

THEY do have some cold even as far south as Los Angeles. On the night of the 16th inst. there was a heavy frost in that region, and ice formed in the gutters.

Grant and Wilson received three hundred electoral votes. The States voting for Greeley and Brown were Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri and Texas—66 votes.

HEAVY LOSS.—The burning of the Woolen Mills at Oregon City a short time ago occasioned a dead loss to the Company of over \$81,000, and it is thought doubtful whether the works will be rebuilt.

A Salem correspondent of the Oregonian writes that a remarkable low many persons felt the shock of the earthquake in that city—after they had read the morning papers from Portland.

JOHN FLEMING, the pioneer printer of the Pacific Coast, died at Oregon City on the 2d inst., at the age of 77. He came to this coast in 1845. The Corvallis Gazette suggests the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.

GOING TO EUROPE.—Dr. A. M. Loryea—of the Unk Weed Remedy—has gone to Europe, taking with him a number of Oregon's choicest and most valuable products for exhibition at the Great World's Fair soon to be held in Vienna.

THE Presidential election goes to the House of Representatives in the case of the vote of Louisiana, that State having sent two lists of Electors to be counted. The Electoral list of all the States but three had been received at Washington on the 16th.

DIED.—Hon. N. H. Crano, Member of the Oregon Legislature from Linn county, died at his residence in Albany on the 9th inst. He had been ill for a long time, and in consequence was unable to occupy his place during the last session of the Legislature.

The dispatches some days since announced that Schuyler Colfax would assume the editorial management of the N. Y. Tribune. At a meeting of the Directors of the Association, on the 17th inst., Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the present editor, was chosen to the position by a vote of six to two, and the paper will continue in the course marked out by Mr. Greeley, after the election—strict independence in political matters.

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.—On Sunday night last severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in the country north of us. At Portland, and up the Columbia, it was severe enough to stop clocks, scare birds from their roosts and people from their houses. It cut the same capers at Victoria, B. C., and at Seattle, on Puget Sound, the telegraph says it tipped their frame houses about like rows of empty oil cans. We have not heard that any serious injury resulted from the shake.

A RESOLUTION has been offered in Congress by Gen. Banks, proposing a change in the National Constitution, which will lengthen the term of the President to six years, increase his salary to \$50,000 a year and make him ineligible to a re-election. It also provides for the election of President by the popular vote. The resolution had not received definite action at last accounts, but it was thought would ultimately prevail. This is the first step towards a "one-term" limitation in that office, and may yet receive much modification, and meet with much discussion when the amendment is proposed to the several States for their action.

NEW UNITED STATES CODE.—Congress, in 1868, authorized the President to appoint a commission to revise the general laws of the United States.—Three Commissioners were immediately appointed. They have revised, simplified, arranged and consolidated all the statutes of the United States, of a general and permanent nature, from 1789 to the present time. They are arranged under appropriate heads with a general index and references, with recommendations for amendments.—The plan is a good one, and the report has been published for the inspection of lawyers, judges and statesmen, and any one can get a copy by addressing B. W. Abbott, one of the Commissioners, at Washington, D. C.

THE MODOC WAR.

At last accounts from the seat of war L. S. Dyer, the Indian Agent, was at Klamath Agency, surrounded by a large number of Klamath Indians, in whom he and the balance of the whites in the vicinity have but little confidence; hence they have guards out as a protection to themselves and families. Oliver Applegate, a son of Hon. Lindsay Applegate, with his family, was at Yainax, over thirty miles east of Klamath Lake, surrounded by Modoc, Klamath and Snake Indians, whom he watches constantly, least some of them break out and join the hostile Modocs. A few of them, it seems, have already joined the hostile party. I. D. Applegate was out daily, with a party of friendly Klamaths from the Yainax Agency, defending the settlements. George Fiock, who was reported killed, had, with a party of ten hired men from Yreka, been engaged at great expense in gathering up his band of sheep. He has been driven nearer the settlements, into a place of comparative safety, and is still the brave shepherd of Southern Oregon. Captain Kelly and the Oregon Volunteers were on Lost River. Col. Green had arrived at the camp of Maj. Jackson, near where the first fight occurred. He expected to move against the Indians on Thursday last, but we have not yet heard of the result. He says the Indians must be compelled to surrender unconditionally. This is right. It is the only way to force a lasting peace. The whole community was in a state of painful suspense. The body of Mr. Miller had been found on the shore of the lake above his house. It was horribly mutilated by the Indians. This makes fifteen bodies that have been found and buried.

It seems the whole of these murders were committed by a few lawless Indians who were controlled by Scar-faced Charley. A small band fired into the camp of the soldiers only a few days ago. We are daily expecting more important news from the seat of war. Unless the Snake and Pitt River Indians join Captain Jack the war will not last long. Col. Green has plenty of men to whip them, if he can find them.

Since writing the above, we learn that Gen. Frank Wheaton has arrived at Lost River and taken the command. Col. Green, of the U. S. Army, and Gen. John E. Ross of the Oregon Volunteers, were also present, assisting him. The cavalry was scouting to keep the Indians off the settlers and to keep them in the Canyon until the cavalry arrived. These Indians have been the most walloke of any on this coast. They are the same Indians whom Capt. Jesse Walker fought and made a peace with in 1854 and who made the boast at that time to Capt. Walker and Joel Palmer that they had murdered a number of whites.

Gen. Wheaton, Col. Green and Gen. John E. Ross are all gallant officers, well acquainted with Indian warfare, and we are confident will whip the Indians without allowing them to harass the settlers much more.

Latest from the Field. Adjutant General W. A. Owen has letters from Gen. Ross dated the 15th and 18th of December, and from them we learn the following particulars:

Gen. Ross, with Capt. Kelly's Company, had crossed the California line, and was camped on Willow Creek, outside of his jurisdiction, but Colonel Green of the U. S. Army had recognized, and thus legalized Gen. Ross's actions, and had ordered him to pursue and capture the hostile Indians, if possible, regardless of State lines.

Willow Creek is about fifteen miles from the Indian camp, which is on the west side of Tule lake, about twelve miles south of the State line, in an immense, rocky canyon or subterranean cavity in the mountain, well guarded on all sides by rocky defiles. The volunteers reconnoitered this place between the 15th and 18th instants. It is described by an eye-witness as being "a hell of a place."

The weather was very cold and Gen. Ross writes for more blankets, coffee and yeast powders, and says they have plenty of beef.

IN FUNDS.—The following strange but suggestive item appears in the Portland Herald of Dec. 17th:

\$400 in currency, to discount good paper, on short time, in sums to suit. Inquire at HERALD OFFICE.

Has the Governor paid his Aids their first quarter's salary already? That local will be a "bloated bondholder" yet. Or are our shears again troubled with strabismus?

THE MODOC OUTBREAK.

The following statement of the circumstances attending the outbreak of Indians in Southeastern Oregon is from the Statesman, and was doubtless furnished by Superintendent Otis, who has just returned from the seat of hostilities to Salem:

On the 14th day of October, 1864, a treaty was made and concluded at Klamath Lake, Oregon, between J. W. P. Huntington and William Logan, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Modoc and Klamath tribes of Indians, by the terms of which said tribes ceded to the United States all their right, title and claim to all that country which Captain Jack's band of Modocs now claim, and agreed to remove to and reside upon what is known as the Klamath Reservation. The ratification of the treaty was advised, with amendments by the Senate of the United States, July 2, 1866. The amendments were assented to by the Indians on the 10th of December, 1869, and proclaimed by the President February 17, 1870. In accordance with the terms of the treaty, more than half of the Modocs, under the head chief, Soon-chin, are now, and have for a long time been on the Reservation. But a band numbering some two hundred, under leadership of Captain Jack, Black Jim and Scar-faced Charley,

THREE RECKLESS, LAWLESS DESPERADOES.

Have persistently refused to obey the orders of the Government to go upon the Reservation, and with the exception of a brief space of time during one winter, when they went to the reservation to be fed until spring, they have continued to roam over the country at pleasure, levying blackmail upon settlers whenever it suited their convenience to do so—demanding flour, beef, etc., as rent for the use of what they called their lands. Settlers were compelled to bear their insolence and submit to nearly all their demands. These acts becoming unbearable, it was determined by the Government that their insubordination, lawlessness and defiance should no longer be tolerated. Accordingly upon the recommendation of Col. Elmer Otis, Ivan D. Applegate, Agent L. S. Dyer, Mr. Odeneal and others, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter dated the 6th of July last, authorized the Superintendent to cause Capt. Jack's band of Modocs to be removed to Klamath Reservation—peaceably if he could, but forcibly if he must.

THE INDIANS REJECT ALL OVERTURES.

On the 25th of November, the Superintendent sent I. D. Applegate and James Brown to the camp of the Modocs on Lost River, with a message to the headmen, requesting them to meet him at Link river on the 28th. The Superintendent went to the appointed place, but the Indians did not appear. The messengers returned and reported that they had used every argument in their power to induce the Chiefs to meet the Superintendent, or, if they would not do this, that they go peaceably to the Reservation, and he would see them there. Capt. Jack stated positively that he would not go on the Reservation; that he did not wish to see or talk with the Superintendent; that he wanted no white man to tell him what to do; that his friends and counselors were men in Yreka City; that he was advised by them to stay where he was, and he intended to do so; and closed the conversation by saying that he was "done with talking."

THE MATTER TURNED OVER TO THE MILITARY.

Knowing that these Indians meant what they said, the Superintendent transferred the execution of the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Military Department with the request that no blood should be shed if it were possible to avoid it; and that no gun should be fired unless the Indians should first fire upon the soldiers. Capt. Jackson, in command of the troops left Fort Klamath at noon on the 28th, and marching until seven o'clock the following morning, arrived at the camp of the Modocs. He at once called upon the headmen to come out of the tents and talk with him.

THE CONFERENCE.

Only one chief, "Scar-faced Charley," who speaks English, made his appearance. Capt. Jackson assured him he did not come to fight or harm them, but desired they should go upon the Reservation peaceably; that ample provisions had been made for their comfortable subsistence at Camp Yainax, and that they should be fully protected in all their rights if they would go. After talking half an hour, Scar-faced Charley said they would not go to the Reservation, that talking on that subject was useless, about the same time remarking that he "would kill one officer," he raised his gun and fired at Lieut. Boutelle, shooting fur holes through his coat-sleeve.

A GENERAL FIGHT.

Capt. Jackson shot at Charley and a general fight then followed, the results of which are known. There were two camps of the Indians half a mile apart, one on the north and the other on the south side of the river. The cavalry fought those on the south side, where it was estimated that there were between thirty and forty warriors, while some twelve or fifteen citizens engaged those on the north side, numbering fifteen or twenty warriors. After the Indians had all escaped in

their camps on the south side, the cavalry marched up the river some four miles, crossed over, went to a point opposite the battle ground where they were still camped at latest accounts.

THE SETTLERS WARNED OF DANGER.

Upon the receipt of the letter of Maj. Green to Mr. Odeneal at Link River, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the 28th, stating that the troops were moving towards the camp of the Modocs and would arrive there by daylight the following morning, Messenger Brown and another man were started at once to inform settlers of their coming. They notified several persons, and they, (six in number) congregated at the house of Dennis Crawley, which was within three hundred yards of the Modoc camp, at half past twelve o'clock that night. The Boddy family, living three miles from the place last named, were not notified, and the men were killed while the battle was going on by five Indians who left the camp probably for that purpose.

OTHER MURDERS BY THE INDIANS.

Miller and two others reported killed lived ten miles below, and the Brotherton family living some fourteen miles below and who were killed the day after the battle, had evidently heard nothing of the trouble. Mr. Brown says he knew nothing of any settlers living below where he and the other six men were, or he would have taken measures to apprise them of the danger. He says it would have been an easy matter to inform the Boddy family, that one of them could have notified Miller and the others reported killed, and one of their number could have informed the Brotherton family; that all this could have been done, and the settlers could have got together and prepared for defending themselves before the battle took place. Mr. Edward Payne, who was present when the Superintendent gave directions in regard to warning the settlers, informs us, that it was the understanding that all settlers were to be notified, so far as it was possible to do so, by the time the soldiers should arrive.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The number of Indians killed is estimated at from nine to eighteen. It was the opinion of most of those in the battle, as well as that of Maj. Jackson, that if he had had ten more men whom he could have stationed on the north side of the river, to operate against those he was attacking, he could have ended the war in that one engagement.

FORCES NOW IN THE FIELD.

The force now in the field consists of about 150 cavalry, 60 volunteers and 20 or 30 Klamath Indians, besides some infantry. When these forces shall get ready to move, if they can find the Indians together in a body, they will put a final end to the difficulty, and such measures will be adopted as will ensure peace and quiet to the settlers in that country.

Arizona Indian War.

By telegraph we learn that General Crook is after the Apaches in Arizona in downright earnest. Already he has made a large number of "good Indians," and at the rate he is now progressing will soon redeem the whole tribe. The following news from Prescott, of Dec. 15th, will convey some idea of what a Crook-ed trail those Swashes are being made to travel:

Gen. Crook's campaign against the Apaches, who are absent from the reserves in the northern part of the Territory, is progressing rapidly. Since it commenced upwards of one hundred warriors have been killed, and many more placed hors du combat. The late operations in the vicinity of the San Francisco mountains and Bed Rock country, in which thirteen warriors were killed, winter stores destroyed, and those who escaped kept moving, argues favorably for the future. The General and two of his aids and his interpreter were east of the Mogollan Mountains when last heard from.

Five different expeditions are now operating in the mountains on the west bank of the Verde.

Captain Price and company, with a party of scouts organized from Indians lately hostile, left Prescott on the 6th for the field. If the vigorous measures now in progress continue throughout the winter, it is thought the Indians in the upper country will want peace before Spring.

The Camp Grant Apaches have taken a fresh start. Their latest victim was a Mexican boy. They now seem bent on leaving the Reservation. The Apaches have recently killed three men near Bayard, New Mexico. Gen. Davis sent troops after the murderers.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely-known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his idea.

OREGON REPORTS.—The third volume of Oregon Reports, by J. G. Wilson, has been laid on our table by Messrs. A. L. Bancroft & Co. of San Francisco. It contains the reports of cases decided by the Supreme Court of Oregon from 1869 to 1870, and the decisions of W. W. Upton, one of the Circuit Judges from 1867 to 1872. It is a neatly printed volume of 641 pages.

The Modoc Retreat.

The following description of the country to which the Modocs have retreated, is by C. Y. Doten of Yreka, who has been there. The cave in which they are said to have stored their provisions, and where it is thought they will make their final stand, is in this region:

It is located on the southern shore of Tule Lake, and is situated wholly in California, just south of the Oregon boundary line, containing an area of 10 miles square, all cut up with fissures, deep gulches, and abounding with large caves, the largest being that known as Ben Wright's cave, said to contain fifteen acres of open space under ground, in which there is a good spring, and many openings which a man can crawl through. The main entrance is about the size of a common window. The gulches and crevices range from a few feet to a hundred feet in width, and many of them a hundred feet deep. The Indians can travel all through this lava country by trails known only to them, and can stand on bluffs over persons 100 feet beneath, where it would require a long journey to go to them. In this lava bed are also small flats, luxuriant with bunch grass, which cattle find great trouble in reaching by long circuitous trails over rough lava rocks, while on the outskirts of the lava bed may continually be found a large amount of stock, the cattle range being unsurpassed. The Indians can see men coming at a distance of five miles without their being seen. They can also let their pursuer come within a few feet of the bluff and shoot down, retiring if necessary to other similar bluffs. As to food the Indians can find all they want of cattle in and around the lava bed, and can also go out in the lake in canoes to fish and shoot game. The only thing the Indians lack for a long siege will be ammunition for their guns; but they will make arrows instead. Those pursuing will have to follow the Indians on foot, and in journeying through these gulches and crevices to hunt them must expect to find the Modocs on the high bluffs above them at every point or making their way through concealed passages to secure hiding places. It will require the greatest cunning and strategy to capture or exterminate the Modocs in this lava section, notwithstanding their insignificant number. The snow never falls deep in this section and melts off in twenty-four hours. Jim's band is undoubtedly near the lava bed, and if not with Captain Jack, soon will be, as it is evident from Jack's men burning Monroe's house, that his band had as much to do with committing depredations on settlers as Black Jim's band.

Tribute of Respect.

WIGWAM OREGONIAN POCAHONTAS. TRIBE NO. 1, I. O. R. M., JACKSONVILLE, Or., Dec. 17, 1872. WHEREAS, The Great Spirit has seen fit to take from us our beloved brother, L. GANUNG, in the ripeness of his years but in the full possession of his mental vigor, and in the midst of his usefulness, therefore, as an expression of the respect of this Tribe for the memory of the deceased, be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow, who has lost a kind and affectionate husband, while we mourn in his death the loss of a most useful and esteemed brother and friend.

Resolved, That in token of our respect for the virtue of the deceased wife, the members of this Tribe will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the Charter of our Tribe be draped in mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under the seal of the Tribe, be presented to the widow of our departed brother, and that they be entered upon the records of the Tribe, and published in the OREGON SENTINEL and Democratic Times.

H. PAPE, Com. C. W. SAVAGE, Com. E. B. WATSON, Com.

BORN.

In Ashland, Jackson county, Dec. 11th, to the wife of J. M. McCall, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Matthew Fountain, Esq., in Jackson county, Dec. 8th, by Rev. Abraham Miller, Jr., JOHN M. FOUNTAIN to Miss O. H. COOPER. [No cakes.]

DIED.

In Jacksonville, Dec. 16, 1872, L. GANUNG, in the 39th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Miners

I HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE BEEN duly appointed, and that my bonds have been duly approved, as U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR, Of Mineral Claims for Mining District No. 1, in the State of Oregon. Office near Ashland Oregon. B. F. MYER, October 1, 1872ly.

Notice

ACCORDING TO AN ORDER MADE AT the last term of the County Court for Jackson county, Oregon, sealed proposals for building a bridge across Applegate Creek, in conformity with plans and specifications on file, will be received at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock, M., On Monday, January 6, 1873. The time for the completion of the bridge is extended to September 1, 1873. The County Court reserves the right to reject all bids. P. DUNN, County Clerk. Jacksonville, Dec. 4, 1872w3.

New Advertisements.

NEW YEAR BALL!

A GRAND BALL Will be given by Louis Horne, ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, AT THE U. S. HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE. Good supper and music will be provided. Tickets, \$4 00.

WM. BOYER,

CALIFORNIA STREET, First Door West of White & Martin's DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Fruits, in Season; PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES ETC., ETC., ETC. Produce taken in Exchange. GIVE ME A CALL. Jacksonville, Dec. 14, 1872ly.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

RE-OPENED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Cor. Penna. Ave. and 6th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN CLOSED since April last, and has, during the past summer, undergone the most thorough renovation. It has been refurnished with elegant Walnut Marble Top Furniture, Spring Beds, Velvet and Brussels carpets throughout. The furniture and appointments have been manufactured to order expressly for this house and are equal in style and durability to any European Hotel in the country. The rooms are arranged en suite and single, and will be rented from \$1 00 to \$5 00 per day (including private parlors). A spacious Ladies' and Gentlemen's dining room, Gentlemen's restaurant, lunch and refreshment saloons are conveniently arranged, where all meals will be served a la carte. A liberal discount will be made to those desiring to remain by the week or month. WOODBURY & DUREN, Proprietors. Dec. 14, 1872m3.

WE WILL SEND

"WEEKLY OREGONIAN"

TO ANY NEW SUBSCRIBER, TO JANUARY 1st, 1874, FOR \$3.00.

Money may be paid to our agents or remitted direct to Oregonian Publishing Co., PORTLAND 243w4.

Public Notice.

THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE for LINKTON LAND DISTRICT in the State of Oregon, will be open for the transaction of business, at LINKVILLE, Oregon, on Thursday, January 16, 1873. Given under our hand this 30th day of November, 1872. By order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. GEORGE NURSE, Register. GEORGE COSS, Receiver. [444w4.]

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between D. Cronmiller and M. Shannon was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of October, 1872. DAVID CRONMILLER. Jacksonville, Dec. 7, 1872w4.

BLACKSMITHING.

QUICK SALES Small Profits. DAVID CRONMILLER & CO., AT THE OLD STAND OF MILLER & SHANNON.

Are prepared to do Blacksmithing of all kinds, and will also keep constantly on hand all kinds of iron, steel, horse shoes and horse nails, Bolts, Buggy Clips, Dee Flats, and everything in the Blacksmith's line for sale cheap for cash, and will sell for cash only. Jacksonville, Nov. 30, 1872w.

J. G. WALL,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT, CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.

MARK your goods, care of J. G. W. Crescent City; send bills of lading and shipping receipts for all of goods sent; freight and charges payable in Crescent City, on delivery of goods. My warehouses consist of two brick and one stone building. Assuring my patrons that no pains will be spared in looking to their interest, I ask for a continuance of their past favors. J. G. WALL. Crescent City, March 2, 1872-4f

NEW STATE SALOON.

THIS Popular Resort, under the New Management, is furnishing the BEST BRANDS of liquors at 12 1/2 CENTS A DRINK. The New State is furnished with two elegant Billiard Tables, the Bar with the choicest Brandy, Wines, Cigars, &c., and the Reading Tables with all the Eastern Periodicals and leading papers of the Coast. C. W. SAVAGE, Prop'r. Jacksonville, Oct. 14, 71-4f