

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS ON MAD RIVER.—
We received a letter from Capt. Messec, of the Indian fighters, on Saturday evening, bringing the intelligence that an engagement had taken place. On the arrival of the company at Pardee's ranch, they found the buildings burned, and that most of the stock had been driven off. Ascertaining the route which the Indians had taken, as soon as a preparation could be made, Messec started with a small party in pursuit, and came upon their camp about eight miles above, on Mad river. The Indians were fired upon—eight killed, several wounded, and five taken prisoners—two of whom had since died from their wounds. One man belonging to the company was wounded by a rifle shot. His name is John Harpst, from Canadian Bar, Trinity river. The ball entered below the collar bone, and came out near the spine. The wound is not believed fatal.—*Trinity Journal.*

NEVADA DEMOCRAT

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NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1858.

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In The Clouds.

There is only too much reason to apprehend that Mr. Thurston, who ascended in a balloon from Adrian, Michigan, on the 16th of this Sept. has either been dashed to pieces by a fall from the perilous eminence which he had attained, or, if he was alive when the balloon reached the earth, perished miserably of famine and cold in the marshes. He ascended with a Mr. Bannister as his companion, and the balloon speedily reached an altitude of two miles and a half. After having been forty-five minutes in the air, they descended about seventeen miles from Adrian, where Mr. Bannister got out. With a foolhardiness which is unaccountable, Mr. Thurston (who had commenced fattening the gas escape, so as to empty the balloon) crawled inside the netting, to the top of the balloon, there made a seat for himself of the wooden valve disk and calling on Mr. Bannister to cut the cords, said to the bystanders, "You may see another ascension now!" It should be noticed that Mr. Thurston had frequently retreated of two-thirds of the gas, which, continuing its gradual escape, would finally allow the collapsing balloon a safe descent. Mr. Bannister declined cutting the rope, believing that too much gas remained in the balloon. Somebody else, however, cut the cords, and the balloon instantly bounded upwards with great velocity. It would seem that sufficient gas had not escaped; that Mr. Thurston had heretofore used hydrogen gas, which has less specific gravity than the carburetted hydrogen gas, with which the balloon was then filled, and therefore escapes more readily.

The second ascent was anxiously watched by the spectators. Two statements are made on an important point—one, that Mr. Thurston succeeded in opening the mouth of the balloon, to the extent of eighteen inches, (so as to allow

Terrible Suffering from Thirst.

The following is an extract from a letter which we find in the Dallas (Texas) Herald. It is from one of a company of horsemen who left Dallas for California:

The third day out, in the morning, we started with the famishing herd ahead of the train. The cattle becoming very excitable, and traveling at a very fast walk, we pressed on as hard as we could. At midnight, the herd got a fresh breeze, and turned to the north on an Indian trail, and traveled most furiously, the men fighting them in front to keep them in place.

At daybreak we struck the Belknap road, 15 miles from the well known Sand Hills, where we succeeded in turning the cattle on the road. Here one of our men, J. Ramsey, was pitched on by a large steer, his horse throwing him. His head was partially scalped, his collar bone broken, and otherwise badly bruised. Six shots had to be fired before the enraged animal fell. As soon as the herd reached the road, they pitched off and run eight miles, and then left the road again, turning north into deep drifted land. Here we had a desperate struggle to save the herd, fighting them back for four long hours, they pressing us hard, and all fighting mad.

At last one file of the most furious steers led out again, when we set to and succeeded in herding them towards the road, which they soon struck, and by 4 o'clock we arrived in the Sand Hills, where we found many ponds of weak alkali water, and saved the herd of the famishing men and cattle. The herd had no water for seven or six hours, and traveled 130 miles; the herdsmen were without water or nourishment thirty hours. Their exercise was very hard, riding and hallooing at the cattle, and was calculated to bring out thirst soon.

Gen. Cass on the Monroe Doctrine.

We find in late Eastern papers the instructions of Gen. Cass to Gen. Lamar, Minister to Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, in which the policy of our government in relation to the affairs of Central America is clearly set forth, and the Monroe doctrine vigorously asserted.

On this point Mr. Cass says:

But the establishment of a political protectorate by any of the Powers of Europe over any of the independent States of this continent, or in other words, the introduction of a scheme of policy which would carry with it a right to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which should the attempt be made, they will resist by all the means in their power. The reasons for the attitude they have assumed have been fully promulgated and every where well known. They are founded on the political circumstances of the American continent, which has interests of its own, and ought to have a policy of its own, disconnected from many of the questions which are continually presenting themselves in Europe concerning the balance of power and other subjects of controversy arising out of the condition of its States, and which often find their solution or their postponement in war. It is of paramount importance to the States of this hemisphere that they should have no entangling union with the Powers of the Old World—a connection which would almost necessarily make them parties to wars having no interest for them, and which would often involve them in hostilities with other American States, contiguous or remote. The years which have passed by since this principle of separation was first announced by the United States have served still more to satisfy the people of this country of its wisdom, and to fortify their

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