people on Goose River.

I am you thought it necessary to caution the good people about believing my "sanguine" statements about our mining country. If I had dared to tell you half I knew, I suppose you would not have published it at all. By-and-bye people will wonder why they left these immense sources of wealth so long undeveloped.

I hear that the Alta Company are going to work again, negotiations for the sale of the mine having failed. This will create a demand for labor here; and other mines have failed to procure money as desired already.

Dig. Hours.

Aug. 5-1864

Lassen County Correspondence.

Susanville, Aug. 13, 1864.

Editor Appeal:—There are so many rumors afloat in regard to Indian difficulties in Surprise Valley, that I have thought it best to give you the full particulars. There has been no disturbance of any kind with the Indians until last week, when the house of Vallandigham & Trow was entered. After killing their dog, by tearing down the chimney during the temporary absence of the owners, a rifle and ammunition, pair of blankets, vest and pants, and other articles, were stolen. Mr. Trow immediately communicated with his neighbors, and it was determined to pursue the thieves. The next evening, after dark, a party of sixteen left the Valley, and started in the direction of Goose Lake. After traveling some ten miles they came in sight of a camp fire. The party now divided, and Capt. Stout, with his party, succeeded in getting within 50 yards of them without being discovered, and secreted themselves. Capt. Clark, with the remainder of the boys, came up on the opposite side and got within six or seven rods, when they met an Indian leading two horses. Capt. Clark shot him down, and with a yell the boys rushed in. The Indians sprang to their feet, but only to become better marks for the boys, for they dropped them as fast as they raised. In a few minutes they had possession of the camp, and the Indians, those who were able, had taken to the rocks, where they kept up a scattering fire on the party; but the boys considered it best not to pursue them any further. Most of the wounded got away in the willows, but they found 12 dead bodies and they think there was at least 20 wounded. On the boys' side but one—C. C. Rachford—was wounded; he was shot in the arm, about two inches from the shoulder. The wound was dressed and the bone set by Dr. Porter, and he is now doing well. The following is a list of the spoils: 2 horses, 1 No. 1 rifle, 12 pounds powder, 15 pounds of balls, lots of percussion caps, 7 bullet pouches, 15 deer skins, 1 grizzly skin, 10 bows and quivers of arrows, 1 potato digger, 1 net 6 feet wide and 200 feet long, and many other articles. They cleaned the camp of all the things stolen from Vallandigham & Trow's house, and also a coat stolen from Mr. Hoag about two months ago. Upon examining the bullet pouches, one was found containing lots of arrow heads, and among them was several gold cues. We have in our possession one loaned us by Jerome Trow, of pure gold, one and three-quarter inches long, five-eighths wide, and weighing three dollars. There is no doubt that the country around Goose Lake and the head of Pitt river is rich in gold, and these heads have been picked up and pounded out by the Indians, but as they have always been hostile, the country is almost unexplored. Several parties are talking of going out to prospect this section of country, but I would advise them not to go with less than 25 men well armed, as the Indians are very treacherous. The settlers in the Valley have been trying for some time to have a company of soldiers stationed here, but it seems the fruit orchards of Chico and the ladies of Mormondom are only entitled to Government protection, while here, where soldiers are actually needed, none can be had. Captain Stout, an old Indian fighter, says he never saw boys stand up to their work and fight better, without flinching, than did the Surprise Valley Rangers. "Bully" for the Rangers. We are under obligations to Capt. Stout and the boys of his command at Fort Venning for hospitalities extended to us during our recent trip.

Mr. J. Allen has arrived here, with his train, from Rogue River Valley, and brought 18,000 pounds of flour to the Valley. He intends locating there permanently. Flour can be bought by the quantity at $10 per hundred.

Henry Talbert has just finished harvesting his barley. He has fifty acres, and it is thought it will average fifty bushels to the acre.

A vein of coal has been found in one of the cañons near Milk Ranch. Some twenty pounds have been sent in to have tried, and it is pronounced by good judges to be and excellent article. The boys intend commencing work upon it next week, in order to ascertain correctly the size and bearing of the lodge.

I would advise all persons who are claiming ranches in Surprise Valley, and who are now absent, that they had better return immediately, as in view of the recent Indian difficulty, it was talked of calling a mass meeting of the settlers in the Valley, and declaring all ranches vacant, without regard to improvements, from which the owner had been absent over 60 days.

Snow Shoe.

Aug. 13-1864

Recapture of Five Thousand Sheep.—The Santa Fe *Gazette* of August 27th has the following:

Captain H. A. Greene, California Volunteers, in command of Fort Mclias, on the Jornada del Muerto, in an official letter, dated August 15th, giving information of the capture of the sheep which a few weeks ago were stolen by the Apaches near Anton Chico, says:

"Pursuant to information received from you per special express, dated the 11th instant, I mounted one officer and fifteen men and proceeded in search of the Indians who had been committing depredations. Other parties sent from this post at the same time scoured the Jornada to San Diego crossing. Proceeding with my party, I took an easterly direction toward the San Andreas mountains, about thirty-five miles from the post. I found the trail of the Indians, apparently two days old; proceeding on their trail, I overtook the Indians and stock shortly after sundown on the 12th instant. Taking advantage of the darkness, the Indians made their escape, they having probably seen us coming from a distance. They left in our hands some five thousand head of sheep, three burros and one horse. I saw signs of a number of mules having passed one or two days previously. I returned to this post on the 13th instant. I am informed by the owner of the captured stock that it was captured from him some thirteen days preciously. Had timely notice been given, I have no doubt but what the mules would have been recovered and the Indians chastised. I am patroling the road to San Diego crossing, and assure you that Indians with stock cannot pass me unmolested."

The mules mentioned by Captain Greene are supposed to have been those of Parker, which were stolen from his train, near Fort Stanton, some three weeks since. There is no doubt but if the Captain had had timely notice of that robbing transaction the mules would have been recovered, for when he gets on the trail of thieving redskins he does not let up until he overtakes them.

Santa Fe Gazette Aug 27-1864

THE KLAMATH INDIAN WAR.

[From Our Correspondent in Colonel Black's Expedition.]

Capture and Execution of Two Indian Chiefs.

In the Woods, Two Miles below Junction of Trinity and Klamath Rivers, Cal., March 29, 1864.

Editors Alta:—Company E, under command of Captain Greene, has drawn the "first blood" for the Sixth Infantry. This company has been on the war-path one month, and during that time the aggregate number of miles traveled by its scouts reach seven hundred and twenty; this diligence resulted in one fight, which took place about three o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. Captain Greene was informed on the 11th that the Indians were within twenty miles of his camp, and he immediately started in pursuit of them, but their perfect system of telegraphing warned them of his approach long before reaching their camping ground, and they broke and fled—some to the mountains on the north side of the Klamath, and the remainder took to their canoes and went down the river. On learning that the greater number had taken the latter course, Captain Greene secured several canoes and followed, coming up with them about three o'clock on the morning of the 12th at the mouth of the Klamath. The Indians were immediately surrounded, and daylight was awaited to make the attack but the savages snuffed danger and attempted to break through the lines, but running on the points of bayonets did not present any inducement to continue that effort, and they concluded to "rally on their centre," and fired a couple of volleys to make an opening in the *chesaux de frise;* darkness, however, now favored the soldiers, for having been ordered to lie down in the grass after repulsing the first attack, the bullets passed harmlessly over them. They were now ordered to rise and charge the red foe at a "double-quick," which resulted in almost exterminating the band under the notorious chiefs "Jack" and "Stone." The chiefs were taken to Fort Gaston and executed. Company E is highly elated at its success in getting into action so speedily, so completely vanquishing this band, and effecting such important captures—all without loss of life or property, except two mules, which fell from the mountain side.

This is the roughest country on the earth; during the last ten days we have had hail, rain, snow, thunder and lightning, and climbed over cliffs and mountains, covered with underbrush, and mud, and slush, that would make the histrian blush for his story of the terrors of the passage of the Alps.

Colonel Black has proven himself the thorough soldier all his officers and men had believed him to be while at barracks. No sooner did the companies arrive at their destination by steamer than they were ordered on active duty, he declining receptions, balls, serenades, speeches, and everything that would interfere with his purpose of speedily eradicating the dangerous foe that has been so long a terror to the people of the region. Officers were required to report in three or four hours after reaching his headquarters, and instead of recreating at balls and parties, found themselves tramping over the country, packing their wardrobe like real men of war, making little distinction between those who wear shoulder-straps and those who carry cartridge boxes. He is evidently the man for the Department he is in command of, and will make a good report before the end of the coming summer.

Guidon.

Alta Aug. 28-1864

Condition of the California Indians—Superintendent Wiley on the Late Sympathy Meeting.

Office of Indian Affairs,
San Francisco, Cal., January 4, 1865.

Editor Bulletin.—Some three weeks since you published proceedings of a meeting held at the church of Zion, in this city, the object of which was stated to be for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians of California. In the preamble to the resolutions passed at that meeting, and published in your paper, the assertion was made that "It is reported that the Indians are destitute of food," etc.

A committee of correspondence was appointed to ascertain the facts in the matter, and after sufficient time had elapsed for them to make the investigation, I addressed the committee the following note:

Office of Indian Affairs, December 31, 1864.

Gentlemen—At a meeting held at the church of Zion, on Stockton street, the object of which was

and to be for the benefit of the Indians of California. At that meeting, Nathaniel Gray, William Stowe, Dr. Gibbons and John Beeson were appointed a committee of correspondence to memorialize the Indian Bureau in relation to the true condition of the Indians in this state. As the resolutions of the meeting state that "it is reported that the Indians in this State are destitute of food," I feel it to be duty of your committee whether or not you have ascertained the truth or falsity of the assertion. As sufficient time has elapsed to enable you to make the necessary inquiries, justice to the public as well as myself demands that the facts should be made known. Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,

Austin Wiley,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

N. Gray, W. Stowe, H. Gibbons and J. Beeson, Committee.

To this the committee replied as follows:

Sir—In answer to your letter of December 31st, we inform you that we were not present at the meeting referred to, and that our names were used on that occasion without our knowledge or consent. Consequently we have made no inquiries such as are referred to in the published proceedings of that meeting, nor do we regard ourselves as in the least degree accountable for anything done or published in connection with it. Very respectfully, your

Nathaniel Gray,
William Stowe,
H. Gibbons.

San Francisco, January 2, 1865.

While I would not detract by any word or deed from any legitimate effort that might be made in the direction of benefitting the Indians, I deem it a duty to the Government as well as myself to state that both the people and the press have been imposed upon through the action of John Beeson, who is the prime mover in this project, and whose name appeared as one of the Committee.

I was one of the eleven or twelve men that composed that meeting. Mr. Beeson had the resolutions and memorial in his pocket when he came there. He nominated the three gentlemen whose names are signed above, and afterwards succeeded in having himself placed upon the Committee. The respectability of these gentlemen is such as to attach more importance to the movement than it deserves, and if no denial were made by them of their complicity in the matter, it would be taken for granted that the Indians were in a starving condition. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the Indians on all of the Reservations in my charge are well provided with the means, and have an abundance to last them through the winter.

That they are in want of clothing is true, as the annual shipment from New York did not arrive here until too late for them to receive it before the beginning of the late severe storm. I did all in my power to provide for their wants by purchasing a limited supply of blankets which were forwarded before winter set in. A portion of the shipment lately received has been sent to the Indians this week, and the remainder will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

If Mr. Beeson had manifested the same anxiety to ascertain the condition of the Indians in this State, that he has to give publicity to his personal efforts in their behalf, he would have saved the from resting under an unjust imputation, and himself from a public exposure.

In regard to the $100,000 which he so knowingly spoke of in his speech as having been squandered by the Indian Department in this State, I have only to say that the employes and myself are as anxious to know what became of it as Mr. Beeson, and would be greatly obliged to that gentleman or any other man who can enlighten the public on that point, if he will do so.

Yours, respectfully,

Austin Wiley, Supt. Ind. Aff., Cal.

Bulletin Jan 1865-6

Indian War in Owens River Valley.—The Los Angeles *News* of January 21st says:

The murder of Mrs. McGuire and son by Indians, which occurred December 31st, at Highway Meadows, on the Owens river road, has thrown the whole country into the most intense excitement. A terrible slaughter of Indians had already commenced when George Lechler and family left their home at Lone Pine, at the head of Big Owens lake, some forty miles above the Meadows. The white settlers were fleeing for safety. We obtain the following outline of what had already taken place from Lechler, who arrived here on Wednesday of the present week. On the 1st instant, a party numbering about seventy men, under the command of Captain Greene, started in pursuit of the Indian murderers; on their arrival at Lone Pine, they met the dead bodies of Mrs. McGuire and son—McGuire, we believe, was with the party, on his return home. The party being infuriated at the appalling sight, immediately surrounded a rancheria, situated some three miles from Lechler's house, and killed nearly every Indian in it, slaughtering men, women and children. Those who escaped were overtaken and killed as they ran. Three of them were killed near Lechler's house, one of whom had in his possession Mrs. McGuire's purse, containing three dollars in money; another having on a moccasin with a patch under the ball of the foot; another with peculiarly "nailed bottomed" boots upon his feet—the tracks of which, it was stated, were plainly apparent near the dead body of Mrs. McGuire at the time the body was recovered. The rifle and trappings of a minor, named William Jones, whom they had killed at White Mountains, some two weeks previous, were found in the hands of an Indian, and recognized by the partner of Jones, who was also wounded at the same time. Fifty Indians in more were killed at the rancheria above mentioned, and the party had gone in pursuit of

Los Angeles Daily News Jan.

The Visalia ... the following: ... settlers have ... seventy five ... McGuire's mur ... of troops sent ... as far down as ... and finding ... Joaquin Jim to ... the mouth of ... returned and ... Bishop Creek. ... feet deep at ... and the cattle ... flesh rapidly. ... San Carlos are ... soon as the ... commence ope ... in the Alabama ... well in gold. ... District will ... soon as the ...

Feb

Provisions for ... Superintendent ... State, was in Sto ... visions to be forw ... ervation at Tule R ... Independent says: ... have arrived, an ... with the provision ... Wiley reports the ... and in a healthy ... They raised an ... and at the present ... bushels of wheat ... dispose of the ... Mendocino county ... very soon become ... tion, under the Sup ... agement.

Afb