"Indian Women -- Their Treatment." Trinity Weekly Journal, January 9, 1858: p. 2, col. 5.

Indian Women .- Their Treatment.

TRINITY RIVER, Jan. 1, 1858.

Mn. Entropy—I observed in a number of your paper of several weeks since, an article in reference to the keeping of squaws by white-men.

With your permission I should like to make a few remarks in regard to the manner in which squaws are very often obtained by the whites, and their treatment.

There may be no objection to white men living with square where it is done, by consent of both parties. But this is not always the case. There are white men who, when they cannot obtain a squaw by fair means, will not hesitate to use foul. But little persuasion is too often used in the matter, and to drag off the squaw, and knock down her friends if they interfere, not uncommonly occurs; and very often I have known instances where these women were obliged to leave the ranches and seek safety in flight, remaining in the mountains for days together, to avoid the violence of men who under the influence of liquor will not he state to do any deed. Every person who knows the character of our Indians knows that above all things they fear a drunken man .-I have also known families of Indians to be driven from their homes in the dead of winter by crowds of drunken men, and in the absence of legal proof nothing could be done for their protection.

This course is as disagreeable to those who endeapor to live on friendly terms with them, as to the Indians themselves, and the better class of miners look upon such proceedings with disgust. Generally they are kindly treated by the miners, and when such cases occur, they will go to the cabins of those whom they believe to be friends, for protection.

Is there no law to protect the Indian in such cases? I suppose there must be, but have never known it to be put in lorce. Perhaps no one likes to take the lead in the matter. "Let's have your views on the subject." Yours, IMPR.

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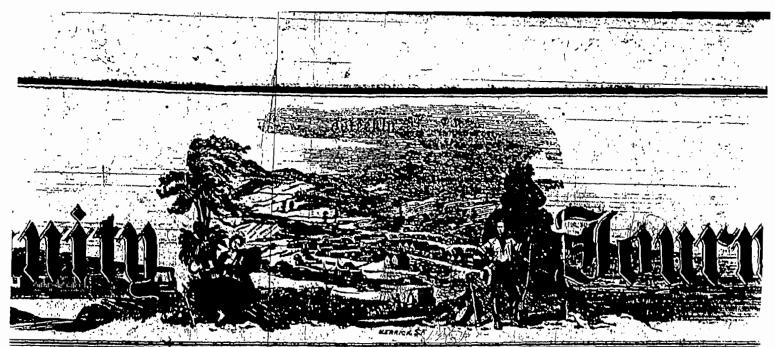
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If any person-forcibly conveys an Indian-fromhis home or compels him to work, or perform any service, against his will, in this State, except as provided heretofore in this act, he or they shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury.

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WEAVERVILLE, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

ALUABLE

L ESTATE AND

OVED PROPERTY

FOR SALE.—The underalgoed being desirous of closing
up his brainess; offers for sale the
following valuable property, sitaver Creek about, two miles from
The ranch known as the

SONG OF THE PLUME.

BT MRS. A. M BHULTE,

Awake awake for the fluming East for ed with the coming day;

Ny struggling breast disdains its rest,

And I haste o'er the bills away.

Up from the valley I up from the plain i.

De from the river's side.

For I come with a gish and a torrent's rush,

And there's wealth in my swelling tide.

I am led by the melting rills that start ... Where the sparkling snow-peaks glosm;

Orntory of the Pulpit.

On this subject, we fear our opinion will cone On this subject, we fear our opinion will constitute the state of the wild filet with what is becoming almost universal custom; we mean the outsom of reading sermons, in says, actrespondent of a New York paper, the record cleanmation, either extempore or from memory, after careful preparation. We wish to speak of the subject respectfully and with proper territories from whether the first the forty on Cacho river. A little is marked the subject respectfully and with proper territories from whether the first the forty on Cacho river. A little is necessary for the opinions of others. Int kappears in the class from the constant of the subject of the water. Several bearsk to us that reading a discourse is not professing the class, as we understand the proposition of annihist walls of subject over the discourse to the class of the water. Several bearsk to do for the water of the class of the water of the class of the control of the class of the c

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