

THE MODOCS.

Condition of Affairs in the Lava Beds.

GENERAL JACK STILL LIVES.

Army Trains, Escorts and the Camp Attacked.

SEVERAL SOLDIERS KILLED.

Desperate Bravery of the Savages.

A SHELL SENT AMONG THEM.

The Klamath Indians in Their War Paint and Uneasy.

ALARM OF THE CITIZENS.

Settlers on the Bogus and Willow Rivers Flying to the Towns.

THE COUNTRY IN A FERMENT.

Hopes Entertained That the Indians Will Be Exterminated.

MR. MEACHAM GOING HOME.

Friend Hoag in Washington Pleading for the Cheyenne Murderers.

CAMP ON LAVA BEDS, April 20, 1873.

The Modoc war is now reduced to a serious guerrilla warfare, which will prove tedious and harassing to our army.

The Modocs appear to have broken up into two or three parties, and, judging from their actions, are reduced to desperation, and will fight to the last man.

ATTACK ON AN ESCORT.

To-day they attacked the escort that was coming to meet the pack train running from here to Colonel Mason's camp, and killed Private Welch, of G company, Twelfth regiment, and wounded Private Dorsey, of the Fourth artillery.

THE CAMP FIRED INTO.

Later in the afternoon four Modocs came to a rocky bluff, about eight hundred yards from camp, and fired into us, but happily their bullets did not find a billet in anything of the living kind.

THE MODOCS WATCHFUL.

Some fourteen or fifteen bucks and squaws are encamped on a back ledge of rock about three miles due southeast of this camp, and were watching their movements this morning from the signal station.

The pack train carrying rations from this camp to Colonel Mason's headquarters at Captain Jack's old stronghold is generally escorted by twenty-five men from this camp about half the distance, where they are met by twenty-five men from the other camp and taken the rest of their journey and back to our men who bring them home.

A TRAIN ATTACKED AND ONE MAN KILLED.

The train was rather late starting this morning, and in the meantime Lieutenant Leary, with twenty-five men, had advanced as far as the edge of the lake, near where the citizen was killed the other day, when his command was fired upon from an adjoining bluff, and one of his men was killed and another wounded.

We could see from the signal station the three Modocs that fired at Lieutenant Leary, and watched them fall back as he charged and took the bluff. In the meantime the pack train left our camp under escort of twenty-five men, under the command of Lieutenant Howe, and passed the dangerous point in safety. Lieutenant Leary then escorted the train to Mason's camp and back, and delivered them to Lieutenant Howe to bring them back to us. On his return he was

FIRE UPON BY FOUR INDIANS.

who followed up his rearward, firing all the time, but, happily, without effect. They finally came to a rocky ridge, about seven or eight hundred yards off, and fired half a dozen shots into camp, sending the bullets whizzing over our heads. They occupied that position for about a quarter of an hour, during which time twelve bucks came down from their camp to the lake and enjoyed a good drink.

The troops were called to arms, but as soon as the Modocs heard our bugle sound they broke back to the rocks and returned to their camp.

THE WARM SPRING INDIANS.

has been sent for, and will probably get here to-morrow. They will then be employed against this party, and a picket will be placed upon the lake to pick the Modocs off as they go to war.

We heard some shots this morning from the other side of the lava beds, and I have since learned that some Modocs fired upon a few of the Warm Spring Indians who were herding stock

The cavalry that left on Friday morning on a scout are expected back to-morrow.

A LONDON ARTIST ON HAND.

Mr. Simpson, special artist of the London Illustrated News, arrived here to-day from San Francisco. He proposes making some sketches of the lava beds. He also hopes to get a portrait of Captain Jack; but I am afraid he will be disappointed, as there is such a rush among the boys for the head of that chief by the time the artist arrives on the spot there will not be much to draw.

TEAMSTERS FIRED AT.

A report was brought in to-night that some teamsters were fired upon this evening near Klamath Lake. The country is dangerous to travel in without a strong escort, and even then it is far from safe, as the Modocs to-day laid in ambush for twenty-five soldiers. I have great faith, however, that the cavalry and the Warm Spring Indians will soon clear the "varmints" out.

A Slight Fall of Snow Aiding the Modocs.—Mr. Meacham Going Home.

CAMP ON LAVA BEDS, April 21—7 A. M. The camp was not attacked last night, as we anticipated, but we experienced a light fall of snow, which will be received with thanks by thirsty Modocs in the rocks. The Modocs have been seen this morning in their camp, and directly the Warm Spring Indians arrive they will be put on their trail.

MR. MEACHAM TO LEAVE FOR OREGON.

Mr. Meacham will soon leave for his home in Oregon and all our wounded are doing well.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21, 1873.

A courier arrived at Yreka to-night with the following news from the front on April 18:— Colonel Perry, Lieutenant Miller and 110 men left camp at sunrise this morning on a scout southward. Nothing will be done in camp until they return, unless the Modocs make an attack, which is not probable. Part of the command will return to-morrow night, and part will proceed to the Willow Spring land route and determine whether the Modocs have fled that way.

THE SAVAGES ACTIVE AND OBSERVANT.

Indians were seen in close proximity to the camp to-day. They came to the lake for water. Three shots were heard in the southeast, evidently fired by Indians killing cattle. This afternoon Indians were seen out herding their horses, four miles southeast of this point and an equal distance south of their former position. It is said there are large caves and strong positions there, and they will make a stand at that point.

DEFENSIVE WORKS.

Fortifications will be thrown up at points commanding the lake shore to guard the water line. Eleven dead bodies and one live Modoc were found in a cave of the lava beds to-day, making sixteen warriors slain. The bodies of the dead were burned. The number of Indians wounded is unknown. Some of the bodies were terribly mangled by the shells.

OUR LOSSES IN THE FIGHT.

Six soldiers and one civilian were slain. Eleven soldiers were wounded, two severely; four were disabled by sprained ankles. It is reported that two more of the wounded in the lava beds are to arrive to-night.

Mrs. Meacham was within three miles of the lava beds on the 17th, when she was turned back. Mr. Meacham is doing fine. Day after to-morrow he will be taken to Ferris' Ranch, by boat to Lost River and thence by ambulance to the ranch. As soon as the cavalry return the Modocs will be attacked if they remain where we think they now are.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF YOUNG HOVEY.

Captain Eagan is rapidly recovering. Young Hovey will be buried at Yreka this evening. He was scalped and disemboweled and his head mashed with a flat rock.

EXCITEMENT IN THE MODOC COUNTRY.

The country in this section is in terrible excitement. All business is suspended in a great measure. They are hourly expecting to hear of the massacre of defenceless citizens living in the valleys. If the Indians will make a stand together in one place we shall soon have the last one, but if they scatter into small bands it will be next to impossible to get at them.

SKIRMISHING GOING ON.

Firing has commenced at the head of Long Cave, where the troops were attacked by the Indians coming down to the water. An escort coming in to meet the pack train has also been attacked and the men ordered to fall in.

About a mile from camp the firing is heavy and steady; the escort is driving the Modocs. No further particulars can be obtained before the courier leaves.

Alarm on Bogus and Willow Creeks.—The Klamath Indians in Their War Paint.

YREKA, April 21, 1873. James Glenn arrived at eight o'clock P. M. from the front. He brings despatches from General Gillem. He left headquarters at half-past ten o'clock yesterday, and reports having been shot at twice, when four miles this side of the camp, by Indians, but was untouched.

Mr. W. A. Hovey is on his way in with the remains of his son. The company of volunteers who started out from Yreka the day before yesterday will return to-night.

The settlers on Bogus and Willow creeks are much excited, and are all preparing to move into town. It is reported that three Indians were seen in the neighborhood of Bogus Creek a few days since, and others were seen down near Picar's.

THE KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS.

supposed the Modocs were at Crystal Creek, in Scott's Valley. The Klamath River Indians were painted and having war dances. They numbered fifteen or twenty warriors and are well armed. Whether there is any danger or not the people are asking. One family had left the neighborhood where the Klamath River Indians were congregated.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Colonel Mendenhall's command has been ordered

to move by the way of Shasta Valley, instead of by the Pitt River route.

The Modocs on the Aggressive.

CAMP LAVA BEDS, April 20, 1873. A pack train, under escort of Lieutenant Howe and twenty men, was attacked yesterday at about ten o'clock A. M. Previous to that hour an escort from Mason's camp coming to meet it was attacked at Heading Cave. Lieutenant Leary's men sought shelter behind the rocks and drove the Modocs back. When Lieutenant Howe's train came near them the Modocs attacked it, but were again driven back.

Lieutenant Leary lost one man killed and one wounded. The train arrived safely, but was fired into while entering the lava beds, and again on its return. When returning on this side of the cave Lieutenant Howe was

AGAIN ATTACKED BY THE MODOCS.

who followed him to camp, firing on the train. They crept up to within 800 rods and fired at the pickets and sent a volley through the camp. Major Thomas sent a shell into their midst, which scattered them. There were eleven in the attacking party. Arms were distributed to all in camp, and the Modocs soon fled among the rocks.

A CORRECTION.

A Traveller who did not go by way of the Cameron Mountains, but the Cimarron River. In the report of an interview, held with me yesterday, a few inaccuracies have occurred, which I take the earliest opportunity to correct, especially as the HERALD is almost the only New York newspaper which ever reaches the borders of civilization.

The distance directly across the "Jornada del Muerto" is not 100 miles, as I travelled from "Parahoe" to "Donna Anna," the route being some 160 miles. The passage reading "from Cameron's Mountain to Stockton's Ranch" should be expanded, "Frontal Chimney samples were opened and examined. Indian Commissioner Smith, Secretary Cole and Messrs. White and Cox, representing the Secretary of the Interior, were also present. The Indian Commissioners held a secret session last evening, which was not of any public importance.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Brunser, were yesterday in the city, but did not transact any business, with the exception of what was done by the Purchasing Committee, consisting of Messrs. George H. Stuart, John D. Farwell and Robert Campbell, who were in attendance to receive and examine the sealed proposals, to the number of over one hundred, from different firms who desired to furnish provisions and goods for the use of the Indians. When the proposals had been read, the boxes containing the samples were opened and examined. Indian Commissioner Smith, Secretary Cole and Messrs. White and Cox, representing the Secretary of the Interior, were also present. The Indian Commissioners held a secret session last evening, which was not of any public importance.

SCATTERED IN SMALL PARTIES.

The roads are not safe to Yreka. The country is in a great ferment. Additional List of Killed and Wounded. YREKA, April 21, 1873. The following is an additional list of the killed and wounded in the battle of the 16th at the lava beds:—

Private J. M. Jones, First cavalry; finger of the right hand shot away. Private H. P. Meakins, Battery E, Fourth artillery; flesh wound on his right leg. Private William Cunningham, Battery E, Fourth artillery; flesh wound in the small of the back.

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The War Department Without News.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1873. The War Department has no despatches to-day from General Schofield, and none are expected from him until there shall be results from the present military movements against the Modocs.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE MODOCS.

Fighting on the Klamath River Nineteen Years Ago.—Experience of an ex-Officer of the Army. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Seeing, from the columns of your daily paper, how much exercised is the public mind on the subject of the Modoc war, and to what a painful tragedy the peace policy of the Methodist and Quaker advisers of the President has brought us, I deem it not uninteresting to lay before your readers an early incident in the history of this tribe not before mentioned in any of the numerous sketches that I have seen, and which presents them in a light ferociously brave and treacherous.

In the month of February, 1854, intelligence reached the commander of the garrison at Fort Jones, Scott's Valley, Cal., that a number of the citizens residing in a little hamlet called Cottonwood, just at the crossing of the Klamath River, had been slain by a party of these Indians, then making their winter quarters at a cave some six or seven miles above the ferry. The command, consisting of some thirty rank and file of the Fourth United States infantry, was immediately put in motion. The ground was covered to the extent of a foot or eighteen inches deep with snow and the weather was intensely cold, the mercury marking as low down as 10 degrees above zero. Hivonacking near Yreka the first night, the second the Klamath ferry was made, and here, joined by some thirty volunteers from Cottonwood, under the command of a Mr. Geiger, the whole force proceeded the next day, by a rough and snow covered trail, in the direction of the cave. Along this road the melancholy spectacle was witnessed of gathering the remains of the seven men recently slaughtered. Their scalps were taken, their tongues cut off and transfixed to their skulls with arrows, and they were subjected to other mutilations too horrible to mention. On reaching the cave, which was found to be in a high cliff overlooking the river, the volunteers went to take position on the tableland just above, with orders to permit no firing thereon. The regulars cautiously passed to the front between the base of the cliff and the river, and protected by a ridge of rocks, reconnoitred the position. At a distance of firing now took place without effect, the distance in an air line being about two hundred yards. The Indians kept up a great noise and shouting, and when the regulars were within a few minutes of the cave, which passed through his head, finding it was hopeless to accomplish anything with muskets, two messengers, one of them the writer by request, was ordered to seek assistance from its commander, Captain A. J. Smith. First dragoon, their reinforcements and a mountain hewer. After a bitter ride of thirty miles, crossing Siskiyou Mountain into Oregon, the fort was reached the same day at ten P. M., and the next morning Captain Smith, with lieutenant Ogie, ten men and the gun, accompanied us back. On reaching the cave the gun was placed in position and the regulars were ordered to take effect to evoke jeers and shouts of derision. After ten days of exposure, without effecting any decisive result, the expedition was abandoned and the troops returned to their quarters.

Subsequently the commanding officer of Fort Jones, through friendly Indians, had prevailed on this band to agree to the reservation, and in pursuance of this agreement the command were to be on a certain day in June of that year near the Klamath ferry to receive them. The day came and the command was ready to start, but they agreed upon, when rumors came of a pack train having been attacked on the top of Siskiyou Mountain, the pickets killed, and the mail, with its burdens, run off. We moved at once in that direction, and, on reaching the mountain, found that the rumor was but too true. Taking it to be the same band, we advanced a short distance and then bore off in the direction of the cave, and upon the plateau just above we came upon them, and after a sharp conflict, in which two or three Indians were killed, captured the stolen plunder. It will be seen from even these facts how utterly useless it is for the government to deal gently with the savages and their people, and it should be the wish of every white man in the country that they may meet with the most fearful and just retribution for their conduct in cutting short so valuable a life as that of the late General Canby.

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

THE CHEYENNE MURDERERS.

Friend Hoag in Washington—He Does Not Want the Murderers of the Surveyors Punished. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1873. Friend Enoch Hoag, Indian Superintendent of the Central Superintendency, which embraces Kansas and the Indian Territory, arrived in the city to-day, and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Interior. He says the surveyors recently killed in the Indian Territory were undoubtedly murdered by a few young men of the Cheyennes who were intoxicated, and acted without the sanction or knowledge of the chiefs. The Indians regard surveyors as their mortal enemies and as the precursors of their annihilation, and just before the murder of the surveyors a number of United States soldiers fired into a party of Cheyennes, killing and wounding several of their number. The murders may be attributed to this circumstance and to the fact

that the Indians had been made drunk on whiskey given to them by bad whites. Considering that the chiefs and the main body of the Cheyennes are peaceably disposed, Friend Hoag doubts the policy of at present demanding the murderers of the surveyors. He thinks it the duty of the government whenever it intends to send surveying parties into an Indian country to apprise the Indians of its purpose, in order that they may be disarmed of their apprehensions.

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WASHINGTON.

General Crook, the Apache Pacifier, To Be Made a Brigadier.

There is said to be a brigadier general's place in the regular army for Colonel George Crook, the apostle of peace among the Arizona Indian braves, as soon as the President gets back from his trips Westward, Southward and to New Haven; and from the way the officials talk about the War Department building the promotion—though one of two grades—will meet no disfavor in the army, where Crook has long been popular as a gallant and generous soldier. The aged General Crook, now at Detroit, is to be placed in honorable retirement, to make room for the coming brigadier on the active list. This retirement has been delayed because, if made while there were six other brigadiers on the register, no vacancy would ensue; but the loss of General Canby has reduced the number to the lawful limit, and the next place vacated can be filled. The people of Arizona are already on the move to secure a fitting recognition of Colonel Crook's great service in subduing the Apaches and rescuing life and property in the desolated Territory.

The Revision of the Custom House and Navigation Regulations of the Treasury Department, undertaken by Secretary Richardson for the purpose of reducing the present antiquated and complicated system to simplicity and uniformity, is to be effected by the end of the present fiscal year if possible. The Secretary thinks that both the government officers and those who pay duties and engage in shipping business are burdened with more regulations than are necessary to the protection of the public interests, and intends to go over the revised regulations personally before putting them into print, to satisfy himself that all necessary requirements have been eliminated.

Revenue Stamps and Stamp Cancelling Machines.

The Treasury Board, which has had under consideration for several months the several proposed forms of revenue stamps and stamp cancelling machines for the use of distillers, brewers and tobacco manufacturers, is about to dissolve. Nothing of a definite character has been accomplished either in the interests of the government or the patentees of the various inventions, and the question as to whether the government loses more by the fraudulent re-use of the present forms of revenue stamps than the cost of adopting more effective instrumentalities is left open for the consideration of Congress, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or the future Board of Commissioners.

The Back Pay Controversy.

Diligent inquiry has developed the fact that several members of the Senate and the House credited in various papers with having returned their back pay have done nothing of the sort. Of course these gentlemen do not take the trouble to deny reports calculated to promote their political ends. Both the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who might give clear information on this subject, deem it best for their own interest to preserve a mysterious silence. Among those prominently named before the public as disinterested patriots are Senator Hamilton and ex-Representative Merrick, both of Maryland. Now, the fact is that Hamilton has taken no action at all, and will probably leave the back pay with the Clerk of the Senate until the Senatorial election in Maryland is over, when he will put it "where it will do most good."

Judge Merrick has simply signified his refusal to take the back pay, but has not turned it over to the Treasury. Thus he is at liberty to draw it on application within two years, for according to legal advice taken by the Senator, it must be held in the disposal of members of the two Houses for that period, even though they refuse to take it. This is the secret motive for the action or rather want of action on the part of these two disinterested patriots in the Senatorial election in Maryland which will take place next Fall, and for which both Hamilton and Merrick will be candidates. In this they are only emulating the noble example of the New Hampshire members during the recent election, who made capital out of their vote against the back pay grab and took the money after they had been re-elected. If Merrick and others in the same predicament were sincere they would send an order on the Sergeant-at-Arms, directing him to turn the back pay into the Treasury.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were:— Currency, \$3,000,767 Special deposits, 74,800,000 Redemption of certificates of deposit, 27,550,000 Coin, 74,800,000 Including coin certificates, 25,750,000 Legal tenders, 11,115,000

Pensions for Indian Soldiers.

The Pension Office is now prepared to receive applications under the late law from such of the Indians as served in the late war in the Union army, and sustained injuries entitling them to pensions.

The New Trade Dollar.

Dr. Lindeman, Director of the Mint, states that the dies for the new trade dollar will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in about one week, and he thinks that the coin will be ready for issue in New York and San Francisco by the first of June next.

ALEXIS ON RAILROAD CARS.

A suggestion for Saving Lives in Such an Accident as that of Richmond Switch. ALBANY, N. Y., April 21, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR:—Reading your article in Sunday's edition of "One morning" it occurred to me that if the railroad companies would have axes fastened on the outside of their passenger coaches they might be the means of saving many lives, as an opportunity would be given those not injured to cut out any who might be fastened in their seats, as Albert E. Jones and others, if you think the suggestion worth anything you will give notice in and oblige

Y. TRAVELLER.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Charter Not Yet in the Hands of the Governor.

FOOLISH EXPECTATIONS.

The Governor's Ten Days' Consideration to Date from His Receipt of the Charter.

SENATOR WINSLOW'S USURY BILL.

An Explanation of the Vote That Saved Green's Head.

Route of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad.

Discussion on Senator Lord's Taxation Bill.

MURPHY ON HIS METTLE.

THE TEN DAYS.

The Governor will sign the bill. It is true that he has discovered, as most everybody else must have discovered by this time, that there are a great many serious errors in it which really invalidate some of the material sections in the act. This fact, however, will not prevent the Governor from signing it, because it is certain that a supplementary bill will soon be introduced to make the crooked