

Bars and back to Patterson's House -- 11 miles. Scotts Bar is about 5 miles from the mouth of the river where it enters the Klamath. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Scotts Bar is French Bar which bids fair to be a rival to Scotts Bar. Diggings were first discovered on Scotts Bar July 1850. It was no uncommon thing on the Bar during this summer of 1854 to see from 6 to 10 lbs. of gold taken out to a pan of dirt.

Saturday, January 20th

From Pattersons to Deadwood 12 miles

The Indian War of Siskiyou Co., Cal. A continuous loss of animals and goods by the settlers of this county determined the citizens to send out a party of men on Wednesday, the 20th of July, 1853, to recover the stolen property. They struck the trail of missing animals near Millet's ranch in Shasta Valley and following it southeasterly, between "Sheep Rock" and "Shasta Butte", they came to a small, pretty valley they named "Elk Valley." From there they traveled through timber and brush for 10 or 12 miles when they struck a large, beautiful valley about 30 miles in length by 7 in width, with a river supposed to be the McCloud or Pitt running through it. Following down this valley about 12 miles they came, in the evening, in sight of the Indian camp. They found the Indians engaged in testing the speed of the stolen animals. The men remained, kept sight of the Indians, unobserved, until after dark. Five of the party then reconnoitred the Indian camp. They then removed a quarter of a mile, camped, and secreted themselves until day-break, when they prepared for battle. Armed with Colts large-sized revolvers and rifles they posted

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themselves, unobserved, and fired a volley into the camp, taking down a number of the Indians, then made a rush into the camp, and of 28 or 30 Indians but 5 escaped. The animals were retaken -- only 4 of them remaining, the rest having been killed for food. These animals were from a ranch in Shasta Valley. Packers on the Sacramento route had been plundered of their whole trains and cargoes. Eleven men were in one party. About July 20th, 1853, two white men were killed by the Rogue River Indians, about 4 miles south of "The Canyon." They attacked the house, shot the men, then set fire to the house, burning the bodies. They also destroyed Mr. Evans trading post, and wounded Mr. Evans. These depredations, with others previously committed, aroused the citizens of that valley, who rallied to punish, and if possible exterminate the whole Sauwash tribe. Large gatherings were held at Jacksonville, Or. Ter. - and Yreka, and resolutions were passed calling upon all men to come to the work of extermination. This was soon responded to. Meanwhile men were shot down from behind trees, haystacks were burned, etc.

The Yreka Herald "Extra" of August 7, 1853, has the following:--
Business in the Valley has ceased. The miners and farmers are collecting together at different points for protection. It is believed beyond a doubt that the Rogue River, Cow Creek, Grave Creek, Applegate Creek, Umpqua, Shasta and Klamath Indians and probably the Pitt Rivers, and those about the Klamath and other lakes, have united and declared an open and general war against the Whites. We are indebted for the above information to Mr. Ish, and Mr. Davis, who arrived here this morning. They bring a petition to the officer in command at "Fort Jones" in Scott Valley, signed