

Shasta Courier, Volume 2, Number 30, 1 October 1853 — Valleys East of the Sacramento. [ARTICLE]

[Back](#)

Valleys East of the Sacramento.

But little is known of the agricultural resources of Shasta county, by those who have never visited the east side of the Sacramento river. Between the Feather and Pitt rivers there is no large streams emptying into the Sacramento from the east. There are, however, many small streams, all of which run through fertile lands. None of this land above the latitude of Red Bluffs has ever been covered by Mexican grants. It has consequently invited a considerable settlement of that hardy population found on every frontier, who delight to go forth into the wilderness, and "tame the forest and conquer the soil."

The soil in these valleys is unusually rich, and yields an abundant harvest to the husbandman. As yet, however, but little of the soil has been reduced to cultivation, it being at present more profitable to cure the clover and grass, which grows spontaneously and in great abundance. As soon as stock grazing and the exhaustion of the seed by repeated cuttings, render these natural meadows less valuable, we may expect to see more extensive fields reduced to cultivation.

In the Valleys of the Cow Creeks, Oak Run and Clover Creeks, every foot of land available for agricultural or grazing purposes has been covered by pre-emption claims, and many of the ranches are assuming the appearance and commanding the comforts of an old homestead.

This has been a year of unusual prosperity to

all those engaged upon these embryo farms.— Abundant crops of hay have been gathered and sold at good prices, and the capital realized is now being expended in building comfortable houses, and in covering the fields with “lowing herds.” Every month now brings with it material and marked improvements, and ere long we may expect to see farms in this section that will, in beauty, value and comfort, rival any in the State.

INDIAN AFFAIRS SOUTH.—On the 12th of September, Superintendent Beale met one thousand and forty-five Indians in Tejon Valley and held a council with them. Mr. Beale made them a speech, which was translated by Mr. Wilson into Spanish, a language understood by many of the chiefs. They were informed that it was the intention of Government to instruct them in the culture of the soil, and that until they became sufficiently skilled in the art to maintain themselves, they would receive such assistance that they need be under no apprehension of suffering from want.

Religious men were to be sent among them to minister to their spiritual wants, but it was clearly explained to them that these ministers should have no control over their temporal affairs.

The alternative was offered them of acquiescence in the will of the Government, or extermination by disease or mixture with the white race. The council continued two days, at the end of which time the tribes agreed to accept the propositions made to them by Government through Mr. Beale.

All anticipate the most favorable results from the labors of Mr. Beale with the Indian tribes of the Southern Valleys.