

Pitt River Massacre.—Editors Union :

Aware that you have been desirous of obtaining a fair and impartial statement of facts connected with the recent onslaught on the friendly Indians of this valley, I will endeavor to give you such, and trust that, should you lay it before your readers, it will have the desired effect.

Some time during the month of August last, a party of State Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Bailey, presented themselves in this valley, with the avowed intention of capturing and punishing the Indians who had committed certain depredations at or about Hat creek. The day succeeding the arrival of these Volunteers they started for a neighboring rancheria, in pursuit of hostile Indians, and succeeded in capturing seven squaws, who were again liberated, however, upon the representation of some citizens of this valley that such acts would only tend to exasperate the Indians and endanger the lives and property of residents. The following day a company enrolled themselves, under the name of "Pitt River Rangers," chose their officers, etc., and at night sallied forth to commence the work of "extermination." Ross's ranch was the scene of this exploit. Here an indiscriminate slaughter of women and children took place. It was here that Mr. McIlroy was shot by one of his courageous followers (accidentally, however). Not being content with shooting and butchering these people, some of the Rangers even tore asunder the limbs of the murdered and besprinkled themselves with blood. Truly, the whole affair was

"A bloody deed, and desperately dispatched."

This was universally considered a most cowardly and dastardly transaction, and even one of the perpetrators appeared so obnoxious in the eyes of his comrades that he left the Company, and no doubt thought

"How safe, like Pilate, would I wash my hands
Of this most grievous, guilty murder done!"

After this last affair, Lieutenant Bailey's command killed two Indians and an old squaw, and then laid around the valley until the arrival of General Kibbe, who, immediately after his appearance on the field, dispatched a party to the tules. This party killed one Indian and one squaw, but reported TWENTY killed.

Parties were sent out from time to time, but without accomplishing the end desired, and after many fruitless efforts on the part of General Kibbe to capture and bring in the Indians, he at last prevailed on two white men, Thomas and Whitney, to use their influence with the squaws they were living with and induce the Indians to come in and allow themselves to be removed. Thomas and Whitney succeeded in bringing in quite a number of men, women and children, and through representations of General Kibbe regarding the place selected for their future home, Jack's band came in. None of the Indians killed, captured or removed are of the "Indian Valley Tribe," but were all Indians who were living in and about this valley, and who have for the last year visited Fort Brook daily, and have been fed by the General Government. The Indians who committed the depredations and murders are still at large, and are more incensed against the whites than ever. The troops

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There are at this moment more Indians around this valley than has been removed. If the Volunteers had penetrated the mountains they might have done some good; as it is, they have been a useless expense to the State and a curse and nuisance to the settlers of Pitt river valley, and I believe the one prevailing opinion here is, that instead of having in view the welfare of the settlers, or wishing to avenge the deaths of friends and relatives, this whole "Indian war" has been but the scheme of some few speculators and politicians, and had it continued longer, would have been but a second edition of the Florida and Texas wars. Not one settler in this valley (save the whisky sellers), has derived one particle of benefit from the presence of the "Volunteers," but on the contrary, many who had determined to make this their home have been obliged to leave, fearing less they may suffer from the annoyances the Indians may occasion as revenge for the unjust treatment they received from the whites.

PITT RIVER VALLEY, Dec. 12th,

CITIZEN.
1859

SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION

SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1860.

TO DAILY UNION.

LA. LEGISLATURE.

ENTH SESSION.

CIALLY FOR THE UNION.]

(y-First Day.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

BY THE PACIFIC, ATLANTIC AND STATE LINES.

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE UNION.

(BY OVERLAND MAIL TO FRESNO, AND THROUGH
TO SACRAMENTO BY TELEGRAPH.)

A correspondent, writing on Friday afternoon to the Boston Herald, from Lawrence, says that one more dead body has been taken from the ruins, which was apparently about twenty-five years old, but so shockingly mutilated that even the nearest relative could not recognize any familiar lineaments. Her face was charred and burned to the depth of about half an inch, and the back part of her head, all the way behind her ears, was also burned to the bone; otherwise

the foot of the summit of Sierra Nevada, in I valley. This will be the shortest and the principal route, as an emigrant route, from So Pass to California. It furnishes an abundant supply of grass and water. Colonel Land route; the correspondent understands, will abandoned.

A telegram from Philadelphia, on Saturday last, says J. Edgar Thompson has accepted Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railr