
JUSTICE AND INDIANS.—The *North Californian* publishes the following article :

A few days ago a young man in Klamath county offered violence to a young-squaw. An Indian attempted to interfere. The young man shot him dead. The gallant youth was afterward arrested, but, as we understand, no evidence can be brought against him but that of the squaw, which the law declares inadmissible, here the matter may rest for a while. A week or two elapses, and an innocent man drops in the trail, shot from an Indian ambuscade; the citizens are indignant, and parties scour the country, breathing vengeance on the murderers—forgetting that the retribution denied by the white men is thus sought by a savage retaliation, at once blind, certain, and unsparring.

Klamath, through her Grand Jury, has found that her citizens have been murdered by savages, and asks the protection of a military force. Many of such murders are unprovoked, but if any occur under the above suppositious circumstance, the matter becomes grave and serious.

Of course we never do wrong. But just let us suppose that some of our Indian disturbances may have originated thus. Just let us imagine that a Digger has the same nice principles of honor that a member of Congress has, or a jury declares that he should possess. Let us consider that they have the right to defend the chastity of wife or daughter; that they may demand "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," or even life for life. Why, then, in the name of justice, teach them that civilization carries with it something stronger than simple lust and might.

SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1859.

DOSES. | SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION. | With renewed thanks for your kindness, I bid | adieu, as a man may honestly do; and no matter | SLAVE MARRIAGES Dec