The Oregon Argus.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

Platform of Douglas Democracy. The party calling itself democratic has laid down a platform composed of just four planks, on which they desire to huddle to-

gether the citizens of Clackamas county at the June election. The caucus which store in this city on the 10th of May, a. D. that the people had elected another man, 1856, in order to satisfy the good people that its planks are all sound and capable of bearing up a considerable weight, have comfortably seated exactly a beker's dozen of portly gentlemen upon it, as a test we suppose of its strength. Every one of these gentlemen wears a mark, which will be readily understood to be, "CANDIDATE." Their names are as follows: A. L. Lovejoy, F.A. Collard, W. A. Starkweather. F. S. Holland, Thomas Johnson, C. F. Beatty, R. Caufield, W. W. Back, W. C. Johnson, Samuel Miller, G. W. Jackson, G. C. Thurman, and Cyrus Suttle. Our business is not to inquire into the capacities of the candidates to fill the offices they desire, but to look a little into the soundness of the planks which compose the political raft on which they have put to see, and upon which they propose not only to ship the citizens of this county, but to deposit the ark that contains the palladium of our liberties for which our fathers bled. If that sacred ark is to go to sea on such a raft as this, and if our neighbors and friends are to take passage and go down into a political maelstrom, we beg the privilege as a friend to the candidates for ruin, to the other passengers, and especially as a friend to real · democracy and our glorious Union, to tell them what we think of these four slabs on which they are about to be launched, as a "platform," "raft," "ship of democracy,"

or what you please to call it. The artificer, maker and finisher, of this machine, we are informed, was James Guthrie, who put it up as Solomon did the Temple, without the sound of a hammer. and after testing it, pronounced it "good." We hope they will forgive us for dissenting from such an opinion.

This hollow platform as a whole we look upon as anti-democratic and anti-republican, notwithstanding the apparent sound. ness of one or two of the planks. Like the wooden horse which the democratic Trojans hauled into their city, believing it was an offering from the gods, this modern machine of Douglas & Co. hides within its dark cavity principles as deadly hostile to democracy as the "armed Moors" were to the existence of Troy. As we said before, one or two of the planks, which are put in merely for effect, are such as nobody would object to; take for instance plank number one:

Douglas democracy, would dissent from this resolution. Indeed, any society or gather society, might all consistently resolve that they "recognize the right of the people to people, make laws," &c. But strange to say that the only party in Oregon which practically denies the "right of the people to make laws" is this same democratic party, falsely so called. It will be recollected that the House last winter, after passing a bill permitting the people to say whether they wanted a prohibitory law or not, concluded at the suggestion of one or two men that it was "anti-democratie" to pass such a law, even if nine-tenths of the people were in had been sent, and this same party people to support the party, whether they rica roce bill is not approved by the people. They know that it is a wreck of feudalism, and a favorite measure with moneyed aristocrats and large capitalists, who by this means are permitted to force their employees to vote as they want them to. They know that the official patronage of the party in power here is strong enough to control hundreds of votes, and that so long as their "memorialists" control the distribu, any thing else, and crushes them under tion of favors at Washington, so long they the heels of imported officials-is ready can scourge every aspirant into the traces, to stretch out its arms to hug this harlot, This party's candidate for Congress, just a and compel white men to take seats in Conyear ago, openly and unblushingly justi. gress by the side of Representatives and fied those Senators at Washington who and Senators from Utah, keeping a harem persisted in resisting the will of their con- of concubines in Washington, waited on by stituents, and in trampling the will of a slaves, and supported out of the treasury free people under their iron heels of loco. of the United States! Eight dollars per foco despotism. Strange indeed that the day would hardly support so large a family. very party which now prates so loudly of Perhaps it was with an eye to this increase democracy should be the greatest enemy to of "family expenses" that Iverson, a Dougdemocratic principles, and the men who las loco from Georgia, introduced his bill protest the strongest in favor of the people on the 18th of last March, to "increase the having the right to pass their own laws are pay of members of Congress." the first to wrest this prerogative from their The original object of Douglas to force hands and attempt to lodge it in the hands slavery into Kansas has been fully devel-

would no doubt like to rule over the people, if they had the power to grasp the scepter and wrest it from their hands withan instance of this kind of a disposition in the late conduct of Barstow, who persisted in helding the gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin, notwithstanding the Legislature constructed this platform over the drug and the Supreme Court had both decided

> But let us examine plank number two: "Resilved, That the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, by which the question of slave-ry in the territories is taken from the Congress of the United States and left to the actual settlers of

the territories to be acted on, is just and in accordance with true democracy." Here we have the egg that contains the real essence of modern democracy. This egg was found in the nest of Douglas, and has been much admired by his followers as a real democratic production. Many have swallowed it because their political leaders told them it was laid by a great democrat; others because they had a natural liking for a 'bad egg"; whilst others again, like the ninth gentleman on this platform, swallow it for the same reason that the young man swallowed a rotten egg at his patron's table, with but a slight contortion of the face; and when asked whether it was a "good egg," replied that "it was not exactly fresh, but as good as could be expected for people of Kunsas held a convention, elected the season." The outer shell of this erg is remarkably fair and beautiful; hence it has deceived many to believe it was "good." We shall take the trouble to break its shell, and show the real democrats that it contains little else than a young "nigger" in embryo, and a polygamist at that.

The advocates of the Nebraska bill profess to love it because it broaches the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," or in other words, that the people have the right to govern themselves. We have often exposed this humbug, hence the Nebraskaites are becoming cautious, and are careful to say nothing about the great new privileges he citizens of Kansas and Nebraska enjoy over those of other Territories. Now if the Kansas-Nebraska bill had permitted the citizens of these Territories to elect their own officers, instead of having to live under a Governor appointed by the President, as they now do-a Governor who has the veto power, and who, together with five members of the Council, can resist the known will of the people, and prevent the passage of any law they want-we say bat if the bill had given them these priviloges the friends of it might consistently call it a real democratic bill. But now, a Governor appointed by the President, and sent there from Ohio, backed up by five men, (a majority of the Council.) can shake his fist of defiance at fifty thousand citizens of the Territory. We will ask any ration-"Resolved. That the democratic party recognize to the full extent the capacity of the people to make laws for themselves on all needful subjects government is not better denominated an Well, who don't recognize the right of oligarchy or a despotism than a democrathe people to make laws for themselves !- cy ! Our Governor has no veto power, ites ought to be designated is, Pro-slavery-We presume that no political society in neither has the Governor of a single Ter- polygamy disunionists. How any man, the United States, that does not support ritory belonging to the Union, save the who has eyes to see, and has a particle of Governors of Kansas and Nebraska, where real democracy in him, can be gulled by ing, such as a sewing society, the female making experiments to see just how far it wonder to any man who has not watched moral reform society, or a boys' debating can push this Government towards a mon- the influence that demagogues have obtain-

hitherto sacred to freedom by the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, for supporting which Thomas Jefferson tendered Holmes his warmest congratulations, and for rending into fragments and violating which Franklin Pierce embraced Stephen A. Douglas. But, as we said before, the whole object of the Nebraska bill was to force slavery into these Territories. Dougfavor of it. The bill was consequently las & Co. pretended that the people were to withdrawn from the Council, to which it be allowed to "regulate their own domes. tic institutions." The enunciation of this concluded that the people should have just principle is looked upon as a permit to the such laws as the Salem oligarchy chose to people of all the Territories to introduce pass for them. This same party, which slavery, and practice pelygamy, if they wears the livery of democracy, passed the choose, with an implied contract on the vice race bill in order to intimidate the part of the Government to admit any Tercitory into the Union which chooses to wished to or not. They know that the adopt these "demestic institutions." Utah is invited to come in, clothed as she is in the habiliments of a harlot, and because there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States preventing it, and because all Territories have the right to adopt the practice of polygamy and introduce slavery under this lecofoco bill, this same locofoco party-which denies the right of the citizens of Kansas and Nebraska to "regulate"

of a few men. Mr. Phillips recently stated oped by the course of the Administration it two weeks when we received your letter. in a public speech in N. Y. city that a lead. in reference to the late Kansas difficulties. ing member of the present Administration It is well known that the citizens of Kansas, safely-all right,

asserted that our Government cought to be in electing their first Legislature under her a limited monarchy. Nothing is plainer organic act, had the business of "managthan the fact that it is fast verging towards ing her own domestic institutions" taken a monarchy. The leading men who now out of her hands by about four thousand head the Pierce and Douglas democracy Missourisms, who went over by the advice of Atchison and Stringfellow and elected the members of the Legislature. Stringfellow, in a speech made in St. Joseph, Mo., out the formality of an election. We have just before the election of Nov. 20th, 1854. used the following language :

"I tell you to mark every secondrel among you that is the least fainted with freesoilism and abolitonism, and exterminate him. Nother give nor take quarters from the damned rascals. I propose to mark them in this home, and on the present oc-

casion, so that you may cause THEM OUT. "To those who have qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or National, the time has come when such imposition must be disregarded, as your rights and property are in danger; and I advise you, one and all, to enter every election district in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder and his vile myrmidons, and vote at the point of the bowie-knife and revolver. Neither give or take quarters, as our case demands it. It is enough that the slave-holding interest wills it, from which there is no ap-peal. What right has Governor Reeder to rule Missourians in Kansas! His proclamation and prescribed oath must be repudiated. It is your in-terest to do so. Mind that slavery is established

where it is not prohibited." The Missourians entered Kansas, elected a Legislature, which passed laws of the most oppressive character, and instead of letting the people elect their own county officers, the Legislature appointed even the Sheriffs, and commissioned them for four years. The actual citizens of Kansas were driven from the polls, the lives of some of them were taken, and the property of others destroyed by these Missouri invaders. After these crusaders had left for home, the a Legislature, and framed a free constitu-

The administration has denounced these men as rebels, and used its whole influence to crush out the movement, and support the Missouri dynasty. The officers of the U.S. in the Territory of Kansas, the Judges, District Attorney, Secretary, and Marshal, are all from Slave States, while Gov. Shannon, who is from Ohio, is a willing tool in the hands of the administration in carrying out the edict that the people of Kansas shall not regulate their own domestic institutions. Thus we see that the glorious principles of democracy as contained in this bill, as carried out by Douglas and Pierce, Atchison and Stringfellow, consist in the following prerogatives: The President shall appoint all the Territorial officers, and the Governor shall have the veto power. The Legislature shall be elected by Missourians, and the Legislature shall appoint the county officers for a term of four years .-Kansas shall never be admitted into the Union till she comes with her "domestic institutions" regulated by Missouri regula-

A dissolution of the Union is the grand finale towards which this Nebraska agitation is fast approaching-indeed it is unblushingly avowed to be the ultimatum of the in his paper,

"We hope the Thirty-Fourth Congress will be the last Congress that will over assemble, and that the Southern men coming into Kansas will be prepared to range Kansas in the Southern Re-

the present Administration seems to be such miserable political claptraps, is a archy without producing a revolt of the ed over the people by such high sounding phrases as "democracy," "squatter sov-The whole object of the Nebraska bill reignty," "the constitution and the Union," was to force slavery into these Territories, "the right of the people to pass laws," &c.

Plank No. 3: "Resolved, That in the so-called Knownothing party we recognize a dangerous combination of men, outcast from other political organizations, and with such men the democracy hold no political

Now this is certainly cool, coming as it does from a convention running two Know Nothings on their ticket this year, We are informed by one who ought to know, that the ninth gentleman on this locofoco, Nebraska, polygamy, Know Nothing, abolition platform, (the know nothing and abolition part of the structure consists in wither by which the slabs are tied together). was a clerk in a Know Nothing wigwam last year. Well, well, who ever heard of impudence, deception, and hypocrisy equal

"Resolved, That the pretended admiration of certain men crammed with every ism of the day for Jeffersonian principles, is but a cloak to the insant was they maintain against the democratis

We suppose that this was slipped in by ples," they are sound locofocos and in full es. "membership with the party,"

The "party" thinks the everlasting destiny of the country is now resting with its grocery store at Canemah, awful weight upon the success of these four resolutions.

"Great God, on what a rotten thread Hang everlasting things !

To Correspondents.

A. C., Dalles-Hand it to J. E. Lyle, We ask pardon of bro. Mattoon. Our failure to "ex." was unintentional. In our harry we forgot to put the Expositer on our books. We have now done so, and will ex with pleasure,

O. T., Union Point-We are at present amply supplied,

S. A. N., Washington Buste-It came

ar In answer to our Yambill correspondent, we have to state that on the 7th of January last Mr. Burbank offered a resolution in the Legislature, tendering the use of the Legislative hall to Gen. Palmer, which was adopted. On the afternoon of the same day Waymire moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was warmly supported by Waymire, Boise, and Burbank, all of whom voted that Palmer should not have the chance of defending himself.

On the 3d day of January, Delazon Smith presented the petition of Wm. Bohn and other citizens of Linu county, "praying for the passage of an set submitting the question of the relocation of the county seat of Linn county to the people at the next annual election."

On the 21st of January, a "general law for locating county seats" was passed. In advocating the bill, Mr. Burbank said that he was in favor of it, because it required two-thirds majority to locate county seats. He stated that the petitioners from Yamhill wanted to locate their county seat by a bare majority, which he "was opposed to."

Two days after this, Jan. 23d, a special law was passed allowing Linn county to locate her county seat in accordance with the petition presented by Smith, and the States. man reports mention no opposition as coming from Burbank or any body else.

Two days after this again, Jan. 25, Mr Buckingham, from the committee to whom was referred the Yambill petitions, report ed that they had leave to withdraw their petitions, as "the object prayed for can be obtained under the recent 'general law' for locating county seats." Messrs, Burbank and Shuck made no opposition to this, and he strong inference is that one of them, or ooth, had asked leave to "withdraw" the petitions, notwithstanding a special law had been passed for Linn county after the assage of the "general law," which Mr. B, seemed glad to have applied to Yambill. because it required a two thirds vote to remove the county seat. The record does not show whether Burbank and Shuck voted for Smith's Linn county law or not : but it is very certain that they wholly failed to urge the prayer of their petitioning con-

07 The American Party in Washing on county has nominated Col. Cornelius for joint Councilman, H. V. V. Johnson. for representative, and Col. Hall for joint representative. In Yambill county a "demoeratie" ticket is made up as follows :-Councilman, Dr. Bayley ; Representatives, Wm. Allen and Thos. Bailey : School Superintendent, E. R. Geary; County Commissioner, G. W. Springer and Jeremiah Lampson; Treasurer, Breyman; Assessor, Handley; Coroner, Dr. Westerfield; Pub. Adm., G. Nelson; Colonel, Jas. Fulton, [this is bound to win,] Lient. Col., Hibler, fundest hopes of some of the leaders of these The opposition have nominated for Counsquatter sovereigns," Stringfellow says cilman, W. W. Parker, of Clatsop; Rep., Capt. Ankenny and J. M. Forrest; both

> are carrying out their old principles of pick ing up some new comer that nobody knows any thing about. They got bit by Deady, Parrot, Huber, and Brandon, but they seem

> 17 The Standard publishes the following, which it clips from a N. Y. paper;

"The memorial is signed by 'Delazen Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives.' It seems tidiculous to those who have known him, to see 'Delazon's' name appended to an accusation against General Wool; and we doubt whether any accusation which he might bring against any man would have any weight with any body, uncas endorsed by others either not known, or known to possess other qualifies than those remem bered as the appendage of 'Delazy Smith.' "

If others had taken our method the Territory would have been saved this disgrace. We left the space for the name blank when we pbulished the "memorial" knowing that Smith's name appended to it would disgrace the Territory and kill the force of the memorial.

Re Much important matter is unavoidably crowded out this week .- Times.

We have noticed that such has been the

case for the last five years. San Francisco Prices per last Steamer.

Flour looking up-Oregon \$10a\$12 per bbl., Oats \$1 48; Potatoes new \$2 40; Bacon 17a1Sc; Butter 40a46c; Coffee 13c; Dried apples 10≩c; Sugar I0c; Syrup 874c.

23 John R. McBride, Esq., informs us that they had a good time of it, at the "volunteers' dinner" at Lafayette. There were at least 1000 citizens present. A that "Offices can be properly regarded Guthrio to show the people that as such of gun was presented to James Beecham who their candidates as are "crammed with broke his rifle over the head of a Snake every ism of the day" make no pretensions river Indian. Capt. Ankenny, Capt. Allen to an "admiration for Jeffersonian princi- Dr. Henry, and several others made speech-

OF Barstow & Co., are opening a new

AF Col. Wright has not made a treaty with Kamaiakin that we have heard of. Kamaiakin has a force of over a thousand Indians in the Yakima country, and refuses to treat with Wright, who wishes to

OF The Clackamas volunteers are ex pected in, in about a week

27 Friend Dickinson's article came to hand too late for this week.

05 Gen. Palmer has gone South. It is said he will make a treaty with the In-

As Mrs. Painter will accept our thanks honor.

Whig Convention.

The Clackamas Co- Whig Convention met last Saturday in this city, J. N. BANK-ER chairman, and W. H. Vandervort Soc. Nominations were made as follows: For Representatives-W. T. Matlock

P. H. Hatch, A. Holbrook. Co. Commissioner—C. W. Bryant, Auditor—W. Whitlock. School Superintendent-J. D. Post. Judge Probate-J. M. Bacon. Assessor-Mahlon Brock. Treasurer-Thos. Pope. Coroner-F. Barchay. Colonel-John D. Dement. Lt. Colonel-Gilbert Reynolds. Major-S. N. Chamberlain,

W.C. Dement, Owen Wade, and Thos. Pope were elected County Committee and authorized to fill vacancies. Voted, to publish proceedings in Tax

Angus and Oregonian. J. N. BANKER, Chair'n.

W. H. VANDERVORT, Sec'y.

The Memorial. The following is a true copy of the me morial sent to Washington last winter, asking the removal of Col. GARDNER. The Statesman published the same with what it thought to be a few "slight variations," just as it publishes every thing else. We have no idea that a law has ever been printed at that office just as it passed. Our legislators pass laws, and "pass and sign" memorials, and then leave them in the hands of the public printer to fix them up to suit his liking. Under such an arrangement we live under a despotism instead of a de-

The memorial published by the Statesman makes the following alterations from the original: In referring to the land law, it says, "approved Sept. 27th, 1856,"-instead of 1850. In place of "not qualified," it says "not apt." It strikes out "corrupt" as applied to Preston. It changes "rejoyeed" to rejoiced, "intire" to entire, "partizen" to partisan, and "constituants" to constituents. It strikes out the name of Grover, and makes the memorialists ask for no particular appointment. It also inserts the following, which is not found in the original memorial, knowing that the falsity of the charges would be detected at Wash ington, as everybody there knows that the delay in issuing patents is chargeable upon the Department there, rather than upon the land office here. The clause was inserted merely for effect among his "partizen" readers, and we have no doubt but the "intire" body of the "constituents" of the learned memorialists "rejoyced" when they heard that Col. GARDINER had been removed, so that Mr. Zieber could issue patents immediately.

But here is the clause :

"He conducts the public surveys in an indifferent and tardy manner, so that our settlements have been in advance of the surveys; the lands declared by our organic act, to be reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools, have been occupied and held by settlers, while in licu thereof, report must be had to sections and fractional sections of mountain, swamp, and timbered land, in many instances comparatively valueless, and not a patent has issued to a The "locos" in nominating Dr. Bayley, egon, although fully entitled by residence d cultivation an d due application there. for, more than four years ago."

To the President of the United States : Your memorialists the undersigned Demperatic Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, most respectfully represent that by the act of Congress creating the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon and to provide for the survey and to make denations to settlers of said public lands, approved, Sept. 27th 1850, a public trust was created, the due execution of which is of vast importance to the citizens of said Territory: that the powers conferred by said one extraordinary: that the interests intended to immigration to this distant portion of our Union of nine-tenths of our permanent pop-

Under the administration of Millard Fillwas young, vigorous and competent, and an active and an active political partizen, but against whom the Democracy of the duty for the performance of which he was salary. He accumulated large sums of

earnings of our fellow citizens. The people of Oregon, hoping for a corour federal offices, took a deep interest in the election which resulted in placing the present Administration in power. hey rejoyced when it was announced in the Inaugural Address of the present Executive, only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of the public good, and as occupancy can Confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment, any claim, the public interests imperatively demands that they but a claim for office, is what the people of a Republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any political party will expect the administration to be so regardess of its responsibility and the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partizan prejudice in positions which will require not only severe labors, but cordial co-operation."

Acting upon this elevated standard of Democracy, our people petitioned the chief Executive for the appointment to official positions in Oregon of Democrats whose fortunes were cast among us, and who would feel themselves in some degree rest possible to us for the faithful discharge of their duties; to most of these petitions a prompt response was made by appointing those recommended to places of trust and

al of Oregon has proved to be one exceedrights of the people of this Territory under our land laws, and the present interests and future success of the Democratic Part

Immediately on the arrival of the present incumbent in Oregon, his predecessor had prepared to leave this Territory for the States; but finding that the new appointed was not qualified, to perform the duties of Surveyor General, he remained and opened a private land office in Oregon City, in which he advertised himself ready to per-form all kinds of land office business, but at double the rates illegally charged while in effice. In the mean time our present Surveyor General refusing to make the extra illegal charge of fees, refused also to do the proper duties of his office, and persisted in so refusing until on complaint of citizens here, the commissioner of the General Land Office specially instructed him in this be half. In this Col. Gardner acted in direct conflict with the position of the Democratic Party in this Territory taken publicly against his corrupt Whig predecessor, and in con-flict with what every unbiassed citizen beleived to be his rights under the land law.

The present incumbent is incapacitated to perform the duties of his office from a want of knowledge of its workings and practical details, and from old age he being nearly a score years beyond the ordinary constitutional limitation of the different States, in filling any judicial position. Heleaves the control of the office to clerks

who are indolent and careless so that work from the field is frequently unexamined and consequent unapproved for months, and sometimes years after performance and due return by deputies.

He is tyranical arbitrary and petulent towards our citizens who apply to him as claimants of public lands frequently compelling them to resort to the courts to secure their plainest rights, which he may from some personal pique have conceived in proper to withhold

He brought to Oregon besides his own sons, three clerks, Busey, Thompson, and Jones, who are whigs and know nothings, and have acted and voted with that Paris here the first of whom has lately returned to the States, and is the son of Dr. Busey of Washington, proprietor of the Know Nothing organ of the nation.

He has retained in office many of the clerks of his whig predecessor to the ex clusion of able and competent men of the Democratic Party who have gained prominence here by their service to the Territory. The chief clerk of the office, Belden i

now and has been, an avowed Whig and Know Nothing, and an active political par-In our late contest with the most des-

perate and corrupt political organization which has ever disgraced the page of our country's history, the office of Surveyor General in Oregon instead of being a rallying point for the struggling Democracy be-came an inviting resort of the Knights of the dark lantern.

In awarling contracts to Deputy Surveyors and in retaining the services of other employees, his chief requirement in qualification, has been and now is that the applicant does not belong to the Democratic Party of Oregon-a Party that challenges the criticism of national politicians, for its purity of principle and vigor of practice.

We therefore most respectfully request your Excellency in the name of var constituents, and our party, that Charles K. Gardner be removed from the office of Surveyor single claimant of the public lands in Or. General of Oregon; and that Lafayet's Grover, a competent, active national Democrat be appointed in his place, and as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

Indians Suing for Peace.

Gen. Lamerick in his official report of

the battle at the Meadows, says : During the fight of the 27th, a small detachment went down on the north side of the river, for the purpose of capturing any animals that might be below; within a short distance they fell in with two Indians, killed one, and shot the other through the shoulder. On the evening of the 28th, we discovered the signal fires of the Indiana making down the river, and saw the squaws crossing a bald hill on the south side of the be secured by the same have caused the river, making towards the coast. On this evening, Capts. Keath and Blakeley's companies, arrived under command of Mai ulation, and the intire fortunes of many are dependent upon a just and faithful exer-cise of the official duties of our Surveyor 29th, I ordered the command to cross the river, in pursuit of the enemy, and to endeaver to go out by Illinois valley. This more O egon had a Surveyor General who evening with the assistance of the two canvass boats, which I had made at Jacksonville, we all got across the river with probut against whom the Democracy of the visions, camp equippage, &c. The rain Territory preferred the serious charge of and snow still continued, and on the 30th extortion in office in demanding fees for the storm so increased, and the snow fell services in the ordinary discharge of his to such a depth on the mountains that it paid by the General Government a liberal quainted with the country, that it was imwas considered by all who were acpossible for the troops to move in that dimoney, illegally received from the hard rection. After consulting the Field Officers we concluded to establish a military post at the big Meadows, near the mouth of John rective of this and other kindred abuses in Muie creek. Officers and men are of the opinion that Limpey's George's and John's tribes of Indians were here, as several horses were captured which were taken at Hay's ranch, by John's band, Same surgical instruments were found belonging to Dr. Barkwell, taken at the same time, and place. Some saddles were found which were taken by the same band of Indians last winter at Murphy's creek. We also found two scalps of white persons—one of them was recognized as having belonged be considered with sole refrence to the to Mr. Harkness, the other not known; duties to be performed." "Good citizens they were both buried; many things were may well claim the protection of good laws, found, which had been stolen or captured by the Indians during the winter.

The troops during the late action haved most gallantly, and deserve the gratitude of a generous public. There has been a complete discomfiture of the Indians notorious stronghold; during the fight, the Indians called loudly for a treaty and good talk. Some of the Volunteers said the Indians offered to give up their guns and anything else the whites wished, if they would only treat with them. There is now an opportunity to treat with the Indians on any terms. A station has been established at the big Meadows, Maj. Jas. Bruce is in command. Capts. Keath and Blakeley of the 2d Battalion of recruits Capts. Williams and Wilkerson, with their companies, are also stationed at this post-The two last named companies will soon for her contribution of a nice lot of butter. But the appointment of Surveyor Gener have served their country most faithfully.