Daily Appeal.

We have been requested to publish the following portion of the late Gen. M. B. Lamar's celebrated poem, entitled

ON THE DEATH OF MY DAUGHTER.

IN REPLY TO THE LINES RECEIVED FROM THE REV. EDWARD PONTAINE, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

The eighth verses was quoted by his friend Gen. Hugh McLeod, on Monday last, and has been kindly held upon our table by the gentleman.—*Galveston News.*

I.
At home in the unfolded skies,
Where thou art happier dwell
The notes are sweet, but sweeter still
The lute that presages thy knell.
From sorrows deep, and cherished loss,
Thou hast wrought free my heart—
Thou wouldst from my spirit—Thou wouldst, from nothing sent,
New hopes and love impart.

II.
Not would I, if I could, revive
From my Redemption Will
I love the grief that keeps alive
The memory of my child;
And if again by fate betrayed,
My soul should count regret,
Be assured I'd be the same to be paid,
By all the earth beloved.

III.
The morning star that fades from sight,
Still hangs upon the mind;
So deep my heart leaves the light
Or memory behind.
Thoughts that in sunlight—this early scene—
Wh. others seen or felt,
Rise to me still shining on,
And whether thou hast

IV.
The sacred love, the love wont,
Awakened by the child,
As the the fragrance of the rose
When all its leaves are held,
And as beside the grave we stand,
The mourner thoughts that rise,
Are whispered from the Spirit-land—
Sweet voices from the skies.

V.
The only born, O God, I crave,
To seek thy face to meet;
I long to pass the cold, cold grave,
And wing my way to thee—
To thee, O God, and all my friends
In thine eternal sphere,
Where I may make amends your amends
For all my errors here.

Five Hundred Indians in San Francisco.

The "war" prosecuted against the Pit River and Hart Creek Indians, by Gen. Kibbe and a company of volunteers, ended, as it is known, by the capture by them of about five hundred men, women and children. Beside this result, two hundred men, women and children were killed, without damage to the whites, save one of their number being slightly wounded. The surviving red people were transported from the northern part of the State to San Francisco, where they remained three days, encamped on the beach at the foot of Stockton street. The citizens generally availed themselves of the opportunity to see such a sight. After a few days sojourn in San Francisco, the Indians were sent to the Mendocino reservation by sea, two vessels being chartered for the purpose. The following account of their appearance is taken from the *Alta California*:

They are mostly young persons, there being only six aged ones among them. Some of the squaws are rather prepossessing in appearance, having large, dark, lustrous eyes, remarkably small hands and feet, and are generally well formed. Their hair, like that of all Indians, is black and coarse. Their teeth, in almost every instance, are white and small, complexions ruddy, showing through a dark tanny color of skin, and features large and prominent. Considering their naturally nomadic habits, they seemed now rather lazy, for they lay on the ground rolled up in blankets near the fires, conversing but little among themselves, and gazing with silent wonder upon the many well dressed ladies who visited the place. Some of the girls are dressed in a sort of jamie or a jacket of coarse stuff, and a few were leisurely making their simple toilet before scraps of looking glass, which they seemed to prize very highly. They seem evidently not using Rowland's Kalydor, nor fragrant perfume, but whatever it was they were quite satisfied with its odor. The old women appear to have the management of the culinary matters, though the harder part of the work is done by the younger ones. The boys, of whom there are many, are lively little fellows, and take to the contents of their new acquaintances more readily than the grown people. Some were baking bread in iron frying pans, a method of cooking they learned from the miners. They simply mix up the flour with water into a flat cake, turning it from side to side until done. But a few are tattooed, and these seem quite shy and under lip. The chiefs, however, are more prominently marked about the breast and arms. Many of the squaws have their infants with them; and Mr. Irving, one of the men who has the tribe in charge, assured us that nine births had taken place since they started from Tehama county.

At one end of the inclosure we saw Hat Creek Jim, a tall and well formed Indian girl, about two and twenty years of age, and better dressed than any of the others. She was superintending the baking of some bread, and was the center of a bevy of squaws, who seemed to look up to her as their Amazon leader. And such, in good truth, she looked. Tall as she is, she is not in the least ungainly in her motions, but as lithe as a sapling, bending hither and thither to pick up the various articles she wanted, and now and then speaking in quick, disjointed sentences to her companions. Her hair hung, dark as even jet black, luxuriant half; small hands and feet, and gives back stare for stare to the curious crowd. There is a wild, defiant look in her countenance, and an impatient, half disdainful air she throws back the hair from her face and gazes once those around her. She has had more influence with the tribe than any other member of it, since the chiefs as she pleased, and, it is said, doing much as she liked with many of the white men in her native region.

Near by was Shave Head, the principal chief. Shave Head is a stout, thick set old Indian, with a "villainous low forehead" and thin, cruel lips. He has what little hair he has cut in the form of a broad brush, and his class—moustaches of jet black. In his last fight he got his left arm broken, and was now rolled up in a dirty old gray blanket, with nothing visible but a stock of frowsy hair and two staring eyes.

One group was composed of five boys, from ten to twelve years of age, who were collected together for our special edification. Four of them were caught on a raft in the Pitt river about three months ago, and were dreadfully frightened when taken, but being well treated alley at length came to like their captors, and two of them, Billy and Mickey, have learned to speak enough English to act as interpreters. These boys are quick, active, intelligent, and beyond question as capable of receiving instruction as any other children whatever.

THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

From the Sacramento Democratic Standard, Dec. 17.]

Why it is, perhaps we do not know, or, knowing, we do not care to explain, but the fact is unquestionable, that with all our improvements in the mechanical arts, there never was a period when the moral perceptions were so perverted. We have lost all traces of manhood, all marks of the sturdy common sense that used to distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race. We are overrun with an affected sentimentality, a fanical philanthropy. It is "lo! the poor Indian!" "lo! the poor negro!" and next it will be "lo! the poor grizzly bear, the fox and the coyote!" Whenever the inferior animals or the inferior races oppose themselves to the progress of civilization, they must be removed, and perhaps the speediest mode of disposing of them is the best. This is a great law of nature, which has been enforced from the earliest period the world's history to the present day; and although causing hypocrits, like Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, many crocodile tears over the miseries and misfortunes of their inferiors, they do not fail to wipe their eyes at the end of their sermons, and console themselves with all the solace that a boastedly superior civilization, the fruit of this very law that they pretend to deplore, affords them.

The Indians in California are a terrible nuisance, a grinding evil. Removed, as we is the interior are, from the scene of their cruelties and depredations, we are too apt to forget the natural thirst for the revenge engendered by the butchery of a relative or the murder of a friend. Even the depredations upon the stock and cattle of the farmer, upon which he is dependent for his subsistence, creates a degree of irritation that necessarily leads to an "irrepressible conflict" between the races. It is not worth while to inquire who is in the wrong. There is no right and wrong about the matter. The Indian is a savage, recognizing no law of G d or man; he stands in the way of the white man, and must and will be removed. The only question is, how can this object be effected at the least expense to humanity? We answer, by promptly separating the races, or subjecting the inferior to the will and control of the superior.

It is the northeastern portion of the State, that part lying east of the Sierra Nevada range, and north of Butte creek, that has suffered most from these savage marauders. We learn from the Red Bluff Beacon that twenty-five men, some of them the most worthiest citizens in the country, have been murdered by these savages in a single year. The land was yet with the glare of incendiary fire; stacks, farms and dwellings were burned, and no man slept in peace and quiet. It is not wonderful that under such circumstances some excesses should be committed, and certainly great allowances are to be made for the manner in which the excited feelings of the people found vent. The total extermination of the Indian race was the necessary consequence of the continuance of this state of things. It was under these circumstances that General Kibbe, who is brave as he is humane, undertook his late expedition.

BEAUTIES OF A BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The Baltimore papers are publishing the evidence taken on a recent trial in that city in reference to contested elections of the members of the legislature. This evidence clearly establishes as a fact what has been more than suspected, that elections in Baltimore are conducted on a system of official complicity, illegal voting, ballot-box stuffing and fraud, such as is seldom witnessed elsewhere. Crowds of bullies went about at the recent election from poll to poll, voting at each, and swearing to shout any reformer who should offer to vote. Parties who attempted to vote anything except the ticket of the dominant party were stabbed, knocked down, stamped upon, and in some instances killed outright. The following particulars given by one of the witnesses, will perhaps give some idea of the Baltimore notion of the purity of the ballot-box:

I voted without any interruption, and remained on the spot to distribute tickets, as long as I should be permitted; by degrees, a few more persons came up to vote, when I observed a large yoke hie station by the door of his house, from which there came out a party of men, headed by one of the persons who had been engaged in the previous rioting and firing; the party was composed of a wretched set of creatures, filthy, stupefied with drink, some of them in sailors' clothes, some of them without any shirts—one I observed without any shoes—some without hats; they were marched up to the polls, in charge of the man I have referred to, in Eutaw place, where they voted as readily as Mr. Hinsely, the chief judge, could judge their tickets; the man who had them in charge cried out, "Clear the way, make room for the voters," and pushed everybody else aside; as the party voted, and I suppose there were some twenty or thirty of them at least, they marched back into Levy's house and out again, then voted again and back to Levy's house, then out and again voted, then back and out again, and voted; I suppose I saw the process reported from six to a dozen times myself by the same party; that is to say, I do not wish to be understood as identifying every individual in the gang, but I did identify particular individuals among them, who came in and went out, and voted, as I have stated, and, as they all went in and came out together, and the general aspect of the whole gang was the same at each repeated voting; I am the more satisfied that I am not mistaken in this, from the fact that while it was going on I walked down to the front of Levy's house, where he was standing, and asked him if he had kept the tally of the number of times he had voted these fellows. He laughed heartily, and replied "I did not vote them; did I?" I answered "Oh, certainly not, you only passed them up;" at which he laughed again, and our colloquy ended; a short time afterwards a very large omnibus was driven up into the street, and the gang of which I have spoken, or a portion of them, were driven into it like sheep; they appeared, nearly all of them, to be quite stupefied, did what they were told, as it were mechanically; when the omnibus was loaded it was driven up Fayette street, in a westerly direction; a man who was very prominent in the doings of the morning, and who was pointed out to me as John Stamer, the President of the "Regular Club," threw himself on his back, on the top of the omnibus, kicking his heels in the air, and hurrahing as the vehicle disappeared; during the whole performance to which I referred, and while the voting process was going on, the thing was so conspicuously fraudulent and absurd, that everybody around, including the men who were directing it, was laughing at it.

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