

Our Sister City.
Of the emporiums of Pacific wealth and commerce in California, next to San Francisco is the river city of Sacramento. Situated centrally for all the purposes of trade in the Northern mining districts, it enjoys, and must continue uninterruptedly to enjoy, the proud distinction of the mining metropolis, while from natural advantages conspiring to render the locality favorable for every branch of business life, every profession and pursuit, its prosperity is secured for all time on a broader basis than we are willing to believe many of the cities of California can claim. It was founded but a year since, although the site was long ago the selection of the veteran and pioneer, Capt. Sutter, who established himself at this point and opened a trade in the staple commodities of California ten years since, from his *embarked*, with the seaport of San Francisco or Yerba Buena, Sacramento City now numbers over 8000 inhabitants, and is advancing in business and population with a rapidity almost incredible. It is probably the highest point on the river that can be made available as a business centre for the Northern Placer, and whatever developments of rich mineral wealth may grow up in the valley of Sacramento vigorous towns and cities, the prosperity of no settled portion can materially affect the growth and success, or detract from the importance of Sacramento City. Besides the distinguished features of its remarkable growth arising from local causes, there has been from the earliest period of its history, the most lavish investment of capital, and the most unlimited application of energy and perseverance in the face of untoward events and disastrous circumstances, ever elicited from an all-confident community. It has been visited by flood and fire, by clannish plotting against its peace and prosperity, and by the rival powers of other seasonably favored sections, deriving strength from new discoveries and a variety of temporary causes, but which have too surely and speedily betrayed their utter worthlessness, and imparted to Sacramento City fresh vigor and lasting benefits. It is perhaps as healthy a locality as any on the river, and certainly possesses an attractiveness to the man of family, which is greatly to its good, and bespeaks its future wealth and happiness in tones which we may vainly strive to imitate. Its destiny is of the same high order as our own, and its commercial relationship with San Francisco cannot be interrupted by the lapse of years and the developments of similar advantages elsewhere, to those possessed by it. Its course is "onward and upward" in all things.

THE SARAH SANDS.—We are rejoiced to hear some intelligence of this vessel, although it gives us infinite concern to learn that she is in such a straight. Her arrival has been hourly looked for and anxiously expected, but until yesterday, nothing has been heard of her since the arrival of the Gold Hunter. No little concern has been experienced on her account, and we hasten to place all the information possible before our readers. It appears that having been out of coal, and being compelled to head against strong winds from the north-west, she found herself compelled to put into a harbor, her commander deeming it more expedient to lay by and despatch intelligence of his situation to his agents than endeavor to beat up the coast. With this view he put into the Bay of St. Simeon, below Monterey, in latitude 35° 40' N., where he determined to remain until further orders. A number of her passengers landed, procured means of transportation, and came to this place, where they arrived yesterday. Among them was Mr. Rice of the *Pacific Courier*, a paper to be established in this city.

We learn that the agents of the company have already determined to engage a vessel, freight her with coal and despatch her immediately down the coast in order to relieve the Sarah Sands from the awkward position in which she is now placed. It is a matter of essential importance, not only to those who have property on board, but to her owners, and the traveling community in general, that she should be in operation as speedily as possible. We sympathize deeply with the passengers on board but it is gratifying to learn that they are well taken care of. That this is the case we have the authority of one of the passengers, an extract from whose letter we subjoin. It reads as follows:

**BAY OF ST. SIMEON, Lat. 35° 40' N.
May 18th, 1856.**
As regards provisions, &c., the passengers have been well supplied; in fact all possible comforts—and Capt. Thompson is one of the best of men, good tempered, considerate and thoughtful—therefore peace reigns throughout. The ship has been retarded by the north-westerly winds since the day or two after we left Acapulco.

Sacramento City.
The following items we take from the Transcript of May 23d:

Full Returns of the Election.—The vote polled day before yesterday for Councilman, in place of C. H. Miller, resigned, although much below that polled at the election for Mayor, still was large. The following is the result:—

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	Total.
For James Queen.....	870	128	1008
W. N. Doughty.....	137	434	571
T. J. White.....	249	88	337
C. H. Morrill.....	19	17	36
N. Bell.....	1	0	1
Rejected as illegal.....	4	0	4

Whole number of votes polled.....1967
Queen's plurality.....457
Majority.....59

ARRIVAL DIRECT.—Bark New England, Williams, 115 days from Rio de Janeiro, with an assorted cargo to H. E. Robinson & Co., arrived at this port last evening.

Gov. Burnett is now in town, having recovered from a recent severe attack of sickness.

Waverley House Party.
Another one of those delightful, harmonizing and civilizing assemblages of the sexes, to partake of fashionable mirth, and

"Trip on light fantastic toe"
through the dull hours of evening, took place a few evenings since at the Waverley. It was a quiet, nice affair, and will tend to the "enlargement of society" if not the expansion of ideas and cultivation of our mutual dependent happiness, beyond all expectations, we trust.

Trinidad and Humboldt Harbors.
Reports are rife from this interesting region, of newly applied American enterprise, and it gives us pleasure to hear of the favorable prospects which have opened in this fresh field of industry to those who are the early sharers of the fatigues and privations inseparable from its discovery and settlement. The arrival, within a week past, of several vessels from Trinidad and Humboldt Harbors, furnishes the intelligence of a successful prosecution of enterprise at both named points on the coast, and that the various parties engaged on those shores were for the most part satisfied with the capability of the region, and had determined to unite their fortunes, and lives, if necessary, with the result of their adventure.

At the principal settlement of Trinidad some thirty houses have been erected, and parties are now in this city purchasing provisions and supplies for the mines adjacent, where it is expected much work will be done this summer. Humboldt harbor is variously represented; but accounts would seem to indicate a steadily increasing prosperity among the several interests centered there. The accessibility of the harbor from the sea is placed beyond question, and it is contended that no difficulty need be encountered in going to sea from the several safe anchorages inside. The Eclipse got ashore in coming out, but was got off and towed back to her anchorage, about six miles from the entrance, where her party has located. Here she sank in ten feet of water, but she was raised, and may be expected at this point in a few days. The expedition by this vessel has been reported as eminently successful, and, joined with a party of Oregonians, they are said to have selected the finest site on the bay for a commercial city. It lies in a north-easterly direction from the entrance. They found, upon landing, that the spot had been pre-occupied, and the tenebrous alone were standing, the owners having fled from the vicinity of troublesome Indians. They took possession, and afterwards were threatened with forcible ejection from the lands by the original claimants. A compromise was effected, and affairs are now said to be in a flourishing condition in their little colony of fifty-eight men. The site of their contemplated city embraces some of the finest timbered and prairie land on the bay. Several houses have been erected and two or three stores opened. The company are jointly engaged in constructing a fort as a means of protection against the Indians, who have exhibited signs of hostile preparation, and are reported to number already five hundred strong, in the neighborhood of the colonists. Several collisions had taken place, and one or two white men had been badly wounded by Indian arrows. A 'brush' was confidently expected in a few days with the Eel River Indians. The whites were preparing to give them battle.

We have been credibly informed that the propeller Hartford will shortly be dispatched for Humboldt harbor, with freight and passengers, by our thorough-going, public-spirited fellow citizen and pioneer in the paths of enterprise, Mr. S. Brannan. Another pleasing item of information is, in substance, that one of our most respectable townsmen intends shortly removing to the new settlement of Humboldt Bay with his interesting family, to reside permanently in those uncultivated parts.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter, dated

HUMBOLDT BAY, May 14, 1856.

Last evening Camden and Tower returned on foot from the mines, having dug successfully, and will return to the mines in a day or two.

On their trip up they encountered 15 feet of snow—but on their return on an Indian trail, although the mountains on each side were covered, they encountered none, and returned in two and a half days. Distance to the forks of North and South branches of Trinity about 30 miles to where the diggings commence on the North forks. There are now on the North fork, from the fork about 70 miles up, about 1000 persons, the principal body about 35 miles from the forks. The stores on the River are now about 75 or 80 miles distant from here, but towards the fall, as the body moves down, stores can be established (some three days' travel distant for pack mules) at the forks.

The diggings are distant from Sacramento to Reading 15 days' mule travel, and 6 days from Reading to a point 35 miles above the forks.

Douglass left the forks yesterday morning, on foot, and arrived to-day at the head of Humboldt Bay. Diggers reported to be getting from \$8 to \$20 per day.

POLITICAL PROJECTS IN EUROPE.—The *Cronica* of New York has commenced the publication of a series of articles from the pen of Don Juan Arias Ginon, which have been published in the *Heraldo*, at Madrid, on the subject of uniting Spain and Portugal. In reference to the proposition the *Cronica* says:

The Union of Spain and Portugal under a single Government, or under a system of commercial regulations entirely untrammelled—a measure which, for the welfare of the Peninsula, is doubtless a highly important and advantageous one—is a subject which has engaged the attention of reflecting men in both countries. The public journals of Spain and Portugal have taken the matter in hand, and when the discussion is once opened on such an important question, it is to be expected that it will not terminate until Lisbon shall be erected into the capital of the Lusitano-Spanish nation, and then shall Spain recover her preponderance in Europe and on the ocean.

DIVISION OF DESERET.—If that portion of the Great Interior basin lying east of one hundred and sixteen degrees West longitude, had an average ratio of fertile land, with most of the other States of the Union, it would be territory enough to satisfy a pretty ambitious people. But when we consider that there are only a few fertile spots, comparatively, in the whole and entire territory, and they like islands in the vast and mighty ocean, or like the oasis in the Oriental deserts, Mr. Foote's proposition to divide that territory at the hundredth and sixteenth degree of West Longitude, giving what lies west of that line to California, and that portion that lies east to Deseret, is giving to the latter a wide scope of sterility, it is true; yet but little arable land. The Sierra Nevada Mountains is the natural boundary, and the whole Basin only has fertile land enough to sustain the population of a respectable State, as to numbers.—*Frontier Guardian.*

Things in Sacramento.
We are much obliged to our friend and co-laborer E. W. of the *Transcript*, Sacramento City, for back numbers of our paper, which he has been so kind as to collect and forward us for the purpose of making up files of the *Alta*. We are equally grateful for a spicy re-hash of the news extant in Sacramento, and take the liberty of extracting from his letter, dated May 21st.

Messrs. Editors: Knowing that the destruction of your files of the *Alta California* was not the least of the losses sustained by you at the late fire; and knowing, too, the difficulty of procuring back numbers of a paper, I have taken the liberty of sending you the accompanying copies of the *Alta*, which may assist you in restoring as far as possible, your file, or at least may furnish you with some duplicates. Please accept them as the least token of the deep sympathy I feel for you in your misfortune.

The waters of the American and Sacramento Rivers have been rising during the week. They are, however, *in statu quo* at present, and even were they still rising, so effective were the efforts of Mayor Bigelow during the last high stage of the waters that our citizens would entertain no fears of an overflow. A committee have been appointed by the council to make a thorough investigation in relation to the construction of a permanent levee.

Major Dickey is still in town. I saw him at the Theatre a night or two ago; and, high as my anticipations had been raised, I must confess I was agreeably surprised with the appearance of the distinguished gentleman. He is dignified, and in his bearing reminds one much of Gen. Scott. He is very much affected with a stiff neck, with which he has been troubled for some time past. His physicians do not apprehend, however, any very serious consequences from his affliction. I understand that he has been invited to take a pleasure excursion to Coloma and the adjacent mines in company with a few gentlemen. If his public duties will allow him to attend he will probably start in a few days. Governor Burnett is also in town, and Lieut. Gov. McDougal paid us a hasty visit a few days since. Business quite brisk here, and building is going on rapidly. Yours, etc.

The Pacific Railroad—The Conditions of Its Success.

The Pacific Railroad will have two great uses. It will be the medium of intercourse between the Eastern and Western portions of the commerce of China and India and the civilized world. And in order that we should reap the full advantages of this commerce, the road must be so constructed that it can afford to deliver at a very low rate upon the shore of the Pacific the surplus grain with which the valley of the Mississippi will forever teem. For the purpose of intercourse with California and Oregon, the difference of two or three days in the time of traversing the Continent would not be seriously felt, at least at the beginning, though even then it is important that the expense of the journey should be as small as possible. But in order that we may at once seize upon the trade of China and the Indies, and subject and convert the mighty East into a tributary and extension of the mighty West, the time required to traverse the road should not be an hour longer than is absolutely necessary.

We have here the two conditions indispensable to the success of this great enterprise: First, it must be able to transport passengers at the lowest possible rate, and carry freight so cheaply that grain can be taken to its western terminus and thence shipped to China, at a price within the means of the laboring inhabitants of that country; in order to do this it must not have stock or interest on loans to pay, and must not need to earn more than the cost of running it and keeping it in repair. Second, it must be built on the shortest practicable route; and in order to do this it must be run as far to the north as possible.

The necessity of a northern rather than a southern route, is a natural one. It grows out of the form of the earth. Everybody knows that the earth is larger round at the equator than at the poles. Consequently, the further from the equator and the nearer the poles is the line in which we go around it, the shorter distance. From Charleston, S. C.,—we take a southern city as an example—to San Francisco by as far north as circumstances will allow the road to be built, is 2,916 miles; while by the southern route, running through Memphis, El Paso, and along the Gila, it is 3,583 miles. Starting from New York, the advantage of the northern route becomes greater. Of course the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes are still longer than the Gila, for the reason that they are further to the south.

And if we take for our starting point London, the present focus of the East Indian trade, we shall find that none of the Southern routes will be able to change the course of Eastern commerce. The Nicaragua Canal offers beyond doubt the greatest inducements to such a change for the reason that it will carry ships through from ocean to ocean without the need of shifting their cargoes. But here again the form of the earth and the currents of the regular winds decide that the Asiatic trade will not be taken through the Canal. Ships will be able to sail from London to China around the Cape of Good Hope in some 20 days less on the average than it will require to make the passage by way of Nicaragua, so that, immense as will be the tonnage passing by that route, ships loaded at Canton or Calcutta will not increase it. Moreover, it is plain that if all went that way the United States would only indirectly profit by it. Our products would not pay for the goods, nor our labor be employed in their transportation. They must pass directly across our territory and our surplus production must pay for them, or we fail of the great end which is so plainly within our reach.—*New York Tribune.*

WHERE IS THE WILDERNESS?—At the beginning of this century it was in Ohio and Indiana. Twenty-five years afterwards it was in Michigan, Wisconsin, and so forth. Last year it was in Minnesota Territory. Next year we shall have to seek it in Nebraska, and around the Lake of the Woods.

Where a steamboat goes, there the wilderness disappears. And the steamboat is soon to startle the Indian, and wake the echoes of the forest above the falls of St. Anthony; for a boat is now building there which the *St. Paul Chronicle and Register* of the 19th January, says "is rapidly progressing." The time for launching her has even been fixed—"as soon as the river is clear from ice." The builder hails from Bangor, Maine, the opposite extremity of the Union, due east, and is said to be "a highly skillful workman." The dimensions of the craft are 108 feet keel, 120 feet deck, 26 feet beam, and will draw twelve inches light. The machinery is in course of construction at Bangor, and will be at the Falls by the opening of navigation.

Steam navigation "river trade" above the falls of St. Anthony! Poetry may as well gather up its garments, and emigrate from this land, unless it can be content to find its themes in the workshop and crowded street.—*Cin. Gaz.*

NEW MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial* communicates the following interesting facts in relation to New Mexico and its application for a territorial government:

"The confirmation of several important diplomatic appointments, including that of Mr. Rives as Minister to France, proves that the majority in the Senate are not influenced by a spirit of blind and indiscriminate hostility to the Administration. Mr. Bradbury's resolution, calling for the reasons for the dismissal of many persons from office since Gen. Taylor came into power, is set down for consideration to-morrow. It had been generally understood that there would be no action on pending nominations in cases of removal from office, until this resolution should be disposed of. I have not taken the trouble to make a particular examination into the facts, but I believe several of the gentlemen confirmed on Monday are successors of persons removed by the present Administration. If this supposition be correct, it is a decisive indication that the majority attaches very little consequence to Mr. Bradbury's movement.

I learn that the case of Mr. Smith, delegate from the people of New Mexico, has been for some time under the earnest consideration of the committee on elections. The committee is said to stand four in favor and four against his admission to the House. The doubtful or undecided member is Mr. Strong, of Pa. If the committee report favorably upon Mr. Smith's claim, he will be admitted with little opposition, but an adverse report would probably be sustained by the action of the House. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of intelligence and good address, and, I believe, a lawyer. He is a native of Kentucky. He has prepared a memorandum of facts concerning the territory, which is a very interesting paper. The people of New Mexico are united in sentiment respecting the claim of Texas to jurisdiction over them. They look upon it with contempt, but any attempt to enforce it they would resist by force. The Judge appointed by Texas for the district of Santa Fe, met with no sort of deference or encouragement and has returned without doing anything to strengthen her pretensions.

The population of New Mexico consists of about 80,000 Mexicans and 1,500 Americans.—They are all decidedly opposed to slavery, but the Mexican inhabitants cordially detest it.—They claim that their boundary on the south is the 32d parallel, and runs a little north of El Paso. They say this town, though it does not belong to them, was never within the limits of Texas, but is separated by 600 miles of rocky desolation from her inhabited territory. It was formerly in Chihuahua. It will be assigned to Texas. The New Mexicans believe that the only motive of the State of Texas in adhering so obstinately to a mere pretence of right over their territory, is to be enabled to sell out at a good price to the Government; and that is a very probable conjecture.

The cultivated portions of New Mexico consist of the valleys of the Rio Grande and the lateral tributaries to that stream. By far the greater part of the habitable territory is on the east side of the Rio Grande, and contains at this time not less than three-fourths of the whole population. The valley of the Rio Grande is not upon the average more than a mile and a half wide. From the summits of the bluff on each side stretch dreary deserts, but to the northward of Santa Fe there is a region of timber and grass, good for stock raising. The western boundary of New Mexico will be a dividing ridge between the Rio Grande and the Colorado, Gila, whose branches approach very closely to the former stream.

The territory of New Mexico therefore will extend from latitude thirty-two to forty-two, but will be very narrow in its extension from east to west. It is one of the oldest settled portions of this continent. Its productions and capacities are pretty well determined. They are such as will afford no foothold, no support to slavery. Labor is already exceedingly cheap, the returns upon investments in agriculture are small, and mining has been almost abandoned.

The Mexican population are intensely prejudiced against slavery, and the American inhabitants have no sympathy with it. If, however, by the intervention of the Federal Government in her favor, Texas should establish her claim to jurisdiction, slavery will be a recognized institution there, which it never can become otherwise. If not admitted as an organized territory now, New Mexico will doubtless appear at the next Congress as a state, and must of course, she having a sufficiency of population, be admitted."

COINAGE OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.—We have received from Mr. T. Groom, 82 State street, Willis & Co's Bank Note List for April, which is conducted in its usual good style. It contains some well considered remarks on a grievance, in regard to which we have heard many complaints:

Several propositions have been started with reference to the accumulation of gold dust at the mint. The delay which depositors of this dust are obliged to submit to before they can realize the coin from it, is rather aggravated with the increased amounts that are brought home from California; and if the quantity expected within ninety days is received it will take until next winter, before owners can realize their coin from deposits at the mint. This delay is all wrong, inasmuch as its direct tendency is to drive people to sell their dust to England, where better management renders bullion immediately available to its owner.

A moiety of the coin which lies constantly unemployed in the Sub-Treasury at the city of New York alone, would have been more than sufficient, thus far, to have enabled the government to pay promptly for all the dust, as soon as it was assayed.

It may not be generally understood, that the mint not only takes some ten days to assay and determine the value of each deposit left with them; but after this is ascertained to their satisfaction, and the actual yield of coin in each deposit is ascertained to a certainty, they require the depositor to wait until the same is coined and ready to be issued; an operation, with the heavy amounts presented, and the limited capacity of the mint, consuming some two months or more.

The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury has been called to this subject, but as yet there is no prospect of any relief to importers of gold dust, except it is in shipping it to England, or in diminished receipts from California.

It appears to us an easy way of providing for this matter would be, for the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the Sub-Treasurer at the mint to draw on the Sub-Treasurer at New York for all deposits of gold dust, after the same shall have been determined by the proper officer, thus relieving the action of the mint and enabling the government to coin such pieces, according to the standard, as the wants of the public require. At present, the mint coins nothing but \$20 pieces, in order to get through the faster, or in fact to get through at all with this pressure of work.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen met last evening, but transacted no business of general or especial importance.

The Diggins—Indian Difficulties.
Correspondence of the Sacramento Transcript.
KENTUCKY BAR, Deer Creek,
May 14th, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: Having an opportunity of communicating, I hasten to seize it. When I left your city, I calculated that I should have written ere this, but not having much to write about I delayed it. On our journey here, nothing of moment occurred until we got to within three miles of Deer Creek crossing. Here, we encamped on the third night, and witnessed what was to me, at least, a most novel mode of disposing of sick and dead. We found some four or five hundred Indians encamped in the centre of the valley. These kept up a most hideous noise all night—shouting, singing, crying, dancing, jumping, and various other noises and manoeuvres, at the same time, many of the squaws were plastered over with some shining black stuff, after this fashion: the head was shaven and plastered over—a streak over the forehead, one down the nose and each side of the face, and another across the chin, just below the lower lip. This ceremony, as far as I could understand from them, was intended to drive away the evil spirit, which was tormenting the sick, (a chief and five others) and the latter part was the lamentations for the dead, or more properly speaking, singing the praises of the dead, for their many virtues whilst living. These were sung whilst the body was consuming, it being their custom to burn the dead, and invariably to perform the ceremony at night. Much of the ceremony strongly reminded me of the Jewish lamentation for the dead, especially the singing and sackcloth and ashes. It is indeed true that they were not dressed in sackcloth, nor indeed, did they throw ashes upon their heads; but they squatted in the ashes, and were dressed in a peculiar fashion. The mourning women were peculiarly Jewish, yet much paganism has undoubtedly crept in, if indeed, they do obtain these funeral rites from that source. These Indians were particularly civil to us, but did not like our approaching too closely, so that much which I should have liked to have examined more minutely, I was obliged to guess at. Certain it is, that these Indians are not idolaters, and that they believe in a future state of reward and punishment. This is to us interesting to know. As far as I could understand them, the Good Spirit (Wosock) is either the sun or fire.

The mining operations upon this creek are not so good yet as they will be probably after the water falls; yet, still some keep at it, although hardly making expenses. There is gold here, and of good quality, yet it is hard to obtain, as the bar cannot be worked for the water, at present. But it is my opinion, that when the creek is dammed off and drained it will pay very handsome profits to the enterprising companies so engaged.

But the most wonderful part of my budget of news is to come. The Indians have again been murdering our white population. And this time, it has assumed a more than ordinary systematic appearance, and one in which to me appears to have been urged on by a certain class of whites. Certain it is, that heretofore, whenever any trouble has occurred between the miners and the Indians, the latter would fly for protection to this class. It is said, also, a general council of the different tribes has been convened, and a war of extermination determined upon. And what gives color to this report is, that small squads of the whites and solitary travellers, are now daily attacked. On Bear River, a man by the name of Hoyt, formerly belonging to Johnson's ranch, was murdered. And only last Thursday, the mill in Grass Valley, but four miles from us, was attacked and a man of the name of Holt, murdered; his brother barely escaping with life, having sixteen or seventeen arrows shot into his body as he retreated, fighting them with rocks, the only weapons of defence he could obtain. It appears that they (the Indians) had at first approached him in a friendly manner, and even shook hands with him; they then passed into the mill, where they murdered his brother and another man, and set the building on fire; he then broke and run, with the Indians in full pursuit, but he succeeded in reaching a place of safety.

The same day, a man discovered an Indian who had robbed him, and chased him with a bowie knife into a store; the rest of the Indians begged to be allowed to punish him themselves; they then took him, tied him up, and flogged him severely. This satisfied him, and nothing further was done by him against the Indian.—Next day, a party of seventy-five whites went out to hunt up the Indians, when it was ascertained that the Indians had retreated towards the snow, having in their possession Hoyt's negro and cattle. Towards evening, they came up with the red skins, when a fight took place, which resulted in the whites losing eleven killed. They then retreated with a few prisoners. Yesterday, they brought one of them down to Roger's tent, and sent for the wounded Holt, to see if he could recognise him as one of the murderers of his brother. I did not learn the result, but understood they shot him about sundown. There have been several other depredations in our neighborhood lately.

Mr. Gorham had a large mule shot by two Indians, in broad day-light; and at the same time they attempted to drive off his other mules and horses, but were frustrated by some whites who gave chase to them. This was done by two Indians who had been employed by Dr. Lewis immediately in our neighborhood. A black man was shot dead the other day, whilst driving his team; and only yesterday, another attempt was made on a teamster, with a double-barrelled shot gun, missing him, but wounding his oxen. Indeed, so bold have these "cursed varnits" become, that it is unsafe for a man to go a mile from camp, unless he is armed cap-a-pie, and even then, it is not too safe to go far. Besides all this, there is one more, who is known to be missing. Captain Ford went out prospecting the other day, and was expected home Friday or Saturday evening. He has not returned yet, and it is feared that he has fallen into the hands of the Indians.

Thus, you see, we are thrown upon our own resources. Some time since, a white man had escaped from the Indians, after a chase of fifteen miles, applied to the authorities at the fort for assistance, but was laughed at, and help denied him, although his partner had been murdered, and he himself wounded with an arrow through the arm. If the United States will not protect us in the mines, can they blame us, if we take the matter in our own hands, and deal out such justice as seems to us best adapted to the exigencies of the case?

By-the-by can you tell me what has become of the Indian Commissioners appointed for California, or whether they have arrived as yet? Their presence is much needed here, to make treaties with the Indians. If in the country, what have they done? You will hear from me soon again, if not killed or scalped. At present, I have only to subscribe myself

A DEER CREEK MINER.

P. S.—I understand this evening that Mr. McKinley, of Johnson's ranch, was chased by six Indians, and that he has shot one. And further, the United States troops have taken the field against the red skins. Three chiefs have been killed; two I have learned the names of, or at least the names the whites have given them: Luke and Warlike. Warlike was a chief who always planned the attacks, but rarely went out against the whites.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—We have received the annexed cure from Capt. Marks, late of the Carolina, who pronounces it infallible:

6 os. Aromatic syrup of Rhubarb, 2 oz. Paragoric, and 1-4 oz. Laudanum—Mix, and take one teaspoon-full hourly. In case of severe attack a light dose of Castor Oil.

His Honor Mayor H. BIGELOW, of Sacramento, is in the city, stopping at the St. Francis