

Cow Creek War.—The war waged on the Indians of Cow Creek, in this country, of which we gave an account in our last, has been terminated. No Indians have been killed since our last issue. Some of the families who fled for safety to our town, have returned to their homes. We have been informed that the Indians have established a temporary rendezvous in a small valley about twelve miles east of us. To this place they have removed all their squaws and children. It is probable that they will be all lowered to remain here without further molestation.

It is said that the late difficulty, which terminated in the death of over thirty Indians and in the slight wounding of some whites, was occasioned by a single villager who had believed, last week, that the Indians in a body had taken the report which was circulated and believed, last night, that the Indians had dispersed. The resolution of so many of his followers,

It is not probable that we will hear of any more difficulties with the Indians of this country for some time. They are too weak to do much damage, and they dare not attempt it. They are all well assured of the bloody fate which awaits them—should depredations be committed upon any of the sparsely settled sections of our country.—*Shasta Republican.*

NEVADA DEMOCRAT

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1856.

NUMBER 64.

part. Not an act of kindness nor a word of sympathy or hope had been addressed to her by her captors, who treated her and her little ones with the greatest indifference, whom she calls "Espresso," look them into his own family, and they were treated with every respect and care. The blankets were given them for covering; food was provided for them; they were not obliged to labor, but did pretty much what they pleased. Land was allotted to them, and they were furnished with seeds and raised their own corn, melons, and beans, as well as the Indians. The Mohaves are very little or nothing to be found, and the Indians depend upon the overflow of the river for the irrigation necessary to garnish and ripen their harvests. Sometimes there is no overflow of the river, and much suffering follows. The Indians are too indolent to plant more than will suffice for their actual necessities. Three years ago, there was no overflow, and a famine was the consequence, in which nearly perished. It was this famine that drove the Mohaves from their great home. The little water that did come, ended all their capacity with it. They supposed that they had lost their family; they had suffered together the cruelties of the savages, but they had not been separated. They could sympathize and cheer each other. In their distress, and sometimes they would whisper together a faint hope of future redemption. But now came the trial. The child wasted away by degrees—she knew that she was to die, and took kindly of details to قوله. She had no disease, but there was so much pain, and she wasted miserably in the furnace of her torment. Her father was near perishing, but the strength of her constitution saved her life. She spoke of the warmth of her love in terms of the warmest gratitude. A mother could not have expressed more kind-hearted sympathy than did this good woman whose gentle treatment saved her life. This woman had held up seed corn to plant; and which even the dying groans of her own people could not make her bring out. When she saw Ulive's distress, she ground that corn between stones, and gave it to her, not reserving any for herself.

The Mohaves always told her she could go to the white settlements when she pleased, but they dared not go with her; fearing they might be punished for having kept a white woman so long among them; nor did they dare to let it known that she was among them. She could not go alone, for we did not know the way, and she deserved of her ever again seeing her friends. Hope almost died within her. For three years she mourned her captivity, though well treated she was restrained, for she knew not how to extricate herself. What were her sensations during all that time, must be imagined; for she was yet able to express her thoughts in language.

Before the arrival of the Indian messenger charged to release her, he heard of her departure from the fort, by an Indian runner. Her joy was very great, but she forced herself to appear indifferent, lest the Indians should still distrust her. She had little confidence in their sincerity, when they gave her permission to leave them, because they refused to go with her, and they knew she could not go alone.

At length a mounted Indian, Yuma, arrived with the requisition from the fort, for her delivery. This Indian was examined by the Indians, but could not understand their language, therefore could not explain. It was written in a bold, round hand; the letter being a third of an inch long. It was the first word of English she had seen for five long, weary years, and she could not restrain her emotion.

The cold chill of Indian reserve seemed to melt away, and she saw before her mind's eye a happy scene; and happy voices seemed to welcome her return. She readily deciphered the meaning of that script, and understood that she was to be freed.

Accompanying it were six pounds of dried beans, four blankets, and some other trifles, to be given in exchange. These were accepted, and the chief told her she was at liberty to depart for her friends. Many of the Indians, however, objected to her going, fearing they would be punished by her captors. The chief, a tall, dark, wild-looking man, who saved her life, was the son of a doctor, and he and his wife were losing their only child, and they gave her up. With the guide she started for the fort with a light heart, on foot, as usual. She was two days on the road, traveling with greater speed than ever before. This time the days were shorter, and the heat was her mortal excitement, that she knew neither weakness nor hunger. That day was tortuous and rough, leading through mountains and gorges, and several times she was compelled to swim the Colorado. This time, her feet were protected from the sharp stones by sandals, such as are worn by the Indians.

During all her captivity she devoured阅读, to have been a wild flower, or shrub, if there were any, her mind was so absorbed with her own misery, that she did not observe them.

Among the Mohaves there is no food except what is raised—that is, corn, wheat, and beans. A few fish are caught from the river; a small bull, resembling a bison, is taken from the ground, which is boiled or roasted. The Indians eat a great variety, and are found in such small quantities that a wolf dog is required to gather enough for a meal. There are no horizonless fruit trees of any kind.

The Yumas and Mohaves are friends. Their manners, customs and dress are the same, and the language is the same. They easily understand each other. The two tribes last year made war upon the Comanches, and took

Business Cards.

WILLIAMSON & DAWLEY,
BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

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NO. 30, MAIN STREET, NEVADA.

Sight Checks on Garrison, Morgan,

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON New York or St.

Louisville, at the Lowest Rates.

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House of Williamson & Dawley.

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Will make and assay all Dust presented to him

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Refers to all the Gold-Dust buyers in Nevada.

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One of the oldest and most reliable DANCING HOUSES in the State.

Checks on San Francisco at Par,

we GOLD DUST purchased in the highest market price.

Nevada, Aug. 1st, 1856. 47-16

CHARLES W. MULFORD,

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Fire-proof Building, Main Street, Nevada.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

Gold-Dust, Gold Bars, and County Script; will pay double for College at the U. S. Branch Mint, and if desired will make advances on the same.

I have one of the best Iron and Brick Vaults

in the mountains, and receive Deposits, Special or otherwise.

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Keep constantly on hand a full assortment

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,

And dealers in

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Brick Building, first door below the Metropolis Hotel, Main Street, Nevada.

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P. S.—Gold-Dust Bought at the highest Market Price.

C. W. YOUNG,

MANUFACTURER OF

CA. CALIFORNIA JEWELRY,

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INDOOR FINE WATCHES,

DIAMOND WORK, &c.

JOSEPH, Main and Commercial Streets, Nevada.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

JOHN McFARLAND,

Dealer in FURNITURE, BEDS, MATTRESS,

SOFA'S, PILLOWS, SHIRTS, PILLOW CASES, &c., No. 14, Commercial Street, Ne-

va. 21-16

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Co-

partnership under the style of CHASE &

HUPP, for the practice of the law, and will give full and prompt attention to all busi-

nesses, and in their care in the various

Courts throughout the surrounding Countries.

Yerba-Street, Nevada City, opposite

Z. P. Davis' Brick Building.

JOHN McFARLAND, J. CALDWELL,

Attorneys and Counsellors of Law,

J. I. CALDWELL, Notary Public.

Oroville—Broad Street, first door below the Union Hotel, Nevada.

GEO. B. HUPP, NOTARY PUBLIC. 20-16

J. I. CALDWELL,

Commissioner for the States of

Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michi-

gan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Tennessee,

Virginia and Wisconsin, and Notary Public for the

State of California, is prepared to take in

any business or documents of Justice. Powers of

notary public.

The Yumas and Mohaves are friends.

Their customs and dress are the same,

and their language also, is similar—they easily

understand each other. The two tribes last

year made war upon the Comanches, and took

the same course.

—

Stage Lines.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

CALIFORNIA STAGE COMPANY.

THE STAGES of this company will leave their

Office at the METROPOLIS HOTELS, Ne-

va, as follows:

YON SACRAMENTO,

Leave Nevada at 1 o'clock, A.M., and arriv-

ing at Sacramento in time for the 2 o'clock

box to San Francisco. Also, at 1 o'clock

A.M., running via Auburn to Sacramento.

YON MARYSVILLE,

Leaves the above named offices every Morn-

ing at 7 o'clock A.M., passing through Grays

Valley, Rough & Ready, Empire Ranch, and

Long Bar, and arriving at Marysville at 3 o'clock P.M.

FOR FOREST CITY, DOWNTOWN, CHEROKEE,

WOLVERINE, MOONE'S AND ORLEANS FLATS.

Leaves every Morning at 6 o'clock A.M.

Every Afternoon at 3 o'clock, passing via

Grays Valley, and arrives at Auburn same day,

at 6 o'clock P.M., connecting with the Morning

Coach at Angra, which arrives at Sacramento at 1 o'clock P.M. same day.

JAMES PAWORTH,

Prop't C. S. Co.

W. S. McROBBINS, Agent, Nevada.

Nevada, Nov. 14th, 1855. 10-16

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

ELEGRAPE LINE.

Six-Horse Coach from Nevada to

Carsonville.

ON and after Tuesday, April 15th, the above

Line of Stages will leave the office of the

California Stage Company, at the Metropolis

Hotel, Main street, ELYM. MORNING, at 7 o'clock, running to OAK TREE RANCH SAN JUAN and HORN CREEK, arriving at OAK

tree at 12 M.

Evening. The Stages will leave the National Hotel, Carsonville, ELYM. JOHNNG. at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Nevada in time to connect with California Stage Co's. Line of Stages for Sacramento City, Marysville and Auburn.

Express Mail promptly attended to.

A. WAGNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLIS.

LIVERY and Sale Stables, -

No. 15 Main Street, Nevada.

J. A. LANCASTER & CO., for

mercy of the Union, will inform

their friends and the public generally

that they have taken

METROPOLIS STABLES,

and having added exclusively to their already

large and elegant establishment of Horses, Buggies, Saddle, Harness, &c., &c., they are now

prepared to furnish as fine horses as can be

found in the State.

Well trained, fleet, and easy Saddle Horses,

well equipped, for ladies or gentlemen, will be

readily obtained.

A long experience in the business, and an

expert knowledge to raise the confidence of their friends, leads them to believe they will be

able to give general satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to Horses on Livery.

Carriages always in readiness, with careful

drivers, for the use of ladies, Parties &c.

Any person that those seeking pleasure, or engaged

on business, would do well to give us a call.

J. A. LANCASTER & CO.

Nevada, Nov. 1st, 1855. 10-16

E. M. FIRE.

LIVERY STABLE,

GEORGE MAY, PROPRIETOR.

The undersigned would inform

his friends and the public generally

that he has become proprietor

of the Empire Livery Stable, and

as he deems keeping

a stock of horses

ever ready for service, which he has given

all his time to getting ready for, he has

expended several thousand dollars without getting

any relief. He was compelled to work hard and

run his stable to his hand, and he is now free

from all appearance of disease, and is in better

health than he has been for years.

Another of the number came down from the

most northern mines, suffering from what is

called Seminal Weakness. He had become so

weak that he could not work from lack of energy,

loss of sight, &c., & c., and he will be

happy to speak for himself. If any doubt it, he

can be consulted in the office of Dr. T. C. G.

The other were extremely ignorant, and was

made a perfect curse of us for six days, and are

now perfectly well and hearty.

They have been troubled with a disease for the last

two months, and could not get cured in the country

and came down to Sacramento, and am happy

to say I am now well, for which I shall ever feel

grateful. For I think Dr. T. C. G.'s great success is in his unremitting attention, and I can recommend him as the most judicious practitioner I ever

saw. Nixon, near Jackson; J. MARTON, Shasta; B. BROWN, Nevada; M. A. ALVILLO,

Commercial Street, Nevada.

I wish to inform those who may need a physician

that I can unite with the above gentle-

man, and further state, among the several clinics

I applied to Dr. T. C. G. for relief, I have been un-

der a Doctor's charge since last October, and

in such a state of infirmity

A. B. GREGORY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & MINING TOOLS.

BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS

customers and the public in general, that he

is constantly receiving at

SKILLIN'S FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

107 K. H. DR.

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Quick Cures and Low Prices at the

old established office, Sixth Street,

Sacramento, between J and K. H. DR.

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