

1-21-1863

SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For the Union.]
INDIAN WAR BONDS.

YREKA, January 15, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In commenting upon the report of State Treasurer Ashley, relative to war debt and bonds, I find that you were led into some errors regarding the bonds issued since 1857, and to correct these, and not to defend Treasurer Ashley or his report about them, is the object of this communication. We of the northern counties are particularly interested in the war bonds issued by this State since 1857, and commonly known as the Modoc war bonds, as the services for which these bonds were issued were performed by citizens of this and adjacent counties; and though personally interested in the matter, holding a few of these bonds myself—which, however, I bought three and four years ago at fifty cents on the dollar—it may look to you that I am only giving one side of the story, yet I can substantiate all I here write. In your comments upon the subject, having reference to the parties whom the State Treasurer calls innocent purchasers, and whom you term “ten cent on the dollar buyers,” I would state that it can easily be proven and substantiated that there never were any of these bonds bought or sold at ten cents on the dollar. On the contrary, when they were first issued they were sold and readily passed in the community at fifty cents on the dollar, and never to my knowledge have they been sold at less than thirty-five cents on the dollar. As to their being in the hands of speculators, I can

say that a great many are now held by parties to whom they were issued, and who performed the services themselves for which they were issued some seven years ago. The allowances then made by the State Board of Examiners were cut down thirty and forty per cent. from the amounts originally allowed. And what do they receive now for their services after waiting seven years? Hardly forty per cent. of the amount audited by the State Board of Examiners. As, for instance, a party holding a \$200 war bond receives therefor, as per allowance made at Washington, about four per cent., making \$80, in treasury notes, worth twenty per cent. discount, making \$64. Deduct therefrom five per cent. in cash, to be paid into the State Treasury, as per Act of Legislature passed last session, to be paid on the amount received in treasury notes (five per cent. on \$80), making \$4; leaving a balance of \$60, or \$60 for a \$200 bond—equal to thirty per cent. Is this justice or equity? Ought not the old adage, “Charity begins at home,” be applied here, and the amount saved to the State in the Treasurer paying the Federal tax in legal tenders be applied to the relief of these bondholders? As for the unpaid coupons on old war bonds I know nothing about them, nor ought these claims be mixed up with the claims of bondholders of 1857, for the old war debt was paid dollar for dollar, and in coin at that, whereas the bonds of 1857 are paid at about forty cents on the dollar, and in currency worth only eighty per cent.

JUSTICE.

Jan 24, 1863

Martial Law in Round Valley.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet issued from the *Herald* office, Ukiah City, which gives a succinct history as to the causes which led Gen. Wright to proclaim martial law in Round Valley, Mendocino county, together with the evidence adduced before the Court of Inquiry, ordered by the same officer. It appears that Mr. Hanson, the present Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District of California, in his first report to the Department of the Interior, informed the authorities at Washington that the settlers in Round Valley were all unwarrantable trespassers, and as they seriously annoyed the Indians on the Reservation, they should be summarily driven off. In a subsequent report he tried to correct this misstatement; but it seems his efforts at repudiation of his own information were unsuccessful. He also represented to General Wright, military commander of the Department of the Pacific, that the settlers of Round Valley were so annoying that it would be necessary to use the military force to remove them, in order that the designs of the Government with respect to the Indians might be carried out. Among other representations thus made to Gen. Wright, were that the settlers were in the habit of wantonly murdering the Indians and carrying off the young ones, and also that they had, during the past season, destroyed or thrown down the fences on the Reservation farm, and let in their stock, by means of which the crop on the Government farm was destroyed, leaving the Reservation destitute of the means of feeding the Indians. Owing to these representations, Gen. Wright issued an order declaring martial law over that valley, and, as it is understood, partially promised Mr. Hanson that he would assist in removing the settlers therefrom. In the latter part of October, 1862, Mr. Hanson visited the valley, and informed the settlers of this order. E. R. Budd, editor of the Mendocino *Herald*, happened to be there at the same time, to whom Mr. Hanson imparted a knowledge of his plans. On his return to Ukiah, he published an editorial article which so clearly exposed the conduct of Mr. Hanson, and put such a different view on the state of affairs in that section, that it caused General Wright to instruct the commander who had been sent to Round Valley, to act with extreme caution, and do nothing but what was absolutely required by the circumstances. Soon afterwards the citizens of the valley held a mass meeting, in which they endorsed the facts therein set forth, and asked of Gen. Wright a copy of the charges preferred against them, which made these extraordinary measures necessary, and requested that he institute an

necessary, and requested that he institute an investigation of the truth of those charges. The Court of Inquiry, composed of Capt. C. E. Douglas, President, and Lieut. P. B. Johnson, Second Infantry, California Volunteers, Recorder, met at Fort Wright December 18th. The first witness examined was James Short, who testified to the following facts: He is an acting Supervisor on the Nome Cult or Round Valley Indian Reservation, has been on the Reservation since the 1st October, 1861; has never had any difficulty with any of the settlers in fact in the valley; that on the 1st of August, 1862, twenty-two Wylackie Indians were killed, the largest portion of whom had not been on the Reservation more than a month; that the settlers complained of the Indians killing their stock; and that there was not sufficient food for them on the Reservation; that five hundred Indians left the valley last fall, the largest number being Cancows; that the wants of the Indians drove them to kill stock and when caught by the settlers the latter shot them as thieves; that at present there are about 1,500 Indians on the Reservation, and that the latter place is the worst managed place or concern he ever saw.

From the testimony of nearly all the witnesses it appears that the Wylackies are wild and dangerous Indians, committing all manner of depredations on stock, and that the whites were in fear of their lives as well as property; that the killing of the Indians was solely in defence of both, and that the charge that the settlers had wilfully broken down the fences, if the feeble protection to the small and insufficient crops planted can be so dignified, were untrue.

From a careful perusal of the testimony, it seems that Mr. Hanson, the Superintendent, either through his own fear, or for some other motive, induced General Wright to place the district named under martial law, and put soldiers there, where they were not needed, and can be maintained only at a very heavy expense. It is to be hoped that the matter will be thoroughly investigated—in fact, the extraordinary conduct of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern portion of the State, has created considerable excitement throughout the district which he has charge of. Mendocino county is sparsely populated—the few who have settled in Round Valley did so by the express permission of previous Indian Agents—they are not intruders upon the Government land, as Mr. Hanson would desire the Department should believe. Grave charges are rumored about in reference to this settler business—too grave for us to repeat—and justice demands that if the settlers and Indians are to be protected in their relative rights, the Department should provide not alone a suitable custodian and guardian, but a sufficiency of means to feed and clothe the Indians, such being the method by which their savage instincts can be appeased; for hunger and want are powerful incentives to crime.

Sacramento Daily Union

2-4-1863

Oregon Indian Affairs.

For some reason best known to themselves, the Indian Agents and Indian Superintendent in Oregon have fallen out among themselves, and a voluminous mass of complaints and counter complaints have been sent on here for adjudication by the Interior Department, each charging each with embezzlement, failure in accounts, etc. The result has been that W. H. Rector has been removed from the position of Indian Superintendent for Oregon, and J. W. P. Huntington is appointed in his place, and Benjamin Simpson is appointed Indian Agent at Siletz Reservation, vice B. R. Biddle, removed. Certain Federal appointees in the State of California, now in active unfriendly relations with each other, according to accounts received here, may profit by the wholesome example set in the case of the above named gentlemen. The Administration finds it more economical to remove the disputants than to send out an investigating agent to settle difficulties among office holders.

Various changes are proposed in the Indian Departments of California, Oregon and Washington, one of which is to create a new Reservation of all that part of Oregon and Washington east of the Cascade Range; and another, which will be reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, contemplates the erection of a new Reservation at Klamath Lake or vicinity, for the use of the Klamath and Modoc Indians. This will take a portion from the Oregon and from the California Superintendencies, and make a new and separate organization, composed exclusively of "mountain" Indians.

Butte Record 2-21-1863

INDIAN Superintendent Hanson of California is at Washington, writes Simonton, asking an appropriation for his own district, amounting to some \$215,000, while the estimates for both districts are only about \$70,000.

Weekly Butte Record 3-7-1863

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS NEAR CHICO.—

It appears that the Indians in this county are again becoming troublesome. Last Tuesday, a man named Geo. Hayes who was herding sheep, about six miles from Pence's ranch, in the foothills, discovered some Indians who had broken open his cabin, helped themselves to blankets, clothes, provisions, etc., and were making off with their plunder. Mr. Hayes headed them off, and, in endeavoring to recover his property, was shot by the Indians,—one ball striking his elbow, and another passing through his thigh, near the groin. The wounded man was attended by Dr. Edwards, of this place, who pronounces the wounds not dangerous. We understand that Major Bidwell, at the head of a company of about twenty men, has left Chico in pursuit of the Indians.

3-21-1863

Weekly Butte Record

GEO. H. CROSETTE, Editor.

OROVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 21st.

There are only two sides to the question Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. ONLY PATRIOTS—OR TRAITORS.—S. A. Douglas.

For President, in 1864,

MAJ. GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN

[Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.]

HARRY R. MIGHELS.—This gentleman is still on Gen. Sturgis' Staff. An extract from a letter written by him to Geo. H. Crosette, will be found in our Eastern correspondence in this paper.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

THREE RIVERS, (Mich.) Feb. 10, 1863.

The news from the army for the past week, has not been of a very exciting character. The "mud blockade" has been pretty effectual. From the Army of the Potomac, there is nothing very interesting or promising. What their future movements will be, it is impossible to conjecture. There was a rumor on Monday last that the President had determined to recall Gen. McClellan to the command of the army. That must have sent a thrill of joy to the hearts of our citizen soldiery as they gathered around their bivouac fires. It is of course impossible to determine the amount of importance to attach to this report. It is said to have been announced in Cabinet meeting, and that it encountered the immediate and violent opposition of Secretary Chase and other radical members. Let us hope that the President has determined that his own light shall be no longer overshadowed by the black pall in which "radical pressure" has enshrouded himself and the country. It is our boast that the lightning of intelligence gleams from the point of the American bayonet, and Lincoln himself stated that every regiment of American soldiers contained the necessary ability to successfully administer the Government. If so, why should not their wishes outweigh those of mere political tricksters in the choice of a commander?

In this connection, and of interest to the readers of the Record, I will remark that, I received a letter, the other day, from Harry Migbels, who is on Gen. Sturgis' staff. He says: "Our division was in the advance, with the brave Michigan 17th, at the battle of South Mountain. We saved the day at Antietam, as I heard Burnside say to Sturgis, as a messenger from Little Mac, (God bless him,) and and we bore the brunt of the fight on the right at Fredericksburg. This, without blowing, is glory enough for one campaign for a youngster who never smelt *much* powder before. As letters are said to be opened when being sent from Democrat to Democrat, I won't curse the abolitionists in this letter, as I should 'like to do.'"

Oroville Union Record

4-18-1863

COPPER.—The excitement has by no means died out, but it has simply resolved itself into a sort of steady pursuit. Prospecting has been carried on vigorously for the past week or two, with favorable results. Many new leads have been struck, the richest of which is reported to be the other side of the river, near Long's Bar, which is 30 feet wide and said to excel anything yet struck in the County. Other leads have been discovered near Oregon City. The Copperheads of Wyandotte, it will be seen by reference to another column, have thoroughly organized for business, and, we understand, intend to push forward their prospecting operations without delay. We wish them every kind of success.

Sac Daily Union 11 May 1863

We learn from several citizens of Flea Valley that the bones of a dead man were found near that place last week, and recognized from papers and clothing to be the remains of J. D. Hogan, who left Flea Valley February 18, 1863, for Dogtown, but having never reached his destination, is supposed to have perished in a snow storm the night of his departure.

Our correspondent at Inskip, whose letter arrived too late for us to give it entire, under date of May 8th, writes that the Oroville and Honey Lake road, via Inskip, is fully open.

On Monday last, Zenonia, who resides about five miles from town on the Chico road, was kicked by a Spanish horse, breaking the right cheek bone and forcing a fragment of it up in front of the eye.

Jacob Stimer, one of the proprietors of the brewery, at Dogtown, was thrown from his wagon on Saturday last, and sustained a slight fracture of the skull.

Oroville Weekly Union

6-6-1863

STAGES.—W. L. Hopkins, Esq., the gentlemanly agent, here, of the California stage company, informs us that Mr. John Chambers has purchased of the company the entire right to run a line of stages between Oroville and Dogtown; the company will therefore run no more on that route. The indefatigable and enterprising John will hereafter run a stage to Dogtown and back again on alternate days, and one from Cherokee Flat to Oroville and back again each day. He is a jolly and accommodating gentleman. Success to him.

Butte Record

6-20-1863

INDIANS FIGHTING.—The Humboldt Times of June 6th says :

On Thursday of last week the Digers in Hoopa, "spilin" for a fight," marched out in an open field and had a battle among themselves. The row commenced about a difficulty of old standing between two ranches—the Ser-nal-te and Ty-clamen-te—the latter ranch being joined in the fight by some warriors from Men til-te and Ties-tang, while the Ser nal-tes were assisted by the Un-saw-tes, Mes kuts, and some from Klamath. In the recent fight, twelve Indians were wounded, two of whom have since died, and it was hoped that two more would die. They are getting ready for another big fight, and all they ask of the whites is to be "let alone,

 Indian Difficulties.

The Indians in the vicinity of Butte creek have again become restless, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of persons who may chance to fall within their power. Of the cause of the present outbreak, and massacre of peaceful inhabitants—women and children—in that vicinity, we are unadvised, but fear that the hanging of the five Indians, recently, at Helltown, on suspicion of having committed depredations upon property, has incited them to retaliate by murdering those who may fall into their hands.

If the Indian reservations in this State amount to anything more than eleemosynary establishments for party politicians, it does seem to us that the Indians of Butte county should be removed and taken care of. These troubles are becoming altogether too frequent, and Indian cruelty has already fallen upon too many helpless victims, and innocent and unoffending families.

Of the murders committed by the Indians *the past week*, we mention those of Richard Morrison, Mrs. Blum, and three children of the Lewis family, residing near Pence's ranch, some twelve miles from Oroville. There are reports of other murders, but not sufficiently authenticated, and it is to be hoped that they are reports only.

Of course, the people of that vicinity are greatly alarmed, and have taken measures to protect themselves and little ones from butchery. A company of some 40 or 50 men was organized, and are now engaged in hunting the Indians. A portion of the Oroville Guards have also volunteered to assist in punishing the Indians. A number of the Guards left on Wednesday, and some 8 or 10 more started on Thursday.

Some 40 or 50 Indians came into Yankee Hill, disclaimed having any connection with the Indians committing the murders, surrendered their arms, and claimed the protection of the residents. This was granted them. Among them, however, four Indians were found who did not belong with the tribe, and they were taken out to be disposed of when two of them succeeded in making their escape.

Oroville Weekly Union

7-25-1863

MURDERS AND OUTRAGES.—Last Sunday, the Concow, and perhaps other Indians, shot, and seriously, if not fatally, wounded John Hayes, at the Forks of Butte creek, in this county. The ball took effect in his side, fracturing three ribs. They also killed two or three domesticated squaws, at that place. On the same day they shot, and broke an arm, of John Strommer, near Jaggard's Mill, a little above Dogtown. Last Monday morning they shot and killed Richard Morrison, a miner, while at work on the West Branch, about a mile from Dogtown. Last Tuesday morning they shot, through her thigh, Mrs. Plume, near the Reservoir House, about three miles from Pence's Ranch, and killed her child. Last Wednesday, they killed a little child, the daughter of Mr. Lewis, on her way to school, near Littlefield's Ranch, and took captive three other children, who may also be killed and hid away; also, in the same vicinity, on Thursday, they killed a lady, (name not yet learned,) and her child. What will those say to this catalogue of outrages, who are opposed to killing off these "devils of the forest"? About twenty of the Oroville Guards, Capt. Hunt, and many citizens of Dogtown and vicinity, are out after them, and, we hear, have sent several to the "big hunting ground."

May unbounded success attend them, and they never take one male prisoner. And if they find the white *fiends* who sell them firearms, we hope they will kill or capture them, and bring them in, that the Courts may give them the full extent of punishment provided by law. A white man who will furnish Indians with guns, is, in the scale of moral worth, no better than an Indian, and should be so considered and dealt with, by all respectable whites, who prize the lives of innocent women and children. The laws of this State prohibiting the gift and sale of firearms to "red men," are most shamefully disregarded, and the most unoffending, generally, are the sufferers, in property, limb and life. The law, so far as it goes, should be rigidly enforced, and where it is inefficient, the people should supply the deficiency. They ought to take guns from Indians whenever they see them in their possession.

N. P.—Since the above was put in type, we have heard, to our great gratification, that one of the three captive children, a girl of eleven, escaped from the Indians and returned safely home. She reports that the *fiends* threw one of the little boys over a precipice, and killed him. The other is yet in their hands, unless killed.

7-29-1863

Marysville Daily Appeal.

VOL. VIII.

MARYSVILLE, CAL. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1863.

NO. 24.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN BUTTE.—From Lieut. Schrader, who has been recruiting in Oroville for Company D, Sixth Infantry, C. V., and who came down from there yesterday, we learn that the excitement concerning the Indian difficulties, though considerably abated, has not entirely subsided. Last Friday Captain Hunt with about thirty of the "Guards," Lieutenant Schrader joining the party, went with teams to Pence's Ranch, where they separated into two parties and scoured the country above there. Between Kunkle's Ranch (where Mrs. Blum was murdered) and Dogtown they killed three Indians. They went on to the forks of Butte Creek where they camped for the night, but contrary to their expectations found no Indians. The Indian agent arrived at Chico on Sunday and on Monday morning made Capt. Hunt his agent, with full power to gather in all the Indians in the county at the general rendezvous near Chico. Lieut. Schrader was informed before leaving Oroville that some two hundred had been collected in the vicinity of Chico, one hundred and fifty from Concow Valley, near Yankee Hill, and seventy-five from the vicinity of Oroville. He knew positively of but six Indians having been killed, though more were reported. The Indians committing the murders were supposed to belong to the Mill Creek tribe. Just before our informant left a report came into town that a large band of Indians were encamped within seven miles of Oroville, and parties were preparing to go out and investigate the matter.

Butte Record

8-1-1863

CAVALRY.—Forty men of Company F, Second Cavalry C. V., under command of Capt. Starr, have been sent into this county to assist in quelling the Indian disturbances. They will be of invaluable assistance in bringing the indians in, preparatory to sending them to reservations. We believe their headquarters is at Chico. They are said to be a fine body of men, and, no doubt, met with a cordial reception from the peaceful community that have long suffered from Indian depredations and cruelty.

The Meeting at Pence's Ranch.

In pursuance of notice, a mass meeting of citizens of Butte county was held at Pence's ranch, July 27th, 1863.

On motion, Louis Burnham was elected Chairman, and Thomas McDanel Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, consisting of J. M. Vance, Wm. Hasty, John Size, Thomas McDanel and James Bowden, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting took a recess for the purpose of giving time to committee to prepare resolutions.

At the re-assembling of the meeting, the committee made the following report :

WHEREAS, The Indians within the county of Butte have committed acts of depredations, and have at different times committed murder on unoffending and innocent men, women and children of said county ; therefore, the People of Butte county, in mass meeting assembled.

Resolve: 1st. That we hold the preservation of the lives and property of ourselves and families as the first and most important consideration, and that means should be devised for the removal of all Indians from our midst.

2d. That we shall require the removal of every Indian from this county to some distant reservation.

3d. That we will give all Indians thirty days' time to come into the settlements,—will protect and forward the same to any point designated.

4th. That any Indians who shall, after their removal return to this county, do so at the risk of their lives.

5th. That what we mean by every Indian, are those that are roaming in our mountains, as well as those upon the ranches in the valleys.

6th. That the Indians shall be notified by persons appointed by this meeting to collect them ; that all found in this county after the expiration of thirty days, shall be killed at sight.

After a lengthy discussion, the report was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following persons to collect and notify the Indians :

M. H. Wells, Yankee Hill; Wm. Schmidt, Forks of Butte; Capt. H. Hunt, Oroville; W. Nesbit, Helltown; Thos. McDanel, Cherokee; Mr. Lynch, Lynch's Ranch; R. C. Rose, Johnson Ranch; Wm. Hasty, Dogtown; Jos. Pierce, Stringtown; Thomas Rogers, Rock Creek; Mr. Snow, Kimshew. Adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following named persons to collect funds, to defray expenses of collecting and removing the Indians to Chico landing :

E. S. McClelland, Forks of Butte; Mr. Jones, Dogtown; Horatio Wilson, Oregon Gulch; Mr. Snow, Kimshew; Mr. Marcus, Concow Valley; W. J. Wallace, Dry Creek; John Size, Butte Creek Mills; Judge Wells, Oroville; Wm. Brown, Thompson's Flat; M. Pence, Messila Valley. Thomas Rogers, Rock Creek; B. P. Hutchinson, Cherokee Flat; A. Kirby, Central House Amos Thatcher, Wyndotte; Henry Bateman, Bateman's Ranch; A. Watson, Bangon; Capt. Singer, Bidwell Bar; John Chapman, Cherokee Ravine, D. G. Martin, Martin's Ranch; W. Lattimore, Mountain Cottage; E. S. Ruggles, Mountain House; Julius Jod, French Creek; N. D. Plum, Forbes town; J. M. Shields, Mooreville; James Moore, Mooretown; J. W. Woodman, Stringtown.

On motion, Lewis Burnham was appointed Chairman, and Thomas McDanel Secretary and Treasurer of Committee of Finance.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the county papers.

On motion, meeting adjourned sine die.

LEWIS BURNHAM, Ch'n.

THOS. McDANEL, Sec'y.

Oroville Weekly Union

8-1-1863

KILLED THE RIGHT MAN.—We are most reliably informed of the following thrilling incident of the recent war upon the Indians in Butte: On Friday of last week, Capt. Hunt, with fourteen of the Oroville Guards, in their hunt for Indians, arrived, about sunset, at a butcher's shop, near Hupp & Co.'s mills. They found there three "red-skins"—two men, known to be bad ones, and a boy of about 14, who had long worked with and for the butcher. They captured all three, and requested of the butcher a rope to bind them. He inquired their intent, and was promptly informed they were all to be taken out, bound and shot to death. He interceded for the boy, as being well-known, honest, industrious, and peaceable. Capt. Hunt informed him that the Guards were out to hunt and kill bad Indians, and as the two men were known to be "no good," the killing of them was imperative, and the boy taken with them; that letting him go would imperil the Guards and the butcher too; and, though he might be good, under the circumstances of the case, the boy, too, *must* be killed. He yielded, and all three

were taken out, bound and shot. The butcher owned a valuable watch-dog, with which no one, except himself and the Indian boy, could have any friendship. As soon as the shooting was done the Guards moved on to the Forks of Butte. Very soon after they left, the butcher missed his dog, then his big butcher-knives. He instituted search, and soon found his knives, hid away; then, continuing to hunt, he after a while found his dog—shut up in a large cupboard, nearly dead from *poisoning*. All this, he knew, could have been done by no one except the boy; and at once he understood the whole plot, which was, the Indians, with the aid of the boy, to murder him that night, with his own butcher-knives. He took the alarm and fled. During the night, numerous Indians visited his house. He says himself, now, that the cool determination of Capt. Hunt saved his life from being sacrificed by the very Indian in whom he placed implicit confidence, and whose life he unavailingly plead for. Thus it is. If we trust Indians, we are as apt to do so with the worst as the best.

Oroville Weekly Union

8-1-1863

DIED.

Near Dogtown; [killed by Indians] July 20, 1863,
Richard Morrison.

Near Penco's Rancho, [killed by Indians] July 22d,
two sons of Samuel Lewis, aged 7 and 13 years.

Near Dogtown, [accidentally shot by himself] R. Mc
Adams, July 22.

Oroville Weekly Union

8-1-1863

BODY FOUND.—The body of the murdered son of Sam'l. Lewis was found last Saturday evening, in Mr. Nance's field, a few miles from the spot where he was captured. His little sister, eight years old, who escaped from the Indians, arriving at home, from her captivity, piloted her father and others directly to the spot, which, it was found, she had very correctly described, as well as the manner of the little brother's disposal by the Indians. They had bound him hand and foot, and threw him over a precipice of rocks, and beat his head to a jelly with stones, crowded one down his throat, and left him—dead. He was thirteen years of age, and his brother, whom they shot on first discovery, was 7. We were in error in stating last week that three sons of Mr. Lewis were killed and captured. There were two sons, and the daughter, who escaped.

Oroville Weekly Union

8-1-1863

RECOVERING.—It affords us pleasure to announce that Mrs. Plume, who was shot through the thigh by an indian, near Pence's Ranch, as related last week, is rapidly recovering. The ball passed through the thigh near the body, and between the bone and the femoral artery. Had it lacerated the latter, she would have bled to death in ten minutes, or less time. She bled profusely, as it was, but that was caused, to a great extent, by her running so far, (nearly a mile,) after she received the wound. She was in her garden, gathering vegetables, very early in the morning, when she was shot. The "red skins" left her house "empty, swept and garnished." Her husband was not at home. She was alone, and ran to Kunkle's.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Knox, near Pence's Ranch, was consumed, with all its contents, by fire, last week. Cause unknown. The family had fled, in consequence of danger from the Indians.

Oroville Weekly Union

8-1-1863

TO BE REMOVED.—By reference to another place in this paper, it will be seen that the people held a Mass Meeting at Penceo's, last Monday, and adopted measures for the speedy removal of all the Indians, from this county. It is earnestly hoped that those appointed to raise funds for the payment of the expenses attending the enterprise, will act promptly, and as requested by the meeting, that the noble object may be accomplished.

GATHERING IN.—Over one hundred and forty Indians, up to this time, have surrendered themselves, to leave for the Reservation. They are at Chico. There are many more who will follow their example, or be "gathered to their fathers," *summarily*.

MASS MEETING.

In compliance with the request of many citizens of this county, and in order to carry out fully the determination of the people, as expressed in their resolutions adopted at the Mass Meeting held at Pence's Ranch, on the 27th ult., in regard to the disposition to be made of all the Indians in Butte county, another Mass Meeting of all the citizens of the county, who feel an interest in the safety of their lives and property, will be held at PENCE'S RANCH, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the reports of the agents appointed at the previous Mass Meeting, and adopting such further measures in regard to the Indians of this county, as they may deem expedient or imperative. The Agents, both Indian and Financial, are requested to meet at the same place at 10 o'clock A. M., of the same day, for the purpose of preparing their reports for the consideration of the meeting. Every agent is expected to be present, and report the number of Indians removed to Chico Landing, the probable number yet remaining, and their whereabouts. And particularly is the agent for Chico township requested to report to the meeting, the disposition that has been, or is intended to be made of the Indians collected, and those living in his township. The Financial Agents are expected to attend promptly to the duty assigned them, report the amount collected, and pay the same to the Treasurer.

A prompt and full response to this is earnestly requested.

LEWIS BURNHAM, Ch'n.

THOS. McDANIEL, Sec.

Weekly Butte Record

9-5-1863

MINING NOTICES.

Butte G. & S. Mining Co.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the above named Company for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, will be holden according to the by-laws of the Company, on

MONDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPT., 1863.

at the office of the company, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. Stockholders will please attend.

Cherokee Flat, Butte county, Cal., Sept. 1, 1863.

CHARLES WALDYER, Secretary.

California G. & S. M. Co.

OFFICE CAL. GOLD & SILVER MINING Co. }
CHEROKEE, Butte County, Cal., }
August 4th, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT A Meeting of the Trustees, held this day, an assessment of Fifty Cents on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, was duly levied; the same now due and payable to the Secretary, at his office, Cherokee, Butte county, California, or to A. J. Simmons, Esq., Santa Clara, Humboldt county, N. T. Certificates of Stock now ready.

THOMAS McDANEL.

Butte Record 9-5-1863

INDIAN MEETING.—We have not received the proceedings of the meeting held at Pence's Ranch on the 28th ult., in reference to the removal of the Indians. We learn, however, that it was determined to remove the Indians, and for this purpose one hundred and fifty men were to be placed in the field. A communication was received from Mr. Hanson, Indian Agent, advising the removal of the Indians of the foothills and mountains, without disturbing the ranch Indians of the valley. A considerable number have already been collected, many of whom are sick with a kind of bilious intermittent fever. Quite a number have died. It is stated that Hanson will begin their removal early the coming week.

Mullen, Charles W.
Oroville Weekly Union
9-19-1863

DIED,

At Pence's, Sept. 12th, 1863, of congestion of the lungs, Charles W. Mullen, in the 60th year of his age.

The subject of this notice was a native of New Jersey, emigrated at an early day to the West, resided for a short period in Ohio and Illinois, and afterwards removed to Louisa county, Iowa; from whence, in 1850, he joined the great tide of emigration that flowed to the Pacific shores. He was all his life a Pioneer--was a resident of Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, when the forests and prairies of those States yet resounded with the whoop of the Indian and the howl of the wolf; and in later years was one of the many thousand pioneers who developed the riches of the Golden State. For the past six years he has resided in Con-Cow Valley, Butte county. To him may appropriately be applied the proverb: "An honest man is the noblest work of God." S.

[Muscatine and Wapello (Iowa) papers please copy.]

Oroville Weekly Union

9-19-1863

Indian Agent's Report.

To the Citizens of Butte County:

I was appointed by the Mass meeting held by you, at Pence's Rancho, on the 28th ultimo, as your Special Agent, to visit Gen. Wright, of the Department of the Pacific, in regard to the late Indian troubles, and their removal from our county. I was instructed by said meeting to report the result of my interview and efforts, through the columns of the county newspapers. I herewith submit it. I was unavoidably prevented from going forward on my mission as soon as promised—a delay of five days occurred, but it caused really no delay in what was accomplished.

I arrived in San Francisco on the 9th inst., and obtained an interview with Col. Drum, on the 10th, when I laid the whole subject before him, he being fully in charge and authorized to act, in the absence of Gen. Wright, who was on a tour to Nevada Territory. On the 11th, I succeeded in getting a joint consultation with Col. Drum and Maj. Hanson, Indian Agent, etc., when the following understanding and arrangement was concluded upon, to-wit: The citizens are to collect *all* the Indians of this county together at Chico; the soldiers there under Major Hooker are to receive and forward them to the Reservation, and Major Hanson's Receivers are to receive them there. If, in the places where Indians are harbored by bad white men, the citizens meet with their resistance, they are to capture and deliver them, with the Indians, to Maj. Hooker, at Chico, to be held and dealt with as "prisoners of war."

Thus, it will be seen, the ardent wish and cherished hope of the people of Butte are to be fully gratified, and the property, limbs and lives of our defenseless outskirt families rendered secure from savage fiends. No necessity exists for calling another Mass meeting; at least, not until some other emergency arises. The two Executive Committees appointed by the last meeting need no farther authority or order than this Report, to set at once about their duty of collecting the Indians together—all of them—and handing them over to Major Hooker at Chico. In view of the speedy and efficient discharge of their duties, I will here state that the last Mass meeting appointed two Executive Committees—one for each side of

North and Main Feather River, to superintend the collection and delivery at Chico of all the Butte county Indians. These Committees are composed of three each; the one on the south-easterly side is composed of Capt. H. B. Hunt, Charles O. Barker and John Moore; the one on the north-westerly side is composed of Dr. J. G. Moore, Thos. McDanel and W. N. Smith. Each one of these committees has power and authority to raise a force of seventy-five (75) men to hunt, capture and deliver the Indians at Chico. These committees (see proceedings of last meeting) were also made finance committees, to collect, and to appoint whom they please to collect, funds to defray the necessary expenses of their labors, and of the forces raised and employed by them. Some funds were collected at the late meeting and are on hand, but more will be needed, and I suggest that the committees and their appointees immediately set about collecting.

Fellow-citizens, in conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact that a better day is dawning upon us of old Butte. I, with many of you, have beheld with pungent sorrow the frequent recurrence of Indian outrages in our midst for over twelve years past—the untimely fall of many of our hardy, industrious sons of toil; the diabolical massacre of *females* in the vigor of youth and bloom of health; the innocent, unoffending, defenseless hope of doting parents cut off in a moment of fancied security, when nobly endeavoring to ascend the fane of knowledge and the sphere of usefulness; the wife—helpless, defenseless, hopeless—savagely butchered before her husband's eyes, and the natural protector of the wife and children torn by ruthless forest fiends from their embrace, and suddenly sent to "that bourne whence no traveler returns!" All this—and then, too, waste and desolation have followed the tread of the red man all over our fertile valleys and golden hills!

These are all to cease. Immunity is guaranteed to us from a reliable source against savage theft, incendiarism and murder. Let us rejoice, and thank an over-ruling Providence that the day is breaking upon us when we may live in peace and security, and enjoy the fruits of the labors of our hands.

I cannot *justly* conclude without tendering your thanks to Hon. J. W. McCorkle for valuable assistance rendered me in San Francisco.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

THOS. WELLS, Special Agent.

Oroville, Sept. 19, 1863.

9-24-1863
Weekly Butte Record

RETIRED.—J. I. Steward, Esq., has retired from the International Hotel, and removed to Honey Lake. He is succeeded by Mr. James Lowry who, in connection with Capt. Bird, will cater for the travelling public. The office of the California Stage Company is located at the International.

JUDGE P. A. McRAE, long a resident of Butte county, has located at Reese River. He is a fine type of the true gentleman, and while we are sorry to lose him, wish him the most unbounded success in his new home.

TWO CHINAMEN KILLED.—Two Chinamen were killed on Monday, on Dry Creek, while working their claim, by a cave.

MINER SHOT BY INDIANS AT FORBESTOWN.—A miner named Hugh Harvey, was shot on the 23th ult., while at work in his claim near Forbestown. It is supposed the deed was done by Indians. The ball passed entirely through his body and one hand. The deceased was a very sober and industrious miner. There was a great deal of excitement among the people, and a company of twenty men were to start out Tuesday morning and corral all the Indians to be found.

Oroville Weekly Union
10-3-1863

A NEW COPPER DISCOVERY.—We conversed with a gentleman, this week, who informs us that copper has been discovered on the East Branch, in Con-Cow valley. It was first found by men engaged at mining in the stream, in the slate bed-rock, but traces of the lode have since been found on either side in the bluffs, and it is thought paying rock has already been struck. This is the first copper, we believe, that has been found in that locality, no one having heretofore prospected for it.

Oroville Union

11-28-1863

A RICH AFFAIR—"NIGGER EQUALITY" PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.—The following incident was related to us substantially as we give it below: One day last week, the Cherokee stage, on its way from Oroville to the former place, had as passengers J. McKinstry Smith, of Long's Bar, Volney Goode, of Cherokee Flat, and an old gentleman, name unknown. In a political conversation, Mr. Goode inquired of the elderly gentleman if his daughters would be present at a certain meeting; and, if so, he should procure "two black niggers to accompany them"—and using other insulting language. "Mac." Smith, (who, by the way, is a thorough Union man,) seeing that Goode was too rabid in his scandalous abuse of the old man and his daughters, took it up, when Goode called Smith a liar. "Mac" instantly resented the insult by sending his right fist against Goode's "bread basket," knocking him over the seats, and following it up by kicks and blows. The driver, alarmed by cries for help from the inside, got off, when Mr. Smith gave orders that Mr. Goode take an outside seat, which he willingly accepted *side by side with a darkey*, in which noted "posish" he gladly finished his journey. This latter is the only kind of "nigger equality" we are in favor of.