

~~The Indian War.~~ In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Wiloy, late Second Lieutenant of the Union Volunteers, which, while furnishing merely a statement of facts, presents a deplorable state of affairs, with but little prospect of its amelioration. The people of the Klameth have nothing to hope for, in the shape of aid, either from the Governor of this State, the Indian Superintendent or the officer in command of the United States Army in this State, all having objects of their own to advance, which they deem of more importance than the safety of a few thousand isolated citizens; one wishing to perfect certain nefarious schemes, another hoping, through or by "compromise" to be made U. S. Senator, and the last aspiring to soar still higher, vainly hoping to reach the Presidential Chair. With such aims, can it be expected that they have the time or inclination to attend to such small matters as the killing of a few citizens by the Indians? Each one of these officials was informed in January that a state of war existed on the Klameth, and have not as yet taken a step towards suppressing it. The absence of an authorized official of the State or U. States at the seat of war, has brought about a state of anarchy and confusion unexampled. There being no director, every officer and private in the five companies of Volunteers, has had a voice in the management of the matter, and by consequence there has been neither harmony or concert of action between the citizens and companies, or even among the latter, a small minority, having the power, have annoyed and harassed those who wish to settle the difficulties to such extent that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We cannot understand the reason that Colonel Buchanan had for ordering Capt. Judah to return with his command to Fort Humboldt, he knowing at the time that Capt. Judah could have ended the war in less than a month. It is due to this community that Col. Buchanan should explain his reasons for withdrawing ~~the~~ ~~the~~ taking away.

community that Col. Buchanan should explain his reasons for withdrawing, or rather taking away, the U. S. troops from the Klamath, to lay them up in ordinary at the garrison, where they have now been upwards of a month idle. It would have been better for the interests of Trinidad and Union if none had left here for the war and supplies refused. In that case people would have left the river, and the fact of every one having been driven off, would possibly have enlisted the attention of the authorities, and some one in authority would have been sent here, who could compel obedience to him—even if compelled to hang or shoot a few turbulent men. Such is the situation of affairs, that men who leave the Klamath, are afraid to tell the truth as to what has occurred there—fear losing their heads if perchance they should return. While there are bad and turbulent men on the Klamath, the larger majority are good citizens and are anxious for peace, but are compelled to remain near, so as to protect harmless and unoffending Indians.

We cannot see why it is that the exterminators cannot be induced to hold off and allow the Volunteers to go after the hostiles. If the plan of the troops to capture the Red Caps is unsuccessful, then they might pursue their own course, but we believe that the men who will not listen to the reasoning and argument of the majority are desirous of keeping up the excitement, as they aided in bringing it on; and if they be the same parties who have robbed the trading posts, taken goods, provisions and liquors at the pistol's mouth, every man of them should be shot or left at the mercy of the Indians. The bloody Indians are at a loss to account for the actions of the whites; they say, "there are so many white men for peace and so many for war, why does not those who want peace, get the others to be quiet, or make them leave the country." If the white men who are for peace will get the Indians will soon clean out the others. It would be the case too, if the exterminators were to get the better of their running.

are not the men, if the reports of their running be correct, to remain there. We hope that the Union Volunteers will divide out their provisions among themselves and disband, which they will have to do sooner or later, for when their present stock of provisions gives out the war will not be nearer to a close than it is at the present time, and as to their getting pay from the Government for services, the idea is ridiculously rich, as past experience in other sections has fully shown, though if any troops ever deserved pay they do. Now, they can or will have a week or two's rations on hand; a month hence they will have none, and will then have to disband. It is said that if the troops do disband, the receipts of gold from the Klameth will stop; it has already occurred as no gold has been received from there since the commencement of the difficulty, and none will be taken out so long as four or five companies are kept there to protect and guard a few disorganizers.

We have no interest in the matter and have recommended the troops to disband, solely through an interest in them, as we are unwilling to stand quietly by and see men labor as they have, when we know that they will not get pay for it, at least for several years to come. We have had the experience of years in other States—were green enough to furnish supplies, in 1838, to volunteer troops in the Indian wars in Florida and have our accounts still unpaid at this date—and if we encouraged troops to remain in service and held out to them any prospect of their getting their pay, which, if not successful, we should feel that we had acted dishonestly towards them in suppressing the truth. We notice that many of the men are sanguine of getting their pay, but do not give their reasons for their belief. In 1851 the Governor of this State called out volunteers, appointed officers, quartermasters, &c., all in regular form, the troops were mustered into the service of the State and despatched under the command of Majors Burney and Savage to Multnomah county they did good

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In that portion of the letters which alludes to our remarks in relation to Capt. Judah, Mr. Wiley misquotes us, as we did not say we have received no reliable news from any person, save Capt. Judah, that was reliable. We said,

With the exception of Capt. Judah, U. S. A., we have not seen any man of the sort of war, but that appeared to have some partiality or prejudice, and we gave our opinion upon others.

We will think it better to say, as Capt. Judah says, that we have no interest in the matter to all parties.

and had no interest in any manner to serve, and
who, also, as a gentleman and an officer of the U.
S. Army, would not condescend to send forth a
partial statement of affairs. We might, though,
have not been so explicit in conveying our ideas
as we should have done, for while we do not ques-
tion the correctness of statements made us by
parties whom we know, at the same time we have
not had a statement made us, but that has been
contradicted by some other party.

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RUSSIA AND THE CZAR.

Biographical sketch of Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia.

From the Encyclopaedia Americana, Encyclopaedia Britannica, and other sources.

THE last fragment of Turkish territory in the Caucasus, by which he completed the chain which he had been so long endeavoring to connect, was surrendered to him by the Russian general Paskievitch, on the 14th of September, 1829. By this event, the Russian empire was enlarged to the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasus was brought under its control.

By its little, its name, had a distinct geographical and unwarlike existence, which, however, he afterwards abolished. He built a grand canal at Warsaw, and forewent in several other places. He changed the Polish into Russian currency. In 1831 he placed the Polish into Russian hands, and he introduced the Russian system of government. He was a great reformer, and he was a great conqueror.

EDWIN D. COLEMAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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