox-mox*, scalped him, cut off his ears and hands, as reported by volunteers, and sent them to their friends in Oregon. All this, too, after he met them under a flag of truce, declaring he "was for peace, that he did not wish to fight,"—and that if any of his young men had done wrong, he would make restitution; while he at the same time offered the volunteers cattle for food. Such conduct may have caused feelings difficult to overcome. I trust, however, I will be able to do it.

As soon as the war is terminated east of the Cascade mountains, I will be able to send all my disposable force against the Indians on Rogue river and Puget Sound. It is however due to truth to say, that at no time were volunteers required, or in any sense of the term necessary for the defense of the inhabitants of Oregon from depredations or barbarities of Indians occupying the country east of the Cascade mountains. Nor was there any circumstance to justify Governor Curry in sending his troops from Oregon to Washington territory to make war on the Walla-wallas from whom the Oregonians had no danger whatever to apprehend. On this subject I would refer you to the report of the secretary of war, dated the 3d of December, relating to the affairs of the army, in which he says, "the department at this distance, and in the absence of more definite information, especially in regard to the extent of the combination among the hostile tribes, cannot judge what volunteer reinforcement to the regular troops may be necessary. This is a matter which must be necessarily left to the military commander in the department of the Pacific."

At the conclusion of your communication you say "it is the frankness that

PIONEER & DEMOCRAT

MAR 28, 1856 p. 1

portion of volunteers and two newspapers, advocated the extermination of the Indians. This principle has been acted on in several instances without discriminating between enemies and friends, which has been the cause, in Southern Oregon, of sacrificing many innocent and worthy citizens, as in the case of Maj. Lupton and his party, (volunteers) who killed twenty-five Indians, eighteen of whom were women and children. These were friendly Indians on their way to the Indian reservation, where they expected protection from the whites. This barbarous act is the cause of the present contest in the Rogue River country, and, as Captain Judah, U. S. A., reports, is retaliatory of the conduct of Maj. Lupton.

By the same mail which brought me your communication, I received one, now before me, from a person who I think incapable of misrepresentation, which informs me that the friendly Cayuses are every day menaced with death by Governor Curry's volunteers. The writer says they have despoiled these Indians—who have so nobly followed the advice of Mr. Palmer to remain faithful friends to the Americans—of their provisions. To-day he says these same volunteers, without discipline and without orders, are not yet satisfied with rapine and injustice, and wish to take away the small remnant of animals and provisions left. Every day they run off the horses and cattle of the friendly Indians. These have become indignant, and will not be much longer restrained from resisting conduct unworthy of the whites, who have made them so many promises to respect and protect them if they remained faithful friends.

The writer further says, if the volunteers are not arrested in their brigand actions, the Indians will save themselves by flying to the homes of their relatives, the Nez Perces, who have promised them help, and then all the Indians of Oregon and Washington would join in the common defection. This information is, in a great measure, confirmed by a person who I am assured enjoys your respect and confidence.

I need not say, although I had previously instructed Col. Wright to take possession of the Walla-walla country at the earliest moment practicable, that I directed him to give protection, as soon as he could, to the friendly Cayuses from the depredations of the volunteers. It is such conduct, as here complained of, that irritates and greatly increases the ranks of the hostile tribes, and if the Nez Perces join in the war against us, which I hope to prevent, we shall require a much larger force than we now have in Washington and Oregon Territories to resist savage barbarities, and to protect the whites.

I have recently sent to Puget Sound two companies of the 9th Infantry. These with three companies there, will give a force of nearly four hundred regulars, commanded by Lieut. Col. Casey. This force, with several ships of war in the Sound, to which will be added in a few days the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, it seems

At the conclusion of your communication you say, "it is due to frankness that I should state, that I have determined to submit to the department the course taken by the military authorities in disbanding the troops raised in Washington territory for my relief. No effort was made, although the facts were presented both to Major General Wool and Major Rains, to send me assistance. The regular troops were all withdrawn into garrison, and I was left to make my way the best I could through tribes known to be hostile. It remains yet to be seen whether the commissioner selected by the president to make treaties with Indians in the interior of the continent is to be ignored, and his safety left to chance."

In your "frankness" and determination to represent me to the department, I trust you will be governed by truth and truth only. Perhaps it is equally due to frankness on my part to say, that your communication is the first that I have received in relation to yourself, or on any subject whatever touching the Indian war, from any civil functionary either in Washington or Oregon territories, and I have received but one from the military, and that was from Col. Nesmith, who requested me to furnish him with two howitzers which I refused.

I have only to add that I disbanded no troops raised for your relief; and your communication gave me the first intelligence that any were raised for such a purpose.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed,]

JOHN E. WOOL,

Major General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TEN. WASH.

Olympia, March 20, 1856.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL,

Commanding Pacific Division:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th February, and to state, generally, in answer thereto, that the events of the past four weeks, in connection with your own official course, affords satisfactory evidence that the most objectionable positions of your letter have been abandoned, and that you have finally become awakened to the true condition of the Indian war, and are seeking to make some amends for the unfortunate blunders of the past.

You have probably learned how much you have been misled in your views of the operations by the Oregon volunteers, and how much unnecessary sympathy you have wasted on the infamous *Peu-peu-mox-mox*.

For your own reputation have I felt pain at the statement made in your letter to me, for I am the authoritative witness in the case, and in the letter which submitted your own action in refusing to send me succor, I have presented briefly the facts showing the unmitigated hostility of that chief. I assert that I can prove, by incontrovertible evidence, that *Peu-peu-mox-mox* has been hostile for months—that he exerted his influence to effect a general

VF RR

INDIAN WAR

March 31,

1856

## AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Political, Commercial and Miscellaneous News—The Indian Disturbances in Oregon—Embarkation of Troops and Munitions of War from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 6, 1856.  
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Since the sailing of the last steamer matters and things have been rather quiet with us. No rain has fallen, and miners grumble at the scarcity of water. I say there has been no rain, I mean by that that there has been none worth mentioning; we had one shower which wound up with a little sprinkling of hail, rather an unusual thing with us.

### BUSINESS.

Business has been so-so, not very lively, yet the merchants have been doing something. Several clipper arrivals have added to the stock, and there is no scarcity of goods. The ships now discharging deliver their cargoes in excellent order, particularly the *Rion Temple* and *Comet*, although the former ship made rather a long passage, which the Captain accounts for by reporting light head winds. By the way, we never knew a clipper making a long passage that did not report being within a few miles of the port ever so many days, and "if it had not been for light winds" and "head winds," being loaded too deep or too light, or if the Captain had not had the toothache or something else, she would have made it in ever so much less time. In old times all these things were the chances of the voyage, but in those "clipper days" they throw out head winds and calms and only count a fair twelve-knot breeze.

### THE LIMANTOUR CLAIM.

The Limantour claim matter creates no further excitement. The arrival of JONAH, the man that asserts he has in his possession evidence that will prove the claim a complete fraud, has not changed the opinion of the public, for it was universally admitted to be a fraud, but yet the Land Commission were obliged to decide according to the evidence produced, which was all straight and clear. If it is a fraud it has been well got up and well conducted.

### REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate does not improve much, although it may be said there is some movement in houses, or rather there was on the morning of the earthquake, since which event, by the way, frame houses have been more in demand, and rents improved a little, while rents of brick houses have proportionately fallen. People have been in favor of rents falling, but they now fear the houses will do likewise. Many families have deserted brick structures and taken to frame buildings, fearing that the next shake may bring brick walls down about their ears. There are some improvements going on down town, especially in Front-street. Many of the stores are being raised to the grade. The large stone warehouse of Wm. F. COLEMAN & Co., constructed of brick, was elevated some six feet by hydraulic power, with several hundred tons of goods in it, without any interruption of business, which gave us an opportunity of running a saw on the resident partner here, by reporting that he got "slightly elevated."

### MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Now discoveries are constantly being made up country, of rich veins of gold, and new diggings a little better than the last, from which we can infer that the crop of "lucre" is no nearer being exhausted than it was five years ago. The "croakers" must "give in" for there's plenty more of the same sort, and the best proof is, the tons of "dust" that the steamers take to the east. Very rich veins of silver ore have been recently discovered in Lower California, and several companies have been formed to work them. The Arizona Copper Mining Company are getting at the ore in their mine in the "Gadsden Purchase" very rapidly; their first shipment is on the way here. Assays of the ore show 70 per cent of copper.

### RAILROAD EXCURSION.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company "give a treat" to the employees, *attaches* and stockholders; made an excursion and wound up with a grand ball. So you see we follow the fashions of the day, with one exception—we don't run off the track, break down bridges, killing a dozen or so, as you do your way.

The *Pioneer Magazine*, about which some Eastern correspondent inquires, "dried up" some time ago for want of nutriment; it didn't pay. The editor's fancy for dabbling in spiritualism killed it.

A. A. COOPER AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

however, their Chief offered to pay for when he met the Volunteers. As for the danger of the settlement, the only point at which the Indians could cross the Cascade Mountains, had they been so disposed, was within twenty-five miles of the Dalles, where an ample force to meet them was stationed; but it appears they had no intention of so doing, or they would not have waited for the Volunteers to penetrate so far into their country. When the Chief, PEU-PEU-MOX-MOX, met them with a flag of truce, and offered to pay for everything his tribe had appropriated at Fort Walla-Walla, they basely murdered him and his companions, and then attacked his camp.

To those at a distance, who are unacquainted with the difficulties of a Winter campaign in Oregon, it might seem strange that Gen. Wool should not have taken the field at once, but it will be better understood when I mention that when Gen. Wool left Oregon, the Columbia River was frozen up, and the snow was five feet deep on the Cascade Mountains. The few animals he had were broken down by hard service, and none could be purchased. The volunteers who made the attempt lost all their horses, but that is just what they wanted, for they were all appraised at the moderate price of \$150 for a common Indian pony, and from \$300 to \$1,800 for an American horse, at which modest prices they expect to be paid for them by the General Government, as well as for their services, at the rate of \$150 per month, each. For "high privates" it is pretty good pay. Especially when we add \$50 per month for the use of their horses—making, in total, about \$150 per month; at which rate war is about the best speculation they can go into, as they themselves appear to believe—hence the great row and fuss they kick up, with the determination to have a nice, cozy little private war all to themselves, and make Uncle Sam pay the shot, and that is just exactly what it all amounts to. Let us wait and see what the expense amounts to.

### THE LATE MASSACRE AT ROGUE RIVER.

A great handle will be made of the late massacre at Rogue River, but nothing will be said of the cause. The whole matter was the result of a much more barbarous aggression by the whites; and arises in consequence of the killing of twenty-five unarmed friendly Indians by Major LUTTON and his party while the Indians were on their way to Reservation for protection, which was known at the time, but something or somebody must be killed to keep up the excitement and the war, and as they could not find any Indians that had any desire to fight, they pitched in and killed twenty-five defenceless Indians, and eighteen of the number were women and children! Such deeds of valor sound well in the Oregon newspapers, prefaced by a heading, "Great battle—desperate fight! twenty-five Indians killed," &c., but they forget to give the ages, sizes, and sexes of the annihilated.

### REPUTATION OF CHARGES AGAINST GEN. WOOL.

As for any inactivity on the part of Gen. Wool, such a charge is false. Since his return from Oregon the General has been making preparations and arrangements for opening the campaign vigorously at the earliest possible moment. He has sent forward supplies of all kinds, and is only waiting for the snows to melt to take the field in person. One great object in doing so at the earliest possible moment is to prevent the Volunteers from provoking the Nez Perces into joining the Cayuses. The Cayuses and Nez Perces are friends, and the unprovoked attack on the former is calculated to bring the Nez Perces to their aid, and, if so, there will be an Indian war in good earnest, for the Nez Perces are a warlike tribe, and can muster more warriors than all the other tribes in Washington and Oregon Territories. If the General can prevent this coalition, the war will be brought to a speedy close. He has all the force he wants, and can thrash all the Indians in that God-forsaken country with a third of his present force.

### TROOPS AND MILITARY STORES FOR OREGON.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* brought an additional number of men, principally recruits for the different companies on the coast that require filling up. Of the number arrived, (397,) 105 were shipped off to-day on the steamer *Sat Bird* for the coast below, &c., and will proceed to Fort Yuma; 83 were sent to head-quarters at Benicia, to be forwarded immediately to fill the companies now in the field in Southern Oregon, and the remainder will go on on the steamer *Columbia* to Fort Van-

for want of nutriment; it didn't pay. The editor's fancy for dabbling in spiritualism killed it.

A. A. COHEN AND THE PROPRIETOR OF ADAMS & CO.'S BOOKS.

Somebody, whom the *Tribune* calls "our San Francisco Correspondent," writes a long letter to that "valuable sheet," in which the writer endeavors to prove that Mr. A. A. COHEN, the "Receiver" of ADAMS & Co., about which matter so much has been said, is the personification of honesty and integrity, and a very much persecuted individual. He forgets several important facts in his glossary, but it will be a difficult matter to make the people here change their opinion of that gentleman's general character. That he attempted to run away, there is not a shadow of doubt, for the Sheriff found him stowed away under the crank of the Nicaragua steamer, a few moments before she was to sail, and it is lucky for Mr. COHEN that the Sheriff did find him, for it is said that Mr. C. had crawled into a place where at the first turn of the wheels the machinery would have ground him to atoms.

The *Tribune's* correspondent probably, when writing his letter, did not imagine that the long lost books of ADAMS & Co. would be found, and, what is singular, that they should have floated ashore at the very time they were most wanted. It appears they had been placed in a bag, and sunk in the bay, but the earthquake, or something else, throw them ashore, and now they rise in judgment against Mr. COHEN, who is in "durance vile," awaiting the decrees of fate and the Courts. We fear Mr. COHEN has put his foot in it this time.

THE OREGON DISSENTS—GEN. WOOL.

In my last I took occasion to mention the strictures of the Oregon papers upon the course pursued by Gen. Wool in regard to the Indian difficulties, and gave a few items of the causes and reasons that has prompted such an unwarranted attack. Since then we have later news from the "seat of war," as it is termed, and learn that a memorial to the President, asking for his removal from command of this military department, has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon.

This memorial states that Gen. Wool has remained inactive, and refused to send troops to the relief of the Volunteers, or supply them with arms and ammunition; that he had gone into Winter quarters, and left the settlements exposed to the ravages of their enemies, and the Volunteers threatened by an overwhelming force of Indians; that he refused to go to the relief of a number of citizens of Walla-Walla Valley, "who had fled from their homes for safety."

The first charge is refuted by the well-known fact that General Wool, on receiving news of the attack of Major HALLER sent two companies, all the disposable force at his command, to reinforce Major RAINES. One company joined him at the Dalles, increasing his force to 500 regulars, with three howitzers and other artillery—a sufficient force, if properly directed, to defeat all the Indians in Washington Territory. One company was sent to Stella-coom, and at the same time the General sent a company from Fort Reading to Fort Lane;—with this company Capt. SMITH had at this post and Fort Jones 300 regulars, to operate against not to exceed 150 Indians in array against the whites. At Stella-coom there were three companies, exceeding two hundred men, to operate against two hundred warriors in arms at Puget Sound. At the same time the General applied to the Government for at least a regiment, which call was promptly responded to, and the 8th Regiment Infantry was sent immediately to Vancouver, and two companies detached and sent to Stella-coom early in January. As regards the "overwhelming force" of Indians, it is well known that the number of warriors in arms against the whites, in the vicinity of Puget Sound, did not exceed 200; and the force of regulars to meet them was equal in numbers. The Walla-Walla Indians in Washington Territory had made no attack on the whites, until forced to fight by the volunteers who crossed the Cascade Mountains for that purpose, and persisted in fighting them after the Chief protested that he did not want to fight—and was ready to make good all loss if any had been sustained.

The inhabitants in that vicinity, who were, it is stated, driven off by the Indians, consisted (leaving out the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, to whom the Indians were connected by marriage and on friendly terms,) of about five persons. These persons were not driven off by the Indians, but were peremptorily ordered away by Mr. OLNEY, the Indian Agent, as were the employees of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Walla-Walla. It is true that when they left the Indians could not resist the temptation of giving themselves to blankets, &c., all of which,

immediately to fill the companies now in the field in Southern Oregon, and the remainder will go up on the steamer *Columbia* to Fort Vancouver, with exception of forty-seven that will be dropped at Fort Humboldt, and assigned to Capt. ORD's Company of the 3d Artillery, which also takes passage on the *Columbia*, and will land at Crescent City with twenty of the 4th Infantry for Capt. JONES' Company; thus it will be seen that every point is being guarded and strengthened with a view to have them cooperate with other forces in the field.

The bark *Emily Miner* and schooner *J. E. Whiting* sailed yesterday for Fort Vancouver, with four hundred tons of Commissary and Quarter-Master's stores, and large supplies of arms and ammunition have gone forward.

Gen. Wool and staff leave on the *Columbia*, for Oregon, to-morrow. The officers comprising his staff are: Capt. T. J. CHAM, Lieut. J. C. BOWNCASTLE, Lieut. RICHARD ARFOLD. The Chiefs of the Commissary and Quarter-Master's Department remain here. The following officers also proceed to Oregon on the *Columbia* to join their respective Regiments: Col. BUCHANAN, (stop at Crescent City,) Major GARNER, (in command of recruits for 4th Infantry,) Capt. O'C. ORR, (commanding Company C, 3d Artillery,) Lt. JAMES, 3d Artillery, Capt. Patterson, Capt. Pickett, Capt. Woodruff and Lieut. Wendell, all of the 2d Infantry, and Capt. Ingalls, Assistant Quarter-Master, who relieves Lieut. John Withers, Assistant A. Quarter-Master at Fort Vancouver. Capt. THOMAS JORDAN, Assistant Quarter-Master, went up in the *Republic*, last trip, to assume the duties at Fort Dallas. Lieut. ROBT. O. TYLER, 3d Artillery, is ordered to Fort Yuma. Lieut. DAY, 3d Artillery, left, on Sunday last, for the same post, in command of 107 recruits for the companies of the 3d Artillery stationed at San Diego and Fort Yuma. Lieut. A. A. GILSON commands at the "Presidio."

#### THEATRICAL.

The *RAVENS*, after having played a successful engagement at the Metropolitan, closed last evening, and sail to-day for New-Orleans, and now we have no amusement but nigger minstrels and the horse opera—i. e., circus.

PODGERS.



than, for San Juan, left on the 5th inst., with \$1,400,000 in specie.

The missing accounts of Adams & Co's bank were recently washed ashore near San Francisco.

The California Legislature has passed resolutions depreciating the election of Mr. Banks, to the speakership.

The Indians were committing depredations at the mouth of Rogue River; twenty-four persons had been killed.

The Steamer Columbia was to leave San Francisco in a few days, with General Wool and troops, for Rogue River.

The Legislature of Oregon has sent a message to President Pierce, for the removal of Gen Wool.

Eleven buildings had been burned at Sonora; loss \$33,000.

A bill has been introduced, for erecting three new states in California.

Receipts of gold dust diminishing. Flour weak, domestic and Oregon \$7a9. Hams 15c. Lard 19c. Butter 35c. Whiskey 75c.

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Office Repository, Canton, Ohio Apr 2, 1856

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Mr. Cobb, of Galena, at five o'clock, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms summon absentees, and compell attendance. The House he saw was left without a quorum owing to the factitious movement of the majority.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, emphatically denied the charge.

The House wearied with the struggle adjourned by a vote majority of 5.

March 28—*House*.—After a struggle of two hours, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, called attention to the horrible sufferings of the whites of Oregon and Washington Territories, caused by the unrestrained outrages of the Indians, 20,000 of whom of various tribes are located therein. He alluded to the frequent murders committed, and said that no steps of Administration had thus far been of service in restraining these atrocities, and unless some severe step is taken the whites will be wiped out entirely. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of \$300,000, to secure the services of friendly Indians, who alone could in the summer time penetrate to the hiding places and fastnesses of the foe.

He introduced a bill for that purpose, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, said the matter would be considered immediately.

Adjourned till Monday.

March 31—*House*.—Mr. Haven introduced a bill which was passed for the enlargement of the Custom House, Post Office and Court House at Buffalo.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of acceptance of the services of volunteers in aid of suppression of Indian hostilities on the Pacific.

The House considered till adjournment the bill to appropriate \$300,000 to secure and maintain peace with the In-

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### From California.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The Illinois arrived at her dock at 6 o'clock, and brings \$1,260,000 in treasure.

The missing accounts of Adams & Co.'s bank were recently washed ashore near San Francisco.

The first section of 22 miles of the Sacramento Valley Railroad is completed.

The California Legislature has passed resolutions deprecating the election of Indians to the Speakership.

Indians were committing depredations at the mouth of Rogue river, and persons had been murdered.

Feb. 3rd a battle had taken place at Sound between a party of friend-Indians and Chicatatans.

The steamer Columbia was to leave San Francisco in a few days with Gen. Wool and troops for Rogue river.

The Legislature of Oregon has sent a message to President Pierce for the removal of Gen. Wool.

11 buildings had been burned at Sonora—loss \$33,000.

A bill has been introduced into the California Legislature for erecting three new States out of California.

Receipts of gold dust were diminishing.

Nothing important from the Isthmus.

Dates from Valparaiso are to Feb. 15th, and Callao 26th.

The Chilean war steamer Talhuano foundered near Mande 30th January.—Out of 558 persons on board, only 44 were saved.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's was detained at Callao on account of the disturbed state of the country.

Advices had reached Panama that the Indians on the Atlantic coast of the Province of Vera Guayo, had attacked the capitol—Santiago—and burned it partly down.

First Ward.—V  
Second Ward.—I  
Third Ward.—II  
Fourth Ward.—I  
Ill. Journal.

**A FIRE, ALONG** this morning, a fire garret of the at Messrs. C. W. East side of the immediately gave flames had made they were speedily and well directed firemen. At once were entertained would be consumed immense loss; and frequently due to the ly exertions, saved calamity. The at & Co. sustained by the partial destruction. *Ill. Journal.*

**An Irishman** track layers on the standing on the track, at this place train from the Great behind him and by one of his legs about standing at the time train, but the whistle bell were insufficient to the moving train —*Urbana Union.*

### Washington

**WASHINGTON,** 1 man returned to accepts the appointment Committee of investigation Geo. G. Fogg, to be Chief Clerk of G. Hannicou, of Wm. Blair, of Bal

April 4, 1856

This is Google's cache of <http://www.csusm.edu/nadp/d35.htm>.

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These search terms have been highlighted: **rogue river indian war jacksonville**

Dowell to Commissioner, 4 April 1856, in United States, Office of **Indian** Affairs,  
*Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives  
 Microcopy 234, Roll 609, NADP Document D35.

[Page 1]

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Jacksonville Oregon  
 April 4th 1856  
 Southern Oregon Historical Society

UF

Sir:

Congress made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars in 1853 to pay the **Indian** Spoillations during the **Rogue River Indian War** of 1853, and Ambrose the **indian** agent and two other gentlemen were appointed commisssion to audit the closing, swore afterwards, yet up to this time not a dollar has been paid the claimants.

I wish to know the reason why these claims have not been paid, and when the claimants may expect to be paid.

Would drafts drawn on the auditor by the claimants be paid like drafts drawn by intentions for services on mail routs?

Yours very respectfully  
 B.F. Dowell

UACB  
 Rogue Indian  
 WAR

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Extracts from letter to Putman Bradford From Capt. Coe,  
one of Cascades Massacre.

Cascades, W.T. (April 6, 1856.)

We have had a little tea party since you left, (Discription) on Wed. Mar. 26, at about 8,30 A.M. after the men had gone to work on the two bridges of the new railway, mostly on the bridge near Bushes house, Yakimas came down on us, there was a line of them from Mill creek above us to the big point at the head of the falls, the Indians firing simultaineously on the men, the first notice was the crack of these guns, at first fire one was killed and several wounded, the men all ran for our store thru a shower of bullets, except three who started down stream for middle block house about one and one half miles. Bush and family ran from their house to our store, Watkins family came to the store after the Dutch boy had been shot in their house.

Watkins, Finley and Bush were at work on ware house on Island, water was running about three feet deep under the bridge.

My store at first was grand confusion, Sinclair from Walla Walla, going to Railroad door to look out was shot from bank above the store and killed, we got guns rifles all ready loaded from under the counters, About one hour before these had been left with us, for transportation below, nine U.S. Gov. rifles with boxes of amunition, (by John Switzler who was returning from taking 960 head of horses from Vancouver to Col. Wrights command at The Dalles these saved us.

Upper storey of house was abandoned, the stairway was out side, where we dare not go, the stove pipe was hauled down and the hole enlarged with axes and a party of men crawled up to upper part of house, secured, our men soon got shots at the Indians on the bank above us, Bush shot and killed an Indian as he was drawing bead on Mrs. Watkins as she was running to the store, Alexander and others mounted in the gable under the roof, done most of the firing as it was the best place of observation, the rest was busy barricading the store and making port holes, and firing when the chance came, I took charge of the store, Dan Bradford the second floor and Alexander the garret and roof.

The steamer Mary was lying at the mouth of Mill creek, and the wind was blowing hard down stream, Mary steamed up and crossed the river the Indians had attacked her, which I will relate later.

Indians returned in force on us, they were nearly naked and painted red and had guns bows and arrows.

Finley came creeping toward us round the lower part of the Island, he layed down behind a rock and called to us that the bank above us was covered with Indians, and that he could not come to us. He saw Watkin's house burning.

The Indians took blankets, clothes, guns ect. from it.

The Indians took canoes and crossed to the Island. Supposedly after Finley. we saw Watkins and Bailey running toward the place where Finley was and the Indians in full chase after them, Bailey was shot thru the arm and leg, he ran on and swam the river to our store and safety, he narrowly escaped going over the falls. Finley swam across unharmed to us amid a shower of bullets Watkins came running around point and we called

to him to lie down behind a rock, before he could do so, was shot in wrist the ball going up the arm and out below the elbow.

Indians came around the point and we gave so hot a reception from ourhouse that they backed out and left Watkins where he lay untill he was rescued two days and nights afterwards by the arrival of the steamer Mary with troops from The Dalles, he had fainted several times from exposure and weakness from loss of blood, and rolled down hill into the river of ice cold water which revived him, then he crawled back under fire to his place behind the rock, his wife and children was in full view of his perilous position, he died two days after being rescued from exhaustion.

Story of the lower Cascades.

George Johnson was about to get a boat Crew of Indians when Indian Jack came running to him saying the Yakimas had attacked the block houses, he heard the canon but could not believe it, but went to the Indian village to get the crew, and saw some of Cascade Indians who said the Yakimas had come, he heard the muskets and ran for home. F.W. Baughman was with him, Bill Murphy left the Block house early for the Indian village, returned with two others and ran for George Johnsons house, about 30 Indians in chase, Murphy continued on to Hamiltons and others below to warn them, the familys embarked in boats for Vancouver.

The men would have barricaded the warfboat but had no amunition, there was considerable freight in the warfboat and they stayed by her and the schooner nearly all day, untill fired upon by the Indians from the Zinc house on the bank, then they shoved off.

Johnney Price was shot in the leg in getting the boat off, they met the steamer Belle with Sheridan and 40 men who were sent up on report of an express carried down by Indian Simpson, in the morning, these went on board. The steamer landed at Georges place, found every thing burned. The steamer returned and the Indians pitched into Sheridans mob and fought all day, drove him back with 40 men and 10 volunteers to below Hamiltons, Sheridan had one cannon, one man was killed.

The Belle returned the next day the 3rd of the attack with ammunition for the Block house, your friend Bishop came with him, Steamer Fashion with volunteers from Portland came at same time, these stayed at lower Cascades. Sheridan took his command to Bradfords Island where he found Cascade Indians on the Oregon side. We had been advised to go there the first day of attack, the Indians were crossing and recrossing all the time, they were made prisoners.

Sheridan pressed a boat crew and towed up to the head of the island above, saw great number of Indians in Washington and opposite to him, these he expected to fight and between them and his friendly? Indians he had his hands full, just then he discovered Steptoe and Dragoons coming from the Mary and completly surprised the Indians, who was cooking beef and watching Sheridan. At the sound of the bugle the Indians fled to the woods, with loss of one killed, Old Joanum.

The 9th. Reg. are building a Block house on the hill above us, one also at Geo Johnsons and hereafter will keep a strong hold here.

Lieut. Bissell and 12 men who were stationed at the upper Cascades and ordered away left two days before the attack for The Dalles.

Cascade Indians on the Island was sentenced to be hanged, Cascades under Chief Chenoweth was brought before Col. Wright on treaty was adjudged guilty of treason in fighting, Chenoweth died game, he was hung on upper side of Mill Creek, He gave a terrible war whoop while the rope was being placed around his neck, the rope did not work well and while hanging he muttered (Wake Nika Quash Copa Memaloose) I am not afraid to die, he was shot.

The next day Te-co-me-oc, and Capt. Joe were hung Joe said all the Cascades were in the fight.

The following day Toy, Sim Lassels and Four Fingered Johnney were hung. Next day Chenoweth Jim, Tu-math and Old Skeen were hung, and Ka-ne-wake sentenced but reprieved on the scaffold, nine in all were hanged.

Dow, Wa-ti-quin, Peter, Ma-hoo-ka John and Kotzyne and more have gone with the Yakimas.

The escape of Capt. Dan Baughman and Jim Thompson.

They ran into the mountains and at night came down to river at Vanderpools place, fished up an old boat and crossed to Oregon side, concealed themselves behind rocks on banks of the river and watched us. They went into the woods at night to sleep until the troops came.

Copied from Historical Magazine at Historical rooms in Portland by Mrs. H.E. Warren, (DAR) State Chairman of Historical Spots. 1924

List of the killed.-Geo. Griswold shot in leg, close to Middle Block house.

B.W. Brown and wife killed at saw mill, bodies found stripped and naked in Mill Creek. Johnny Watkins driving team to mill, Henry Hager shot in Watkins house body burned. Jake Kyle german boy near middle Block house. Jacob White sawer at mill. Bourbon half breed died on "Mary" going to The Dalles. James Sinclair of Hudson Bay Co. Walla Walla, Dick Turpin colored cook on "Mary", Norman Palmer driving team at mill, Calderwood working at mill, three U.S. Soldiers names unknown. Geo. Watkins lived four days, Jacob Roush carpenter lived four days.

List of the wounded: -Fletcher Murphy arm, P. Snook (boy) leg, J. Lindsay shoulder, Tommy Price Thigh, Jesse Kempton Shoulder, Two Soldiers U.S.A. H. Kyle german, Moffat railroad hand, M. Bailey leg and hand, Johnny Chance leg, J. Algin slightly.

The remains of the comrades of the company of Phil. Sheridan was taken to Ft. Vancouver for burial in Military Cemetery, (Privates Laurence Rooney, F. Barnam, and O. McManus.

Copied from Mrs. Warren's manuscript by Mrs. R.H. Robinson, 1997

VF RR INDIAN WAR  
April 18, 1856

Letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

*New York Daily Times* (1851-1857); Apr 18, 1856; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)  
pg. 1

## **Letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

Among the official documents received from Oregon, is a letter from JOEL PALMER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, confirming the statements of Gov. CURRY, says, "the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly attributable to the acts of the whites," adding:

"I cannot but feel it is our duty to adopt such measures as will tend to secure the lives of these Indians, and maintain the guarantee secured by treaty stipulations. The future will prove that this war has been forced upon these Indians against their will, and that, too, by a set of reckless vagabonds for pecuniary and political objects, sanctioned by a numerous population who regard the Treasury of the United States as a legitimate object of plunder. The Indians in that District have been driven to desperation by acts of cruelty against their people. Treaties have been violated and acts of barbarity committed by those claiming to be citizens, that would disgrace the most barbarous nations of earth. If none but those who perpetrated such acts were to be affected by this war, we might look upon it with indifference; but unhappily this is not the case."



## From Oregon.

Correspondence of the Horneillsville Tribune.

I have been so pre-occupied with the cares of a family, providing defense and protection against hostile Indians in this vicinity, that until this moment I could get no time to give you an account of the state of things as they exist in this territory at the present time. I presume anything connected with the present war in Oregon will be read with interest.

### INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

In August 1853, a treaty of peace was concluded between the Rogue river Indians and the people of Oregon, (or the United States) in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cede to the United States all the lands lying on the waters of Rogue river, with the exception of a tract some 30 miles square in the vicinity of table rock, respect the laws of the United States, &c. The consideration was \$75,000, to be paid in yearly installments. The Chief Sam, with a part of his tribe still remain peaceable on the river or at Ft. Lane, in Jackson County. Inhabiting the lower Rogue river country, is several small bands numbering some 240 men besides women and children, occupying the mountains between the Klamath and Umpqua rivers, on the North and South, and East and West. The Indians along the coast number some 2,000. The Cow Creek band, and the Umpqua's number near 100 warriors. Numbers of each of these bands, with the dissolute, lazy and reckless from other tribes, North and South, and many who have lived with the whites and are called *pet* Indians, have united, and altogether compose a very formidable array. They are armed with rifles and pistols, (Colts revolvers,) and are better shots than the whites.

There seems to have been a general understanding between these merciless land pirates, and the Indians of Washington territory and the upper Columbia. Oct. 13th, 15th, the Indians attacked the settlement on Cow Creek, and burned some 20 houses, besides out buildings and thousands of bushels of grain, in fact but two houses were left in the distance of nine miles, and they were riddled with bullets. A Mr. Harris was killed, and a Mrs. Waggoner is missing, also a Mrs. Haines and daughter

ed on a credit at great prices, and it is a fair estimate to say that every Indian killed in this war, will cost the United States Government \$6,000. We may add to this another item.— In times of peace and quiet \$175,000 per month in gold dust passes through Crescent City. Now mining is suspended, trade has fallen to one third of the usual amount, and should the war end to-day, the country will not recover from its effects in three years to come. But little grain has been sowed this fall, and the price of bread stuffs has an upward tendency. The weather has been cold, snow 10 inches deep, grass scarce, beef—poor—whiskey \$1.50 a bottle and bad at that.

I have sent my wife and her sister to the Willamette Valley, to get them out of the way of these Indians, and I am keeping bachelor's hall. To give you some idea of the uneasiness to which we are subjected, I will say that while writing this I have been to the door some half dozen times to look out for Indians. Sunday has disappeared from the days of the week, and soldiers are riding in all directions. I have not heard of a religious meeting in three months, and a Rev. Mr. Miller, said he had come to the conclusion that an Indian had no soul worth saving any how.

In great haste. IRAAC A. FLINT.

SOUTH OREGON, Feb. 3d, 1856.

A temporary release from pressing duties enables me to drop you a line from the seat of war in this territory. As an old Oregonian I confess I am ashamed to state even the truth.— But as "murder will come out," so also will truth, sooner or later. The aspect of affairs at this moment is truly discouraging. The interests, hopes, expectations and general safety and protection of the citizens of Southern Oregon, were intrusted to two battallions of mounted volunteers, and a company of regulars stationed at Ft. Lane in Jackson county. So strong a mounted corps (900) was expected to make a "perfect smash" of the Indians in this quarter, but four months has elapsed and the "critical period of the war" has just arrived.— The whites were completely defeated in the first general engagement, (the battle of Hungry Hill) and subsequently at the great meadows on Lower Rogue river. Nothing like a

der to pay my private get nothing from my

When in court in week, he said to the have been squeezed doubt it, I hope you another turn, so as successors."

A very liberal gentleman who has a large home living on Fifth Ave very urgently invited to make their home a number of years. E and carriages, and king him and his happy.

**DIAMSCORA BATATA** of the Chinese potato been introduced into sented as yielding 36 on a single acre, and in the ground twelve has been known to a Some writers represent as an article of common potato, which richer in nutrition. It grows from fifteen in length, and two in flesh is snow white, with a slight almost some one will introduce of country.

**Philadelphia** place for holding the United States Agricultural Exhibition 7th of October is thehibition is to be open

**The next exhibition** States Agricultural Philadelphia. Forty have guaranteed to defray the expenses. progress to secure a

A Mr. Harris was killed, and a Mrs. Waggoner is missing, also a Mrs. Haines and daughter supposed to be in possession of the Indians.— On receipt of this intelligence Gov. Curry issued a proclamation calling for mounted volunteers, which was promptly responded to, and two battallions (nine companies) were organized to operate in the southern division of the territory. One thousand mounted volunteers were ordered to the upper Columbia, to form a junction with the forces of Gov. Stephens, of Washington territory. About the 15th of October, a company of hog drovers were proceeding along the great military road from Scottsburgh to Jacksonville, and on ascending the grove creek hills, were attacked by superior numbers, and a man by the name of Holland Bailey was shot dead in the road. A running fight of three miles ensued, until the whites found shelter in a log house. A few days afterwards the Indians were discovered in force, and Maj. Martin's battallion (300) with a company of regulars under Col. Ross, marched to the attack. The Indians had chosen a position on a high mountain and were in two ravines, separated by a narrow ridge. The volunteers rushed recklessly into the angle of their position, when a cross fire was opened on them telling with deadly effect. At night the troops withdrew from the field with a loss of 15 killed and 20 wounded. It was a perfect failure. The next morning the Indians attacked them in their camp, but were repulsed after a short contest. A general retreat was ordered and the Indians remained in undisputed possession of the mountains.

In consequence of this shameful mismanagement on the part of the officers, the citizens were subjected to the necessity of fortifying their houses and depending on themselves for protection. Farming and mining operations are almost entirely suspended, and no one is safe a moment outside of a fortification.— Wednesday November 21st, the forces in the field took up the line of march from head quarters, at Van Noy's ferry on Rogue river, for the big meadows 50 miles below Capt. Juda, of the U. S. service, Capt. Rice and Wilkinson of Maj. Bruce's battallion, and Maj. Martin with his battallion, arrived at the meadows on the 26th and began the construction of a raft, when the crack of a rifle from the bush on the oppo-

gry Hill) and subsequently at the great meadows on Lower Rogue river. Nothing like a general action has occurred since that disgraceful retreat. Some little marching and counter marching of the officers, (principally to the grog shops and back again,) until some eight days since, when the Lieut. Col. Martin, concentrated his battallion at the falls of this (Cov Creek,) on receiving intelligence that an eight gallon keg of monongahela had duly arrived. Four companies, Chapman's, Buoy's, Bailey's and Gordon's, headed by their respective officers, instantly charged, on the run, and the unfortunate monongahela was literally swallowed alive. A drunken spree of a day and night followed, and the next day eighty picked men proceeded in quest of Indians. After a march of some 20 miles Capt. Chapman and Gordon, with their commands, on arriving in the neighborhood of the red skins suddenly recollected they had but four days rations and no whiskey. So they took the back track, leaving Capt. Bailey and his command to stand it alone. In the evenings the command (67) men were in camp, one man bantered the crowd for a wrestle. A ring was soon formed, and while they were scuffling before a large fire, they had just replenished in order to see the fun—the fun commenced in earnest. A party of five Indians watching their movements could not forego the opportunity of learning them a small lesson, and so just pitched a few bullets right into the crowd, killing a dog—one man, (of the two who were wrestling,) mortally wounding one more, and another severely.

On leaving the their camp in the morning the five Indians took instant possession, dancing, yelling and firing their pistols in derision. The company is now discharged. In short the conduct of the officers in this battallion has been so cowardly and disgraceful, that the Governor has issued a proclamation authorizing the discharge of all who want to quit the service. The soldiers feel themselves disgraced by their officers, and have no confidence in them.— There is now no available force in the field, and the citizens of Douglas County, are exposed to attacks from all points and at all times, day and night. Last Thursday, January 31st. the Indians (supposed about 30) made a descent upon an old man by the name of Russel, two miles from where I am now writing, killed two

defray the expenses. progress to secure a In addition, horses, ca agricultural implemen ble products, poultry, wines are also to be October is the day ap ing of the exhibition. in which ladies will p tled as part of the \$12,000 to \$15,000 a in premiums.

### From the Cincinnati The New Scientist

The important scie of extracting poisons tem—to which we ha the *Columbian*, was th rie House, yesterday ence of a number of with the daily press. who had, as he expres some time on blue ma stances with which it i Wabash county to pu the other a plumber, sobed sufficient lead i were experimented up They were each pl temperature of one hu renheit, and so connec to force through their vane current. Any may exist in the body the nervous system; b ing so unmedicated as t finity for the poisoner can have, they are dia The patients were k half an hour, and on scribed the process as About a pint of the lysed, and the coating which it left on the p strated the success of The process is one o from the speedy and which it will remove th from the system, and t train of chronic disea

site side, instantaneously set 200 men flying in as many directions for shelter behind trees and rocks. A firing was kept up till dark, and the next morning another shameful retreat was ordered, and 432 men were in full flight from half their number of Indians. One man in Capt. Rice's company had his left arm broken, and three men in Capt. Williams company were wounded, one by the name of Wm. M. Louis so badly he died. Thus the just expectations of the citizens have been disappointed, and the brand of cowardice stamped upon the officers of the expedition.

November 30th, a man by the name of Yell was shot at by some cow creek Indians in the vicinity of this place. Intelligence was communicated to Capt. S. Gordon of Co. D., that the Indians were within five miles of his camp. The gallant Capt. got on their trail after having accomplished a ten mile march (five miles the wrong way and then back.) in the short space of thirty eight or forty hours—quick time for mounted volunteers truly. But in the mean time fourteen citizens had followed the Indians (twenty five in number) thirty miles on foot, and surprised them in their camp on the Olilly creek and routed them completely, capturing twenty-three horses and all their camp equipage, killing several Indians and having but one man wounded, leaving the aforesaid gallant Capt. to yelp on a cold trail. This last is the only action up to this date, Dec. 1st, in which the Indians have not been victorious.

Jan. 10th, by express from Jacksonville, we learn that 40 Indians in a log house, were attacked by 150 whites, with a piece of artillery, (on Applegate creek) when the Indians rushed out, broke the line, killed four and wounded five, and escaped without the loss of a man.—All the Losile Indians in Southern Oregon may number 350 or 400. They are not so much an alliance of bands as a combination of individuals from every locality, have been always and every where exhibiting the most implacable hatred to the whites, and who, to gratify a passion for blood and plunder, have constantly sought to involve the masses in war.

This region has been chosen for their operations because it contains the most inaccessible mountain fastnesses, and affords the most complete shelter, and the best advantages for their peculiar mode of warfare. There must be an extermination of the Indians who compose this war party, or there can be no security for life or property in this country. The Quartermaster's and Commissary stores are ob-

of his oxen and some cows, steers, &c., and drove off his money and a few cattle. They fired several shots at him but he gave good leg-bail, and escaped. One bullet hit his rifle, glanced off and fell into his hand without injury. He has it in his possession yet.

Col. Williams in Jackson County, is about the only officer in the southern division who appears to be worthy of the trust reposed in him. In the northern department things have been managed better and the credit of the volunteers has been sustained. Yours,

ISAAC A. FLINT.

**SPRING IN CANADA.**—The Hamilton *Banner* says: "The farmers in the neighborhood of St. Catharines have commenced plowing their fields and the spring birds make the woods vocal with their music."

A friend at our elbow thinks that the superior mildness of the climate in Canada to that experienced in this State, will be an additional inducement to emigrants from the south by the underground railroad, to make their passage through the State of New York as expeditious as possible.

**GREAT FIRE AT MACAO, CHINA.**—On the 4th and 5th of January last, thirteen hundred buildings were destroyed by fires, at Macao, China. The loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000. The first fire was accidental, but the second was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

**BARNUM.**—In a recent letter to the editor of the *Providence Journal*, this gentleman in referring to his former life and failure, says, "I loved to make money, but not better than I loved to spend it." He further adds, "I gave \$20,000 per annum in charity for the last ten years, and, if I had not been a *jackass*, impulsive and *confiding*, I should not have been ruined. I have paid and secured all my personal debts, offered clock creditors \$100,000 to erase my name from all the Jerome paper, but they have proved bigger asses than I was, for they, by refusing it, locked up my property, forced me to immense sacrifices in ex-

bly produce.

**FRENCH BLASPHEMY.**—Seldom been a more ridiculous exhibit and extravagance than has been in the French capital on the imperial heir. A little foolish ex under the circumstances, might be pardonable; but in the wild ex the occasion, the truckling could not hesitate at the most outrageous phemy. The *Paris* correspondent *Presbyterian* states that one of the ters has compared the royal in Saviour, calling him by the name saying that the day he was born Christmas, and that he had come 'Peace on earth;' and the priest stated in the chapel of the Tuille day of the birth, in allusion to his text the words, 'Blessed is he who is in the name of the Lord.' phemy could hardly be surpass France itself.

**CARLIS.** Friend Ayer:—of quacks, charlatans and mercenary pretenders to heal who bled corner and in the face and ears their loud, blaring Jericho and other noisy bel-liferous wind instruments, twisted brass, in such sham ridden epoch as this, comforting, nay even cheering to well wisher of his race to know arrived in this world a genuine Ph light once upon some thing more Sangrados and Don Meis with their phlebotomies, poisons water.

Your Cathartic Pills and Choral carry us forward to Haleromilennial Pharmacopoeas, who deep diving down into the things, shall, with infinite, can out the genuine Elixer Vitae: so there is manifestly enough some same Life Essence in your subtil distillations and compounds.

You realize to us the vilest, painful, smoke-dried Alchyn less seekers—dreamers among crumbles, touching the Quintessence Virtue of the Umirera, which dole distemper, and break for Wheel of Time.

VF RR INDIAN WAR

April 24, 1886

**The Albany Mayoralty.**

*Albany, N. Y., April 15.*—The vote for Mayor in the 7th and 8th wards (which elected Dr. Quackenbush, Democrat) was rejected by the Common Council last night, on the ground of alleged frauds in canvassing, and Eli Perry, the American candidate, was declared elected Mayor.

**The New Mexican Minister.**

*Washington, April 16.*—Gen. Robes to-day presented his credentials as Minister to Mexico, with expressions of friendship, and an earnest desire to preserve peace between the two Republics were mutually interchanged.

**Republicanism in Illinois.**

A State Convention of the Anti-Nebraska party of Illinois will be held in the city of Bloomington, on Thursday, the 29th day of May proximo, for the purpose of choosing candidates for State officers, appointing delegates to the National Convention, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the body.

**Republican State Convention.**

*Boston, April 15.*—A Delegate Convention of the Republicans of Massachusetts has been called to meet at Worcester on the 4th of June next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of the same month.

**The Indian Troubles in Oregon.**

*Washington, April 17.*—Among the official documents received from Oregon is the letter from Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian af-

fairs, who, confirming the statements of Gov. Curry, says "the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly attributable to the acts of the whites," adding, "I cannot but feel that it is our duty to adopt such measures as will tend to secure the lives of these Indians, and maintain the guaranties secured by treaty stipulations.

"The future will prove that this war has been forced upon these Indians against their will; and that, too, by a set of reckless vagabonds, for pecuniary and political objects, sanctioned by a numerous population, who regard the Treasury of the United States a legitimate object of plunder.

"The Indians in that district have been driven to desperation by acts of cruelty committed against their people. Treaties have been violated and acts of barbarity committed, by those claiming to be citizens, that would disgrace the most barbarous nations of the earth. If none but those who perpetrated such acts were to be affected by this war, we might look upon it with indifference, but unhappily this is not the case."

#### The Reported Defeat of Col. Schlessinger.

*Washington, April 17.*—It is said that despatches from Col. Wheeler to the Government mention that Colonel Schlessinger's retreat was not owing to a defeat by the Costa Ricans, but merely a stroke of successful policy, superinduced by the largely overwhelming force of the enemy.

#### From Kansas.

*Chicago, April 16.*—Advices from Kansas to the 12th received. A committee of the Free State Legislature was in session at Topeka, preparing a code of laws to be presented to the Legislature in July next.

#### Defeat of a Portion of Walker's Army by the Costa Rican Army.

*New Orleans, April 15.*—The *Aspinwall Courier* of the 5th instant says that Colonel Schlessinger, (of Walker's army,) with four hundred Nicaraguan troops, was defeated near San Jose, the capital city of Costa Rica, by five hundred Costa Ricans under President Mora.

The *Courier* also stated that twenty American prisoners were taken and shot.

The steamship *Osprey* was burnt at Kings-

VF REASON

April, 1856

#### THE WAR IN OREGON.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Rogue River Valley, Oregon, writes us that the account of the bloody slaughter of the whites by the Indians, alluded to in the December number of the JOURNAL, only gave one side of the story. The papers there were full of accounts of Indian outrages and treachery, but none gave an impartial statement, and our correspondent wishes to give our readers a correct idea of things as they actually exist, realizing the high position the JOURNAL occupies with reference to the social condition of mankind. He says that the present war is openly advocated as being sanctioned by the Bible and Phrenology. The one, they hold, teaching that "these tribes are analogous to those whom the Israelites destroyed; and we, being God's peculiar favorites, are authorized to destroy the Philistines, and possess the land: and the other, that the Indians have thick skulls and stupid brains, and that destiny and duty alike enjoin their extermination from the earth." This sentiment, he says, is general and deep, though held by persons who know but little of Phrenology.

He rightly says, that "the true teachings of science, especially Phrenology, as well as of the gospel, should be 'good will and glad tidings for all.'" The Indians here are much superior to those east of the Rocky Mountains; they are generally of fine figure, and many of the women are really pretty. Unlike the eastern Indians, they readily learn our language, imitate our manners, and adopt our dress. They did not leave our settlements till driven by fear, or repulsed by unkindness, they were necessitated to combine for self-protection. Unprincipled men would foment war between the tribes; then each were anxious for arms and ammunition; these were given for the gratification of lust; foul disease soon spread; disgust, abuse, and cruelty

followed. A horse was missed; a company formed to attack an Indian ranch; some were killed, the rest fled. The horse came home, and had not been stolen. The Indians retaliated, a few days after, by shooting two men, near the place of the first attack. Then reports of Indian threats and savage murders were in every mouth. The alarm was mutual. Then followed the scenes alluded to in your JOURNAL. The companies organized, under Lupton and others, with the avowed purpose of killing every Indian in the valley. Lupton and a few others went to those ranches, two days before the attack, and assured the Indians there was no intention of war. This was done to put them off their guard. The assailants crept around them in the dark, and at early dawn commenced the slaughter of men, women and children; and this was called 'a battle, in which our troops were signally victorious.' Some crept, aroused their friends, and then followed the retaliation of burning and killing. But the Indians do not half the damage they could do; they are satisfied with a house for a ranch, or life for life. No quarter is shown to the sick, or the prisoner, and numbers have been slain who were in the employ and living on terms of friendship with white families. One whole tribe was killed, who were in no way concerned in the war, and were actually on their way to the fort for protection.

"The settlers generally are heartily tired of the war, but it is too humiliating to sue to Indians for peace. The latter say there is no use in making treaty, for the whites always break it, and they feel more safe to watch and fight in war, than to profess peace, and have no protection from violence. They say there were more of their men shot before the war than since, as the laws for the protection of Indians were not enforced, and lust, avarice, and revenge rioted upon them with impunity. The motive with many to protract the war is, that it will bring thousands of money from Uncle Sam, and they are making large bills against Government."

Old Enos is the leader of the savages, who boasts, with others, that they have plenty of ammunition and arms, and only sold Mrs. Givens and her family to the whites, from the fact that they soon expected to take the Fort with all its inmates; and establish an Indian town upon its ruins.

Among the official documents received from Oregon is a letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, confirming the statements of the Governor, says the difficulties in the Southern part of the Territory are wholly attributable to the whites; and adding: "I can but feel it is our duty to adopt such measures as will tend to secure the lives of these Indians and maintain the guarantee secured by treaty stipulations. The future will prove that this war has been forced on these Indians against their wills, by a set of reckless rascals, for peculiar and political objects, sanctioned by numerous inhabitants who regard the Indians as legitimate objects of plunder. The Indians in that district have been

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Only about 60 guns are in the Fort, and the supplies are reduced to about six days' rations. The Indians have made three attacks, but were repulsed each time, losing some few of their number, but they have not as yet made a general charge; and for lack of numbers no sally has been made from Fort.

As no communication is kept up between the parties, they learned from Mrs. Geisell (who was a prisoner with the Indians for nine days) all further particulars respecting their views and intentions. She states that the Indians are very sanguine that they will entirely overcome the whites and secure the immediate possession of the Fort, as it is supplied by a small running stream, which the Indians threatened to cut off, but which, as yet, has not been done. A communication is kept open with the beach, a distance of some fourteen yards, from which place they secure their fire-wood. The Doctor left the Fort as messenger to Port Orford, by means of a whale boat sent from that place.

The Republic on her return trip, landed at Port Orford some 73 regular troops, which added to the 42 landed by the Columbia as she went, and those already stationed there amounts to 175. These troops are under the command of Major Reynolds, who sent a dispatch to Col. Buchanan for the purpose of securing his co-operation.

Mrs. Geisell and her infant were received in exchange for two squaws, who were prisoners in the hands of the whites. Her daughter was purchased at something of a cost. At the time of capturing Mrs. Geisell, on the night of the 22d of February, her hands were tied behind her, and she was compelled to witness the murder of her husband and children, as well as the most savage mutilation of their bodies after death, when she was conducted to like horrible scenes upon the persons of many of her friends and relatives.

A house containing six of the volunteers was attacked at daylight, and not until the afternoon were all the inmates slain.

Five of the volunteers got into the fort, some of them having their feet frozen and existing without food for five days.

The whole loss of the whites is about twenty-six killed and five wounded. The names of the wounded are James Hunt, Edwin Wilson, N. B. Gregory, Geo. Basset, and one unknown.

INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From the Puget Sound Courier of Feb. 15 and 29, we learn that the Indians are still committing depredations. The dwelling house, block house and barn of L. M. Collins, of King county, were all burned to the ground by the Indians, during his absence from the premises. The barn had a large quantity of grain stored in it. His stock, consisting of sixty head of cattle, together with hogs and sheep, were all driven off. His orchard, which is said to have been the best and largest in the territory, was cut down and destroyed by the Indians before they left the premises. Mr. C. had previously fled with his family to Seattle for protection.

Mr. Swals, who had been sent to the Indian camp to see whether the savages were sincere in their pretensions to a desire for peace, has returned. He reports the camp to be about one hundred and fifty strong, and situated in a large swamp near Green river, almost inaccessible, and affording great facilities for the escape of the Indians, by means of a trail leading into the mountains. The savages appeared to be nearly out of provisions and ammunition, and quarreling among themselves.

driven to desperation by acts of these people."

Mr. Dallas, in a letter just received, says:—"The subject of the difficulties between England and the United States will be fully discussed in Parliament. He is led to believe that the discussion will not be void of acrimony towards this country, but is prepared to bear it like a philosopher. He mentions with particular feeling, numerous acts of courtesy extended him by the members of the British Parliament and Cabinet, and regards these manifestations as expressive of a pacific disposition towards this country."

It is said that dispatches from Col. Wheeler to this Government mention that Col. Schlessinger's retreat was not a defeat by the Costa Ricans, but a stroke of successful policy superinduced by the largely overwhelming forces of the enemy.

It is said the President will tender the appointment of Commissioner of Pensions to Mr. Disney, of Ohio. It is extremely doubtful whether he will accept.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—The Senate bill for this object, introduced by Mr. Phelps, of Anglin, and which has become a law, if faithfully carried into execution, will exhibit in every locality of the State, the proportion of births, marriages and deaths, respectively, to the entire population, and when these facts are ascertained, a moment's reflection will show their great utility in the solution of the most vital inquiries.—What a revelation of the social and moral condition of a people is afforded by statistics of marriages and births; while the first steps towards intelligent measures of sanitary reform will be attained, the mortality of the State, with its attendant causes and circumstances, is accurately presented for the public consideration.

The agencies for obtaining these vital statistics seem to be well chosen. Clergymen and magistrates duly authorized to solemnize marriages, are required to register the names, ages, residence and birth-place of the parties, whether single or widowed, the time of the marriage, and the names of their parents.—Physicians, &c., are instructed to preserve full particulars of birth and parentage, and also the time, place and cause of every death, the name, age, sex, color and condition, (whether single, married or widowed,) occupation, residence and birth-place of the deceased, together with the name and surname of the parents: while, in addition to an annual deposit of such registers with the county clerk, it is made the duty of the assessor to ascertain from the heads of families, and record in a list separate from the list of taxable property, the statistics above enumerated. The materials thus collected, the county clerks are directed to communicate to the Secretary of State, in such form, as he may prescribe, on or before the first of June.—Ohio Statesman.

On Wednesday night a quarrel took place among several butchers, who were at a drinking house about one mile north of Dayton.—In the morn, Conrad Hess was stabbed in the thigh, severing the main artery, and bled to death in a few minutes. Another man was badly cut.

If you are afflicted with any complaint which requires a Purgative Medicine, try ARZA'S NEW PILLS—they are worth trying.—Concord Mercury, N. C.



FROM OREGON—THE INDIAN WAR.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, March 31, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era:

As I am sending you the names of some new subscribers, with a cash "accompaniment," I avail myself of the opportunity to send you a few lines which may be of interest, if for no other reason, because of the remoteness of the locality from which I write.

Jackson county, Oregon Territory, in which is embraced Rogue River Valley, contains a population of some three thousand inhabitants. It is the southern extremity of the Territory, and almost isolated from the rest of Oregon.

Rogue River Valley, which contains the principal portion of the farming community, is completely surrounded by a cordon of almost insurmountable mountains, and is connected with the Umpqua Valley by the main road leading from the Sacramento Valley, California, to the Willamette Valley, Oregon, which, after leaving Rogue river, and for a distance of forty miles, penetrates a barren mountainous country, that only admits of a settler at the intervals, and finally, after defiling through deep gorge or cañon in the Umpqua mountains, emerges into the Umpqua Valley.

The nearest accessible point on the Pacific coast is Crescent City, California, distant a hundred miles, which is only reached over rough mountainous pack trail, and over which the heavily laden pack mule groans with the burden of supplies for miners and farmers.

Now, whilst all eyes in "the States" are turned to Kansas, and her citizens are defending themselves against the attacks of the "border ruffians," we here, thus pent up and isolated, are defending ourselves against the incessant attacks of a merciless savage foe, who menacing our borders, and destroying the life and property of our people.

For the last six months, we have been engaged in an Indian war, during which time scores of our citizens have fallen—some in the conflict of battle, and some when least suspecting danger have been shot from their horses while riding along the highway, families have been butchered, and their houses burned over them. Nor do there seem any more prospect of an end to the troubles now, than there did three months ago. In fact, it looks darker, and everything seems to indicate and bid fair for a protracted war. Within the last few days our troops have had several skirmishes with the Indians, but have almost invariably been worsted. In one instance, the Indians captured some forty horses with their equipments; and within the last few days, they have cut off several large pack trains, which were loaded with supplies, ammunition, &c., for the Valley.

The force in the field is entirely inadequate to the successful prosecution of the war. It is in fact, not more than sufficient for the protection of the settlements. The Indians are well armed—better, indeed, than the whites; and they know how to use them to our great advantage. They have chosen their retreats in the mountain fastnesses, almost inaccessible to the whites, and in localities where they can get subsistence easily, and from whence they can sally forth, commit their depredations, and retreat unmolested.

It is obvious that unless we have a force sufficient to make some offensive demonstrations toward the enemy, that the war will be protracted to a ruinous length. Many of our citizens now have invested their all in purchasing subsistence for the volunteers, and there is scarcely any one that is not more or less involved. Unless we have help, and that speedily, our country will be ruined—the capital all absorbed, and the war not terminated.

It would certainly be good policy for Congress immediately to make appropriations to meet the expense of the war. All supplies are only obtained at high rates, for the reason that if the indebtedness is paid at all, it will take twelve or eighteen months, at least. Government is but a tardy paymaster at best, and the people of this country know it to their sorrow. Yours, J. W. McCune.

We have no doubt our friend speaks of it as he sees them. He does not, however, give any opinion of the origin of the war, or of the best mode of terminating it. The settlers ought to be protected, promptly and energetically, but the Indians should be treated justly, wisely, not vindictively.—Ed. Era.

VF RR INDIAN WAR

May 22, 1856

Report, C.C. Auger, Capt. 4th Infy. Cong. Co "G"  
June 6, 1856.

"Camp Near Marked Rock Rogue River O.T. June 6th. 1856  
"Sir: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of my company in this vicinity today. My instructions leaving the "Bug Band" yesterday were to proceed to the place and this morning make a descent upon the body of the Rogue River near So. honey creek, and in case they come in and give up their arms to punish them severely. BLEDZOE with his company of volunteers was to act in concert with me on the opposite side of Rogue River and we were to meet at the River at 12 o'clock today. There being no way down the mountains to the river on either side of it, the character of the country to be passed over not well known, it was impossible to fix an earlier hour for our junction with any certainty of being able to effect it. I left camp and proceeded down the mountain this morning with my train (pack train) being unwilling to leave it further behind me than compelled to by the nature of the country or apprehension that it might discover my approach. I succeeded in getting it within about half a mile from the River, three miles from camp, where I left it with a guard of bodies the packers under the direction of Assistant Surgeon Milhau and proceeded noiselessly with the balance of my company, 48 enlisted men and Lieut. Drysdale, 3rd Arty., about 200 yards of the River. I then detached a small party under Sergeant Hunter to make the River at a point about two hundred yards below to prevent canoes from passing the River, having arranged with CAPTAIN BLEDZOE that he was to do the same with regard to their passing above. I then ordered my remaining men so as to embrace the entire width of the mouth of which the Indians were supposed to be. This accomplished I found that it wanted thirty minutes time I was to be met by Captain BLEDZOE. I should have waited quietly here until this time had not an Indian dog discovered us and given the alarm. I then knew my only chance was to act as rapidly as possible. I gave the order to do so but ordered my men not to fire until I gave directions determining the Indians a chance to come in if they were so disposed for this purpose I advanced with the interpreter to the bank of the river and called to an Indian in a canoe to come. On complying he turned his canoe into the current and began to pass down the river. I then gave the order to commence firing and he was killed before going fifty yards. The others were taken completely by surprise and rushed into the river some in canoes, others swimming across..... At this time Captain BLEDZOE approached from the opposite bank with his volunteers and completely routed the enemy on his side. Captain BLEDZOE took possession of the canoes I had directed to the other side, as also of 4 squaws and five children of which he ~~xxxxxxx~~ will turn over to Co. Buchanan. Major Reynolds at the mouth of the Illinois.

"Captain BLEDZOE reports seven Indians killed and guns captured by his company besides a good deal of Indian provisions....C.C. Auger, Capt. 4th Infy. Cong. Co G.  
J.G. Chandler, 3rd Arty. Ass. Adj. Gen. Dist. South

OLYMPIA, WASH JULY 4, 1856 21

## The Pioneer and Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

By GEO. B. GUDY.

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L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

### Speech of Hon. Joseph Lane, OF OREGON,

In the House of Representatives, May 31, 1856.

On the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

MR. LANE. I am very much obliged to the gentleman from Tennessee for calling my attention to the paragraphs which he has just read; and I am very glad to have the opportunity to vindicate the character of the people of Oregon. And, sir, when the time shall arrive that I can have a full opportunity to do so, I shall be able to satisfy every gentleman upon this floor that the people of Oregon Territory are in no way to blame for the war with the Indians, which is now in progress in Oregon, and which has been going on since last October. We have, sir, in that Territory a Governor who has lived in Oregon since the year 1845. He is a peaceable, quiet, orderly, sensible, and practical man, and in all the troubles which the settlers have had in settling that Territory, he has uniformly been found upon the side of peace, whenever peace could be had with safety to the people and security to the lives of families in that Territory.

The people of Oregon Territory are a peaceable, law-abiding, orderly people; and they are also a gallant people. They have taken pains ever since I became acquainted with the country, to cultivate the most friendly feeling with the Indians. They lived in the same valleys and districts of country with the Indians, and they were anxious to do all they could to maintain friendly relations with them; for we had among our earlier settlers many missionaries, who had been sent there for the purpose of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, and of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the habits and customs of men in a higher and improved social position, as far as the dispositions and habits of the aboriginal tribes admit of their elevation to the social and moral attainments of the European races.

To this end many devoted men labored with an assiduity and a zeal which attested the sincerity and earnestness of their desire to reclaim these untaught children of

month, the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of October.

In confirmation of this statement, I will read the following extract from the letter of Captain Hewitt, dated November, 1855:

"After two days hard work, we reached the house of Mr. Cox, which was found robbed. We then proceeded to Mr. Jones'. His house was burned to ashes, and Mr. Jones, who was sick at the time, was burned in it. Mrs. Jones was found about thirty yards from the house, shot through the lungs, her face and jaws horribly broken and mutilated. The bones of Mr. Jones were found, the flesh having been mostly eaten off by the hogs. We found Cooper, who had been living with Jones, about one hundred and fifty yards from the house, shot through the lungs, the ball having entered his left breast. Proceeded to the house of W. H. Brown. Mrs. Brown and child were found in the well, her head downwards; she had been stabbed to the heart; also stabbed in the back and the back part of the head. The child was below her, and had no marks of violence upon it. Mr. Brown was found in the house, literally cut to pieces. His arms and legs were badly cut, and I should think there were as many as ten or fifteen stabs in his back. After burying the remains of the bodies as well as circumstances would permit, we proceeded to the house of Mr. King, which we found burned to ashes, and the most horrible spectacle of all awaited us—Mr. Jones, who had lived with him, and two little children, were burned in the house; the body of Mr. King, after being roasted, was eaten almost entirely up by the hogs. Mrs. King was lying about thirty yards from the house almost in a state of nudity, shot apparently through the heart, and her left breast cut off; she was cut open from the pit of the stomach to about the centre of the abdomen; intestines pulled out on either side. We performed the last sad rites over the slain, and returned to our camp."

Now, sir, but a few days before these massacres were perpetrated here, on or near Puget Sound, hostilities had commenced in southern Oregon, more than six hundred miles distant. Can Gen. Wool or any other sensible man, pretend to say that killing off Indians on Rogue river was the cause of the murderous outrages?

I will present another extract of a letter from Rogue river valley, a few days before this massacre occurred:

"The greater portion of the enemy have taken to the mountains, and carried with them a large amount of stock and other property. Thirty persons have been murdered by them between Jewett's ferry, on Rogue river, and Turner's on Cow creek. It is now ascertained that Haynes' family have also been massacred."

Now, to show you that Gen. Wool is mistaken, that his judgment has been hastily formed and upon erroneous and false data—perhaps the wilful misrepresentations of others, who thought by tradition of our people to subserve their own inter-

the sincerity and earnestness of their desire to reclaim these outtaught children of nature, and place them on the catalogue of Christianized and enlightened nations. Among those who thus labored faithfully and unremittingly, and with a singleness of purpose and self-sacrificing zeal which commanded the admiration and respect of all who observed his devoted and untiring labors, was the Rev. Marcus Whitman. Never, in my opinion, did a missionary go forth to the field of his labors animated by a nobler purpose or devote himself to his task with more earnestness and sincerity than this meek and Christian man. He arrived in Oregon in 1842, and established his mission in the Wylatpee country, east of the Cascade mountains, and devoted his entire time to the education and improvement of the Indians, teaching them the arts of civilization, the mode of cultivating the soil, to plant, to sow, to reap, and do all the duties which pertain to civilized man. He erected mills, plowed their ground, sowed their crops, and assisted in gathering in their harvests. About the time he had succeeded in teaching them some of these arts, and the means of using some of these advantages, they rose against him, without cause and without notice, and massacred him and his wife, and many others who were at the mission at that time.

I mention these things, Mr. Chairman, to give you an idea of the treacherous and ungrateful character of the Indians in Oregon. The blood of Whitman, their greatest benefactor, was the first blood of the whites which was shed by them in that Territory, and from that day to the present, they have commenced all the wars which have taken place between them and the white settlers. This I say in justice to the people of that Territory, and to vindicate them from what I consider unfounded and unjust imputations upon their courage and honor. I regret very much, sir, that it is necessary, in defense of truth and justice, to place myself in opposition to the reports of Gen. Wool. He is my old commander. I know him to be a good soldier, a gallant man, and an accomplished officer. But I know, as far as the reports are concerned relating to Oregon Territory, that he is mistaken, and that the reports are not true. The war was commenced in Oregon, as I stated the other day, by the Indians on the white people. It was not instigated by any act of the whites—not induced by any violence on the part of citizens of that Territory. As I then stated, the Indians commenced the slaughter of the white people, from the southern portion of Oregon to the northern extreme of Washington, at the very same time, the week of the same

tions of others, who thought by transduction of our people to subserve their own interests, or at least to gratify their passions—I ask your attention to the maps which I have caused to be placed in view of the members of the House, and upon which they can observe the relative positions and distances of the several localities which form the seat, or more properly speaking, the seats of war. On the east of the Cascade mountains, which you observe running parallel with the coast, at an average distance of one hundred miles, is the region or district called the "Yakima country." In this country, before hostilities had commenced in the shape of regular warfare, the Indians killed Mr. Mattice, a gentleman who was traveling through the country. The agent, Mr. Bolon, hearing of the outrage, went into the country to ascertain the facts, and if possible bring the perpetrators to justice and prevent farther disturbances. Although an agent, personally known to them, and from whom they had received the bounties of the Government, he was barbarously murdered; and to give the strongest possible manifestation of their hostility and exasperation against the whites, they made a funeral pile of himself and horse, determined that no vestige should remain to tell the tale of his savage and inhuman murder.

When the fact of the death of Bolon was made known, the regular forces at Fort Vancouver were under command of Major Rains, who ordered Maj. Haller to proceed to the Indian country and chastise them for the murder of Bolon and others. In obedience to the orders received, he proceeded to the enemy's country, was attacked by them, surrounded, and narrowly escaped after a desperate and most gallant defense of several days duration, with the loss of one-fifth of his command. Here was the first commencement of hostilities, not by volunteers, but by regular forces, who were defeated, notwithstanding the gallantry of their commander, and driven from the country. This country, you will bear in mind, lies east of the Cascade mountains, and on the Washington side of the Columbia river.

Maj. Rains, when he found that Haller had been driven out of the country, and had only succeeded in bearing away his wounded, leaving his dead behind him, called upon the Governor of Oregon Territory for volunteers. It was a call for aid and assistance to suppress Indian hostilities, to punish the Indians; first, for killing our people and then for driving his gallant Major and his whole force out of the country. To that call the Governor of Oregon promptly responded. He called for volun-

teers. They turned out immediately; and having joined with the troops they marched into the Indian country. The Indians on that occasion avoided the fight. They avoided a general battle. The force against them was rather strong.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the position of Maj. Haller, at the time he was surrounded by the Indians and badly whipped, was up on the Columbia here, on the northern side of this river, in Washington Territory, in the country known as the Yakima country. This country, till within a few years past, has not been settled by white people; but within the last few years the white settlement has extended east of these Cascade mountains, into Washington and Oregon Territories. When Gen. Wool arrived in Oregon Territory he found the volunteers up in that country, against the warlike Indians. Now, I will ask gentlemen and the writer of that letter which has been read, whether the troops ought to have been recalled at once from that country, leaving hundreds of defenseless women and children, scattered about on their claims, exposed to the attacks of Indians who had driven the regular forces out of the country? If they had, what would have been the condition of these people? Would there have been one single family left in that country? Would there have been one woman that would not have been burned at the stake, or one child that would not have been tomahawked? Gen. Wool, when he arrived, took up his headquarters west of the Cascade mountains, on the north bank of the Columbia river, or Fort Vancouver, [pointing out the location on the map.] He ordered the regular forces that were engaged in the Indian country to fall back on Fort Vancouver. The volunteers did not go up there of their own accord. They went out at the call of an officer of the United States army. If they had left the country with the regular forces they would have exposed the life of every woman and child there to certain death. Ought they to have done so? Will any man say to the people of Oregon that these volunteers should have fallen back upon the settlements, or gone into quarters and put themselves under cover, leaving the women and children of the country to fall under the tomahawk of the savage? No, sir. It is a slander when it is said that the volunteers of Oregon went there with a view of making war upon any other Indians than such as murdered our people, and as were ready to bury the tomahawk in the heads of women and children.

What would have been said of the Governor of Oregon, if he had acted as Gen. Wool did, and ordered the volunteers out of the country, leaving it exposed to the savages? So far from doing it, he maintained his position. Those troops were commanded by a noble and gallant young man, by the name of Kelly, who went out to that Territory a few years ago from the State of Pennsylvania. He is known to some of the members of this House. He

rounded in making the appropriation which he asks for.

Mr. LANE. I am very much obliged to the gentleman. I have no disposition to cast imputation upon Gen. Wool. I think as much of him as any man in this House, but I do not like his conduct in Oregon.

Now, Mr. Chairman, these volunteer forces have been organized and maintained for the purpose of protecting the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and nobly have they done it, while the regulars were comfortably housed in the snug barracks at Vancouver.

By the last mail I have received a letter, from which I will read the following extract:

"Will you please present our thanks to the Secretary of War for his dispatch in forwarding the Ninth infantry. How much it is to be regretted that such promptness has been rendered unavailing. Gen. Wool is now in California, and would have kept that regiment there had he been there when it arrived. He passed them at sea, this side of San Francisco, and made unavailing efforts to have the steamer bringing them return to San Francisco. This, I am informed by Mr. Hoxie, of Jackson county, who was a passenger with Gen. Wool. Mr. Hoxie was sent down by the quartermaster general, and succeeded in making his purchase, as he tells me, when General Wool's interference and influence caused the settlers to decline furnishing the powder, and Mr. Hoxie came back empty-handed. Had it not been for the Hudson Bay Company, at Vancouver, we should have been unable to procure this, and other essential supplies."

This extract I give with undoubting confidence in the truth of the statement it contains, knowing, as I do, the high respectability of the author, and simply from a desire to do justice to all concerned, either American citizens or British subjects.

My friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Ready]—and I am proud of having the opportunity of answering his inquiries—I have always known to exercise the soundest judgment upon all subjects except politics. [Laughter.] I say, in reply to his inquiries, that at the time these hostilities commenced in the north of Washington Territory, hostilities also broke out in the Rogue river valley, and in one night the Indians traveled many miles and killed every man, woman, and child on the road, with one or two exceptions; they burned every house except one; they killed every woman except one—Mrs. Harris—for whom I intend to introduce a bill granting a pension. The savages surrounded her house, killed her husband, and wounded her daughter. She defended her daughter in her dwelling nobly; she loaded and fired her rifle eighty times, and made her escape during the darkness of the night. Every man on that whole route was killed with the exception of Wagner, whose wife and children were murdered, and who himself fell, on the 22d of February last, at the mouth of the Rogue river. Since that time the Indians

State of Pennsylvania. He is known to some of the members of this House. He is a brave and gallant man, a lawyer by profession, and a peaceable, law-abiding citizen. He took the command of these forces in the place of my gallant friend Nesmith, who was compelled to quit the service on account of sickness in his family. Soon after his taking the command, the Walla-wallas, Yakimas, and other tribes of Indians throughout the whole extent of country east of the Cascades, made a general attack upon his command. And, sir, while fighting for life, when his ammunition had been expended, when he had fired his last volley, with ammunition almost exhausted, and scant of provisions—for he was for four days surrounded with these hostile Indians—I say while thus fighting for life, under these circumstances, the regular troops, under the orders of General Wool, were marching to their winter quarters. And, as I am informed, when Kelly applied for powder and other supplies, that officer shut his magazines and refused the supplies.

Now, sir, shall this man be quoted here against the people of Oregon Territory? Shall his evidence be used in condemnation of the people of that Territory, who volunteered to save the women and children of the settlements from massacre? Shall such an argument be produced here against the appropriation now asked for? I hope not.

Mr. Atkinson. If the gentleman will permit me for a moment, I desire to say a single word. He asks, why should we bring the evidence of Gen. Wool here as testimony in a case of this kind, under such circumstances? Now, I am sure the gentleman from Oregon will not object to an inquiry, such as was propounded to him, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of making the explanation which he is now making to the House. We find in our executive documents there, official communications from the officers of the Government which can alone speak officially upon the subject. How is it possible that we can disregard these communications thus officially made, unless some explanation were made to remove the difficulties with which we are surrounded, in making this appropriation. If we are to take the statements of these officers, to which alone we can go for information, we cannot, consistently, make this appropriation. The gentleman from Oregon certainly cannot therefore object to such a statement being made by a member of the House, as it will afford him an opportunity of making such an explanation as will relieve us from the embarrassments with which we are sur-

of February last, at the mouth of the Rogue river. Since that time the Indians have proceeded to Umpqua valley, and murdered people within a few miles of my own house, and yet Gen. Wool says there is no war in Oregon! They have driven off the cattle of the country. Thousands are shot and left to decay upon the plains.

The last steamer brought us the news that the Indians had attacked the settlements of the white people at the mouth of Rogue river, and destroyed every house, and every farm. Every settler—men, women, and children—was killed, except one, and he saved himself by hiding. It is said that the Indians are few, and that they will soon be forced into submission. Whether they are two hundred or one thousand of them, Gen. Wool will not be able to hurt one of them. I know the Indians. They will fight; but they will never permit themselves to be attacked by any considerable force. They will keep out of the way. The old General has passed the age when he could overtake the Indians. The country which is the theater of hostilities is mountainous, steep of ascent, and affords the best and most secure hiding-places in the world. How is he to go there with his regular forces and punish these savages? Yet his friends said that it was for that purpose that he intended to start from San Francisco. He has not done so; and he is the man that has arraigned the people of my Territory!

Sir, the people of Oregon occupy a remote and far distant part of our domain—a sort of *terra incognita* to the people of the Atlantic States. If their character was known here, as I know it, it would require no eulogium, much less a vindication, at my hands. For several years I have lived in the midst of that people, and I know them. I have seen them under all the vicissitudes and circumstances incident to this varied and chequered life—in prosperity and adversity, in affluence and poverty, in the repose and security of home, in the din of battle, where the fight raged hottest and the bullets flew thickest. They are an enterprising and adventurous people; or they would never have traversed sterile and inhospitable wastes, scaled lofty mountains, and braved the perils and privations of the wilderness in search of homes on the shores of the Pacific. That they are brave no one can doubt who has read of their deeds of heroism in defending their families and homes from the tomahawk and the torch of the remorseless savage. Aye, sir, and they are a patriotic people. Think you that the men from Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, who have made their homes in Oregon, have been so changed by

distance; that their hearts have ceased to pulsate with patriotic devotion to our country's flag and our country's honor? Believe it not. They are Americans still—not aliens and interlopers from foreign lands. Hear it, gentlemen of the so-called "American" party, you who oppose this appropriation, your countrymen—not for elegers—are imperiled. American blood is being shed—aye, sir, and on *our own soil*. Americans call on you for succor. Mountains rise and wide deserts intervene between us and them; but they are still on our own soil; they have but changed their chamber in their paternal mansion; the same banner which waves from the dome of this Capitol spreads its folds over them. Is it an emblem of protection which the Government affords to all our people, or a piece of painted baunting—a rag spread to the winds in derision and mockery of their perils and their woes?

One trait in the character of the people of Oregon they possess in common with all their countrymen, but which seems to be denied to them by those whose occupation appears to be to malign and traduce all that is generous and noble in a people or an individual—those professional scribblers, the culturers of the press, who feed upon character which has been first polluted and destroyed by their own poisonous breath, and who never soar except it be in an atmosphere of detraction, like those birds of ill omen which are found in no other country except where grows the Upas. I allude to that trait in the character of the Oregonians so characteristic of the population of the western States—*magnanimity*; the chivalrous sense of honor, the pride, blended with innate generosity, which scorns a mean, a dishonorable, or a cowardly action, which revolts at the idea of oppressing or being oppressed, which is quick to resent an insult from an equal or superior, but bears with meekness and patience the peerishness, the taunts, and even the deliberate insults of inferiors. In this spirit the people of Oregon have borne with patience and forbearance the injuries and insults of the inferior race by which they are surrounded. They have thought their mission to be to subdue the proud and intractable spirit of the savage by kindness, to soften his rude nature by manifesting towards him a friendly and paternal spirit, to reclaim him from his savage condition by example—the example of a life spent in peaceful industry, instead of unprofitable and wasting wars with each other.

I am sorry that these humane efforts of the Oregon settlers have not been appreciated by the savage. Humanity has been mistaken by him for a tame submissiveness of spirit; forbearance for pusillanimity. The consequence has been, that, instead of being benefited by his contact with the whites, the Indian has brooded over what he has erroneously deemed an unwarrantable intrusion upon his domain, until at length a general uprising has taken place for the purpose of exterminating the intruders, or driving them from the land. Who

—a pathos which only children can impart to a story of bereavement and sorrow, they proceeded with the recital of what they saw and what they suffered. But I did not hear them to the end; my heart sickened with the revolting details. I told them to pause; I could hear no more. Ah! sir, could the members of this House have stood around those friendless orphans, as they stood among strangers, relating the story of their sufferings and their wrongs, there would have been no occasion for me to speak here to-day. They would have heard a speech such as they never heard before, and as such, I pray to God, I may never hear again—the speech not of two untutored, friendless orphans, but nature, sir, *nature* speaking to the great heart of the American people, heaving it up, as with a giant's power, its cold apathy into a burning thirst for revenge, a stern resolve to avenge the wrongs and defend the rights of outraged humanity.

An attempt was made, as already stated, to punish the perpetrators of this outrage. Maj. Haller was sent forward with several companies of regulars, and succeeded in procuring the surrender of a few Indians, who were put to death as the perpetrators of the massacre. But whether the innocent were surrendered, and the guilty escaped I am unable to answer. From my knowledge of the Indian character, I would not be surprised if, in this instance as in others, they had recourse to vicarious punishment—shielding the guilty by substituting the innocent. Unless such means are taken as general Wool will not take—but such only as the volunteers will take—to put an end to these outrages, settlement in the territory will be retarded. Already thousands of acres, once cultivated and repaying the labors of the husbandman with abundant harvests, are now in the possession of the Indians—the houses burnt, the fields desolate. The eighty thousand people of the territory are scattered along the coast, from the mouth of the Columbia river to the southern boundary, on both sides of the Cascade mountains.

Mr. BOYCE. How many warriors can these hostile Indians bring into the field?

Mr. LANE. I am glad that I am asked that question. In my remarks, published in Saturday's *Globe*, I am made by a misprint to say, that the number was twenty-nine thousand. I meant to say that it was twenty thousand. There are fully that number in Oregon and Washington. They are not all at war with us, and we are thankful that they are not. If they were united, they could sweep off the entire settlements. A portion of them are friendly to us. It is the purpose of this appropriation to preserve their friendly feelings, and to secure amicable relations with such others as may not have joined the war parties.

One word more, and I have done. My friend from Tennessee [Mr. READER] read an account of a massacre which is said to have been perpetrated by the whites.—Now, one word of explanation of that occurrence. In 1853 a general war broke

for the purpose of exterminating the intruders, or driving them from the land. Who that acknowledges the right of the white race to occupy and improve the lands of the natives, (and I know of no one who will deny it)—who that acknowledges such right will deny to them the right of self-defense when assailed in their pioneer homes; and who will not go farther than this, and say that, where their numbers and their means are inadequate to their defense, it is the duty of the Government to afford them protection, and save them, not from destruction merely, but from a destruction by a refinement of cruelty, an exquisiteness of torture known only in the annals of Indian warfare?

I will have an opportunity of explaining these things more fully at some future time. I will not consume the time of the committee now. I am prepared to go into the subject fully. I have anticipated, I think, nearly every objection which can possibly be made to the conduct of the Oregon volunteers, or of the settlers in that Territory. I shall be prepared to furnish all the information on the subject which gentlemen may desire. I only ask what is right—nothing more; and, if I do not greatly mistake the character and feelings of the members of this House, I am sure they will not refuse my just demand.

The purpose of the appropriation as stated in the bill is "to restore and preserve friendly relations with the Indians."

Another object of the appropriation is to furnish the means of ransoming the prisoners who have already been taken by, or who may hereafter fall into the hands of the Indians. Already several prisoners are in their hands, men, women, and children, liable at any moment to be put to a cruel death. Perhaps by a timely appropriation of the kind asked for, the lives of these prisoners may be saved. Does any one begrudge the application of the public money to a purpose so humane? Does any dare to say that the whole \$300,000 would be an extravagant price to pay for the ransom of one—only one of those helpless infant captives, whose wailing cry is music to the ears of his cruel captors, drunk with the blood of his slaughtered parents. There went from Missouri, in 1853, a party of nineteen. In August of that year I saw, in Oregon, two boys, the only survivors of that party. Where were the others? They told me where they were—they had left them among the mountains, father, mother, sisters—all slain! At my request they undertook to give me a narrative of the massacre—to detail the fiendish barbarities of the murderers. I listened while with the simple eloquence of truth

Now, one word of explanation of that occurrence. In 1853 a general war broke out between the Rogue river Indians and the whites. That was brought on by the Indians. I recollect that, on receiving the news, I mounted my horse and joined the troops, and on the 24th of the month of August we fought the last battle that we had during that war. In that battle my friend, Capt. Alden, while leading his men to the charge with that impetuous valor, so characteristic of the American soldier, fell, severely but not mortally, wounded. It is due to Capt. Alden to say, (and I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without bearing my humble testimony to his merits) that, though educated at West Point, he combines in the highest degree the qualities which distinguish the American "citizen soldier" from the military automaton, the "fighting machines" of this and all other nations.

He was without rashness, accomplished, a thorough master of tactics, as taught in the schools, he has sufficient talent not to be trammelled by the antiquated ideas embodied in the moldy volumes which plodding dullness and octogenarian imbecility are wont to consult, as containing all the mysteries of the military art. In addition to these qualities, his warmth of heart and ever genial spirits endear him to the hearts of his soldiers, as his valor and conduct inspire them with confidence in him as a leader. I rejoice that to the aggregate of mischief done by the Indians in Oregon they have not added that of destroying the life of this brave and valuable officer.

But to proceed. The enemy asked for a talk. I entertained their application, and ordered a talk; and the result was, we made a peace. I then disbanded my troops for the purpose of preventing farther expense, which was every hour accruing. In this I was sustained by the people, who did not, and never have desired that troops should continue under arms longer than was absolutely necessary for the purposes of defense and protection. A few of the tribes would not come in and make peace, and they have been making war upon the whites ever since. Last summer they commenced hostilities against our people as they were going to or coming from California.

Upon information of this outbreak being received at Jacksonville, Maj. Lupton raised a company, and proceeded to the scene of trouble. He there found the bodies of the murdered, and pursued the trail of the perpetrators to their encampment on Butte creek. These Indians did not belong to that portion of the Indians who had made peace. He found stolen proper-



ty in their hands. A fight ensued, in which the major himself was killed, and many of the Indians were slain. They were not peaceable, inoffensive people, as has been stated by some of the reports put in circulation, but a murdering, thieving set, who were in the habit of waylaying on the road, and robbing and killing, the unwary traveler.

The Indians who were upon the reservation near Ft. Lane were under the care of an agent who had done all in his power to maintain friendly relations, and was ably seconded by an able and gallant officer of the army, Capt. A. J. Smith, in command of the fort. A portion of these Indians have not since made war upon the whites, and have not joined the war party. The bands which did not come into the peace terms have been waging war ever since, and Maj. Lupton was right in punishing them. That was no just cause of war.

Now, let me give you an idea of the character of these Indians; their mode of warfare, and their ability to cope with our forces. Soon after the massacre of our people, on the 8th or 9th of October, Capt. A. J. Smith, of the army, attacked the Indians in their position, with about three hundred and fifty men. The Indians had about the same number. He fought them from daylight until dark, but was not able to dislodge them; and was at length obliged to fall back, leaving them in their position; and the same Indians, with reinforcements from other bands, have since attacked the settlements and destroyed many families; and they will continue to do so until they are met with sufficient force to subdue them. That is the only way to secure peace with the Indians.

I will here read, for the information of the house, an extract from the New York *Tribune*, presenting a graphic, but truthful, sketch of the condition of things existing in a portion of Oregon; and I will ask the apologists of general Wool, after reading this whether it was provoked by the aggressions of the whites, and what plea they can offer in defense of the conduct of general Wool in leaving the territory, a prey to Indian rapacity and outrage? Understand me, sir, I am not the accuser of Gen. Wool. The people of Oregon are his accusers. I will not say that he stands in the attitude of Hastings, when accused by the people of India of oppression and corruption in office; but I will say that he stands arraigned before the great tribunal of public opinion; and, as one who was once his comrade in arms, one who followed where he led, I sincerely hope that no severer verdict may be pronounced against him than that he has committed an error of judgement. But here is the extract:

"Yesterday (Sunday) morning we were favored with the perusal of a letter written by Robert Smith, a settler up the coast, to Mr. Miller, living in the neighborhood of

## Pioneer and Democrat

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,  
FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1856.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,  
The eternal years of God are hers."

**Legal Advertisements.**—After this date, (4, '56,) no legal advertisement will be inserted in paper unless it is accompanied by the cash.

**To Delinquents.**—U. S. Scrip.—Those indebted to the Pioneer & Democrat office for subscription advertising, are informed that U. S. Scrip will be taken at par in payment of old debts, or even to accounts to date.—11th April, '56.

## Democratic Ticket

Regular Nominations for Thurston Con

For the Council,  
JAMES W. WILEY.

For Representatives,  
B. L. HENNESS,  
C. B. BAKER,  
JAS. LONGMYER,  
DANIEL KISER,  
G. C. BLANKENSHIP,  
WM. RUTLEDGE, Jr.

For Sheriff,  
SAMUEL COULTER.

For County Commissioners,  
A. J. CHAMBERS,  
JOS. CORNELL.

For County Auditor,  
WM. WRIGHT.

For Prosecuting Attorney,  
VICTOR MONROE.

For County Treasurer,  
G. K. WILLARD.

For Assessor,  
T. W. GLASGOW.

For Coroner,  
H. D. MORGAN.

OLYMPIA PRECINCT.

For Justice of the Peace,  
J. C. HEAD.

by Robert Smith, a settler up the coast, to Mr. Miller, living in the neighborhood of Whaleshead, informing the latter that on the 22d of February, while William Hensly and Mr. Nolan were driving some horses toward Rogue river, two shots were fired at them by the Pistol river Indians. Mr. Hensly had two of his fingers shot off, besides receiving several buck-shot wounds in the face. The horses fell into the hands of the Indians.

"The letter also contains a request to urge forward from Crescent city any volunteers that may have been enlisted.

"From F. H. Pratt, Esq., a resident at the mouth of Rogue river, who arrived last night in the schooner *Gold Beach*, we received the startling news that the Indians in that district have united with a party of the hostile Indians above, and commenced a war of extermination against the white settlers.

"The station at Big Bend, some fifteen miles up the river having been abandoned several weeks previous, the Indians made a sudden attack on Saturday morning, February 23d, upon the farms about four miles above the mouth, where some ten or twelve men of Capt. Poland's company of volunteers were encamped, the remainder of the company being absent attending a ball on the 22d, at the mouth of Rogue river.

"The fight is stated to have lasted nearly the whole of Saturday, and but few of the whites escaped to tell the story. The farmers were all killed.

"It is supposed there are now about three hundred hostile Indians in the field, including those from Grave and Galaise creek and the Big Meadows. They are led by a Canada Indian, named Enos, who was formerly a favorite guide for Col. Fremont in his expedition.

"*List of Killed.*—Captain Ben Wright, H. Braun, E. W. Howe, Mr. Wagoner, Barney Castle, George McClusky, Mr. Larr, W. R. Tallus, Capt. John Poland, Mr. Smith, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Warner, John Geisell and three children, P. McCullough, S. Heidrick, Joseph Serroc and two sons.

"Besides three or four, names unknown, Mrs. Geisell and daughter are prisoners, in the hands of the Micano band of Indians, about eight miles up the river. Dr. M. C. White escaped by jumping into Yucca creek, and secreting himself under a pile of drift-wood, remaining there for an hour and a half, and until the Indians had given up the search."

I will say no more upon this subject, but beg the house to pass this appropriation, so that it may go out under the direction of the president of the United States, for the purpose of maintaining the friendly disposition which now exists among many of the tribes in that territory, and to give security to the settlements, and safety to the women and children whose lives are now in extreme jeopardy.

J. C. HEAD.

For Constable,  
WM. MITCHELL.

### The Election.

#### Thurston County Democratic Convention

The above are the regular nominees the democratic convention for Thurston county, held at this place on Saturday last. In another column will be found proceedings by which they received nomination. It will be observed, considering the difficulties by which our party are surrounded, consequent upon a state war with the Indians, the convention largely attended—honorably and satisfactorily conducted, and terminated most satisfactorily. One beauty connected with its deliberations was, as will be seen, produced the adoption, by a very decided majority of the vote, *viva voce*. Our only regret that the same mode of voting cannot be adopted at the election which takes place on Monday, the 14th inst.

To the democracy of the county would say, the candidates of your party are above presented to you. They are well known to you, and we deem it unnecessary, in detail, to canvass their merit in connection with the offices for which they have been placed in nomination. We believe there is not a man on the ticket that does not come up to the touchstone qualification established by the immortal Jefferson—that is, "honest, competent and faithful to the constitution."

As for ourself, we have only to say, that a nomination was not sought for by us. We have no aspirations for place—no ambition to gratify. We never held but offices in our life, and never aspired to. We were aware, in advance, and are conscious, that the fusionists will in heaven and earth to procure our defeat. In the ranks of the opposition, as well amongst members of the democratic party we know full well we have many sworn covenanted foes, whose malignity will be no stone unturned—no appliance untried to, to defeat us—*above all others*. We expect that foul-mouthed slander, with thousand tongues, will busy itself most efficiently against us, and others on the ticket to portray our imperfections and weaknesses, and if possible make them greater than they really are. Of one thing, all can be assured, that whatever may be the

For coming again seeking room  
Three centuries in the van.  
They tell in penury and grief,  
Unknown, if not malign'd;  
Foreign, forlorn, bearing the scorn  
Of the meanest of mankind.  
But yet the world goes round and round,  
And the genial seasons run,  
And truth ever comes uppermost,  
And ever is justice done.

## REMARKS OF

Hon. Joseph Lane, of Oregon,

On the Indian War in Oregon, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 7, 1856:

The House having under consideration the deficiency bill, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, addressed the house on the subject; and, during the delivery of his remarks, had read to the house a letter of Gen. Wool to the editor of *National Intelligencer*, dated April 2, 1856, on the subject of the Indian War in Oregon,—

Mr. LANE said: I desire to occupy the floor for a few minutes. I do not want to discuss the deficiency bill. I only want to notice some remarks that have been made in the course of the debate upon it. It is the army part of the bill that I intend to notice, and particularly the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. STANTON.]—The gentleman made a statement which is obviously correct; and that is, that either the commander of the American forces upon the Pacific, or the governors of the territories of Oregon and Washington, had fallen into a great error. He introduced a letter of General Wool to sustain the charges he himself had made, that the governors of these two territories had fallen into a great error, and had made an unnecessary war upon the Indians, thereby greatly increasing the army expenses of that department, and rendering the appropriations now asked for as a deficiency necessary.

Mr. Speaker, in what I have to say of Gen. Wool I wish it to be understood that I would not pluck one laurel from his brow. He has done gallant service. I have seen him in trying positions, and it has been my fortune to serve under him. My gallant friend from Kentucky [Mr. H. MARSHALL] has also served under him and can bear testimony that upon great occasions he has borne himself most nobly. But, sir, he writes his letter from San Francisco, bearing date of the 2d of April. It is published in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, and fills nearly two columns and a half of that paper. And, sir, the whole of that letter is a tissue of abuse and invective against the people of Oregon territory. He charges the governor of that territory with making an unnecessary war upon the friendly Indians for the sake of plundering the national treasury.

Now, sir, how humiliated should I be if I could believe one word of that letter, or if I believed this house could credit the

umph on every sea, and is then laid up in dock, after being pronounced by the naval inspectors "unseaworthy," he should not now be sent to meet the perils, and endure the privations and hardships, in conducting a warfare for which he has—and I hope it is no disparagement to say so—no qualification whatever.

Now, sir, this letter bears date the 2d of April. On the night of the 25th of March—seven days previous—the Indians, by stratagem, (showing generalship of a far higher order than has yet been evinced by Gen. Wool in prosecuting the war,) fell into the rear of the volunteers and of the regular troops in the field, and possessed themselves of the only pass leading from the settlements into the Indian country, and which is the only pass by which our troops can be supplied or reinforced. On that day—the 25th of March—they boarded and took possession of the steamer Mary, which had on board a guard of fifteen men, all of whom with the entire crew, fell under the tomahawk of the savage; and the steamer was burned to the water's edge. Only two steamers have been placed on the Columbia above the Cascade falls; they have been used for the transportation of troops and supplies, and also for the use of settlers who have located east of the Cascade mountains. One of them, with all on board, has been destroyed by the Indians. And they did not stop there—they took one of the most beautiful little towns that the eye of man ever rested upon—Cascade city—murdered the people and burned every house in the town. Yet, sir, on the 2d of April, Gen. Wool writes this letter—at a time when the news of these Indian outrages had reached him—and he does not say one word of the taking of the steamer Mary, and the murder of her entire crew; he does not mention the burning of that beautiful town, Cascade city; he never mentions the sufferings of the people of Oregon; but he devoted the whole of his letter to denunciation of the people of that territory.

The Indians of Oregon are too cunning and vigilant to let Gen. Wool or anybody else attack them where they do not want to fight. Before I take my seat I shall ask, as Gen. Wool's letter has been read, that the clerk shall read Gov. Stevens' answer to a letter of his, written some time since. I shall now call the attention of the house to some extracts from a letter which I received a day or two since from a gentleman now in Philadelphia, but who has, for several years past, lived in Kogue river valley. I know him well. He is not my political friend, and has never supported me for office. He is an honest man, and he can and

OLYMPIA, WASH.

PIONEER & DEMOCRAT

JULY 25, 1856 p. 1, col. 2+

# Eternal Justice.

BY CHARLES MACRAE.

The man is thought a knave or fool,  
Or bigot, plotting crime,  
Who, for the advancement of his kind,  
Is wiser than his time.  
For him the hemlock shall atill;  
For him the axe be lured;  
For him the gibbet shall be built;  
For him the stake prepared;  
Him shall the scorn and wrath of men  
Pursue with deadly aim;  
And malice, envy, spite and lies,  
Shall desecrate his name.  
But truth shall conquer at the last,  
For round and round we run,  
And ever the right comes uppermost,  
And ever is justice done.  
  
Pace through thy cell, old Socrates,  
Cheerily to and fro;  
Trust to the impulse of thy soul,  
And let the poison flow.  
They may slatter to earth the lump of clay,  
That holds a light divine,  
But they cannot quench the fire of thought  
By any such deadly wine.  
They cannot blot thy spoken words  
From the memory of man,  
By all the poison ever brewed,  
Since time its course began.  
To-day abhorred, to-morrow adored,  
So round and round we run,  
And ever the truth comes uppermost,  
And ever is justice done.  
  
Hod in thy cave, gray Anchorite,  
Be wiser than thy peers;  
Augment the range of human power,  
And trust to coming years.  
They may call thee wizard, and monk accused,  
And load thee with disgrace;  
Thou wert born five hundred years too soon,  
For the comfort of thy days.  
But not too soon for human kind;  
Time hath reward in store;  
And the demons of our fires become  
The saints that we adore.  
The blind can see, the slave is lord;  
So round and round we run,  
And ever the wrong is proved to be wrong,  
And ever is justice done.  
  
Keep Galileo, to thy thought,  
And nerve thy soul to bear;  
They may gloat o'er the senseless words they wring  
From the pangs of thy despair;  
They may veil their eyes, but cannot hide  
The sun's meridian glow;  
The heel of a priest may tread thee down,  
And a tyrant work thee woe;  
But never a truth has been destroyed;  
They may curse it and call it crime;  
Pervert and betray, or slander and slay  
Its teachers for a time.  
But the sunshine yet shall light the sky,  
As round and round we run;  
And the truth shall ever come uppermost,  
And justice shall be done.  
  
And live there now such men as these—  
With thoughts like the great of old?  
Many have died in their misery,  
And left their thoughts untold;  
And many live, and are ranked as mad,  
And placed in the cold world's ban,  
For sending bright far-seeing souls  
Three centuries in the van.  
They toll in penury and grief,

charges there made by that gallant old man against the people of Oregon territory as having made war upon the Indians for the sake of plunder! I should not now ask the attention of the house to any remarks of mine in reply to the gentleman from Ohio but for the fact that this letter of General Wool will be published with that gentleman's speech, and going to the country in that connection might produce a prejudice in the minds of the people of the country against the governor and the people of Oregon. Sir, the people of Oregon are an honest, industrious people; and to charge that they could be capable of making war against the Indians is a slander upon chivalrous, high-spirited, and gallant men who have periled their lives and bared their bosoms to the weapons of a skulking and treacherous foe in protecting the defenceless women and children who have been forced to fly from their beautiful dwellings, which have, in many instances, been fired by the torch of the savage before they were out of sight of their once peaceful homes.

Far be it from me to cast any imputation upon the army. We have many gallant spirits in the army; and deeply do I regret that an officer, whose career has heretofore been so brilliant, honorable, and useful—who has won imperishable laurels upon many a hard fought field—who now stands before us "full of years and full of honors"—deeply do I regret that such a one, instead of adding new lustre to his well-earned fame, should have committed errors in the conduct of the war in Oregon which, to say the least, will throw a cloud—I hope evanescent—around the departure from the theatre of his renown of a hero who, otherwise, would have sunk peacefully to rest, like the setting sun in a serene and cloudless sky. I regret, sir—and I will say that impartial history will decide that it was unfortunate for the reputation of this honored veteran—that the conduct of this Indian war was assigned to him. Trained to arms, according to the tactics of West Point, a tactician after the fashion of the military logics of Europe, he has become thoroughly imbued with the faults of the old system, so far as its utter inadaptation to Indian warfare is concerned. We are told "it is never too late to learn;" and perhaps Gen. Wool might learn, if his life should be spared some years, all the wiles and stratagems of the savage, and the other peculiarities of Indian warfare; but to expect him to acquire such knowledge immediately, or to possess it by intuition, is unreasonable to the last degree. Posterity will decide, in charity to the old soldier, whose blunders and mismanagement in Oregon otherwise admit of no palliation or excuse, that it were better for him had he been left to repose upon his laurels already won. Like a good old ship which has braved the storms of ocean, and borne the flag of the country in triumph on every sea, and is then laid up in dock, after being pronounced by the naval

does tell the truth. The letter bears date Philadelphia, April 28th. He says:

"I have just returned from Rogue river, Oregon territory. I have lived there during two years, and have felt as much interest in the welfare and good name of southern Oregon as any man could feel for his adopted country. I yet hope to be proud of the name of one of its earliest settlers. I was there before the war commenced, when it commenced; and for four months afterwards; and I am familiar with the causes which led to it. And I cannot hide the anguish and feelings of disgust with which I have read the reports in the newspapers which have been sent on by Palmer and Gov. Curry. Indeed I would not, I think, be doing justice to myself, or my fellow-citizens of southern Oregon, if I did not refute these slanders. It may be deemed the height of assumption for a citizen without the cloak of power to wield the pen against them; but when I reflect that I am an American, and that my fellow-citizens are unjustly branded with infamy, I know that it is my right and my duty to deny that there is any truth in the charges against that people. Palmer says that 'the war was forced on those people against their will.' He cannot point out a single instance to sustain him in his assertion. The Indians wanted to fight long before the war commenced; but they could not agree amongst themselves as to the time."

This, Mr. Speaker, is the language of a citizen of Oregon. He feels deep mortification when he reads Gov. Curry's proclamation for maintaining the friendly disposition of the Indians. He censures Gov. Curry because he is too humane to the Indians, while Gen. Wool holds him up as a robber and a murderer, and who makes war for the purpose of depleting the treasury.

It is due to Governor Curry that I should here state, in vindication of his good name, both from the aspersions of General Wool, and the censures of my correspondent, that, when certain Indians were killed by Major Lupton's party, the intelligence was brought to him that these Indians were friendly and inoffensive—information which proved afterwards to be incorrect. It was upon the false account given to him of the character and disposition of these Indians that he issued his proclamation exhorting the whites to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, and denouncing the severest punishment against any person who should commit outrages on such as were friendly and inoffensive. Those killed by Major Lupton, Governor Curry afterwards ascertained to be murderers, and deserving the fate that befell them. This statement I have deemed necessary and proper to explain what might otherwise seem inconsistency in the conduct of Governor Curry. The agent, Dr. Ambrose, who is also censured, was misled in the same manner as Governor Curry, and is a worthy and humane man.

"Before one Indian was molested by

Major overtook and attacked them. He himself was killed, and also some fifteen or twenty of the Indians, among them some squaws.

Gen. Wool has charged that this battle was the origin and cause of all the subsequent hostilities. The squaws that Major Lupton killed were escorted by the warriors who killed the man and boy upon the mountains, from which place he tracked them to Bute Creek, where he attacked them. However, the agent was notified by these Indians that they had nothing to do with the murder—that they were going to the reserve. The Governor was notified, and he issued his proclamation, as before stated. Evans certainly had not seen Gen. Wool's letter, or he would have turned the war in that direction.

Now, sir, I do not want to say more about General Wool, and will only say, that his letter is full of injustice to the people of Oregon. I would never raise my voice in behalf of these people if I believed them capable of such an enormity as that charged upon them by General Wool—the enormity, startling and revolting to every right-minded man, of deliberately making war upon an innocent and unoffending people for the purpose of enriching themselves by robbery of the public treasury. I know that to avoid war they would submit, and have submitted, to many wrongs, for the purpose of maintaining peace, and saving the lives of their families. This war has brought devastation and destruction to every portion of the two Territories; and the last letter from my own home stated that everybody there is terror-stricken, that dismay has taken possession of everybody, and that the settlers are now building block-houses for the purpose of protecting their families and friends, and that they are determined to fight to the last. And yet Gen. Wool charges, and his letter is read as authority upon this floor, that the people of Oregon are guilty of bringing on this war with the Indians, bringing to their dwellings the torch, and to the hearts and the heads of their wives and children the tomahawk and a scalping-knife of the savage, whose soul, inflamed with passion and thirsting for revenge, revels with demoniac delight in scenes of carnage, and draws the greatest pleasure of which such depraved natures are capable from the agony of his tortured and writhing victim.

The Indians are literally breaking up the whole country; and I am not certain but that a large portion of the Territory will fall into their hands. I am in continual dread—though I think I am not easily frightened—lest by the very next arrival I shall hear something more terrible than anything which has yet reached us. They have burned our steamboats; they have destroyed numerous farms and dwellings in Oregon, and a beautiful town in the southern part of Washington Territory, on the banks of the Columbia river, and have now access to the valleys, and I have great

same manner as Governor Curry, and is a worthy and humane man.

"Before one Indian was molested by the whites, the Indians killed two white men at Applegate. A few days afterwards they killed two more on Slate creek. The Indians who committed these murders were pointed out to the agent, Dr. Ambrose. He conducted them to the reserve, and there protected them against the friends of the victims, who could not help feeling indignant. The agent refused to arrest the murderers and give them a trial. While the whites were not allowed to go on the reserve, the Indians were at liberty to go where they pleased. But a short time after these murders, a party of Indians from Rogue river valley went over to Klamath, killed seventeen white men, plundered their bodies, and then returned to the reserve, claiming the agent's protection. They were seen, tracked back, and known to be the murderers; and yet the sympathetic agent would not allow them to be molested. They next attacked two teams (loaded with flour for Yreka) on the Siskiyou mountain. Two men and a boy, and thirteen oxen, were killed. Two men at about the same time were shot at near Wait's mill, in the upper part of the valley. A great deal of stock was also driven from various parts of the valley. All these outrages were committed without the least provocation on the part of the whites. Indians rushed into dwellings of the whites and behaved in the most insolent and threatening manner to women and children. This and greater cause was given to the whites, before an Indian was molested; and it was only after so many murders following thick and fast one on another, and positive proof that they were committed by the Rogue river Indians, that the whites felt themselves forced to the alternative to fight or leave the country. Yet Mr. Palmer says that the Indians were driven to desperation. If so, what were the whites driven to? Death or defense?"

I know that the seventeen men referred to were murdered as stated. I was at home at the time. Among them was a young man by the name of Pickas, a son of an old and much esteemed friend, who was bred up near my old plantation in Indiana. This young man assisted in building the house in which I live in Oregon.

The letter is signed by Oliver J. Evans. It was only when all the outrages enumerated were committed that Major Lupton raised his company. He tracked the Indians, and found in their possession property taken from those whose bodies had been found mutilated on the mountains; it was proof positive that they were the murderers. They had tried to get to the reserve, but did not succeed before the

eru part of Washington territory, on the banks of the Columbia river, and have now access to the valleys, and I have great fear that they will dash into the valley of the Willamette, and do much damage. In this state of the facts, Gen. Wool's letter is introduced upon this floor for the purpose of eliminating the people I represent, and excusing his blunders.

Mr. STANTON. I quoted Gen. Wool for the purpose of showing that there was a disagreement amongst the authorities there, and that the President ought to remove one of them.

Mr. LANE. I say that the cause of this disagreement is so manifest that I have nothing to say upon the subject. Our people are, for their own defense, struggling and risking their lives; and a large portion of Gen. Wool's letter is devoted to denunciation of the volunteers who are operating east of the Cascade mountains, in which he charges that they are operating in Washington Territory. The General is mistaken in his information. He has not examined the geography of the country. He has been grossly deceived. The troops under Maj. Chinn, a noble and gallant young Kentuckian, who put up his shingle at Portland for the purpose of practicing his profession, were east of the Cascade mountains. He constructed Fort Henrietta twenty miles south of the line dividing the two Territories. Walla-walla, where he charges that volunteers had been sent into Washington Territory to make war upon the Indians, stands near the line of division. The Columbia river, from its mouth to Fort Walla-walla, is the dividing line, and from that point, the forty-sixth parallel, to the summit of the Rocky mountains.

That great Indian chief, for whom he sheds so many tears, was, as he says, barbarously murdered, and scalped. He may have been scalped, but he was not murdered. That indignities may have been offered him, and wrongs perpetrated upon him, may be true. If so, I regret it. I wish to God they had left his hair upon his head untouched, and that no indignities had been offered him, although he had scalped many of our people, and had plundered Walla-walla, and the country around the fort, and had driven the white people out of the country. All the Indians whom the Oregon volunteers have been operating against are Oregon Indians.

But I rose to speak about this deficiency; and I want to say now that if the deficiency asked for in this bill is to be used against the citizens of Oregon Territory, against American citizens, and for the purpose of supporting troops to remain in their barracks, and to pay officers for writing defamatory letters, I would rather it would

and attacked them. He, and also some fifteen or twenty Indians, among them some

charged that this battle was the cause of all the subsequent squaws that Major Wool was escorted by the warriors and boys upon the trail, where he tracked the agent was notified that they had nothing to do—that they were going to the Governor was notified, proclamation, as before, certainly had not seen, or he would have turned in that direction.

I do not want to say more of Wool, and will only say, full of injustice to the

I would never raise my voice against these people if I believed such an enormity as that committed by General Wool—something and revolting to all men, of deliberately attacking an innocent and unoffending purpose of enriching the treasury of the public treasury to avoid war they would have submitted, to many purposes of maintaining the lives of their families brought devastation to every portion of the two the last letter from my that everybody there is at dismay has taken possession, and that the settlers block-houses for the protection of their families and friends, determined to fight to meet Gen. Wool. charges, read as authority upon the people of Oregon are on this war with the Indians their dwellings the torch, and the heads of their on the tomahawk and the savage, whose soul, sion and thirsting for such demoniac delight in, and draws the greatest such depraved natures are agony of his tortured and

ro literally breaking up; and I am not certain portion of the Territory hands. I am in continuation I think I am not easily by the very next arrival I thing more terrible than is yet reached us. They steamboats; they have us farms and dwellings in beautiful town in the south- ington Territory, on the Columbia river, and have valleys, and I have great

not pass. It is an improper use to make of Government money.

A few days ago some of our citizens were killed at Panama, and I hope the Government will take steps immediately for their future protection, and to prevent the recurrence of such a scene. I believe they have done it already, and that they will inflict proper punishment upon those who perpetrated that outrage. That thoroughfare must be kept open, and every American citizen should be protected in every portion of this continent, whether in Oregon or in Panama. That route is a great thoroughfare by treaty stipulations of parties who have entered into it, and our citizens there must be protected; and I trust our Government has already taken steps to afford that protection, and to punish those who have killed our citizens and robbed them of their property.

I will not say now, that any portion of this deficiency asked for, for Army expenses to be used for any such purposes as that to which I have alluded. I do not believe it. If it be true that your army officers have exceeded their appropriations to the amount of the deficiency here asked, then Congress has but one course to pursue, and that is, to provide for that deficiency at once.

I now, Mr. Speaker, ask in conclusion, to have read the letter of Gov. Stevens, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

To give to Governor Stevens' letter all the weight to which it is entitled, I will state that he is the same Governor Stevens who, three years ago, acquired such a reputation in connection with a survey of a northern route for the Pacific railroad. He is a man of the highest order of education, and has rendered important services to his country in various employments, civic and military. Since the completion of the railroad survey, he has resided in Washington Territory, in the performance of his official duties; and has been not only a spectator of, but an actor in, the exciting scenes that have been transpiring around him. If any man could be a competent and credible witness in this case, in which Gen. Wool is prosecutor, and the people of Oregon defendants, I think that man is Governor Stevens.

### Resolutions

Adopted at the Democratic National Convention in session at Cincinnati, June 3, 1856:

As stated last week, we publish the entire platform adopted by the Cincinnati convention. The Baltimore platform of 1852 was reaffirmed, and is as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the

market.

We take the following from the Crescent City Herald of the latest date received :

From Mr. NOLAN, Orderly Sergeant in Capt. BLERZO's company of volunteers, serving against the Indians in Southern Oregon, we learn that a fight came off on the 11th of this month on Rogue River, about four miles below the mouth of Illinois River, between two hundred and fifty Indians of the Shasta, Coasta's, Mac i-nee-too-ay's, Ta-tut-nee's, Soakua and Uqua tribes, and the company of volunteers under Capt. BLERZO, forty-one in number, who had the day before killed six Indians, on their march down the river, and Company G of regular troops, under Capt. AUGER, numbering about sixty. The regulars were on the north, and the volunteers on the south side of the river. The regulars commenced the fight about 12 o'clock, killed six Indians, and drove the balance into and across the river, when the volunteers received them, and, after a half hour's fighting, completely routed them, killing twenty-four and taking six prisoners. Besides the above, there were fifty Indians drowned and missing—at least such is the report of the Indians themselves. The Indians had previously fortified themselves in a position about six miles below where the fight came off, but had removed to the position where they were found, thinking it a stronger one. The volunteers burnt at both the positions spoken of about sixty houses, most of them strongly built of logs. The regulars lost no men; the volunteers had two men wounded and one killed, named BRAX.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, four of the principal chiefs came into Major REYNOLDS' camp, at the mouth of the Illinois River, and wished to make a treaty. He ordered them to report themselves to Captain AUGER, and the day after some two hundred Indians—men, women and children—went to the camp of Captain AUGER, and gave themselves up to be sent to the Reservation. They were sent to the mouth of Rogue River.

We learn further from the same source, that on Tuesday, the 17th instant, a detachment of volunteers under Lieut. COX, of Captain BLAKELY's company, numbering twenty-five men, attacked a body of about thirty Indians, some two miles above Whaleshead, on the coast, and defeated them, killing three and taking twenty-two prisoners. After the fight, five of the Pistol River Indians came in and gave themselves up.

Captain BLERZO's company deserve great credit for their conduct in the above affairs, and we rejoice the more that most of them are Crescent City men.



## Southern Oregon Historical Society

Palmer to Curry, 8 August, 1856, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 609 (excerpt), NADP Document D39.

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[Page 1]

Portland, Oregon Territory  
August 8th 1856

To  
His Excy. George L. Curry  
Governor of Oregon Ter.  
(now at Washington City, D.C.)

Dear Sir:

I must plead official duties for this delay to answer your letter under date of 23rd June, addressed to me on the eve of your departure for Washington City. That letter is not, now before me, and I cannot recollect its precise language; the impression left upon my mind in perusing it is, however, indelibly fixed. If I remember rightly it commences by expressing regrets that anything should have occurred to destroy the friendly and neighborly feeling so long existing between us, and informing me, that my official correspondence with General Wool evinced a disposition on my part to do injustice to the people of Oregon &c. and, goes on to advise me, that it would be your duty and pleasure to oppose, at Washington, all persons who might be against you.

This, of course, is not the language, but modified in mild terms, yet, giving me distinctly to understand that I might expect to find in you one who would sacrifice me, or any other person, if deemed necessary to

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forth some of those causes, and whilst its language might be regarded as unmerited, or improper *if applied to a whole community*, was none too strong when applied to that class of persons for whom it was intended. That subsequent events have verified the predictions, therein contained no sane man can deny. There is not one sentence contained in that letter that I wish to recall, because the facts have stamped its truthfulness; but in saying this, I did not, nor do I wish to apply it to the entire community, but I say that the war in Southern Oregon has been provoked by a set of lawless vagabonds who alike disregard the rights of Indians and Whites. This is not a general or wholesale charge against all the people of Southern Oregon, nor does it imply opposition to the prosecution of the war by Volunteer forces, or opposing the speedy appropriation by Congress, to pay the expenses consequent upon it, for, as in my official correspondence to the Indian Department, I have stated that it was too late to speculate as to the causes of the War; it was enough to know that it was upon us, and that our women and children were being slaughtered by these ruthless savages: Who could have imagined that in pointing out to the Commanding Officer some of the cause of this war, and the necessity for furnishing troops to remove the friendly bands from the proximity of hostile tribes would have been seized hold

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[...] red man; and the cunning, the violation of faith, the treachery and savage brutality said to be the characteristics of that people, have been practiced towards them, to a degree almost inconceivably, by the reckless portion of whites who have cursed that land with their presence the past six years. By this I by no means intend to disparage the worthy and just people of that portion of the territory, for there are many such there, and many of whom are ignorant of what is going on around them.

Southern Oregon Historical Society

others deceived by false representations, gotten up for the occasion, and, not a few are awed into submission by the numerous class who are eating out the very substance and life of that Community.

The greater portion of the people of this Territory hear but one side of these questions -- as they generally derive their information from interested parties: my official duties have thrown me in conflict with this latter class of population and, whilst I have mourned over that state of affairs, and sought to evade the disasters consequent, I have endeavored to leave the community to purge itself rather than take any steps which could only end in defeat and tend to exasperate to additional extremes. A community unable through its judicial tribunals, on account of chicanery and management, to rid itself of a portion of its most obnoxious members

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for offences against *its own citizens*, would not be likely through the same source, to extend its aid to federal officers in ridding it of similar persons when charged with offences against Indians. Very many politicians charge me with slandering the people of the South, can any man be so ignorant of events in that section of the country as not to know that there has been an enormous amount of crime committed there within the last few years theft robbery murder and the whole catalogue of crime, not only against Indians but against white people, has prevailed to an alarming extent and who has sought to remedy this growing evil? Who has been punished? Several arrests have been made for the crime of murder, but by 'management' the parties have been turned loose to prey upon the community and commit similar offences. Crime will not cease there when the entire Indian population shall be removed. It is claimed that in Jackson County, on conviction of the killing an Indian punishment has followed the perpetration of the act -- I have heard of but that one *conviction* and that one an orphan boy who encouraged by the acts of those around him shot an Indian. An orphan friendless and penniless, he alone, of all the offenders in that country must suffer the penalty! Who does not believe that, had he been a prominent citizen and backed up with means, the Court would have as in other cases in that District set a few days in empanelling a jury until one was "packed" that would have requitted him. But no!! he had no friends, no purse to empty, and he was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. It is not the settler and law abiding people to which I refer in my letters, but the scum of society who

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have congregated there to eat out the substance of the better portion of those people; but 'scum' as it is, politicians federal and Territorial officers and aspirants curry favor with and pamper to its viciousness and demoralization instead of meeting it boldly and manfully, and aiding to purge the community of its pestisential influence: One half the zeal manifested by public men in this Territory in the denunciations of their neighbors and elevation of favorites to office would have been quite sufficient to change the current popular feeling into a right course, by riding and encouraging the real bona-fide settler and good citizen to maintain the laws and restore the country to security and peace. It is that class of persons whom I charge with reckless and lawless acts and so long as politicians seek to throw odium upon, and trample under foot those who would rid the community of such men so long we merit the reproach and appellation of a lawless community.

My official acts as Superintendent of Indian Affairs are nearly closed, for I am, tho' not as yet officially informed, removed, from the office, but this does not lessen the interest I feel in the welfare of a people for whom I have been laboring, and I hope my successor may be more successful in his efforts to accomplish good for them and insure the interests of this community generally. Whilst I have been zealous to promote the good of the Indian, and carry out fully my instructions I have by no means, been unmindful of my obligations as a citizen, and have acted in all things as it appeared to me best suited to secure the lives and property of our

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

citizens restore and maintain peace, advance the Indian in civilization and subserve the cause of humanity. In leaving the office it is a consolation to feel and know that

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fact, of an Official doing what his duties required of him. As before remarked there have been many acts committed by members of volunteer companies which I disapprove but the expression of that sentiment is not to be construed as being in opposition to Governor Curry's policy generally, and has nothing to do with the payment of these war expenses, nor can it reasonably be perverted into a constinction that I stood antagonistical to the interests of the people of Oregon.

It appears to me a weak argument that because the first act of aggression in Southern Oregon was committed by a white man which provoked this war -- hundreds of our citizens should be butchered by the savages, and whole neighborhoods cut off and destroyed without an effort to punish the aggression, or restrain their further acts, and that Congress therefore, ought not to pay the expenses necessarily incurred; None but weak minded, selfish men entertain such views. It needs no distortion of truth, nor the disgrace or victimizing of any public office to establish the existence of a war between a portion of the Indian tribes, and the white settlers in Oregon and Washington Territories; nor will it be difficult to convince Congress of the necessity that existed for calling volunteer forces into the field, or of the equitable claim of our citizens upon the General Government for payment of the proper and legitimate expenses of the war; but the distorted imagination of Political demagogues and aspirants have seized hold of every act and movement in order to wield an influence which may turn to their favor, and thus many of our citizens who should, and doubtless would but for this influence have need [...]

*Southern Oregon Historical Society*

Beeson to *True Californian*, 12 August 1856, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 609, NADP Document D40.

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### Fair Play

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO,  
August 12, 1856

#### EDITORS TRUE CALIFORNIAN:

In reading the papers brought by the last steamer from Oregon, I could not but remark the great injustice done to two worthy officials of the general government, as well as to those of our citizens who sympathize with their views.

One paper declares that the dismissal of Gen. Palmer from the Indian Superintendency is "good news to the people of Oregon, for he had done them more harm than the Indians, by his falsehoods and aspersions."

Another paper represents the people of Oregon as having been between two fires, "the Indians on one side and Gen. Wool on the other."

These are serious charges, and as there is not to my knowledge any writer in Oregon or California who has written a word in explanation or defence, and as I have lived in the midst of the scenes of war in Southern Oregon from its commencement, I desire to make the following statements. I make them as the result of earnest observation of the parties concerned, and of deep, deliberate conviction of their truth. I am prepared to say that the reports of Gen. Palmer, in regard to the origin of the war, are not falsehoods, are not aspersions, but true to the letter.

And, moreover, his action in collecting the scattered tribes upon the reserve, for which he was so bitterly opposed, was in accordance with honor, with the highest dictates of humanity, and official duty. And as he performed this service under a high sense of conscious right, and benevolent impulses in the face of popular prejudice, of threatening and danger, he deserves honor and esteem for his heroism and integrity, instead of dismissal and calumny. And I am assured this assertion will be sustained by hundreds of intelligent citizens whose views he has carried out, but whose sentiments have not been abroad through the Press.

And as to the veteran Major General Wool, what is his fault, that there should be such torrents of denunciation and not a word from any quarter in his defence. The legislative House of Oregon and the Governor of the territory have done their utmost to dishonor him before the nation by representations of defective judgment, and inefficiency in the station he holds; a multitude of men whose pecuniary interests are at stake, headed by a Press united against him. Surely against such a power, and in the absence of any supporting aid, a man, under ordinary circumstances, would be crushed to death. But as the General is sustained apparently without help, I propose to show the reason. Doubtless his age, his patriotism, his tried skill and courage, weighs well in his favor; but these altogether could not sustain him against the overwhelming force of numbers, provided they had sufficient reason for their charge. But the fact is, they have nothing to stand upon that will bear the light of reason and truth, and the Governors and others, who are justly responsible, may well tremble in view of what history may someday expose to public gaze in relation to the origin and conduct to the present war.

I do not wish, Messrs. Editors, to spin out a long letter of details; it is enough to say that intelligent men, whose knowledge of facts entitles their testimony to respect, declare the war to be unnecessary, and therefore unjust; that it was commenced by the cruel aggressions and robbery of the Indians by the same class of men who get into office by perjury and fraud, in order the more easily to rob their fellows. The Indians were treated in such a manner, by these men, and having no

press, no pleaders, and no "Vigilance Committees" to guard their interests, they had but one alternative, to combine for self protection or be cut off like helpless brutes.

I speak more particularly of Southern Oregon, when I say that for months previous to the open outbreak, the chiefs had complained again and again of their grievances. They asked most piteously, "Why do the Bostons want to shoot us?" "We do not want war, *but peace and protection.*" On one occasion, when assembled at Fort Lane, they desired the document upon which the treaty was written, might be read aloud, and, as sentence after sentence was uttered, they appealed to those present, and repeatedly asked, Have we not kept that -- have we not kept that? and so on to the end of every article. At the same time, whites were shooting them with impunity whenever they had an opportunity. So many were cut off in this way, that old Chief John refused to make treaty, because, (said he,) "I had more men *killed during peace than war;*" and yet, when in retaliation, a white man was killed, it was published abroad as savage outrage, for which they ought to be exterminated. And scores of men, in the summer of '55, went from Northern California, openly declaring their intention to make war upon the Indians, on their way to the new mines in Northern Oregon.

But the sub-agents and the civil authorities assumed as though the Indians only were guilty, and they alone should be "chastised," (i.e. *killed;*) and the Governor forthwith called the people to arms, and thus the law and peace-loving citizens, being surrounded and overwhelmed with the horrors of war, were obliged to participate, as a matter of self-defence.

Under these circumstances, is it any wonder that General Wool should demur at engaging the National forces in a war against a people pleading for mercy and protection; in a war brought about by blacklegs and rowdies. For, let it be known, there was no time during the winter, but the Indians were anxious for peace, and could they have had assurance of protection, gladly would they have made treaty; but the volunteers threatened a general massacre, if treaty was made; they protracted the war for months, on pretence that the Indians must be whipped.

It is morally certain that if Governor Curry, (and I believe the same may be said of Gov. Stevens and the Northern war,) had exercised his legitimate functions in the preservation of peace, instead of going out and beyond his sphere for other purposes, there would have been no Southern Oregon war, and all this misery, blood and treasure might have been saved.

The very idea of soldiers, who engage in warfare with honorable motives of patriotism and defence of country, to be degraded in the perpetration of a destructive war, without necessity; a war with no noble object in view; in which success was no profit, and victory no honor, is repulsive and humiliating in the extreme.

And Gen. Wool deserves, and will ultimately receive full credit for the manner in which he has at once maintained his own dignity and the National honor.

Respectfully yours,  
John Beeson

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Gen. Wool and the Indian War in Washington  
and Oregon Territories.

BENICIA, Cal., May 30, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

\* \* \* \* \*

If the common feelings of humanity render me incompetent to command, whether against Indians or any other people in arms against us, then is the General right in his declaration that I have passed the time when I can conduct a campaign successfully against Indians. Whether this be true or otherwise, I can assure the General that I am the same man whom he knew at Buena Vista, with the same human feelings which characterized my conduct throughout the campaign in Mexico, and that I have not yet become so old or so enfeebled in mind or body as to lose sight of the ends of justice, nor so imbued with political tergiversation as to tarnish the reputation which I may have acquired in times past, and which he has hitherto so generously conceded to me, by any act of injustice, and certainly not by becoming wantonly an exterminator of the Indian race.

It is not a difficult matter, whether dictated by ambition, avarice, or speculation, to get up an Indian war in Oregon. It is only to kill an Indian or two, which, almost to a certainty, would cause the death of two white men. Although in the first case there might be no sympathy expressed on the part of the whites, yet in the latter it would be all sufficient, not only for a war, but a war of extermination of the Indians.

No man can have felt more keenly, or grieved more sincerely than I have, at the sacrifice, in Southern Oregon, of many innocent men, women, and children by the cruelties of savage warfare. But what was the cause? No other than the massacre, by volunteers and citizens, of some eighty or more friendly Indians; and in the case of Major Lupton and party, who killed twenty-five friendly Indians, eighteen of whom were women and children; the killing, by two companies of volunteers, of the friendly chief Old Jake and his band, comprising between thirty and forty males, besides destroying their huts and provisions, and exposing their women and children to the cold of December, who, in making their way to Fort Lane for protection, arrived there with their limbs frozen; the killing in the most brutal manner with clubs, two squaws, one of whom was lame and carrying a child, which was taken by its heels and its brains dashed out against a tree; the killing by Hank Brown and party, from eight to twelve friendly Indians at Looking-Glass prairie, invited there by the settlers for protection and safety.

This same Hank Brown was concerned in the massacre by Lupton, during which an Indian boy about twelve years of age, who could speak a few words of English, ran to him and said, "I have done you no harm; my heart is good towards you; you will not kill me." Brown replied, "D—n your Indian heart," and seized him by the hair, and with his bow-knife severed his

advocate the war and proclaim it a "God send to the people." When all is made known of their character and conduct, I feel assured they will receive no sympathy or countenance from my friend, Gen. Lane. The brave are always humane.

JOHN E. WOOL,  
United States Army.

Concerning the above letter, the Oregon Times of August 30, contains the following:

"We notice that Gen. Wool has been sending on more reports unfavorable to our cause. In the Daily Globe of July 9th, we find the following choice item:

'Major General Wool has written to the War Department, stating that he will, he hopes, soon be able to announce the end of Indian hostilities in Oregon. He declares, moreover, that if the advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories had been followed by Col. Wright, there would not now be a single dwelling on the Columbia river. On the other hand, the said Governors continue their charges against Gen. Wool, and urge his removal.'

"With such reports as these, official and unofficial, we cannot but expect that delays will be caused in doing our people justice. Gen. Wool has his admirers in Congress, and added to that, there is a disposition manifested in Congress to treat our Territory rather cavalierly. We refer to the proceedings in Congress published last week relative to Military roads, Territorial Library, &c. As long as Gen. Wool, who unfortunately holds the position of an imbecile commandant of the war department of the Pacific, he has it in his power to do us harm. The Legislature have done their duty in asking his removal, and we do not know what more can be done by them. The people have repudiated him most emphatically, and the officers and soldiers of the regulars heartily displease him for his imbecile course. We must therefore bide our time until

'Restoring justice lifts aloft her scale.'

"We deem it hardly necessary to notice Gen. Wool's assertions that 'if the advice of Gov. Garry and Stevens had been followed by Col. Wright, there would not now be a house standing on Columbia river'—it is so absurd in itself. But we would ask General Wool, *how*, by his orders, the town of Cascades 'was reduced to ashes,' and fifteen or twenty persons killed, situated on the Columbia river, almost under his very nose, near Fort Vancouver, where his headquarters (not in his saddle) were while in this country several months? No houses have been burnt, nor towns 'reduced to ashes' in consequence of any 'advice' or orders of the Governor of either Territory, but it was in consequence of Gen. Wool's orders to Major Ruess and Col. Wright; and his criminal neglect of duty in leaving the Cascades exposed—that it was attacked, burned, and the citizens murdered in broad day—and cannot be too strongly reprehended.

"Col. Wright has been able to accomplish nothing worthy of himself or his command, in consequence of being trammelled by Gen. Wool's arbitrary orders, viz: 'Not to return a fire of Indians attacked.' The

OLYMPIA, WASH.

PIONEER & DEMOCRAT

SEPT 19, 1856, p. 1, col. 4

harm; my heart is good towards you; you will not kill me." Brown replied, "D—n your Indian heart," and seized him by the hair, and with his bowie-knife severed his head from his body. The killing by volunteers, in a most cruel and barbarous manner, the chief *Pou-pee-mox-mox*, made a prisoner under a flag of truce, and when he declared "he was for peace and did not wish to fight, and that he would make restitution for anything that had been taken wrongfully by his young men;" the determination of the citizens to murder four hundred friendly Indians at Fort Lane, waiting to be conducted to the coast reservation, but prevented by the regulars under command of Capt. Smith; the same determination of the citizens of the Willamette valley to kill these same Indians and all who might accompany them, should an attempt be made to conduct them to the coast reservation; and though last, not the least barbarous, the killing of the family of the friendly chief *Spencer*, who was at the time in the employ of the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

These inhuman and atrocious outrages, beside many of less notoriety, several of which were spread before the public as great volunteer victories, and which forever will disgrace the annals of our country, were the cause of laying waste settlements, and the murdering of many innocent and worthy citizens in Rogue River Valley. I do not doubt, if the massacres previously mentioned had not occurred, and the volunteers had never entered the field, the war would have been closed long since in Southern Oregon. But this would not have suited the political aspirants nor money speculators. With them it was a war, and a long war, under the pretense of enriching the country, no matter how many citizens might be sacrificed. The more the massacre by whites and Indians, the greater the certainty of its continuance, and the greater surety that the war debt would be paid by Congress.

With them every murder or atrocity, whether committed by white or red men, appears to be a source of rejoicing instead of regret, because of the tendency to prolong the war, and to raise the price of the Curry and Stevens scrip. For example, as reported, one of the most active and prominent exterminators, said in reference to the massacre of the whites at the Cascades, "the people have suffered, but it will raise the price of scrip a million of dollars." On another occasion he remarked, "the Indians will be either wiped out or the whites will leave for that country from whose bourne no traveler returns." In other words, one or the other of the races must be exterminated. Such are the men who

inund, in consequence of being trammelled by Gen. Wool's arbitrary orders, viz: 'Not to return a fire of Indians attacked.' The victories recently attained at Grand Ronde and Burnt river by the Volunteers of Washington and Oregon Territories, under Col. Shaw and Maj. Layton, was the result of the 'advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories,' which Wool sneers at. They have killed, and routed them and destroyed their provisions, and since these battles 200 have come in and gone on the reservation, with their arms, to be fed by Col. Wright and the Indian Department.

"In the war North the Volunteers have struck every essential blow, while the regulars under Wool's orders have been the laughing stock of the Indians, and of little use in the field. All that the regulars are or have been doing North since March, has been to feed the Indians instead of subduing them. Gen. Wool doubtless was once a brave man, but that he is now in his second childhood requires no better evidence than his conduct in this war."

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.**—Columbia, July 31.—At the recent election in his district, Hon. Preston S. Brooks received 7,900 votes. Six hundred dollars were collected for transmission to Mr. Brooks for the payment of the fine imposed upon him by the criminal court of the District of Columbia. The Governor of South Carolina sent forward the certificates of the election of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt in advance. The vote for the latter is large.

**A FUNERAL INVITATION.**—The following order, *verbatim et literatim*, was received by an undertaker in the Bowery, recently, from an afflicted widower living in Pearl street:

Sur: my waif is ded and Wonts to be berried to morrow, At wonner klok. U nose wair to dig the Hole—by the siad Of mi too Uther Wiafs—let it be deep.

Five noblemen, the Dukes of Sutherland, Athol, Argyle and Barleigh, with the Marquis of Bradelham, own one fourth of Scotland, and 2000 proprietors possess one third of the land of the three kingdoms.

**THE FRENCH INUNDATIONS.**—The injury done to the crops by the late inundations in France is estimated at 150,000,000 francs, of which 30,000,000 are referable to the mulberry trees for silk-worms. In that amount is not included the damage done to houses, the loss in cattle, utensils, or the injury to railroads.

### INTERESTING FROM OREGON.

The War, its Causes and Consequences—Superiority of the Volunteers—Rent of the Indians at Regu River—Oregon Politics—Attempts to Introduce Slavery into the Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UNION POINT, Linn Co., O. T., July 1, 1856.

#### CONSEQUENCES OF THE OREGON WAR.

There can be no doubt but that both yourselves and readers will hear with pleasure from your countrymen on this distant coast. And especially at the present time, while the clangor of war is ringing through our mountains, would we expect our Atlantic friends to look with some solicitude for news from the wanderers who have planted the Stars and Stripes in Oregon's sunny vales. Unless indeed we might infer from the intense feeling manifested by the newspaper press of the States with regard to Gen. Wool's statements concerning our people that all remembrance of us is to be banished from our paternal hearthstones, we would still hope for a hearing.

#### COST OF THE WAR.

This Oregon war is a sad affair, look at it as you may. It has cost the lives of a great many men, women and children. It has cost *the loss of a great deal of morality*. It has cost, perhaps, a million dollars worth of personal property. And it has cost Oregon a year or two of real prosperity. And now it would appear that it is costing a serious misunderstanding between the General and Territorial Governments. Some of your contemporaries are rather inclined to think the General Government ought not to assume the debt contracted in the prosecution of this war. But why not?

#### CAUSE OF THE WAR.

It is charged that the Indians were driven into hostilities by a set of corrupt adventurers who had an eye to the Treasury department in the transaction. If this charge were correct the Cabinet at Washington would do well not to press it too closely, as the Administration itself might be found more fully represented in that class of men than would be exactly agreeable. It would be well, at least, not to press an investigation, as it would raise some ugly questions. But the whole charge is both untrue and irrelevant. The Indians had been preparing for war for months; and at last the war came just as Indian wars usually do. The savages broke into a retired settlement and commenced the work of death.

#### BRAVERY OF THE MEN OF OREGON.

Now, with regard to the people of Oregon it, was not a question how the Indians were incited to these deeds of blood, nor by whom. They suddenly found themselves surrounded on their whole frontier, north, east and south, by hostile bands. Like men they threw themselves on their defence. They provided their own munitions of war, their own soldiers, and their own provisions, and fought their own battles; and now in all fairness and equity they claim that the General Government should assume the debt. But it is said the debt is enormous. Granted. For this, however, the Federal officials here are alone responsible. The people gave up their horses, cattle, and everything they had that was needed, at prices fixed by Government appraisers appointed for that purpose. And if the war was not economically conducted, Federal officers are again responsible. The President's appointees had the control of the whole affair. The people of Oregon have done the thing that was manly, honorable, patriotic, and if they are not honorably paid, there will be a fuss in the family.

#### SUPERIORITY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

As to the present condition of the war, since Gov. CURRY withdrew the volunteer troops from the Northern Department, there has been nothing of importance done. There is a considerable United States' force in that field under the command of Col. WRIGHT. U. S. A. But during the whole

VF RR INDIAN WAR  
VF BUSKES IN OREGON  
Aug 19, 1856



war, neither Gen. Wool, Col. Wright, or any other United States officer has performed an act that betrayed a disposition to fight, and the Indians always rejoice when the volunteers are withdrawn, and they and the regulars are left to themselves.

#### FIGHTING ON ROGUE RIVER.

In the Southern Department, including the Rogue River and Coast Indians, there has been a good deal of activity, and some sharp fighting. In the latter part of May the volunteer forces made a general assault on the Indians in their mountain fastness, at a place called the Meadows, and after two days' hard fighting, the savages were routed from their stronghold. The Indians then retreated down Rogue River, where they fell in with a company of regulars under Capt. Smith, whom they surrounded and fought for some 30 hours, killing 10 and wounding 23 of his men, when another company came up and relieved him from his perilous position. But for this succor, Capt. S. and his men would all have been slaughtered.

Meanwhile the volunteer forces pursued the Indians, and coming up with them soon after the engagement with the regulars, they renewed the fight, and pressed them so hotly that two of their principal Tyes and their followers, to the number of 500, of all ages and sexes, to escape the volunteers took refuge in the camp of the regulars, where they are retained as prisoners of war. One Tye, with some 300 warriors, made a successful retreat. The latest rumors are to the effect that about the 1st inst. the Indians were completely hemmed in and fighting continued. Things look favorable to a speedy conclusion of war in the Rogue River country.

#### A STATE GOVERNMENT REJECTED.

The proposition to erect a State Government for Oregon was voted down by the people. The people were afraid to trust the formation of State institutions to the hands of those who have had the control of our political affairs for a few years past. Not a few voted against Convention, though in general in favor of the measure, because they were not willing to risk the introduction of Slavery with the proposed Constitution.

#### SLAVERY IN OREGON.

There is a large Missouri population here, and occasionally a negro is seen among them. And in one instance a girl has changed hands twice. In the second instance she was, it is reported, sold for \$800. There are intelligent and prudent people in Oregon who honestly declare their convictions that there will be a tremendous struggle to legalize Slavery in this Territory yet. And unless a change of Administration should occur at Washington, all the influence of the General Government will go to favor the movement. The writer has been a resident of Oregon for eight years, and during that period he has heard Government officials, and appointees of the President, argue earnestly for the introduction of Slavery into Oregon. And if pro-slavery sentiments prevail in Kansas, then Oregon will be the next field for the propagandists to pounce upon. It will probably be some years before Oregon will be a State.

#### ELECTION NEWS.

Our election on the 2d inst. betokened a divided and distracted condition of the Democratic Party, which has hitherto wielded an absolute control over the destinies of Oregon. The great mass of the persons elected are called Democrats; but they are divided into two kinds of Democrats who are at swords' points with each other. The result may be a change of men, but not of politics. A more thorough and radical change must take place before anything of much value can be accomplished for Oregon.

#### CROPS AND MARKETS.

There has latterly been quite an improvement in the price of produce. Wheat has gone up from 75c. to \$1 30 per bushel. The incoming crop looks finely and promises a large surplus. The season thus far has been unusually favorable. If the season had been as dry as sometimes happens, the grasshoppers, which are alarmingly numerous, would have had the vegetable productions of many localities consumed. But, as it is, the frequent rains keep the insects quiet, and vegetation in rapid growth, so that the prospect is, on the whole, encouraging.

## Southern Oregon Historical Society

Palmer to Commissioner of Affairs, 20 September 1856, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 609, NADP Document D41.

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Office Superintendent Indn. Affr.  
Oregon City, O. T. 20th Septr. 1856

We, the undersigned, Joel Palmer, and Ephraim Palmer, of Dayton, Oregon Territory, Agree, jointly and severally, to do the work hereinafter mentioned for the compensation specified, in the Seletz Valley, on the Coast Reservation, for the benefit of the Indian Department of the United States, and by advice and direction of A. F. Hedges, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory.

To wit:

To plow and put in Three hundred (300) acres of winter wheat, at Twelve (\$12) dollars per acre -- furnishing all the requisite material for the same.

To make rails and fence the same with a six-rail fence, staked and double ridged, for five (\$5) dollars per One hundred rails and stakes.

To erect one Log. or Splitboard Dwelling house, with the requisite Doors, Windows, Chimneys &c. Sixteen by thirty (16 x 30) feet, two rooms for five hundred (\$500) dollars.

To erect one Blacksmiths Shop, build Forge, put in Anvil block, Vise

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[Page 2]

Bench and Doors for Two hundred (\$200) Dollars.

To transport a set of Blacksmiths Tools, and set them up in the shop, for One hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars.

To burn five hundred bushels of charcoal and house the same, at Twenty (20c,) per bushel.

All the work herein specified to be executed in a workmanlike manner, and to be completed by the 1st day of Feb. 1857.

The said Superintendent Agrees on his part to pay in Cash at the prices herein before set forth, the amount for each class of work so soon as the same shall be completed. And for the planning and putting in wheat payment to be made upon the completion of each one hundred acres.

Witness our hand, and seal, the date and place first above written

(Done in triplicate.)

Southern Oregon Historical Society

Joel Palmer

In presence of [...]

Beeson to Editor, 8 October 1856, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 609, NADP Document D45.

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## OREGON WAR

### Review of Agent Metcalf's Letter of Defence

**MR EDITOR:** In a late Oregon Statesman, there is a letter from R.B. Metcalf, whom the editor in a note informs us is a "gentleman of character and honor, kinsman of ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, and Indian Agent for Southern Oregon."

The letter purports to be written in defence of the people against certain statements going the rounds to their prejudice, and is mainly occupied with proof to show, that the Indians under Old Chief "John," were aggressors in the war.

I am somewhat acquainted with the circumstances, and believing that the Indians as well as the worthy citizens of Southern Oregon, have been greatly injured by such a perversion of facts as Mr. Metcalf's letter contains. I am induced to offer the following by way of correction.

I will not charge Mr. Metcalf with falsehood, but for arguments sake, admit, all that he has said about the Chiefs urging the tribes to combine for war. Yet I must observe, and I believe every high-minded citizen will agree with me, how unfair to give such a one-sided account against a venerable Chief, and against a people who could not write a refutation of falsehood.

Why did not Mr. Metcalf, in his account of the origin of the war, tell of the doings of both parties - how a white wretch shot the husband of the Chief's daughter, because he would not give her up to his lust? How his own son was kept in irons for weeks on a charge believed to be false, and, after a fair trial, was dismissed by the authorities, but taken by the lawless and cruelly put to death, and how that numbers of men made it a point for months previous to open war; to shoot Indians wherever they could do it with safety to themselves; and that the Chiefs made complaints again, and again, but could get neither redress or protection; that not a house was burned, or a woman or child injured by Indians until after their homes were burnt and their families destroyed.

Why, I ask, does Mr. Metcalf keep these facts out of sight, to the prejudice of those whose interest he is bound by office and honor to protect.

Mr. Metcalf knows well that, before the Indians committed any of these outrages, an organized band of men made an attack with the avowed purpose of killing every Indian in the valley, regardless of age or sex; and that this murderous work was commenced in earnest on the morning of Oct. 8th, 1855, when three ranches were burnt over, and thirty of their inmates put to death, fourteen of whom were women and children, -- and this was done subsequent to an assurance, (a day or two previous) of peace and protection, in order the more easily to effect their destruction. About the same time, many were killed in different parts of the valley, and Capt. Smith was threatened with an overwhelming assault by the volunteers, if he opened the fort for their protection, so that the Indians had no alternative but to fight for life, or be killed like brutes.

But Mr. Metcalf defends the killing of women and children, by saying, that, in battle, they crowd together, and it can't be helped. He forgets that, at first, it was deliberately intended to kill ALL. But suppose this was not the case: how will he explain the circumstances of those three Indian women, who had taken refuge on the top of Table Rock, being shot, and their bodies falling over the craggy rocks, down the steep precipice below. The sight of these mangled victims as they lay writhing in agony, was so shocking that it was reported that they were scared and fell down; but Dr. Ambrose, who lived in the vicinity, informed me that they did not fall, until they were fired upon.

And how will he explain the circumstance of Rice's company going to the relief of Bruce and

[ IN his BOOK - 'Plea etc.' Beeson SAYS two women and 1 MAN. ]

capturing two women and an infant, who, as the volunteers report, were clubbed to death, the child's brains dashed out against a tree, in retaliation for which the papers state that the Indians put to death two white captive females.

If it had been true that the editor of the Statesman had not published the fact that Mr. Metcalf has such high connections, and moreover is a "gentleman of honor and character," we, the citizens of Southern Oregon, should have some misgivings on that point, for everybody who has read the papers, knows that it is not the custom of the women and children to crowd in conflict, but to fly for refuge. The warriors alone face their assailants, and moreover, from the mode of attack, generally adopted, of creeping in the dark, or, as at the meadows, approaching under cover of a dense cloud, and pouring their deadly fire on the unsuspecting families, the killing of women and children would be evidence of design, not chance.

I could write much more of these painful details, but enough is presented to show the wrong position which agent Metcalf has assumed, and the injustice he has endeavored to inflict upon a people who, to say the least, are blamed and punished for more than they deserve.

I assure you, Mr. Editor, it is with disappointment and deep regret, that I read Mr. Metcalf's letter, and that I pen this review, for from his reputation as a gentleman, it was hoped the poor outcasts had in him a friend, not only because of his office, but because of his alliance by love and parentage, it was thought the tender associations of family and kin would secure from him a just regard for their rights, especially as it was generally reported that he is a kind man and an affectionate father, unlike those monsters who treat their Indian offspring like brutes. He acknowledges the relationship, and cares for their culture. Why does not Mr. Metcalf use his official power in its application on behalf of the people of his charge? Why does he allow them to be deprived of these rights "without due process of law."

I suppose, Mr. Editor, you are ready to inquire, Are there no good citizens in Southern Oregon, no lovers of truth and justice? I answer yes; as many in proportion as you have in your city, but the press, and the power are in the hands of the enemy, and until the Indians have a "Vigilance Committee" to guard their interest, and honest thought a free expression, and good men rule the people, Oregon, like California, will groan under accumulated curses.

But there is hope; light is springing up, and the eyes of many are opening, and ere long we believe the son of righteousness will shine over all the land.

Respectfully yours,

John Beeson

Southern Oregon Historical Society

## ly Times, Tuesday, July 12, 1858.

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they succeeded in carrying off. They are said to  
number about six hundred men. One of the sufferers  
is anxious to raise a force of sixty men and chastise  
them.

The Shasta Courier of Saturday is informed by a  
correspondent at Jacksonville that much excitement  
still exists in that vicinity against the Indians, rela-  
tive to the white woman supposed to be a prisoner.  
A party of white men were visited by eight or ten  
Indians, who were informed that unless they deliv-  
ered up the woman at once they would be killed.  
At this the Indians became frightened, and attempt-  
ed to make their escape, when six of them were  
shot down, and the others wounded. The party  
then returned to Rogue River for provisions.

The Whig State Convention was called to meet  
at Sacramento City, on Wednesday, July 6, for  
the purpose of nominating a Whig State Ticket for  
the next general election. A private letter from a  
gentleman in Tuolumne County, indicates that there  
is very little political harmony at present among the  
dominant party. All the members of the last Leg-  
islature, save Mr. WILSON, are anxious to serve the  
State still further. The indications are that in that  
section of the State there is a very strong opposi-  
tion to BIGGER, and we shall be disappointed if a  
majority of the delegates to the State Convention  
are not in favor of Major ROMAN. Judging from  
the tone of letters from El Dorado, the democracy  
of that county are likely to have a warm time. The  
civil war grows hotter every day.

The Governor has appointed the following gentle-  
men Trustees of the Insane Asylum: Messrs. J. K.  
Shafer, Andrew Lester, Nelson Taylor, R. Gove,  
and P. E. Jordan.

Capt. LOVE's Company of Rangers, empowered  
by the Legislature to pursue and capture JOAQUIN,  
has been raised in Mariposa.

The leading bankers of San Francisco have ad-  
vanced the rate of Exchange to 4 per cent.; com-  
pelled to this course by an advance in freight on  
treasure of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the two Steamship Compa-  
nies having combined to charge this additional  
freight.

Farmers in the San Joaquin Valley are rejoicing  
at the fine prospect of the crops. There will be  
about 40,000 bushels of barley, wheat and oats,  
bagged on the Stanislaus River.

On the farm of Messrs CORNELL & BROTHERS,  
located on Dry Creek Valley, in Calaveras, the  
wheat crop is said to stand over seven feet high,  
with heads six and-a-half inches long.

The operations of the miners are bringing to light  
many facts interesting to geologists. We mentioned  
a few days ago that the bones of a Mastodon had

Your committee are of the opinion that it is not very important that any action be now taken on any of the propositions contained in H. J. R. 6, as they regard the object of the resolution to be mainly to obtain the opinion of this Legislature, for the guidance of future State Legislatures.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

SAMUEL PARKER,

GEORGE H. STEWARD,

*On part of the Council.*

LAWS & JOURNALS  
OF OREGON

1858-59

Feb 3 1858

## REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT—Your committee to whom was recommitted the report of the committee on military affairs, of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory, submitted February 3d, 1858, submit said report and the following supplementary report:

Your committee to whom was referred the Governor's message and resolution No. —, relative to the protection of immigrants in 1854, with instructions to report as far as practicable, the number, date, places and names of persons killed by the Oregon Indians and their allies, in the times of peace, and those killed in the times of war by Indians supposed to be friendly, submit the following report:

The dead by hostility of the Indians inhabiting the extreme northern and southern portions of our Territory, may be traced back to a very early period. As far back as 1834, a party of about thirty persons, under the control of Captain Smith, were massacred near the mouth of the Umpqua river.

1835.

In June. Geo. Gay, Daniel Miller, Edward Burns, Dr. Bailey, Mr. Sanders, John Turner, John Woodworth and an Irishman called Tom, were attacked by Rogue river Indians, near where Mr. Birdseye now lives, in Rogue river valley, and Mr. Miller, Mr. Burns, Mr. Sanders and Tom were

1835.

killed. The other four were badly wounded but made their escape.

1838.

In Aug. As a party of citizens of Oregon were driving the first cattle from California to this Territory, they were attacked near the same spot where the party were attacked in 1835, by the same Indians, and Mr. Gay, who was of the party of 1835, was again wounded.

1846.

In the fall. A sick emigrant was killed, on the southern Oregon emigrant road near Lost river, by Modoc Indians.

1847.

Nov. 29. Dr. Whitman, a protestant missionary, his wife, two orphan children, a Frenchman and about eleven emigrants were massacred at and near the Mission in Walla Walla valley, by Cayuse Indians. This was the commencement of the Cayuse war.

In 1851.

An exploring party of eight or ten men were attacked near the mouth of the Coquille river in southern Oregon, and six of their number killed. (See note at the end of this document.)

In the Two men were killed on Grave creek, and one or two Spring, more on Rogue river, by Rogue river Indians, for which they were chastised by Major Kearney, U. S. A. It was in some of Major Kearney's engagements with these Indians, that Capt. Stewart, U. S. A., was killed.

In May. Mr. Dilley was killed near Camp Stewart, in Rogue River valley, by Rogue River Indians.

In Oct. Mr. Moffit was killed by the same Indians near the same place.

1852.

In June. Calvin Woodman was killed in Scott's valley, California, by Rogue River Indians.

In June. J. L. Treaner, John Brando, "Cayuse" Jackson and "Adobe" John, a Mexican, were killed by Pitt River Indi-

1852.

ans, in a valley of that name, while viewing a wagon road from Sacramento valley to the southern boundary line of Oregon.

In Aug. Mr. Coats, John Omsby, James Long and thirty-three immigrants were murdered by the Modoc Indians, on the Southern Oregon Emigrant road.

In Dec. William Grendage, Peter Hunter, James Bacon and brother, Mr. Bruner, William Allen and Mr. Palmer were massacred by Rogue River Indians, on Rogue river, near the mouth of Galeese creek.

1853.

Aug. 4. Edward Edwards was killed by Rogue River Indians, in his own house, on Stewart's creek.

Aug. 5. Thomas Wills was mortally wounded by Rogue River Indians, within three hundred yards of the town of Jacksonville.

Aug. 6. Richard Nolan was killed by Rogue River Indians, on Jackson creek, one mile from the town of Jacksonville.

Aug. 17. John Gibbs, William Hudgins, and three others, whose names are unknown, were killed in Rogue River valley, by Rogue River Indians.

Oct. 6. James C. Kyle was killed by Rogue River Indians, two miles from Fort Lane, and about six from Jacksonville. The actual murderer of Mr. Kyle, and those who murdered Edwards and Wills, were subsequently arrested, and were tried for their offences before the Hon. O. B. McFadden, in the spring of 1854, and were convicted and hung. These three Indians, with those chastised by Maj. Kearney in 1851, are the only ones ever punished for crime by either the civil or military authorities in southern Oregon.

1854.

In Jan'y. Hiram Hulen, John Clark, John Oldfield and Wesley Mayden were killed between Jacksonville and Yreka, by Rogue River, Shasta and Modoc Indians.

April 15. Edward Phillips was killed on Applegate creek, near Fort Lane, by Rogue River Indians.

1854.

June 15. Daniel Gage was killed while crossing the Siskiyou mountains, between Jacksonville and Yreka.

June 24. Captain McAmy was killed at DeWitt's ferry, on the Klamath river, by Shasta and Rogue River Indians.

Aug. 20. Alexander Ward, his wife and seven children, Mrs. White and child, Samuel Mulligan, Dr. Adams and brother, W. Babcock, John Frederick, Rudolph Shultz, — Ames, and a Frenchman, name unknown, were massacred by Snake Indians on the northern Oregon emigrant road, near Fort Boise.

In Sept. Mr. Stewart was killed by Indians on the middle route to Oregon via the Plains.

1855.

May 8. — Hill was killed by Rogue River Indians, on Indian creek.

June 1. Jerome Dyer and Daniel McKew were killed by Rogue River Indians on the road between Jacksonville and Illinois valley.

June 2. — Philpot was killed in Deer Creek valley, by the same Indians next above mentioned.

July 27. — Peters was killed on Humbug creek, by Klamath, Shasta and Rogue River Indians.

July 28. William Hennessey, Edward Parish, Thomas Grey, Peter Hignight, John Pollack, four Frenchmen and two Mexicans, names unknown, were killed by the Indians next above referred to, at Buckeye bar, on Klamath river.

Sept. 2. — Keene was killed, by Modoc Indians, on the Southern Oregon Emigrant road, near Rogue River valley.

In Sept. Mrs. Clark and a young man were killed in Yamhill county, by Coast Indians.

“ “ Elisha Plummer and four others, names unknown, were killed at Grand Ronde, east of the Blue mountains, by Cayuse and Walla Walla Indians.

“ “ Indian Agent, A. J. Bolen, — Matteese and two others, names unknown, were killed by Yakima Indians, east of the Cascade mountains.

Sept. 24. Fields and Cunningham were killed by Rogue River

1855.

Indians, on the Siskiyou mountains, between Jacksonville and Yreka.

Sept. 25. Samuel Warner was killed by the same Indians next above referred to.

Oct. 9. Mrs. J. B. Wagoner, Mary Wagoner, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Haines and two children, Geo. W. Harris, David W. Harris, T. A. Reed, William Guin, J. W. Cartwright, — Powell, Bunch, Fox, Hamilton and White were killed by Umpqua, Crescent City and Indian creek Indians.

Oct. 16. Holland Bailey was killed by Umpqua and Cow Creek Indians, in Cow Creek valley.

Nov. 16. Charles Scott and Theodore Snow were killed on the road between Yreka and Scott's Bar, by messengers from the Rogue Rivers to the Klamath Indians.

1856.

Feb. 23. Capt. Ben Wright, Capt. John Poland, H. Brown, E. W. Howe, — Wagoner, Barney Castle, Geo. McClusky, — Lara, W. R. Tellus, James Seroc and two sons, — Smith, — Warner, John Geisell and three children, S. Heidrick, Pat McCullough, and four others, whose names are unknown, were killed by Indians in charge of Agent Capt. Ben Wright, near the mouth of Rogue River.

March 26. Geo. Griswold, Norman Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, — Watkins, James St. Clair, and eleven others, names unknown, were killed by Cascade Indians. This is known as the “Cascade massacre.”

In June. Charles Green and Thomas Stewart were killed on McKinney's creek, near Fort Jones, by Shasta Indians.

1857.

Jan. or Feb. Harry Lockhart, Z. Rogers, Adam Boles, D. Bryant, and John, a German, were killed in Pitt River valley, by Pitt River Indians.

It will be seen by the foregoing list, that prior to 1851, upwards of fifty citizens were murdered by Oregon Indians. Since 1851, upwards of one hundred and forty citizens have been murdered by the Indians of southern Oregon, and their immediate allies, and



about fifty by the Indians of northern Oregon and their allies. Many more names could be obtained from papers and living witnesses, but your committee have not time to investigate farther.

# RECAPITULATION.

Killed in 1834,	30
" " 1835,	4
" " 1846,	1
" " 1847,	16
" " 1850,	6
" " 1851,	6
" " 1852,	47
" " 1853,	8
" " 1854,	27
" " 1855,	51
" " 1856,	43
" " 1857,	5
Total,	242

Your committee report the resolution back without amendment, and recommend that it be adopted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL FORD,

Chairman Military Affairs.

Submitted February 3, 1858.

Endorsed the report of the committee on Military affairs.

Adopted by the Council February 3d, 1858.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Since the report of the military committee of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of last year was submitted, the names of five of the exploring party, attacked by Coquille Indians in 1851, and killed by those Indians, have been ascertained. They are as follows:

Cornelius Doherty, of Texas, Jeremiah Ryan, of Maryland, John Holland of New Hampshire, John D. Pepper and Patrick Murphy, of New York.

The following additional names of persons killed and massacred, by Indians, since the first settlement of Oregon, have since been ascertained:

1835.

Curtis was the first white man killed by the Indians, in the Willamette valley. Christian name not ascertained.

He was killed in Yamhill county in 1835.

1844. George Le Bretton and Sterling Rogers were killed by Molalla Indians, in Clackamas county.

1846.

Oct. 1st. David Tanner, of Iowa, and Lallie, of Missouri, were killed by Klamath Indians, near the Siskiyou mountains on the Southern emigrant road into Oregon.

always victorious, and we have an abiding faith in its triumph in the coming fall election.

**A HORRIBLE SCENE ON SHIPBOARD.**—The accounts from Oregon, lately received, state that two of the Rogue River Indian Chiefs, a father and son, were sent down from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to San Francisco, by the steamer *Columbia*. On their passage down, these Indians were informed by some of the foolish passengers, that they were going to be hanged. The savages resolved to sell their lives dearly; so, in the dead of night, on the 11th of June, while the passengers were all asleep, these Indians stealthily arose, and stealing from some of their slumbering guards their revolvers and knives, suddenly commenced an indiscriminate cutting and shooting among the people around them. The passengers, startled from sleep by the sound of pistol shots, and the shrieking of the wounded, became panic struck. The lights were put out, and an indescribable scene followed. One passenger was shot in the breast; three others were cut; one woman being badly injured. The officers of the boat finally armed themselves, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering the savages. They both were wounded, one of them severely.

~~The~~ The Albany, N. Y., *Knickerbocker*: an independent paper of Republican procliv-

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7-15-1858  
same account in New York Times





The Late NIXON MASSACHUSETTS NEAR XEROX. —  
Heard to this paper, received Saturday night,  
has found the paper has just received from the  
of recent Indian murders on the trail leading to  
the mouth of the river, about six miles from  
the. The reports that the party have found the  
bodies of four of the murdered men, and the  
of the little they were buried in the forest, and  
the stone covered over with brush. Mr. Neal is  
in the city in search of an Indian chief, for  
a letter to get as guide in search of the  
murders all the Indians in Massachusetts were  
and yesterday. And George has been  
for the on the change of the number of  
There is great excitement in Massachusetts, and  
the people would certainly have found the  
the result of the examination been different—  
May 10.

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Brooklyn daily mail June 11, 1859 p. 2

### Section 11.

#### **Senate Bill 142 (1860) and Correspondence of 1856 and 1862 Regarding the Formal Closure of the Table Rock Reservation.**

In Section 7 there is a letter written by Superintendent Palmer to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated November 12, 1855. In that letter Palmer stated that he was "satisfied of the futility of attempting a permanent Indian settlement on the Table Rock Reserve" and that its abandonment at once was the wiser course. On this same day, the Commissioner of the General Land Office wrote to the Surveyor General of Oregon, directing him to carefully mark the boundaries of the Table Rock Reservation on the Township plat maps, so that they would be protected. On July 24, 1856 the Surveyor General of Oregon wrote to the Commissioner of the General Land Office concerning the survey of the Evan's Creek area of the Table Rock Reservation. In the last paragraph he wrote "It is proper, in this connection, to advise you of the fact that the Rogue River Reservation is no longer occupied by Indians. Peace and treaties having been made with all the tribes in that region of country, they have been removed to the Reservation on the Coast west of Salem, O.T."

The Commissioner replied on October 3rd 1856 - "In view of the fact that the Rogue River Reservation is no longer occupied by Indians, they having been removed, as you state, to the Reservation on the Coast west of Salem, I have to say that the instructions from this office for the meandering of the Creek are hereby suspended until further notice".

For the next few years the Table Rock Reservation remained (officially) an Indian Reservation, even though the people who belonged there had been removed to the Coast Reservation. In 1860 Jo Lane, former Governor of Oregon Territory / Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and now Congressional Delegate for the State of Oregon, introduced Senate Bill 142. The purpose of the Bill was to enact legislation which would formally close the Table Rock Reservation and grant clear title to miners, and settlers who had began mining and farming within the Reservation boundaries, as soon as the Rogue River Tribes had been driven from there.

The text of the Bill (3rd page, or U.S. House of Reps. Document pg. 1) specifically states:

Whereas; by a Treaty entered into on the Tenth of September Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-three between the Government of the United States and the Rogue River Tribe of Indians in Oregon, it was stipulated that said Tribe of Indians should be allowed to occupy temporarily a certain tract or district of territory described in the second article of said Treaty, said tract to be deemed and considered an Indian Reserve, until a suitable selection had been made under the direction of the President of the United States, for their permanent residence - and whereas such selection was made in the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-five, and the Indians inhabiting said tract temporarily set apart for their use, were removed to the Grand Ronde and Siletz Reserves, which had been selected for their permanent residence- and whereas ( then goes on to talk about the settlers now occupying the Reservation).

The Bill was passed by the Senate on March 19, 1860. It was then reported back from the House Committee without amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole in the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed April 12, 1860.

A Statute on the Subject cannot be located, and it is not clear what happened to the Bill after April 12th. However, a more clearly written narrative of the legal agreement of the Treaty, intent shown by the Government, and policy towards the people who had been removed from the Table Rock Reservation could not be asked for.

On May 5, 1862 (just prior to the passage of the Homestead Act) the Commissioner of the General Land Office wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reciting that the Table Rock Reserve had been created by the ratification of the 1853 Rogue River Treaty, and that since the Coast Reservation had become the permanent residence of the Rogue River people, his question was whether the reserve was to be protected still, or that it was to be merged into the public domain.

May 8, 1862 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote a reply to the letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of May 5, of that year. The letter said; "Sir: In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, making inquiry as to whether the Table Rock Reserve in Oregon is to be further withheld from the Public Domain, I have to state that the same is no longer needed for Indian purposes". In reading the Ratified Rogue River Treaty of 1853, the second article says that the Table Rock Reservation "shall be deemed and considered an Indian Reserve, until a suitable selection shall be made by the direction of the President for their permanent residence". If the removal of our people to the Coast Reservation in itself was not enough to make the boundaries permanent, then surely, closure of our temporary reserve, was the final action needed. These facts would be overlooked, however, when outside interests began to look at our lands.

T.C.K. Gardener Esq.  
Surveyor General  
Salem, Oregon T.

General Land Office  
November 12, 1855

Sir:

I herewith transmit copies of the sketch maps and field notes of survey & c, of the reservation made for Rogue River Indians covering in part, Townships 34, 35 and 36 of ranges 2 & 3 West & Townships 35 & 36 of range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian on Rogue River and Evans Creek in Oregon Territory, made under the treaty of the 10th September 1853. and transmitted to this office with a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 3rd Inst.

I have to request that you will cause the same to be carefully laid down and the fractions calculated on the plats yet to be returned to this office and the land offices and transmit ammended maps of the Townships, heretofore returned therein of the reservation.

Respectfully,

(Notes made to side of letter, possibly noting other correspondence regarding same subject)

Thos. A. Hendricks

Jan'y 21, 1856

Commissioner

from S.G. Feb'y 25, 1856  
to " " May 26, 1856  
to " " Oct. 3 1856  
from " " July 24, 1856  
to Ind. Office May 5, 1862

Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks  
Commissioner General Land Office-  
Sir,

Surveyor General's Office  
Salem, O.T. July 24, 1856

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of last May, in relation to the meandering of Evan's Creek. This stream extends through a portion of Townships 36 South of Range 4 West, which was surveyed by Ives & Hyde, under contract dated August 18, 1854. Other Townships through which this stream passes have not been surveyed, and are deemed unfit for settlement and cultivation. It will be impossible to find a deputy surveyor who will contract to survey these Townships at the price allowed by law. If the department desires the stream meandered only through the Township which has been surveyed, you will please inform me, and if possible I will let a contract for the same.

It is proper, in this connection, to advise you of the fact that the Rogue River Reservation is no longer occupied by Indians. Peace and treaties having been made with all the tribes in that region of country, they have been removed to the Reservation on the Coast west of Salem, O.T.

Very Respectfully, Your ob't servant,  
John S. Fieber, Surveyor Genl. of Oregon



General Land Office  
October 3rd 1856

John S. Fieber  
Surveyor General of Oregon

Sir

Your communication of the 26th July last in answer to a letter from this office bearing date the 26th of May 1856, in reference to the meandering of Evan's Creek has been received.

In view of the fact that the Rogue River Reservation is no longer occupied by Indians, they having been removed, as you state, to the Reservation on the Coast west of Salem, I have to say that the instructions from this office for the meandering of the Creek are hereby suspended until further notice.

Respectfully,  
Thos. A. Hendricks  
Commissioner

TYPED COPY OF SENATE AND HOUSE RECORDS ON  
SENATE BILL 142 from the year 1860  
RELATING TO THE Table Rock Reservation

---

General Land Office  
March 1, 1860

Hon. Jacob Thompson  
Secretary of the Interior

Sir;

Herewith I have the honor to enclose you Senate Bill 142 entitled "A bill to secure the right of pre-emption to certain settlers on land temporarily occupied as an Indian Reserve in Oregon, and for other purposes", which Bill was referred to this office by the U.S. Senate Committee on Public Lands on the 17th. Ult.

I have also to enclose you a copy of a letter of 27th. Ult. addressed by this office to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and a copy of the reply of the said Commissioner, under the date of 28th. Ult.

By the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 28th. Ult. it appears that the Reservation which is the subject of the aforesaid Bill "is no longer required for Indian purposes", and the Commr. of Indian Affairs offers "no objection to the legislation proposed". In view of this fact, I respectfully recommend an approval of the said bill in it's present form by the department, merely suggesting as an amendment that the words "and for other purposes" in the heading of the bill, be stricken out, as also, the last clause of the second section, inasmuch as the U.S. Survey has already been extended over the lands in question.

Very respectfully  
your obt. servt.  
Jas. S. Wilson  
Commissioner

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General Land Office  
February 27, 1860

Hon. A.B. Greenwood  
Commr. of Indian Affairs

Sir;

I have the honor to enclose herewith Senate Bill 142 to secure the right of pre-emption to lands temporarily occupied as an Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon, which has been submitted to this office for it's views in relation thereto. I have respectfully to request that you will examine and return the same and inform this office whether any objections exist to the legislation proposed, with any other information in your possession respecting the premises

Very respectfully  
Jas. S. Wilson  
Commissioner

Department of the Interior  
March 7, 1860

Sir;

I have the honor herewith to enclose Senate Bill 142 which at the request of your committee was left at the General Land Office of the 17th. Ultimo, for the views of this Department thereon.

With the amendments suggested in the marginal notes, and as explained by the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 1st. instant, and accompanying papers now herewith transmitted, I recommend the passage of the bill

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

J. Thompson, Secretary

Hon. R.W. Johnson

CH: Committee on Public Lands

U.S. Senate

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Department of the Interior  
Office of Indian Affairs  
February 28th 1860

Sir;

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th. Inst., enclosing Senate Bill 142, proposing to secure the right of pre-emption to the lands temporarily occupied as an Indian Reservation by the Rogue River Indians of Ore. under the 2nd article of the Treaty of 10th September 1853, with that Tribe, and in reply, would remark that, inasmuch as said Indians were removed, in 1856, to the Grand Ronde, or Coast Reservation, in that State; this office can perceive no objection to the legislation proposed, as the Reservation to which reference is had is no longer required for Indian purposes.

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

A.B.Greenwood  
Commissioner

Jas. S. Wilson Esq.

Commr. Genl. Land Office

P.S. - The Senate Bill no. 142 is herewith returned  
Commr.

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S. Bill 142 An act to secure the right of pre-emption to certain settlers on land temporarily occupied as an Indian Reservation in Oregon.

(in the House of Reps.)

April 2, 1860 Reported back by Mr. Thayer without amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole in the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

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Whereas by a Treaty entered into on the tenth of Sept. Eighteen hundred and fifty-three between the Government of the United States and the Rogue River Tribe of Indians in Oregon, it was stipulated that said Tribe of Indians should be allowed to occupy temporarily a certain tract or district of territory described in the second article of said Treaty, said tract to be deemed and considered an Indian Reserve, until a suitable selection should be made under the direction of the President of the United States, for their permanent residence- and whereas such selection was made in the year Eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and the Indians inhabiting said tract temporarily set apart for their use, were removed to the Grand Ronde and Siletz Reserves, which had been selected for their permanent residence - and whereas certain individuals, citizens of the United States, have settled upon and improved a portion of the tract described in the second article of said Treaty of the tenth of Sept. Eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and still reside thereon, or were compelled to abandon their claims to the use of the Indians as a part of their Reserve:

Therefore;

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that every such settler upon said tract, who now resides, or has settled and resided upon and cultivated the same, or made substantial improvements in good faith with a view to continue residence and cultivation of the same, and was compelled to abandon any part of the same and who has not received the benefitsof the Act of Sept. Twenty seventh, Eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled " An Act to Create the Office of Surveyor General of Public Lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and make donations to the settlers of the Public Lands", shall upon application at the General Land Office of the district in which said land is claimed by him may be situated, be allowed to purchase the same, not exceeding Three hundred ans twenty acres, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, the pre-emption right hereby conferred on such settler to be adjudicated and enforced in all cases in accordance with the provisions of the Act of September fourth, Eighteen hundred forty-one and acts amendatory thereto.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, that the residue of said tract herein before referred to, and claimed by the actual settlers - and sold as herein provided within twelve from and after the passage of this act, be, and the same is hereby a land subject in all respects whatever to the existing laws relating to the survey and disposal of the Public Lands in Oregon

Passed by the Senate

March 19th 1860

Attest

Asbury De Reiu

General Land Office  
May 5, 1862

Hon: Wm. P. Dole  
Commissioner, Indian Affairs

Sir:

The Table Rock Indian Reservation on Rogue or Gold River Oregon under the provisions of the 2nd article of the Treaty of the 10th Sept. 1853 with the Rogue River Indians was to be "considered an Indian reserve, until a suitable selection shall be made under the direction of the President for their permanent residence".

Agreeable to the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated November 3rd 1855, the Surveyor General of Oregon was instructed to cause the said reserve to be surveyed into the usual subdivisions of the public surveys, & to protect the same from interference by laying the same down on township plats.

The Surveyor General under the date of July 24th 1856 advised this office that the reserve was no longer occupied by the Indians - who had been removed to the Reservation on the Pacific Coast.

The object of this is to inquire whether the Table Rock Indian Reserve is to be protected still, or whether in view of it's having been abandoned, the lands confirmed within the same will be merged into the public domain, As this office is preparing the President's proclamation for bringing the public lands adjacent to the reserve into market.

I have to request you to inform me of the true condition of those lands, so that we may act accordingly.

I have the honor to be,  
Very Respectfully  
Your Obt. Servt.  
J.M. Edmunds  
Commissioner

Edmunds Hon. J. M.  
Commissioner of General Land Office

Department of the Interior  
Office of Indian Affairs  
May 8th 1862

Sir:

In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, making inquiry as to whether the Table Rock Reserve in Oregon is to be further withheld from the Public Domain, I have to state that the same is no longer needed for Indian purposes.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obt. Servant  
Wm. P. Dole  
Commissioner

May 10th 1862

Byron J. Pengra Esq.  
Surveyor General.  
Eugene City, Oregon.

Sir:

Referring to letters from this office to the Surveyor General of Oregon, dated Nov. 12th 1855, and Oct. 3rd 1856, touching the Table Rock Indian Reserve, I enclose herein copy of letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 8th inst. upon that subject, from which you will see that the lands embraced within the reserve on Rogue River are no longer needed for Indian purposes, and that therefore they have reverted to the public domain.

Upon the receipt hereof you are requested to make proper annotations on the papers sent to your office with letter dated Nov. 12th 1855, showing the limits of the survey of the reserve, and on the original plats of townships within which the reserve is situated - also make annotations on the amended plats of Townships 35 & 36 S., R. 2 West, showing that the fractional tracts of lands on both sides of the line of demarcation, between the Table Rock Reserve and public lands are no longer required, and that therefore the original plats of these townships are the proper plats by which the sales of public lands will have to be made, and not the amended plats.

The proper land officers have been this day notified of the above, for their instructions and government.

You are requested to acknowledge receipt hereof.

Very respectfully,  
Your Obt. Servt,  
J.M. Edmunds  
Commissioner

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General Land Office  
May 10th 1862

To the Register & Receiver,  
Roseburg, Oregon.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 8th 1862, upon the subject of the abandoned Indian Reservation of Table Rock, on Rogue River, Oregon, and my letter to the Surveyor General in reference to the same matter.

You will take due notice of the contents of those letters, and make the requisite annotations on the plats in your office.

You are requested to acknowledge receipt hereof.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. serv't.  
J.M. Edmunds  
Commissioner



Selety Ind. Agency Oregon  
Aug. 15. 1861.

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit my  
Second Annual Report of affairs at this Agency.

Since my last report I have made some  
improvements in the way of Potato houses, Quarters for  
Indians &c. but have not been able to do as much as  
was required on account of not having funds to pur-  
chase building materials.

The crops for this year  
with the exception of the Wheat will be about as good  
as last, the Wheat was injured materially by the long  
continued rains during the spring and will not be  
an average yield, it is also very much injured by  
smut, it will be necessary to procure fresh seed  
Wheat for next sowing, that raised here this season will  
not be fit for that purpose. We raise this year about  
255 acres of Wheat, 550 acres of Oats, 400 acres of  
Potatoes and about 30 acres of Turnips. Peas were  
sowed but owing to the bad quality of the seed are al-  
most an entire failure. - Cabbages & other garden  
vegetables are raised by some of the Indians.

Before commencing farming opera-  
tions this fall it will be necessary to procure some  
fresh work oxen, some of those now on hand were  
old when they were brought here, and are now totally  
unfit for any further service.

The health of the Indians  
has been good as a general thing during the past year,

Selety Ind. Agency Oregon Aug. 15. 1861. Received

considerable sickness prevailed among them during the first Spring months, in consequence of their eating green roots &c. with that exception though they have been as well as their habits and manner of life will admit of.

In my last report I referred to the fact, that in consequence of the treaties with the Coast Tribes of Indians not having been ratified much dissatisfaction existed among them; that feeling instead of diminishing it steadily increasing, and it has been with great difficulty that I have succeeded in pacifying them thus far, and I fear unless some immediate action is taken with regard to them it will be utterly impossible to restrain them.

These Tribes constitute by far the greater proportion of the Indians on this Reservation, there are but two Tribes viz. the Khasia Selson & Poque Selson with whom treaties have been ratified, these are in regular receipt of their Annuities, and with them I have no difficulty, they are entirely peaceable and apparently perfectly contented, while the others complain, and with apparent great justice, that though treaties were also made with them, and they gave up their lands and came here to live; thus fulfilling their part of the stipulations, they are receiving nothing that was promised them on the part of our Govt. I would respectfully and urgently suggest that some immediate action be taken for their relief, either that their treaties be ratified, new ones made with them, or special appropriations be made that will place them on an

...making my purchase last fall of ...  
...done, however, made in the ...  
...considered here, instead of as has hitherto  
...of the article of clothing from goods that are  
...and the fact in procuring delicacies and  
...the advantage to be derived both to the  
...for America, present goods in it would be perfectly  
...before making the next fall purchase.

...half of the sum appropriated has been ...  
...has caused me considerable embarrassment, but ...  
...of the funds appropriated for that purpose  
...been of great benefit during this year; the more  
...great well and better will have been completed and  
...be in my last report some cause of economy.

The ...  
...have therefore abandoned it for the present.  
...of their parents to get them to attend school  
...for leaving, it is impossible while under the  
...of my school, though the children exhibit no  
...to be obliged to report  
...considerable loss of life and property to our citizens  
...to provide for them here now. It is probably  
...to subdue them again and bring them  
...of the whites. I regret that even it will not do  
...feelings embittered by what they consider the loss  
...many unlearned settled and occupied by white families  
...that they will return to their old homes. (now ...)  
...it will be impossible to keep them away ...  
...with the ...

a small quantity of blankets made at the Woollen Factory at Salem, which cost less than the blankets made, were superior to, and gave greater satisfaction to the Indians than any I have before received. Instead of purchasing their pants, shirts, and other articles ready made, cloths, flannels, and yarns for socks might be procured from the said Woollen factory, and their clothing be made up by Indians on the reservation. I have several who can make all those articles now, and there are plenty who can soon be taught. This course would furnish the Indians better articles than they have usually received at a much less cost to the Gov<sup>t</sup> besides which it would inculcate habits of usefulness to themselves, which of course is one of the principal objects intended by our present system of reservation.

I herewith transmit a census of the various Tribes of Indians located on this Agency to wit:-

Tribes under treaty

	Men	Women	Children	Total	Horses	Cattle
Rogue River	42	49	52	143	22	"
Chastacotton	20	28	68	116	12	3
Total	62	77	120	259	34	3

Tribes not under treaty

	<u>Head</u>	<u>Winged</u>	<u>Chickens</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Scatter</u>
Coquille	55.	71.	95.	221.	19.	2.
Macanoutna	49.	84.	114.	247.	8.	2.
Noltanana	14.	57.	40.	71.	3.	"
Toototna	44.	54.	70.	168.	14.	3.
Sides	32.	41.	53.	126.	2.	4.
Joshua	41.	63.	84.	188.	14.	4.
Elmer Creek	11.	13.	34.	58.	"	"
Shasta Coast	48.	59.	107.	214.	10.	3.
Port Oxford	5.	12.	17.	34.	10.	1.
Leucher	34.	57.	86.	177.	12.	4.
Whetee	62.	96.	104.	262.	13.	3.
Total	395.	567.	804.	1766.	105.	26.

### Recapitulation

No of Indians under treaty 259  
 No " " not under treaty 1766  
 Total No of Indians on reservation 2025.

Very respectfully,  
 Your obedient serv<sup>t</sup>

Daniel Newman  
 Ind. Agent

W. H. Rector Esq.  
 Superintendent Ind. Affairs  
 Portland Oregon



## KIT BUTLER FROM BOONVILLE.

Some ten years ago, when travellers in Oregon suffered severely from attacks of Indians, I was one of a party passing through that wild and unknown state, in my way to Oregon. After a month's ride from the Willamette valley, we diverged westward from the great emigrant trail, and found ourselves camped one evening on the trail of Crescent City, at its intersection by Deer Creek, an tributary of the Illinois River. Our party consisted, besides myself, of two lethargic Germans, a feeble-minded young fellow lately from London, and a stark taciturn hunter from Missouri. During our long journey I had tried to be communicable with each of my fellow-travellers in turn, and had last fallen back on Kit Butler, the Missourian, with whom I gradually established terms of a smoking, not a smoking intimacy. On the evening of our encampment on Deer Creek, supper having been eaten and the horses stabled before setting the guard, each of us betook himself to his own private relaxation. This was for the German, as for the artist, self-examination by help of a small pipe on a comb-handle; for Kit and me, the resolving of ourselves into a vigorous smoking committee. When we had been smoking for some little time, Kit suddenly dressed me: "Mate," he said, "this horse don't kinder like this hot camp, he don't."

To my eyes a better camping-ground could not have been noted. It was pitched on a flat prairie, where "wood, her, and grass" were each at hand, while, at the same time, there was no cover for lurking Indians nearer than a creek—a long rifle-shot distant. But Kit, I observed, had his eye, miles and miles away, on a thin, spiral column of smoke.

"An Indian camp-fire!" I exclaimed.

"And ~~the~~ too near," Kit growled.

I understood him. We were camped not far from the ~~the~~ and it was likely enough the fire had been lit by an outlying party of the Rogue tribe, who had earned their sobriquet from being notoriously the most rascally liars in all Oregon. The night, however, passed without alarm. In the morning, the Germans' cattle, already foundered, were found to be so badly galled by careless driving that it was agreed we should halt for four-and-twenty hours to give the poor brutes a chance of recruiting. Kit, who never descended to argument, made a wry face

point-blank at the approaching rout of red-skins. These, who were armed chiefly with bows and arrows, observing our demonstrations, and knowing that we were not to be taken by surprise, or without a certain loss to themselves—conditions utterly opposed to all Indian ideas of warfare—gradually faltered in their pace till they came to a standstill, and then broke and fled back to the cover of the creek in great confusion.

There being now breathing-time, I remembered the artist. Strange to say, he was nowhere to be seen; but Kit, who seemed to divine the reason of my puzzled looks, pointed up the tree beneath which we stood. I looked aloft, and dimly, amidst the foliage of the cedar, I descried a dangling pair of blackers that seemed familiar to me. They were the artist's. "Come down!" I shouted, "the Indians are gone." But my request met with no response, unless an irritable movement of the dangling boots was meant for a negative. Again I hailed them, when, as if to put an end to all further argument, they ascended higher among the branches, and were lost to sight. "Guess the scared critter's best up the cedar," said Kit, adding suddenly, as he glanced over the prairie, "Hurrah! Now, mate, saddle up right smart." And while I rapidly equipped the horses, to my astonishment he busied himself in casting upon the fire all the property lying about the camp, with the sole exception of our own rifles and revolvers. "If you varmint git us they'll only git mean plunder," he said, grimly contemplating his work of destruction.

"The Indians in the creek you mean?" I asked.

The hunter shook his head and pointed southward.

Following the direction of his arm, I made out through the fast-fading twilight a band of horsemen galloping right down upon us. They were mounted Indians. As doubters they were acting in concert with those on foot in the creek, it was plain that our position was no longer tenable. I perceived that Kit was of this opinion, for he was now hastily examining our three remaining horses. They were young American cattle that I had bought on the Columbia as a speculation for the Californian market. Two of them were light, woody-looking fillies; but the third, a powerfully-made chestnut stallion, with white feet, was by far the best of the lot.

"You will take the chestnut, he is the only horse at all up to your weight," I said to Kit, who was a seventeen-stoner at least.

then plunged headlong to the ground. "Four white legs and a white nose, out his throat and throw him to the crows!" exclaimed his rider, bitterly repeating the old saw as he vainly endeavoured to raise him. Meanwhile I had ridden forward and caught the loose horse. Kit mounted him in silence, and together we entered the ford; but just before we reached the opposite bank he dismounted, and standing knee-deep in the water, put his rein into my hand.

"Mate," he said, "we're bound to part comp'ny, if we don't want to go under. Take both animals and make tracks for Van Noy; this coon 'll look out for himself, somehow. Good bye t'ye." And he set off wading down the creek.

I brought my horses to his aide in a moment.

"No, no, Kit," I said, deeply touched by his generous proposition; "fight or fly, whichever it is, we'll keep together."

"Don't rile me, young feller," he replied, in a voice that he vainly endeavoured to render harsh, and abandoned for a tone of earnest entreaty. "I tell 'ee we must part now; it can't be fixed no ways different. That thur light animal 'ud bust up under my weight long afore we made ~~the~~ and yourn aint got two mile run left in him—he aint. Now, look h'yar, if yow want to save our skins, take both them animals—I'll throw the Injuns off my trail—and ride hard for Van Noy. Round up the boys thar, and tell 'em Kit Butler from Boonville's cached in the timber by State Creek, and the red skins are out. Guess they'll be round with their shooting-irons, and bring me in right away. Hurrah now, boy!"

A moment's reflection convinced me that Kit's plan was the only one that could possibly save us; but it was with a bitterness of heart such as I had never felt before that I shook his loyal hand—I could not speak—in token that I bade him farewell. If I acted wrongly in abandoning him, God knows that my own reflections, as I put out on my lonely trail, were almost punishment enough.

But, in reality, Kit's chances of escape were not far from being as good as my own. The plain, especially by the creek, was well wooded, so that our separation took place entirely without the knowledge of the Indians, who, though they would certainly find the foundered chestnut, would naturally conclude that its rider was away on the fresh horse. Neither would they gain any information from the

Kit, who never descended to argument, made a wry face at this plan, and, catching up his rifle, prepared, as was his custom, for a hunt. I went with him, and after some hours we got within range of a herd, and shot for supper a small elk or wapiti deer. On nearing camp again we saw that our party had been joined by a young Indian lad. Equipped in a suit of dressed deer skin, with a good deal of Indian finery about him, he stood in an easy attitude by the camp fire, while our artist sketched him, and the Germans were looking on lazily. This admission of the Indian into camp was against all prairie laws, as it has been found that such visitors are invariably spies, and "trouble" is pretty sure to come of their visits. Kit, therefore, throwing down the venison, broke angrily into the group.

"I found him by the creek; I only wanted to draw him," explained the startled artist, dropping his sketching block and brush.

"Draw him!" Kit shouted, "I'll draw a bead on the young spy's carcass if he don't make tracks in less than no time. Mate!" said the fateful hunter to me, as the frightened red-skin darted across the plain, "jest fix your shooting-irons right, for we'll have 'trouble' afore long. This coon knows nought of Injuns, he don't."

Impatient to get away from our present camp, I was not sorry when the day drew to a close and we began to prepare supper. While I chopped some wood for the fire, Kit cut up the carcass of the elk we had shot in the morning, and kneaded the flour for bread in the "prospecting" tin. When I had made up the fire, there was no water for the coffee. As usual, our companions had been loafing about, aiding little or nothing in the indispensable camp duties. Somewhat annoyed, I bade one of the loafers take our tin canoe down to the creek to fill it. Of course there was a discussion of the lazy as to who should be at the trouble of performing this slight service. In the end, one of the Germans took the canoe up, and, with an ungracious expletive, departed on his errand. My fire blazed away brightly. Kit's cake, propped up before it with a stone, was baking in the usual primitive prairie fashion, and the venison steaks, cut up into little chunks, threaded on to a peeled wand, were twirling over the embers. Still the German had not returned with the water. As, in spite of our hails, he did not emerge from the hollow of the creek, which had a steep bank considerably higher than a man, his fellow-countryman was despatched to see what he was doing. When he in his turn had disappeared down the bank, I

stoner at least.

"Thankoo, mate," he replied; "his kind of yo-yo, 'tis, to give up the best horse; but I wish 'twas my ole sootied mustang. Don't kinder console them white feet, and that eye ain't clar grit, it ain't!"

A few minutes were now wasted in endeavouring to persuade the artist to descend the tree and take the third horse; but, either on account of intense fear, or a conviction of the security of his "cache," he still made no sign. As the horsemen were now fast closing in upon us, and the footmen in the creek began to show themselves, as if with a design of cutting off our retreat, we were compelled unwillingly to leave this impracticable votary of "high art" to his fate. So, mounting our horses, and driving the third one before us, we put out on the back trail.

"Hold hard, friend!" said my comrade, as the fresh young filly I rode stretched out in a slashing gallop. "If 'twas only twenty mile of good pariera from this to Van Noy Ferry that we've got to make to save our skins, we'd throw out you varmin's right smart; but reckon this pariera gives out in six mile more, and we've as many mile over bad mountain range afore we git down to the open agin, that'll give these fine breeders goes!"

With horses well in hand we had ridden some little distance, when a loud whoop in our rear proclaimed that the Indians had reached our camp, but whether the demonstration proceeded from disappointment at the destruction of their anticipated prize, or rejoicing at the capture of our companion, the failing light did not permit us to judge. Soon we heard them again in pursuit. Darkness now set rapidly in, but riding as usual in Indian file, our horses, accustomed for several weeks to follow the trail, picked it out with the greatest ease. As we came to the end of the prairie I was delighted to see a full moon rising over the mountains, so that we should now have light to guide us in our flight—a great chance in our favour. Kit had relapsed into his accustomed taciturnity, and beyond paying great attention to the sounds in the rear, by which he seemed to regulate our pace, he betrayed no interest in anything. Knowing that all depended on our horses holding out, as we clattered up the first long mountain slope, I ranged alongside of him and examined their conditions. My own filly, though pretty heavily weighted, was as yet perfectly fresh, her stride was easy and elastic, and I felt she was warming well to her work. But an unpleasant sensation came over me as I noticed that Kit's chestnut was already bathed in a

horse. Neither would they gain any information from the hunter's tracks, for, of course, he had taken the precaution to wade some distance down the creek before he cached in the timber, and water leaves no trail. But I could not reason on all this then. I could only remember that I had left the last and best of all my comrades behind me, and that, if evil came to him, I should be held accountable. Deeply plunged in such maddening reflections, I had not ridden far when the report of a rifle in my rear almost caused my heart to stand still.

The Indians, then, had discovered Kit's cache. I pulled up my horses and turned round with the desperate determination of rejoining him at any hazard, when all at once I remembered, in impotent despair, that, with the exception of my bowie-knife, I was unarmed. On parting, Kit had taken possession of my rifle and revolver, remarking that, while they might be of use to him, I should ride lighter without them. All a protest! I saw it now when too late. The noble-minded fellow had guessed that, if I heard him engaged with the Indians I should return, and had thus taken measures effectually to prevent me. Utterly distraught on making this discovery, I remember little more of my ride to Van Noy Ferry. Though I rode like a madman, I must yet have acted with the soundest discretion. My horse was afterwards found dead about two miles up Applegate Creek, by which the trail ran after leaving Stato Creek. At that point I must have mounted the second horse, and swam the creek, instead of following it up to [redacted]. Then I crossed the country in a north-easterly direction, and thus, by cutting off an angle, considerably shortened the distance. But of all this I only distinctly remember pricking along my falling horse with my bowie-knife, as the lights of the ferry came into view, till he also gave in and fell, throwing me over his head and inflicting on me no trifling injuries; and that wet, bruised, and bleeding, but still with the one fixed, irrevocable idea pervading my weakened senses, that Kit was in deadly peril for my sake, and that he must be saved, I burst into the midst of the ferry-men as they sat round their fire in their log-hut.

"Kit Batlor, from Boonville!" shouted one of the rough backwoodsmen, the captain of the ferry, in reply to my wild appeal for help. "By thunder! he's jest my fast cousin; how kin yow to quit, mister, when he war in such a tarnation fix, eh?"

"I'm out of the man," I replied, im-

The countryman was disappointed to see what he was doing. When he in his turn had disengaged down the bank, I noticed that Kit, who sat on the ground twirling the spit, had fallen into the fire, and seemed to listen anxiously to a word that reached only an ear quick as his. That shortly after a fearful shout arose. It was a heartrending appeal for help, and I should have certainly responded to it by rushing down to the creek, but that the powerful grasp of Kit, who had now risen from the ground, withheld me. Again, and this time fearfully prolonged, the cry of a man in his agony, and we saw the second German struggling helplessly from the creek. Even from the distance at which we stood we could perceive that during the few moments of his absence he had passed through a terrible ordeal, for his clothes were not completely torn away, being in strips about his person, and exposing the naked flesh, which was with many whistles, telling that the animal and silent knife had been at work on him. For a moment this ghastly figure extended his arms placidly toward us and uttered another cry, but faster than before. It was his last effort. Apparently seized from behind by an unseen hand, the victim's body was twisted for a moment, then threw up his arms, and disappeared down the creek. Kit was the first of the witnesses of this shocking tragedy to break silence. "Injunah!" he cried; but his exclamation was superfluous, for as he uttered it a crowd of redskins jumped back from the creek, and charged down upon us with roaring whoops.

"Back to the earth, or we'll all be rubbed out, by thunder!" shouted Kit, as we caught up our rifles. His warning was just in time. No white man's horse can break the Indian whoops, and all those of ours that had hitherto been grazing quietly about, with their heads drooping, galloped wildly over the prairie in full stampede, and were irretrievably lost. Only three horses remained to us. They had luckily a short time before been hitched up to a tree near at hand. Before these terrified brutes could break away we had sprung to their heads, and effectively secured them by doubling their harness. At that point broke by the appalling sight I had just witnessed, and two articles of apparel in which we were pleased, I calculated the idea of placing myself on to the back of one of the horses and flying for my life, but the hunter vetoed this. "Do as I do," he said, with an admirable sobriety that completely reassured me; and in obedience to his example I took cover behind the horses, and levelled my rifle across their backs.

well to her work. But an unexpected circumstance happened in a moment as I noticed that Kit's chestnut was already bathed in a profuse sweat.

Now that we were fairly in the mountains our real troubles began. Three days since we had crossed this range, and having shortly before made the passage of the great Cañon Creek, a terrible pass, the trail had not appeared more dangerous than usual. But then we had leisure and daylight to aid us; now, the white mistlike light of the moon, which brought out in startling distinctness each crag and rocky point it fell upon, left many dangerous bits of our path in deep obscurity; yet we were compelled to pass over them in full career, for our pursuers now began to push us to their utmost. At intervals, about the clatter of our horses' iron-shod hoofs, the mountains behind us echoed with their whoops, and were visible too from the heights around by the peculiar cry of the white owl, proceeding, as we were aware, from red sentinels, who were able to observe each turn of the chase, and thus urged their comrades still to follow. Urged by these wild riders to the top of their speed, the hardy, marked little mounts of our enemies scrambled after us over the dangerous trail with a catlike facility of foothold not possessed by our own cattle. To add to our embarrassments, our third horse now began to show a desire to stray from the trail, and forced us often to lose ground by swerving to head him back again. In fact, it was all we could do to hold our own, and, desperately as our desperate need required it, we pushed on. The steep mountain side the other day painfully ascended, was now dashed furiously down; the edge of the precipice, usually traversed so gingerly, was spurred fiercely over, undeterred by the appeals of our terrified horses, who quivered and weaved in every fear. Without drawing bridle we splattered through the mountain torrent that ran down the steep gulches, and took flying the snail's pace. When the last weary mountain crest was topped, and we descended again to the wooded plain beneath, I should have felt myself comparatively safe, had it not been for the deplorable condition of our horses. As Kit had foreseen, the mountain range had fearfully tried them. Though my mare, with the faintest of good blood, still answered when I made a call on her, I felt she was getting fast used up; but the chestnut was in a still worse plight; his drooping crest and lurching stride told of the extremity of his distress. We had just arrived at the foot of State Creek, a small arm of Bogus River, when Kit's chestnut suddenly staggered, and

turning his, ah?"

"Talking won't get him out of it, man," I replied, impatiently; "either come along with me at once to help him, or give me a rifle and fresh horses and let me do what I can myself."

"We'll go—don't you fear, mister, he said, more graciously; you darnd redskins ain't gots' to wipe out the mountain boy in all Oregon. And no 'mans' round! R'yer you—Pete—Dave—Zack—Jay hold of your cheeks! Iron, boys, and git the animals out of the corral."

"Ay, ay. Cap!" was the ready response; and with astonishing quickness we were all armed and mounted on sturdy mustangs, riding hard to the rescue.

As we splashed through Appleton Creek Ford we heard a shout to the front, followed shortly by another. "Hurry, boys!" shouted our leader; "that goes old Kit! He ain't wiped out yet yet, nobow. Gonna k'it into a corral of redskins to whip him. He'll make 'em see snakes and black ones at that."

In a few minutes more we debouched onto the north bank of State Creek, but not an Indian was visible. The noise of our approach had effectually scared them; they had not dared to stand the brunt of a charge of half a dozen white men. As we swept up the creek deer old Kit stopped out of his corner, his hands and face black with powder, and his forehead bleeding, but only from the splinter of a bad cap.

"You're wellish, boy?" he said, as we shook hands. "I was getting hot, though I peppered one or two of the varmints. They got on my trail right smart when you quit, but they ain't got me this time, I reckon."

Peterson forbade our small party from attempting the mountain passes that night to learn the fate of our comrades, but early the next day we reached Deer Creek.

As we had anticipated, we found the two Germans dead in the creek, where the fatal ambush had been laid for them. Of the artist we could find no traces, but on our return to the ferry we found him there. Though without his plight was indifferently defunct. The Indians had discovered him in the order, and it would have fared ill with him but that the sketch of the young Indian was found on his person, drawn so accurately that all his captors recognized it. Believing from this circumstance that he was a great "medicine" man, whom it would be dangerous to injure, they stripped and released him.



1853-8

DESPERATE INDIAN FIGHT.—The Daily Ore



Five trucks were traveling in company in order to be strong enough to meet a possible "hard shell" which had been placed on the road.

out difficulty until they reached the Bridge Creek House. This was on Sunday last.

There they made camp and placed a strong guard over the corral in which the animals were placed for the night. Everything re-

ing, when as the guard was in the room, turning the horses out to graze, the Indians charged

upon them and attempted to stampede the animals. The horses were driven back to the enclosure, and an alarm gun fired when the

whole party, 14 in all, turned out to fight with the Indians. The savages posted themselves on a ridge overlooking the house and the

ground occupied by the markers, and for some five hours turned down a galling fire. The smoke and fire

each man was armed with a revolver. With these they made night, but the Indians had

greatly the advantage in the longer runs of their guns. The Snakes finally discovered that the packers were determined to the last

horses, still for a mile without a result, so that the men were concerned. On the 14

men engaged. In the fight six were wounded and all fell. John Antebury, shot in the left knee; J. M. Greenstreet, shot in the left arm.

Henry and Deadman shot through the left  
wheel and engine. Louis Lambert shot in the  
right fender. A light Houston shot in the left

legs and Augustus' wounds, shot in the back of the neck. Of the wounded men, Messrs. A. J. Overland and Greensleeve have been brought

into town and were receiving the treatment that their condition requires. All the wounded men were being treated and are likely to be released.

We give the names of the Emery who were in the high band and escaped injury: N. H. Riley, J. P. Williams, H. A. Johnson, E. W. Bickel, A. M.

Berry, Isaac Hurley, Patrick Gallagher and Dr. H. H. Taylor, in addition to the wounded

men and a immense shot and killed 17 horses, and wounded seven or eight others, so as to render them worthless. They also succeeded

Three horses in three horses, and each during all of the blackouts and a portion of the other canoes. The trains were also injured about a dozen times.

...to proceed, and, to the party were compelled to make the goods as safe as possible and then return to the Dales, where the ma-

It can be recalled that Alvin Karpis is

The news of the fight was very afflicting to me and my family but the telegrams to

It was learned that Mr. Berry was severely injured at the Dilled.

The Indians east of the Cascades are no doubt all confederated together, and we may

...on our exploring citizens

calculated to protect the immigrant's Muslim faith, force and coercion will occupy that

district or country where the Snake Indians will most assuredly retreat to when whipped.

able to mark on the Onyiah and Snake Rivers. It is reasonable to believe that On-

enterprize and devotion to his country and the subjugation of the murderous and savage

Snake Indians & Hell Hole

VF Oct 26, 1866  
NADP Homepage

Huntington to Cooley, 26 October 1866, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, *Letters Received by Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880*, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 615, NADP Document D91.

[Page 1]

Washington D.C. Oct 26th 1866.

Sir;

Upon the subject of the Reservation made favor of the "Rogue River" Indians, temporarily in 1853. (per treaty of Sept 10th of that year) and confirmed in 1854. (per treaty of 15th Nov of that year, and commonly known as the "Table Rock Reservation." I submit the following suggestions.

The design of the Department in locating this Reservation appears to have been to make it a colony of many other tribes besides the Rogue Rivers, (such as the Coast Reservation is now) but the warlike propensities of the Indians and the facilities which the neighboring mountains gave them for committing depredations, rendered their removal necessary.

Accordingly in 1856 they were taken to the Coast Reservation, and divided between the Grand Ronde and Siletz Agencies.

This was ten years ago, and since that time there has not been an Indian upon the tract.

As a Reservation for Indians it is useless.

[Page 2]

It contains 300 or 400 square miles, a large part of which is arable land, and if opened to settlement would soon be occupied by an agricultural population. The importance of accomplishing this end is apparent.

I recommend therefore that such action be taken as will bring the Land into market, and permit it to be occupied.

This may be accomplished in two ways. — first, by selling (with the consent of the Indians) the lands in small parcels, the proceeds (less the expense of surveys) to go to the Indians, and second, to purchase from them by treaty or otherwise, the entire tract and treat it in the same manner as other lands of the United States.

In my judgement the latter is the most economical and speedy course.

Action of Congress is, of course required, and I trust that you will examine the matter, and recommend such legislation as will accomplish the object.

Very respectfully  
your obt Servent

J.W. Perrit Huntington  
Supt of In aff. for Oregon

Hon D. H Cooley  
Comm of Indian Affairs

Letter dated  
Oct 23, 1867

## Old Letter Tells of 1855-56 Indian War Claims

Gen. M. M. McCarver, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1842, built a house near Oregon City from lumber shipped from Maine by a sailing vessel which came around the Horn. The house is still standing and in good condition. Gen. McCarver and Peter H. Burnett, also an immigrant of 1842 and later the first American Governor of California, founded the town of Linton, now a part of Portland. Gen. McCarver later founded the town of Tacoma. Some time ago I purchased a collection of old letters, among which was this interesting letter from Gen. McCarver to Benjamin Franklin Jewett of Jacksonville, Fla., dated Oct. 22, 1867, and inclosed a letter.

"I have come to the conclusion that there was an intention on the part of Secretary Stanton to get rid of these other claims by refusing to take them up for consideration. I have written to Corbett and Williams, giving my reasons for these views. Matney said

in a letter to James Steel of this place that after Corbett and Williams left, Stanton treated your appeals to him to consider these claims with contempt notwithstanding the joint resolution appropriating money for their payment.

"I do not believe that Grant will do this and that when called upon by our delegation he will order them taken up at once. If this is not done before the meeting of our legislature, I want your assistance in the next legislature of Oregon and Washington to get a joint resolution passed requiring the president to see that the law is faithfully complied with. Ours is the only Indian war, including the Revolutionary and the last rebellion, but what the soldiers received a bounty either in land or money.

"I think our citizens are entitled to all the right that the most favored are, as far as I know. Couldn't you do something toward having our rights in this respect considered at this session of congress? We conquered in that war and at less expense to the government than any previous Indian war on either side of the continent. It was the largest territory ever covered by an Indian war and had we been left one month longer, we would have wiped out or whipped into submission the Snake Indians, that

have since killed more than their number of white women and children and cost the government five or six years.

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The Table Rock Summit, March 27, 1868.

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taken in exchange for goods. Also ground salt in  
50 and 100 lbs. sacks, and fine Liverpool salt.  
January 1st, 1870.

ALL OF  
OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY  
INDIAN WAR CLAIMS

PAID IN FULL

To Claimants in 60 Days!

FOR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING  
the above, or any other Government claims,  
apply to the undersigned, who will furnish all  
necessary information gratis, and charge no fees  
for collection until claim is paid.  
ALFRED L. GROSS,  
Notary Public for Oregon; Commissioner  
of Deeds for Washington Territory.  
OFFICE--St. Charles Hotel, Morrison Street,  
Portland, Oregon.  
July 23d, 1870.

THE HUMAN FORM DIVINE

CAN ONLY BE PRESERVED TRUE TO  
Nature by the art of Photography. Having  
just completed a thorough course of instructions in  
Photography from Prof. S. L. Huser, of Chicago,  
and also availed ourselves of the very latest im-  
provements in implements and stock, we are now  
prepared to produce work of the best style for those  
favoring us with their patronage. Having pur-  
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also prepared to take Stereoscopic views of land-  
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Photos, per dozen.....\$5 00  
" " half ".....3 00  
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Located at present at the Camp Meeting

DEMOCRATIC NEWS 9-24-1870

VF Rogue River  
INDIAN WARS

# Native American Documents Project

1871

California State University, San Marcos

Source

*The Native American Documents Project is a demonstration project showing one way in which documents about the history of federal policy concerning native peoples might be more readily available..*

There are three sets of data at this site:

Indexed **Published Reports** of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1871, and two appendices to the board's report. These reports touch on most aspects of Indian policy at that time, and are intended to be the beginning of a complete set of published documents from the 1870s.

There are ten tables of quantitative data, with explanatory material, about the results of allotment, in the **Allotment Data** collection. (Allotment was the process that allowed most of the land base left to Indian people by the latter 19th century to pass into other hands.

There are 111 indexed documents in the **Rogue River War and Siletz Reservation collection**, most from the 19th century, with explanatory material and a map.

## Allotment Data

What Were the Results of Allotment? This description of allotment includes links to tables of data concerning the results of allotment between 1887 and 1915.

Descriptive list of tables with links.

Alphabetical list of reservations for which specific data is given.

Categorical list of reservations for which specific data is given, grouping them by the proportion of allotted land to tillable land.

Comparing Allotment and Homesteading, 1900-1915 with links to relevant tables and a brief description of the homesteading policy.

Text of the Dawes Act or General Allotment Act of 1887

Suggested Readings for Further Study

Southern Oregon Historical Society

## Published Reports, 1871

Thus far we have four published reports in this collection, and a comprehensive index for both.

The report of the commissioner of Indian affairs and the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners cover about the same ground, but from slightly different angles. The commissioner was the chief administrator of the Office of Indian Affairs. The board of commissioners, made up of would-be reformers who tended to hold Protestant views, was authorized by Congress in 1869 as a watchdog that would put an end to corruption and maltreatment of Indian people. Although corruption and maltreatment continued, the board stayed in operation for sixty-four years.

We have now added two appendices to the board's report, one dealing with the visit of the board chairman to the Oglala Lakotas (this is the largest of the four documents in this set), and the other a brief letter from Ely S. Parker, who resigned as commissioner during the year, concerning the board's duties.

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## **Rogue River War and Siletz Reservation Documents**

A Brief Interpretive History of the Rogue River War and Siletz Reservation to 1894 with many links to the document collection. The same file also includes a short list of suggested readings.

Documents may be located through links in the index, or through the bibliography.

### About This Collection

Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Map of Western Oregon, ca. 1899.

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*California State University, San Marcos*  
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"Stipulations of a treaty," 10 September 1853, 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 D18.

[Page 4]

Stipulations of a Treaty 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-or and Jim Ana-chah-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 1st

The Rogue River tribe of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish for the consideration hereinafter specified to the United States all their rights, 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 along said highlands to the summit of the Siskiyou range of Mountains; thence easterly to Pilot Rock; thence northeasterly to the summit of the Cascade Range; thence northerly along the said Cascade Range to Pitts Peak continuing northerly to Rogues River; thence Westerly to the head Waters of Jump off Joe 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 2nd It is agreed on the part of the United States that the

[Page 5]

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 Evans Creek, thence up said creek to the upper end of a small Prarie having a northwesterly direction from Table Mountain on 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 buildings erected thereon, and provisions made for their Removal

#### Article 3rd

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 on the 8 day of September 1853 between Genl Jo Lane commanding forces of Oregon Territory and Jo principal Chief and Sam and Jim subordinate Chiefs on the part of the Rogue River tribe of Indians); by the superintendant 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 superintendant of Indian Affairs or otherwise as the President may direct. Five Thousand Dollars to be expended in the purchase of

[Page 6]



Agricultural impliments, Blanketts, Clothing and such other Goods as may be deemed by the Superintendant or Agent most condusive 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 balance of which to be asertained by three persons appointed by the Said Superintendant. The remaining Forty Thousand Dollars to be pain 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 condusive to the interests of said tribe

#### Article 4th

It is further agreed that there shall be erected at the expense of the United States, One dwelling House for each of these principal Chiefs of the aforeside tribe. The cost of which shall not exceed five Hundred Dollars each, the aforesaid building to be erected as soon after the ratification of this Treaty as possible, and when the tribe may be removed to another Reserve, building 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 the United States agree to pay the further sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars in five equal instalments commencing at the expiration of the before named instalments

#### Article 5th

The said tribe of Indians further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be authorized to pass

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[Page 7]

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 6th

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 tribe that upon complaint being made is 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 individuals of said tribe and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the Indian Agent or other person authorised to receive the same that it may be restored to the proper owner

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[Page 8]

and the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of said tribe a full indemnification for any Horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any

**Citizen 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 person or persons residing among them**

**Article 7th**

**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 advise and consent of the Senate**

**In Testimony whereof the said Joel Palmer and Samuel H. Culver on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs and head men of the Rogue River Indians aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid**

**Signed in the presence of Joel Palmer**

**J. W. Nesmith                      Superintendent Indian Affairs**

**R. B. Metcalf Interpreters      Samuel H. Culver**

**John                                      Indian Agent**

**Jo**

**J. D. Madero                      Aps-er-ka-har**

**T. T. Tierney Secretaries      Sam**

**To-qua-he-ar**

**Joseph Lane                      John**

**August V. Kautz Witnesses      Lympe**

McBride to Gaines, 12 June, 1851, 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 D8.

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[Page 1]

[...] and I have a greater hesitancy, from the fact, that many persons will prejudge from hearing the facts, without knowing any thing of the circumstances which led to them; and further, because anyone, or any company whose misfortune it is to have a serious conflicts with the Indians, are too readily regarded as the aggressors. But sir as there were thirty two white men, and two Calapoia Indians, who can assure your Excellency of the correctness of my statements, I shall state the facts as they occurred.

On Tuesday the 2nd inst, at the green on willow springs, in this end of the Rogue River Valley, some twenty miles beyond the ferry on Rogue River, our men were attacked by the Rogue River Indians, quite a number of Indians: Three white men had gone some 150 yards from the incampment to the springs for water, went unarmed; and while dipping water, the Indians fired at them, some four or five guns: -- The fire being instantly returned from our camps, the battle was fairly introduced, which continued almost four hours: Beginning at twilight in the morning, and continuing until 8 oclock, (I looked at my watch when the Battle ceased). Some few of the Indians were mounted on good horses but a large majority of them were on foot, some of our horses had

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[Page 2]

turned loose to graze, and were greatly frightened at the yell of the savages on every side -- The white men now running hastily towards them, to catch and bring them in, so scared a few horses that they run off; and the Indians persued them on their horses & got them from us, 4 in number. One of our men was wounded in the thigh by an arrow: I suppose the flint spike, on the end were to the bone, notwithstanding Wm. J. Barlow the wounded man travelled on: The number Killed and wounded on the part of the Indians we had no means of knowing from appearances: I will here say however, that I should think there some five or six Killed, and two or three times the no. wounded: We saw them bearing off some on their shouldiers like dead hogs, others were assisted off, and some others limped off with difficulty without help: Upon the whole, considering the parties, White men and Red, we had not much to boast of on either side; If we did whip at all (I suppose I may say we did for the Rogue Rivers ceased hostilities, and went off out of gun shot) and it was considered a full meal on both sides.

In taking a retrospect, I am much suprisd indeed, very greatly astonished, that some half a dozen white men were not Killed: They (the Indians) were well supplied with guns: and fought with a measurable bravery, came up in gun shot in the open prairie; and stood up to us like men, Brave, daring and indolent [...]

Applegate to Spalding, 7 December 1850, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 607, NADP Document D5.

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[Page 1]

Yoncalla Umpqua  
7th Dec 1850

Hon H H. Spaulding  
Indian Agt

Dear Sir:

To your note of this day inquiring, among other things, whither in my opinion a person may travel alone in safety beyond the ferry in the Umpqua river and visit the Indians on Rogue River, I have no hesitation in replying that I consider it not only unsafe and impetuous to attempt it, but at this season of the year impossible to do so.

Though the late Superintendant of Indian affairs for this territory held treaties or rather talks last summer with the Indians of the south Umpqua and a portion of those inhabiting Rogue River Valley, yet no change for the better has appeared in the conduct of those people, in fact the Indians of south Umpqua have been more vicious and hostile the past season than heretofore. The only instance that I know of a person travelling alone in their country resulted in his robbery by the first band of Indians he met from whom he only escaped with his life by the interference of an Indian who had lived

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[Page 2]

with the whites, since which time the Indians of south Umpqua have continued to annoy the parties passing from the mines and have stolen about 20 horses which have not been recovered.

Oweing to this bad disposition of the natives the country of the south Umpqua remains unoccupied by our people tho' its value as a farming and grazing country in the immediate vicinity of the gold mines is fully appreciated.

The attempts of a single individual to visit the Rogue River Indians, at any time, but particularly in the winter season is an idea to me so preposterously absurd, that I should certainly consider it an act of insanity. I have only to remind you that the Rogue river country is inhabited by a people amongst whom safety is only secured by constant vigilance to detect, and strength to resist aggression -- where much property and many lives have been lost -- to the trust of which each year adds its separate list of wrongs to the sad record, and the year 1850 has not been barren of its tragedies -- besides the usual amount of theft and robberies, to my knowledge eight victims have fallen at the hands of these ruthless murderers, all without provocation or resistance, and many of them under circumstances of aggravated atrocity.

But aside from the dangers

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[Page 3]

to be apprehended from the inhabitants, were none to exist, a single individual could scarcely make his way alone and unassisted over the many large and rapid streams now swollen to torrents, that intervene between this and Rogues River, at least it would be attended with great danger.

To the remaining queries contained in your note at a time of more leisure, I will with pleasure reply to the best of my information. Before closing permit me to notice the good effect which your talk with the Indians of this vicinity appears to have had upon them, and to congratulate you upon the near prospect you have of at last being able to bring to punishment some perhaps, all the surviving murderers of the late Mr. Neuton, killed in this valley, in the fall of 1846 -- an object most necessary

to the quiet and safety of this valley and which none of your predecessors have been able to effect.

Very respectfully  
Your obt servant  
Jessie Applegate

Palmer to Commissioner, 27 April 1856, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 609 (excerpt), NADP Document D36.

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[Page 1]

The Claim of James Bruce (No 19.) -- \$675. for one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, alleged to have been stolen by the "Jake's" Band of Rogue River Indians, is regarded by me as having been forfeited even if the fact of the theft be substantiated. In November 1854, whilst at Rogue River, Mr. Bruce complained to me that the Indians had stolen his wheat; I informed him that, by submitting his claim, properly authenticated, it would be acted upon in accordance with the 17th Section of the Intercourse Act of 1834, but no such claim was presented and the matter rested. On the 8th or 9th of October last I am informed Mr. Bruce was one of a party of armed men, under the Command of Mr. Lupton, who attacked this same "Jake's" band of Indians whilst on their way to the Reservation near Table Rock and Killed between twenty and thirty men, women and children. -- Notwithstanding he states under oath, on the 15th of December, that "he has never taken any personal revenge."

Huntington to Cooley, 26 October 1866, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, Letters Received by Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 615, NADP Document D91.

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[Page 1]

Washington D.C Oct 26th 1866.

Sir;

Upon the subject of the Reservation made favor of the "Rogue River" Indians, temporarily in 1853. (per treaty of Sept 10th of that year) and confirmed in 1854. (per treaty of 15th Nov of that year, and commonly known as the "Table Rock Reservation." I submit the following suggestions.

The design of the Department in locating this Reservation appears to have been to make it a colony of many other tribes besides the Rogue Rivers, (such as the Coast Reservation is now) but the warlike propensities of the Indians and the facilities which the neighboring mountains gave them for committing depredations, rendered their removal necessary.

Accordingly in 1856 they were taken to the Coast Reservation, and divided between the Grand Ronde and Siletz Agencies.

This was ten years ago, and since that time there has not been an Indian upon the tract.

As a Reservation for Indians it is useless.

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[Page 2]

It contains 300 or 400 square miles, a large part of which is arable land, and if opened to settlement would soon be occupied by an agricultural population. The importance of accomplishing this end is apparent.

I recommend therefore that such action be taken as will bring the Land into market, and permit it to be occupied.

This may be accomplished in two ways. -- first, by selling (with the consent of the Indians) the lands in small parcels, the proceeds (less the expense of surveys) to go to the Indians, and second, to purchase from them by treaty or otherwise, the entire tract and treat it in the same manner as other lands of the United States.

In my judgement the latter is the most economical and speedy course.

Action of Congress is, of course required, and I trust that you will examine the matter, and recommend such legislation as will accomplish the object.

Very respectfully  
your obt Servent  
J.W. Perrit Huntington  
Supt of In aff. for Oregon

Hon D. H Cooley  
Comm of Indian Affairs

Ambrose to Palmer, 2 December 1855, in United States, Office of Indian Affairs, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 609 (excerpt), NADP Document D33.

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[Page 1]

Office. Ind. Agt.  
Rogue River O.T.  
Dec 2nd 1855

Sir

Agent Metcalfe arrived at this agency on yesterday bearing dispatches containing instructions for the removal of the Rogue River Tribe of Indians to the Willamet Vally it is quite unfortunate such instructions did not arrive earlier. Winter with all its severity has fully set in. Snow is several inches deep on the ground at the time of my writing, and falling fastly yet. from all appearances it may be very deep before night. I regard it as almost impossible to remove the Indians at this time, for several reasons, first the unusual severity of winter at this early season, secondly they are destitute of winter clothing, not having received their annuities but very few of them have either shoes or stockings, many of them are sick; peace and plenty seem to be far more destructive to the Indian than war, surround him with comforts, and gratify his appetite he grows dull, lethargic, and losses what energy he was once possessed of in which state sickness and death soon over take him the healthy excitement of the chase or even the greater excitement of war; [...]



Ambrose to Palmer, 10 October, 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 D31.

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[Page 1]

Office Indian Agent  
Rogue River Valley O.T.  
Oct 20th 1855.

Sir

Since I informed you of existing hostilities in this valley, no important event has occurred not contained in that communication. I have learned reliably, that the Shasta Scotans, Grave Creeks, and many of the Umpqua and Cow Creeks, are concerned in those hostile misunderstandings and measures, the Shastas are beyond doubt the leading spirit of the whole expedition, Old chief John has managed to secure the assistance of all the above named tribes, together with the Klamaths, and all the surrounding tribes are concerned in this war. Not that there is a general combination of all those tribes to do this for there is [illegible] existing among some of these tribes, but they all have their animosity] against the white man. The Klamath Lake Indians on the East have been at war for two months last, and the murders which were committed on the Siskeyou Mountain was doubtless done for these on the south were the Klamath River, and Shasta Indians at war for sometime past. On the west are the Scotans, Grave Creeks and cow creeks who were greatly disaffected & here you will see it would require [...]

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St. Louis to St. Charles. In order to give the trade from the Alton ferry to the St. Louis ferry, Wiggins had the routes surveyed, and published the results all over the country. and secured the business. I had reason to question the results of this survey, and made (myself) a measurement of the distance on correct data from Carlyle to St. Charles, by the way of St. Louis, and I found that the Wiggins' survey had made the distance some miles shorter than a straight line between Carlyle and St. Charles.

Voice—Did you measure both routes so as to compare the distance and learn which was the shorter route?

Spaulding—No, sir, that was not the question. There was really but little difference in the distance of the two routes. I called attention to the fact that this roundabout way by St. Louis was published as shorter than a straight line between the two points. But really I did not come here to make a long talk. Have said already more than I intended.

John L. Ferguson was next called upon to tell what he knew of the early settlement of Illinois.

Mr. F. said: My history reaches a little further back than that of my old friend Mr. Spaulding. I was born four miles from this place, on the 20th of November, 1807, in a block-house. Any of these old settlers here know well what a block-house is. They served the use of forts in the Indian wars and troubles that occasionally arose. My father

migration from  
The emigrant  
wagons, are  
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more hospitable  
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yond Kansas  
are returning  
*Louis Republic*

*The Fortunes of  
Edwardsville, Ill. Oct. 21, 1874  
Rescue River-Wars*

u- was an officer in the army, and he was an  
a Indian fighter of some renown. He knew  
he almost everybody in the country. Mr. Sey-  
to bold here knew him. His duties called him  
ey from place to place over the country. His  
as custom was to take his wife and children  
ty with him. He considered them safer with  
as him. I lived in block-houses and forts until  
he 1814. There was a fort about three miles west  
k- of this town called Jones' Fort, in which I  
re spent a part of my life. In 1813 my father  
to built the first house ever erected on Marine  
le. prairie; but, after building it, he did not dare  
li- to live in it for fear of the Indians. At this  
of period we had little protection. All the pro-  
he tection we had came from the Kaskaskia In-  
ee dians, with a very few soldiers. After my  
er father built, five other persons put up houses,  
re- but neither did they dare to live in them, and  
the entire settlement did not comprise more  
than one dozen families. I can name them,  
if desired.

A voice—"Please name them."

Mr. Ferguson—There were John Warwick,  
John Woods, George Newcome, Isaac Fer-  
guson, John Ferguson, Wm. Ferguson, Joseph  
Ferguson, Absalom Ferguson, Aquilla Dol-  
hite, Abram Howard and Joshua Dean. All  
these made permanent settlements in 1813  
and 1814. In 1815 there were added Chester  
Pain, Thomas Breeze, Richard Winsor, John  
Campbell, John Giger. In 1816 there came  
John Scott, John Lard, James Simmons,  
Henry Peck, Andrew Matthews, sr., and An-

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