

PLACER TIMES.

J. E. Lawrence, Editor.

Sacramento City, Wednesday, May 29, 1850.

LETTERS FOR THE STATES.—Hawley & Co. will keep their letter bag open for the States until to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

Indian Affairs.

Gen. Green came down yesterday on the Gov. Dana. He has made a report to Gov. Burnett, a copy of which we append, and also a treaty or terms of truce, concluded with the Indian tribes on the Yuba and Bear Rivers. This is a movement in the right direction. We hope indiscriminate outrage and revenge have had their day. Nothing has so disgraced the early history of our state as the atrocious and inhuman persecutions that have been inflicted upon these weak, ignorant and naturally inoffensive Indians. That they have retaliated as far as lay in their power, the barbarous assaults and promiscuous slaughter that have been visited upon them is their credit and not their crime. There is no difference in the enlightened opinion of all who are familiar with the subject. We have seen but one expression, and that of unqualified denunciation upon those whose beastly passions have led them to commit the murderous deeds, a recital of which shame has often led us to suppress. We believe there are good men enough, now that the initiative has been taken, to carry out the example of conciliation which is here set forth, and we anticipate favorable results from its publication and general circulation in the different mining and Indian regions.

Gen. Green leaves immediately for Washington City, and will represent the state of Indian affairs to the President, and we may soon look for a satisfactory and peaceful adjustment of the difficulties which now embarrass our relations with the aborigines of California.

Oro, May 25th, 1850.

To His Excellency PETER H. BURNETT, Governor and Commander-in-Chief California Militia:

SIR—After my despatch to you on the 16th inst., I moved with Capt. Allier's and Capt. Charles Hoyt's mounted volunteers on the 17th, upon Bear River. On the afternoon of the same day Lieut. Bell, of Capt. Allier's company, with ten men, being out upon a scout, encountered a large number of Indians, killing five and bringing in six prisoners.

On the 18th I moved in the direction of Deer Creek, and scoured the country where a number of Indian depredations had been committed. We found the Indian villages newly deserted, and their trails leading south, in the direction of Bear River.

On the 19th, pursued said trails in the direction of Wolf Creek, to where Col. Hoyt was murdered and burnt in his mill; found the Indian villages in this neighborhood deserted, and the white settlement abandoned; trails still leading south, which we followed to Bear River, and encamped upon the same.

On the 20th, leaving a camp guard with the horses, we crossed the river on foot to visit a large village on the south of said river, which we found deserted, and the trail recrossing the river. Upon our return I was informed that a large number of Indians, between two and three hundred, had assembled upon an elevated conical hill within two miles, a position evidently taken to give battle. After examining their position I ordered Capt. Hoyt with twenty men to take station at the foot of the hill upon the left, and with Capt. Allier, Lieut. Bell and the balance of the men, in all 30, I charged up the most accessible side of the hill upon the right into the camp, and drove the Indians upon Capt. Hoyt's position, where a smart skirmish ensued. We pursued them for several miles in the hill and ravines, killing and wounding a number, and took eight prisoners. Their chiefs report 11 of their men killed, besides wounded. We had none killed. Wounded, Capt. Hoyt and Lieut. Lewis, and Mr. Russell. My aid, Major Frederick Emory, was accidentally shot through the thigh by the discharge of a rifle. All doing well. The day previous, in attempting to capture one of their spies, his determined resistance caused him to be shot, and in camp we found his remains upon a funeral pile, nearly consumed. Here we found a large amount of supplies, consisting of beef, sugar, tea and other articles robbed from the wagons, and the clothes of the murdered teamster, Matty. On the afternoon of the same day I sent the following note, with a flag of truce, to the chiefs, by an old woman who had been taken prisoner.

WOLF CREEK CAMP, May 20, 1850.

To the Indian Chiefs Weima, Buckler, Poollel and others:

Your people have been murdering ours, robbing their wagons and burning houses. We have made war upon you, killed your men, and taken prisoners your women and children.

We send you this plain talk by one of your grandmothers.

When you cease to rob and murder our people, we will cease to make war upon you, and then you can come in and get your women and children, who will be taken care of in the meantime. If you wish peace come down to Johnson's Old Rancho, on Bear River, and report yourselves to Capt. Chas. Hoyt, who will protect you until your great father shall speak.

THOS. J. GREEN,

Maj. Gen. 1st Div. Cal. Militia.

To-day the chiefs, with a number of the men, met me at Kearny, and entered into the follow-

ing treaty. It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of others better acquainted with these Indians, that they will observe the treaty in good faith. It is to be hoped that no acts of aggression will be commenced upon them by the whites. These Indians can be made very useful to the miners if they have even a small portion of justice extended to them. Heretofore a few persons have monopolized much of their labor, by giving them a calico shirt per week and the most indifferent food. This is not only wrong, but highly disgraceful, when they would be content with the pay of one fourth of the wages of the white man.

I have sent these chiefs over on the North Fork of the American River, to bring in others now hostile, to Brig. Gen. Eastland, on Bear River, who will, in the absence of further instructions from your Excellency, endeavor to bring them to terms. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

THOS. J. GREEN,

Maj. Gen. 1st Div. Cal. Militia.

TOWN OF KEARNEY, Bear River, }
Yuba Co. California.

Whereas, numerous depredations and murders have been committed upon the persons and property of the American citizens in this vicinity by the native Indians, belonging to the tribes of the undersigned Chiefs; and whereas it became the duty of undersigned, Thomas J. Green, Major General of the First Division of California Militia, to pursue and punish said depredators and murderers: Now, therefore, in the absence of higher authority, I, Thomas J. Green, Major General as aforesaid, on behalf of the people of California and the Government of the United States on the one part and the head Indian Chiefs, Weima and Buckler, and Sub-Chief, Poollel, on the other part, representing fully and completely their several tribes, do enter into the following solemn treaty of peace and friendship, to wit:

Article 1. Henceforth and forever the American citizens and the several tribes aforementioned shall live in peace and friendship.

Art. 2. Should any Indian belonging to either of the before mentioned tribes commit any murder, robbery or other offence against the persons or property of the American citizens, the offender or offenders shall be promptly delivered up to the proper authorities for punishment.

Art. 3. Should any American citizen or foreigner commit any wrong upon the persons or property of the beforementioned tribes, they shall be punished therefor as the law directs.

Art. 4. To prevent any hostile feelings arising between the whites and Indians, as well as to prevent the friendly Indians from being mistaken for those unfriendly, it is hereby stipulated that the people of the beforementioned tribes shall not carry arms while in the settlements of the whites.

Art. 5. To cultivate warmer friendship and acquaintance between the white people and the Indians, the latter are guaranteed the free use of the gold mines, and the full value of their labor in working the same, without charge or hindrance; and any contract made between the Indians and whites, before competent witnesses, shall be recoverable before any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Art. 6. The Indian prisoners shall be delivered up with the signing of this treaty.

Art. 7. The Government of the United States shall have six months from this date to confirm, amend or annul this treaty; and should said Government of the United States confirm the same, it is hereby stipulated that each of the beforementioned tribes shall receive a semi-annual annuity of one thousand dollars, to be paid to them respectively for the term of ten years from the date thereof.

In witness whereof, the undersigned parties before mentioned, have signed, sealed and delivered this treaty, each to the other, in the presence of Capt. Nicholas Allier, Capt. Chas. H. Hoyt, Col. James Bell, J. S. Christy, counsellor at law, Edwin P. Linck, J. B. Fairchild, Joseph Foster, subscribing witnesses.

May 25th, 1850.

THOS. J. GREEN,

Maj. Gen. 1st Div. California Militia.

WEIMA, his X mark.

BUCKLER, his X mark.

POOLLEL, his X mark.

NICHOLAUS ALLIER,

CHAS. H. HOYT,

J. BELL,

J. S. CHRISTY,

J. B. FAIRCHILD,

JOS. FOSTER, Interpreter.

FRED. EMORY,

JOHN T. HUGHES,

Witnesses.

Aids.

EDWIN P. LINCK, Secretary.

INCENDIARIES.—The citizens of San Francisco are constantly in fear and trembling from the certainty of having these among them. We are free from any like suspicion as to our place. Imprudence, however, and carelessness leads often to the same consequences. We have heard lately of many narrow escapes from disastrous conflagration, from the want of proper care in the use of lights at night. While we escape danger, we are apt to become more and more insensible to the risk we run. The constant proximity of buckets full of water is a great security, especially where our stores are generally occupied at night, and it is so likely that a fire would be very early discovered. No lot should be without a well. No roof without a scuttle and a ladder to reach it. If gunpowder must be had about, the least sense of right and duty would prompt the selection of a fixed and comparatively safe place for it, such as a separate out-building would afford. The Council will enact ordinances embracing, with the establishment of a fire department and other equally important enactments, these considerations; but they should need no authority to assure their absolute adoption by our citizens generally.

The Pioneers of California.

The writer of the following communication gives a few hints, to which we feel quite as amenable as he considers our cotemporary. The truth is, we have had to do with such a surfeit of pretty things lately that a change is acceptable, affect where it may.

SACRAMENTO CITY, May 23, 1850.

MR. EDITOR.—It is doubtless very commendable, though to us "lookers on" exceedingly amusing to see with what restless anxiety our friend of the "Transcript" is constantly endeavoring to bring individuals and individual merit into public notice. The earliest symptoms of this spirit appeared in divers "Editorial Correspondence" of the "New" and in subsequent articles in the "T." descriptive of parties, balls, family visits and genteel society generally in our goodly city.

The initials of our "belles and beauties," whether their accomplishments and graces were seen in parlor or ball room, invariably appeared, with "critical notices" of their various "points" and "good qualities."

Now this may be all very innocent, and indeed flattering, to those therein brought "before the people," yet we have a private opinion of our own, which we have heretofore concealed, that it is hardly consistent with the respect we owe to that sensitive feeling possessed by "modest woman" that makes her shrink from publicity, particularly such as reminds one more of the sale advertisement of a horse jockey, in which each "point" of "blood," "bottom," "speed" and "carriage" is displayed to the best advantage. This however is only a notion of ours that we won't quarrel about, for we confess ourself but a poor judge of such "carpet knight-errantry." Subsequently those "pioneers" of the Sacramento river, those who had, or rather, by your timely correction, who had not, the merit of first navigating it with large class vessels, were introduced to the public. And lastly, after it appears long antiquarian researches. A list is published of the names of "early pioneers of California," whom we are commended to honor as the veteran "fathers of the republic." Now, while we seek to "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," we insist upon "honor to whom honor is due," and beg leave to introduce our friend of the "T." to the following, not the "veteran pioneers" of yesterday, but those who came here as the true "pioneers" of California, composing the following list, and most of whom emigrated hither from fifteen to twenty-five years ago.

*Capt. H. Fitch,	Capt. Wilson.
*John Snook,	*Capt. Jas. Scott.
Thos. Reddington,	A. Nyde,
P. Wilder,	Jos. Chapman,
Wm. Curley,	Wm. Foxton,
*Thos. Russell,	Capt. Dana,
Capt. Stewart,	Capt. R. Breck,
Mr. Brown,	Capt. Branch,
Hugo Reid,	Dr. Jas. Stokes,
F. Batchelor,	Capt. J. Paty,
Abel Stearns,	M. Little,
David Alexander,	T. O. Larkin,
Thos. Cantwell,	W. H. Hartwell,
John Reid,	Jas. Watson,
John Roland,	Jas. McKinley,
Jas. Barton,	Capt. Cooper,
Wm. Workman,	David Spence,
Sam'l Carpenter,	Evan Callahan,
Benj. Carpenter,	Isaac Callahan,
John Temple,	Niel Dobson,
F. Temple,	Christol Slover,
A. Bell,	Luis Rubideaux,
Wm. Wolfskill,	Benj. Wilson,
John Wolfskill,	Jos. Perdue,
Henry Prior,	Isaac Williams,
H. C. Cardwell,	Capt. Walters,
M. Prior,	Jas. Dye,
R. McLaughlin,	Mr. Toombs,
L. Heartwell,	Dr. Isabel,
H. Dalton,	Judge Blackburn,
P. Weaver,	Capt. Graham,
S. Prentiss,	*W. H. Farnum,
*Capt. Johnson,	Julius Martin,
Doct. R. Den,	Mr. Murphy & family,
John Warner,	Capt. Fisher,
Thos. Phillips,	Dr. Bassham,
John Post,	Dr. Marsh,
*Capt. Stokes,	John Livermore,
J. Smith,	Henry Mellus,
John Foster,	Capt. Liedesdorff,
Wm. Skein,	M. Murphy,
Edward Callahan,	S. Smith,
Chas. Flugge,	Capt. Richardson,
J. Frankfort,	W. H. Smith,
Mumm,	W. H. Davis,
John Kohoe,	R. Ridley,
Francis Mellus,	Major Cooper,
John Keys,	Doct. Sample,
Capt. J. B. Thompson,	*Mr. St. Clair,
John Sparks,	

—to say nothing of the great "pioneer" of Sacramento, Capt. J. A. Sutter, and our immediate and worthy fellow citizens, Messrs. Dalor, Sheldon, Shadden, McKinstry, Hastings, Majors, Hensly Reading, and a host of others. But we have aimed to give the names of those who can claim to be the "oldest inhabitants," and of the list more than two thirds have been over fifteen years here. Of the "Transcript's" "pioneers" we recognise none who have been longer than eight or nine. But enough. Yours,

FAIR PLAY.

* This mark signifies that the person is dead.

Hawley & Co., the attentive and polite express men, have our thanks for the liberal contribution of late papers to supply our loss by fire.

Gen. Green departs for the States on the steamer of the 15th. He will remain meanwhile at San Francisco.

REVOLVERS.—The Indian disturbances have raised the price of pistols. Last fall it was deemed quite absurd to take fire-arms into the diggings. Now "Colt's" medium size command \$75.

San Francisco Intelligence.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—Similar affairs to those recurring so often in the like establishments in our city call forth much indignation from our neighbors. An "affray at the Humboldt" has almost become a standing head for a Sacramento paper. A gambler at the City Hotel, San Francisco, had a difference with a person about the game, drew a "colt," and inflicted a severe wound upon his head, greatly endangering his life. We quote from the Pacific News.

Just after this occurrence took place Mr. F. H. Southworth and another gentleman were passing, and the former expressed a casual remark, reflecting upon gambling and its consequences. This was overheard by one of the fraternity, who furiously assaulted, and threw bottles and other missiles at him, some of which took effect, but happily without any serious injury. Mr. Southworth is one of our most respectable citizens, and holds an office under the city government.

The audacity of many of this class known as the "sporting" fraternity, calls for speedy restriction on the part of the constituted authorities. If there are no laws yet framed to reach them, it is high time that public sentiment was embodied to effect that object. Our charter gives the City Council considerable authority in regard to these things; and we hope that at the next meeting of the Legislature, laws will be enacted to banish this blighting curse from the whole land. In other states of the Union, where a few years since this iniquity stalked shamelessly abroad, it has been entirely suppressed, and they enforce the highest penalties against all blackleg pursuits. We hope that California will not be in the rear of other virtuous communities which have banished this plague spot from among them.

FIRE.—The kitchen building of the Bryant House was found to be on fire, about 10 o'clock Sunday night. Little damage was done.

Nothing but the timely discovery of the flames saved the city from an extensive conflagration.

The press unite in strenuously urging the immediate adoption by the authorities of all and every measure to promote security from this devouring element, to the mercy of which we are in both our cities so eminently exposed. The subject of the organization of a Fire Department and the construction of Artesian wells and reservoirs in various parts of the city, is already before the Council, and their early action thereon is earnestly demanded. An efficient night watch is also required.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.—Houses are being opened nightly on the scene of the last great devastation. On Saturday evening the Empire received its friends and the public. The room is 140 feet by 50, its lofty walls and ceiling decorated most magnificently with paintings in fresco. The lower saloon of the Parker House also opened. The Pacific News hopes to see the time soon when there will be enough patronage to support such places of public resort without the introduction of the iniquitous gaming table to mar the scene.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR DICKEY.—This distinguished officer arrived from Sacramento City on Saturday morning, the 25th instant. His neck still troubles him, but to use the words of the hardy old campaigner, he is still "as fine as a peach." He attributes his illness to having been shot in the neck from a skirmish with the "Dum-fuggins," a tribe at present infesting the valley of the Sacramento.—[Alta. Cal. 27th.

We neglected to notice the departure of this gentleman, which we have since learned was honored by the presence on the wharf of a much larger crowd than generally attends the Senator's departure. Judge Grant announced the event to the public in fitting allusions, and concluded with proposing three cheers on the occasion, which were loudly responded to by himself. We observe that the veritable agent of the N. O. True Delta is now disseminating a knowledge of the resources of the country, and especially of Nicolaus, and has sent a sample of butter from the latter town to the Alta California.

BULL FIGHTS.—These disgusting exhibitions are still suffered to take place. The men engaged are cowardly and imbecile, the bulls half starved, worn out and unresistant.

"SETTLERS."—A disturbance has taken place among those at Clark's Point, which required the interference of the police.

SAN FRANCISCO HERALD.—Messrs. Robt. D. Foy, John Nugent and Edmund Randolph are about to start a new daily under this name.

HAY TIME AND HARVEST.—We are now in the midst of the former and rapidly approaching the latter. We encounter daily in our streets the delightful fragrance of the newly cured grass from our luxuriant prairies. A friend from above says that large barns are being filled at 'Eliza' to secure provender for the winter teaming.—The accessibility of this and the neighboring towns will cause a great trade to be done with the mines during the season when the communication with other points is interrupted. By the by, the price of an ordinary scythe and sneath is now \$50.