

# MARYSVILLE HERALD.

N. H. TAYLOR,  
S. C. MANSFIELD, EDITORS.  
L. W. RANSOM.

Thursday Morning, July 17, 1851.

**Agents for Marysville Advertisers.**  
BARNES & BARNES, Long Bar.  
CARPENTER & BARNES, Park Bar.  
TOLBERT & BARNES, Sacramento City.  
CHAS. P. KIMBALL, at the Navy Offices, Pub-  
lic Hall, Long Wharf, San Francisco.  
Subscriptions and advertisements handed to  
either the above Agents, will be promptly forward-  
ed to this office.  
Mr. CHAS. L. DUNN, Agent for the  
town. Parties indebted to us will please settle with  
him, on presentation of bills, or at the office.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

To ensure insertion, will our friends remember to  
send in their advertisements before 4 o'clock on the  
day previous to the issue of our paper.

## WHIG STATE TICKET.



**For Governor,**  
**PEARSON B. READING,**  
**For Lieutenant Governor,**  
**DRURY P. BALDWIN.**  
**For Justice of the Supreme Court,**  
**TOD ROBINSON.**  
**For Attorney General,**  
**WILLIAM D. FAIR,**  
**For State Treasurer,**  
**J. M. BURT,**  
**For State Comptroller,**  
**ALEXANDER G. ABELL.**  
**For Surveyor General,**  
**WALTER HERRON.**  
**For Congress,**  
**E. J. C. KEWEN,**  
**B. F. MOORE.**

## WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

**For Senator,**  
**JOHN T. McCARTY.**  
**For Members of Assembly,**  
**JOHN COOK, of Downsville,**  
**THOMAS B. GRAHAM, of Downsville,**  
**JAMES NASH, of Park Bar.**  
**For County Clerk,**  
**WILLIAM S. SPEAR, of Downsville.**  
**For District Attorney,**  
**JESSE O. GOODWIN.**  
**For County Treasurer,**  
**THOMAS S. MYRICK.**  
**For Sheriff,**  
**A. D. McDONALD.**  
**For County Surveyor,**  
**FREDERICK EMORY, of Eliza.**  
**For Coroner,**  
**DR. A. L. MERRIAM.**  
**For County Assessor,**  
**R. T. CARR.**

**ANOTHER MURDER.**—We have for  
some days been in possession of the  
following letter, which want of space  
has prevented our publishing until this  
time:

FOSTER'S BAR, July 9, 1851.

COL. TAYLOR: Sir—The following  
case is one that has excited this com-  
munity to fever heat. It is equal in  
point of interest to the famous Webster  
and Parkman case. It is that of De-  
Witt Clinton Shattuck, charged with  
the murder of John Dasher, a native of  
Germany, but formerly a resident of  
New York, and more recently of Phil-  
adelphia.

The facts going to establish the guilt  
of Shattuck rest entirely upon the testi-  
mony of one witness, corroborated by  
circumstances.

Shattuck was arrested at Winslow  
Bar on the 4th of July, and was on that  
day brought to this place for examina-  
tion before Judge Stidger, but in con-  
sequence of the absence of witnesses  
the investigation was postponed until  
July 8th.

Henry D. H. Adriance being sworn,  
testified that on or about the 24th of  
May, or rather five weeks ago last Sat-  
urday, he, Dasher and Shattuck were  
at a place on the Yuba river, nearly op-  
posite Robbins' Ranch, called the Point,  
at the head of a canyon; that they had  
been working there as partners for  
some few weeks; that on that Saturday  
morning he left that point for the pur-  
pose of coming to this place prospect-  
ing. When he left the canyon, Dasher  
and the accused were at the camp to-  
gether. Dasher had no intention of  
leaving that place, except to come with  
him and Shattuck, if he, witness, found  
a good place to mine. Witness came  
to this place that day, and spent a few  
hours in looking for a place to locate,  
and after finding a claim on which to  
work, he returned to camp at the Point.  
He went into their tent and conversed  
with Shattuck about the prospect at  
Foster's Bar. After awhile witness  
asked accused where John was—mean-  
ing Dasher; accused said he had gone  
upon the Hill, and asked witness if he  
had not met him. Soon after this con-  
versation, witness laid down on his  
blankets to rest; Shattuck did the  
same. They conversed about various  
things, among others accused asked how  
much money they had made since they  
had been working there—whether it  
was not \$500? Witness said he thought  
it was about \$600. Accused then made  
some remark about the mule at the  
door being tangled in the ropes, and  
went out. Witness then turned to  
where there were some victuals, and  
commenced eating; while thus engag-  
ed, accused returned to the door and  
commenced talking. Witness was sit-  
ting with his back to the accused, and  
without any shadow whatever he receiv-

ed a blow on the head with a billet of  
wood, which knocked him down, but  
did not render him insensible. Antici-  
pating a second blow, he threw up his  
hands and feet to shelter his body and  
head, and cried, "Oh, don't, don't; I'll  
give up all my money." After waiting  
a moment and not receiving another  
blow, witness mustered courage to raise  
up in a sitting posture, and saw the ac-  
cused standing at the door with a billet  
of wood in his hand. Accused then  
told witness that while he was gone to  
Foster's Bar, accused and Dasher had  
a quarrel; that he, the accused, had  
killed Dasher, and that he had made  
up his mind to kill witness, too. He  
said he had buried the body. He said  
that he and Dasher quarreled about  
the mode of manufacturing candy;  
from words it came to blows; Dasher  
struck him across the wrist with some  
kind of weapon, and he caught up the  
first thing he could and struck Dasher  
on the temple; Dasher staggered back  
and fell down; accused said that imme-  
diately afterwards he went up to and  
spoke to him, but found him dead; he  
said he believed he had killed Dasher  
with the same stick of wood with which  
he struck witness; he said he only  
struck Dasher one blow, and that the  
killing was accidental, and not intended.  
Accused then detailed to witness how  
he had spent his time up to his arrival;  
that at first he thought he would go up  
on the hill and give himself up, but final-  
ly concluded to secrete the body, and for  
the purpose of protection murder wit-  
ness also. Witness begged accused to  
spare his life, promising to do all he  
could for him. Under this promise ac-  
cused spared his life, and on the fol-  
lowing day they came to Foster's Bar  
together, where they remained ten  
days, when they removed the camp to  
Winslow Bar, where the accused has  
resided ever since.

The testimony of the witness was  
given with calmness and deliberation;  
apparently without malice.

Judge Stidger informed the prisoner  
that he was at liberty to make an ex-  
planatory statement.

The accused made a statement which  
did not differ one iota from the testi-  
mony of the witness Adriance until he ar-  
rived at a point about a week previous  
to the day the witness left the canyon to  
come to this Bar. At this point a  
wide discrepancy occurred in their re-  
spective statements. Accused said that  
about one week prior to the Saturday  
on which this murder is said to have oc-  
curred, he, the accused, left their camp  
for the purpose of going to Indiana  
ranch for provisions; that when he left  
the camp, he left Adriance and Dasher  
there together; that Dasher was pre-  
paring his blankets and other things for  
the purpose of starting up Feather river  
prospecting; that he shook hands  
with Dasher that morning and bade  
him good bye, making Dasher promise  
that if he found good diggings he would  
send accused word; that from that day  
to this he never saw Dasher; did not  
know where he was, but believed he  
was up Feather River. Accused said  
when he returned to camp that evening  
Dasher was gone, and until he was  
arrested, and informed of the cause of  
his arrest, he knew nothing of Dasher  
after that day, or that it was suspected  
he had been murdered. Accused fur-  
ther said that he never struck Adriance  
upon the head with a stick or any in-  
strument whatever, nor did he ever see  
any wound on witness's head, or hear  
tell of one. He denied in toto all that  
Adriance said relative to the confession  
and the burial of the body; but acknowl-  
edged every other fact detailed by Ad-  
riance after his return from Foster's  
Bar.

The statement and the testimony of  
Adriance were antipodes on the only  
point which could make the accused  
guilty of crime. Here was a dilemma  
for the magistrate. He either had to  
discard the statement of Adriance alto-  
gether, or he had to reconcile it with  
the confessions made to Adriance. If  
the accused made a false statement to  
the magistrate, may he not have done  
so to the witness? Is the statement of  
the witness probable? Is it possible?—  
Would a man who possessed as much  
good sense as the accused does, be as  
foolish as to place himself in the power  
of a man by detailing to him a horrid  
crime that might have been con-  
cealed? Would the accused be so  
foolish as to remain in the neighborhood  
of where the crime was committed, five  
weeks, subject all that time to be arrest-  
ed upon the mere ipse dixit of the wit-  
ness Adriance, when he might easily  
have left for another section of the coun-  
try and never be heard of more?

There was doubt entertained by the  
magistrate, and I must confess that my  
own mind leaned strongly towards an  
acquittal. The manner in which the  
accused detailed his statement, togeth-  
er with his apparent honesty and calm-  
ness, bring every body to believe that  
he was innocent, and that he was per-  
secuted. Judge Stidger, however, felt  
that much responsibility rested upon  
him, and that it was his duty to ferret  
out the matter and right it to the very  
bottom. For this purpose he appointed  
a committee of four or five persons to  
visit the scene of murder and make  
search for the body. He sent the pro-  
secuting witness with the committee,  
in charge of a special constable, to point  
out the place of the encampment and  
to aid in the search, and he adjourned  
the further hearing of the matter until  
4 o'clock this day, the 9th.

At four o'clock the committee return-  
ed and reported that, about thirty feet  
distant from the tent occupied by the  
accused, witness, and Dasher, they

found the remains of a man that had  
been buried with his face downwards,  
not more than six inches beneath the  
surface of the earth; that the flesh was  
totally decomposed, and that there was  
but little, if any thing, left but bones.  
They all testified that there was a deep  
cut clear across the skull, extending  
from ear to ear, and that the skull was  
broken; that the cut was made either  
by a shovel or some other sharp instru-  
ment, or by a bludgeon. The remains  
were too much decomposed to be iden-  
tified, though the witness, Adriance,  
swore that the boots and the shirt  
which were on the corpse of the man  
found resembled those of Dasher. He  
also swore to the color of the hair being  
the same.

The testimony was strong and con-  
clusive that a man had been murdered  
at the place testified to by Adriance,  
and circumstances pointed strongly to  
the accused as being the murderer.

He was placed in the hands of the  
constable to be conveyed to Marysville  
to await his trial before the District  
Court, at its next term.

Adriance, the witness, I understand,  
is under bonds to appear at the same  
term of the court and prosecute the  
suit.

Yours, &c., REPORTER.

**A Trip to the Mountains.**  
**Fight with the Indians—Twenty Kil-**  
**led, &c. &c.**

McKEESTOWN, July 1st, 1851.

FRIEND MASSETT: Having nothing  
particular to occupy my time at pres-  
ent, I can think of no better way to pass  
an hour than in giving you a poor de-  
scription of an Indian expedition to the  
mountains, of which I had the pleasure  
of being one of the party. The party  
consisted of about twenty whites and  
fifty-five Indians, of which latter your  
servant had the honor of commanding  
twenty-three naked warriors, armed  
with bows and arrows and spears; some,  
by the way, were, for lack of the arms  
above mentioned, supplied with "Al-  
len's pepper boxes" and old U. S. pis-  
tols. We arrived at the rancho of  
Swift & Sears at about sundown on Sat-  
urday last, and after partaking of a  
splendid supper, started for the moun-  
tains. We were obliged to go rather  
slow, the Indians being tired, having  
walked some forty miles during the  
day; however, they knew they had a  
tramp of about thirty miles before sun-  
rise to make in order to get among the  
wild Indians, and as they were very  
anxious to capture squaws and beads,  
they pushed on as fast as they could,  
and I was much surprised at the speed  
with which they travelled. At 3 1-2  
A. M. we commenced seeing occasional  
fires, which were supposed by those ac-  
quainted with their mode of warfare to  
be made and occupied by the Indians.  
All of course were on the "qui vive"  
for the anticipated sport. They proved  
to be only the remains of fires from  
the burning timber, and not what we  
hoped.

We now almost despaired of finding  
any game, as the Indians were almost  
exhausted, and it was only by continu-  
ed driving with our ramrods and run-  
ning them down with our horses that  
we were enabled to get them along at  
all. Shortly after daylight we were  
surprised by a terrific yell, as though  
all hell and a part of earth had broken  
loose, and immediately we discovered  
the hills in our immediate vicinity to be  
covered with Indians. They were,  
however, out of our reach, and the yell  
was not only bidding us defiance, but  
also warning others of our approach.  
We therefore kept moving, and soon  
came on to a "rancheria," composed  
of about twenty-five men and women,  
and twelve or thirteen children. Then  
commenced the slaughter. The old  
mountaineers, Messrs. Swift & Sears,  
called on us to charge, which we did,  
killing all the men who did not escape,  
and taking captive the squaws and  
children. After killing all that remain-  
ed below, we gave chase to those who  
had climbed the mountains to secrete  
themselves. Then commenced the  
hunt, the squaws and children being  
hidden in the rocks and underbrush.  
It would have surprised you to have  
seen the holes and rents in the rocks in-  
to which they crowded themselves. I  
saw in one rent of a large rock a wo-  
man and three children, and although  
I am not very large, as you know, I  
found after we had taken them out, that  
I could not possibly get into the same  
place which had contained the four.

There were about twenty killed and  
twelve taken prisoners. We took only  
the children and two squaws. Some  
of the party were lucky enough to get  
three boys and girls from 7 to 12 years  
of age. The poor devils had neither  
bows, arrows, nor other arms, and con-  
sequently could make no resistance;

and it appeared almost like murder to  
kill them. When, however, we thought  
of the barbarous manner in which they  
had murdered our countrymen, our con-  
sciences ceased to trouble us much.

The immediate cause of this slaughter  
was this: Some two or three weeks  
since, a party consisting of three went  
to the head of a creek called Thomas'  
creek prospecting for gold. They met  
some of the Indians, when a young man  
of the party, named Sharp, tried to con-  
ciliate them and to make peace with  
them, and for this purpose left the  
others and approached much nearer,  
making signs of peace as well as he  
could, when one of them drew his ar-  
row to the head and shot him through  
the body. The arrow was shot with  
such force that it passed entirely thro'  
his body. The Indians after this, sent  
by some friendly Indians word to Mr.  
Sears that they wished more white  
men would come amongst them and  
bring plenty of mules, as they (the  
mules) were excellent eating.

This was the second party that had  
been among the same Indians. The  
first did much greater execution. They  
are decidedly hostile, and say they will  
not treat with the whites, but will kill  
all they can. They live in the coast  
range of mountains, about 30 miles  
from the rancho of Messrs. Swift &  
Sears, on the upper Sacramento river.  
More anon. Yours truly,

G. R. S.

**BRICK BUILDINGS.**—We are told by  
a San Francisco paper, that but few  
brick buildings are being erected in  
that city, mainly for the reason  
of the excessively high prices of  
bricks; and that while the material for  
their manufacture is abundant and of a  
superior quality, prices must rule at  
high rates on account of the scarcity of  
fuel with which to burn them.

Now for the benefit of those not al-  
ready acquainted with the facts, we  
would state, that that difficulty may be  
easily overcome, by using unburnt  
brick; which has been clearly demon-  
strated, by experiment, in different  
parts of the states, to answer a better  
purpose than burnt ones; being in an  
unburnt state non-conductors of heat  
and dampness, consequently, will better  
resist the action of fire, and in wet sea-  
sons will retain all the dampness upon  
the outward surface; while the burnt  
ones, being a good conductor of both  
heat and dampness, will more readily  
act upon the inner surface of buildings.

This may be readily tested to the  
satisfaction of any one interested, by  
placing a burnt, and an unburnt brick  
an equal distance into water, and by  
suffering them to remain a given length  
of time, it will be found that the one  
not exposed to the water of the green  
or unburnt brick will be perfectly dry,  
even though the other end is entirely  
dissolved; while the burnt brick will be  
saturated throughout with water. The  
same rule will hold equally good as it  
regards heat.

This is an important subject of in-  
quiry. If buildings constructed of raw  
brick, are better proof against the de-  
structive element of fire, and at the  
same time less liable to damp in the  
rainy season; the immense saving of  
money in their construction, must com-  
mend this character of buildings to the  
favorable consideration of all.

The Sonora Herald learns by the pa-  
pers "that the man at Marysville is a  
brother of the real Stuart, and hopes  
that both will be hung." "The man  
at Marysville" was no more related to  
the Stuart than the writer of these lines  
to Gen. Washington; and perhaps  
when the Sonora Herald is better post-  
ed up in the case, it will not be so en-  
ger for the execution of "the man at  
Marysville's."

We see by the N. Y Herald that  
a contract has been issued by the Sec-  
retary of the Navy for a Dry Dock at  
San Francisco, to be made for \$600,000.

**NEW LIGHTS.**—Mons. Albert re-  
quests us to state that the Humboldt  
Lanquenet Room will have the table  
attended from and after this evening  
by several beautiful and graceful ladies  
lately arrived in the country,—we sup-  
pose from "la belle France," of course.  
This extra attraction will no doubt draw  
thither the friends of the house in still  
greater numbers. We will not say  
how far this item will be of interest to  
our readers, but we could not refuse  
Mr. Albert when "the beautiful and  
graceful ladies" were in question.

Major McKinstry of the Dra-  
goons, and Jesse S. Hambleton, Esq.,  
Collector of the Port of Sacramento, ar-  
rived in our city on Tuesday, en route  
for Redding's diggings.

**THE SUNDAY DESPATCH.**—The first  
number of this very readable paper is  
now before us. It is published by  
Bonnard, Ewer & Co., Clay street,  
San Francisco. We wish it all the  
success its enterprising proprietors can  
possibly desire.

**AUCTION SALES.**—We refer our read-  
ers to the advertisement of goods to be  
sold by Messrs. Farish & Adams to-  
morrow morning.

Messrs. J. B. Starr & Co., have a  
large sale at Sacramento City to-mor-  
row. See advertisement.

The San Francisco Herald is out in  
a leader against Judge Campbell's  
charge to the Grand Jury.

An Incident of the "Fourth" at Rose's  
Bar.

Messrs. EDITORS:—If the following  
incident, which occurred, as the novel-  
ists say, not a thousand miles from  
Rose's Bar, is as funny as I thought it  
to be when I heard it related, it is wor-  
thy of record. You shall judge.

On the "ever glorious Fourth" which  
has just passed, the good people in the  
aforesaid vicinity, feeling exceedingly  
patriotic, commemorated the day with  
much spirit, under the influence of  
which same spirit, they for the most  
part became as glorious, in one sense  
of the term, as was the day in another.  
Every thing went off happily until  
evening, when the greater portion of  
the crowd being assembled in a bar  
room, one of the number became sud-  
denly seized with the conviction that  
he had been grossly insulted by one of  
his comrades, the which conviction, al-  
beit unfounded as it was, no one at-  
tempted to shake, but on the contrary  
rather encouraged, until the injured  
man demanded "that satisfaction which  
is due from one gentleman to another."  
Accordingly they appointed seconds,  
and as soon as the preliminaries were  
arranged, repaired to an adjoining  
room. Now, during this time, no par-  
ticle of lead or other metal had found  
its way into the pistols, (they being  
the instruments selected for the fearful  
work,) of which fact the party offend-  
ing was duly apprized, and accord-  
ingly, upon the discharge of the pistols,  
came the drop game. Dr. Robinson's  
Hector Timid is not to be mentioned in  
the same day with the terror and  
alarm which was depicted on the coun-  
tenance of the horror-stricken murderer,  
as he supposed himself to be. The  
constable, appreciating the joke, and  
feeling disposed to help complete the  
matter, made an attempt to arrest the  
criminal, but was of course arrested by  
the crowd, who "toted" the poor devil  
outside, and the terrible words "Hang  
him!—hang him!" resounded on all  
sides. Not satisfied with this terrify-  
ing their victim, they obtained a rope,  
and forming a noose, passed it around  
his neck. Just at this crisis, as the  
poor devil was about (as he thought,) to  
take his first lesson on the corde ro-  
lante, the constable, who was stationed  
at a short distance, rushed up with  
some dozen men, and after an apparent-  
ly desperate struggle, rescued him  
from the populace! After remaining  
in custody until morning, he was ar-  
raigned before the Justice of the Peace  
of that township to answer the charge  
of murder. The worthy 'Squire, un-  
conscious of the state of things, gave  
the cause a careful investigation, and it  
being proved that the prisoner's life  
had been endangered, he acquitted him.  
Wearied in body and mind by the ex-  
citement of the previous night, the  
"dead shot" proceeded to a saloon to  
refresh himself, and while in the act of  
imbibing, he was gently tapped on the  
shoulder by his enemy of the previous  
evening, who coolly observed, "I'll  
take brandy in mine." Never was mortal  
more astonished or delighted, and  
having heard an explanation of the  
matter, he entered into a solemn ar-  
rangement with himself never again to  
suffer the "spirit to move him" to figure  
in an affair of honor. GREEN 'UN.

W. B. Latham, of Freeman & Co's  
Express, handed us our full file of pa-  
pers from below yesterday at about  
half-past 1 o'clock.

**A BONA FIDE.**—Mrs. Montoya's benefit  
at the Nevada theatre last week yield-  
ed over \$600. She is, and deservedly  
so, too, an immense favorite.