by the murders on that stream, abandoned the work to seek protection in their own village, under the immediate control of their employer. We cannot state with certainty the number slain, although it is believed to have been not less than twenty. Three were killed a short distance from the house, while employed in digging a grave for a member of Daylor's family deceased.

On Thursday the district Alcalde visited the scene of bloodshed, and was shown the bodies. The Indians report twenty-three missing of their Indian men in all. What is reserved for the prisoners time will show. The Indians were without arms when slaughtered. By our next we may be placed in possession of further details, and corrections be required in the foregoing, all of which will be promptly presented.

**PLACER TIMES.**

**SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1848.**

We forbear commenting upon the numerous crimes committed, and offences reported within the past month, because for eleven months past we have been too much occupied with other law than has suggested itself in case of emergency, when, moved by an innate sense of justice, common usage has been applied, and thus difficulty between man and man adjusted. But bitterly do we contemplate the scene now presented. These moral and suicidal crimes are not necessarily on the increase; or, if they do exist, are but feeble result of conditions, of crime and violence. The preservation of law and order cannot rest with us, and we must have the usual means of enforcing measures necessary for the public quiet and welfare, or witness a state of society at the thought of which humanity shudders. This protection can be furnished us as a matter of public safety, not alone, and, as American citizens, we have the right to appeal to it, forever, since the discovery of gold, have we required the presence of military power, as now.

The Meeting, Election, and Legislation.-On our first page to day, may be found the proceedings of a meeting and result of an election, held in this place on Monday, 30th ult., and, in another column, a report of the action of a Legislative body created thereby. This measure of the greatest moment—the matter of providing laws for this district has been disposed of in double quick time. "Strike while iron is hot,"—give us wise laws, and to the unflinching and determined, as officers, the enforcement of them. The energy, spirit, and unanimity with which this endeavor to set up a government for our protection has been undertaken, augurs favorably, while it reflects credit upon the character of this community, when matters of importance demand attention. The Legislature has already evinced a disposition to proceed rear out of existing chaos sound and effective laws. Heaven grant it may be kept in this way; this will be the honest prayer of every order-loving citizen of Sacramento.

Sacramento city.—If ever a town in extraordinary times bid fair to speedily become an important city, we believe it to be our own. Built ad airm of exciting adventure and speculation on wealth, its probability of man resolutely set at defiance "bright improvement," we certainly can claim for this place unexampled prosperity, and safely predict its continued growth and eventual greatness. Sacramento city is no misnomer indeed. Already the "outward tokens" are visible: the business hum and bustle of our landing and market places may, upon days of "driving," be compared to the constant sit and activity peculiar to the business portions of our great Atlantic cities. The river's side presents a scene of admirable city-like confusion. Goods for which there is no shelter, and are brought from the banks, others store in tents or under old sails, and can be thereby the great scarcity of building materials gives rise to a picture that would be without its own and beneath a canvass covering trade flowers as well, it is understood, as under the ordinary shelter. Quietly moored at the foot of one of our most frequented thoroughfares appears a bark of 300 tons, and a brig of 200 is similarly secured a few hundred yards distant. This site to be used as wharves, and are the property of two of our principal houses. They were purchased at San Francisco, and sailed without difficulty. The Embarecadero can boast of some twenty-five or thirty stores, and the Fort and its immediate vicinity, of about eight or ten, together with a hotel, printing office, stationery store, billiard room, hallway, alley, etc., are indispensable in making up the vast compound of a city. Sacramento city is probably as healthy a locality as this valley affords. During what is termed the sickly season of last year, this place was sought as a refuge by those who were laboring in the mines, because medical attendance could be obtained, and the disease yielded quite as readily to proper treatment here as in our seaport towns. We have learned of late that an hospital is to be established in this town; such an institution is certainly desirable, for we apprehend an ever increasing amount of sickness will be another in the mines unaccompanied "foreigners" this season. As Sacramento city is the point on the river of disembarkation, previous to entering the place, the great body of emigration will flow hither, are diffusing itself over the mining country. Another year will count wondrous changes in California, but none will change be more perceptible than here.

Navigation Extraordinary.—The Bark Whiton, Gelston, master, arrived at the Embarecadero of this city at last Thursday morning, with 120 days from San Francisco, and 140 days from New York. The Whiton is a 241 ton vessel, with a burthen of 690, and a net of 400. Of her pilot, Mr. George Winner, Captain Gelston speaks in terms of the highest praise. From perfect knowledge of the bays and river channel, Mr. Winner is probably second to none. The Whiton appeared with her black and brown, and, of her trio it may be said, all circumstances considered, it is without a precedent in our river navigation.

Dreadful air.—By persons recently arrived from the Stanislaus, we have received intelligence of a most unpleasant nature. Lieutenant Monroe, 2nd Regiment G. I. Volunteers, a young gentleman highly esteemed by numerous acquaintances in California, was shot on the 13th ult. at Stockton, and died in about two hours after receiving the wound. We have been enabled to gather but few of the facts in this deplorable occurrence. Morrison is reported to have been under the influence of liquor, and to have somewhat rudely accosted one Dr. Freund, a German, which led to high words followed by a number of threats on either side. Both were mounted, and Morrison, seemingly disposed to quarrelsome, rode towards Freund, who produced a pistol, and warned him to retire. Morrison, it is asserted, advanced with his knife in his hand, but parted only obliged the presence of the former a few moments after they came together, when Morrison struck at the other, but whether with his knife or cleft flat it does not appear; Freund snapped twice a revolving pistol at him, in riding away and at a distance of a few yards, discharged a barrel, the ball entering the ground and expired in great agony two hours after. Freund was arrested, the people assembled, and a judge chosen, who formed a jury and proceeded to the trial. The result is said to have been an acquittal, but a sentence passed of which we shall not know more in a few days.

Inhuman murder.—A man named Doyle was murdered near the Coloma mines a few weeks since, and nothing has been revealed as to the circumstances under which, or by whom, the deed was committed. His body was found secreted by the wayside, shockingly disfigured, his heart taken out, and skull fractured in several places. The prevailing impression among the Coloma people appeared to be, that this murder had been committed by white men, and every item of evidence seemed to justify this conclusion. Doyle had had with him, when last seen, about $2000 of which his person was found plundered, and it is supposed the manner of death, and examination of the remains, had been resorted to to conciliate the impression that Indians had committed the deed. The black-hearted fiends who, from beneath a white skin, boast a mental superiority, and claim the blessings of our race they daily work.

The Country.—Strangers arriving in our valley, at this time, are delighted with the appearance of the country, which, in truth, never looked more charming. The season is unusually warm for California. Nature is unusually, pleasant, the winds are cooler, and the "merry month of May" has returned; all who can appreciate the beauties of a Californian Spring should be with us now to view the valley of the Sacramento.

From San Francisco.—The Alta California of May 1 has been received in this place, and we condense as much as is possible of the news. The San Francisco emigrants are reported to be in excellent spirits. The steamer California would positively sail on the afternoon of the above date for Panama; she carries three hundred thousand dollars in gold dust, and fifty-one passengers. Previous to sailing, she performed a pleasure excursion to Beneicia, to the great delight of numerous ladies and gentlemen; all the arrangements being in going to Beneicia, two hours and fifty minutes. The ship arrived at Monterey on the 13th inst., with three companies of the second regiment of infantry, commanded by General Riley. Three subsequent arrivals of United States transports with troops are reported. The disposition to be made of these troops we give in another column.