

Shasta Courier, Volume 3, Number 36, 11 November 1854 — The Indian* at Pitt and Ikt loud Hirer*. [ARTICLE]

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The Indians of Pitt and McCloud Rivers.

THE SHASTA COURIER.

EDITORS COURIER.—We read with pleasure your article of last week, touching the Pitt and McCloud river Indians; and with your permission will offer a few suggestions additional. We have resided here two years and rising, near these and among the Cow Creek Indians, and of course ought to know somewhat of their habits, wants, &c.

You are aware, Messrs. Editors, of the numerous depredations committed by these savages in the past two or three winters; and there is no exaggeration in saying they have stolen property equal in amount, and taken as many scalps as the same number have in any section of the State; and yet Government has taken no steps to remedy the evil. Up to April last, a constant warfare had been carried on between these Indians and the whites—the former stealing property of every description, and massacring the unprotected—the latter in retaliation shooting them by tens and twenties—their only safety being in the uerring rifle.

In April last, on solicitation of citizens in this section, the leading chiefs on Pitt, McCloud and Sacramento, near the "Back Bone," came in and visited Fort Reading for a "talk," the result of which was, a desire on their part for peace; and up to the present time we believe they have

faithfully kept their word. But how much longer will they thus continue? Not long. Winter is close at hand, and owing to the navigation and numerous obstacles of the Sacramento below, salmon, their great article of food, have nearly failed; acorns there are none; hence stealing and starving are the desperate alternatives left them. A few days since Ballaporamah, one of the principal McCloud river chiefs was here, and said he was about moving to this valley to winter; his reason being the failure of salmon, and the fear of his Indians stealing, and, in that case, the certainty of being shot by the whites.

Now the remedy for all this is simply a few thousand dollars in barley, or other provisions, during the winter, distributed among them. At a few days notice every chief in that whole section could be induced to come in to any given point, either to receive what might be given, or to enter upon a reservation, should one be made. As to this (a reservation) they are willing and anxious one should be made. They are informed of the one west of Tehama, but will never consent to go there, believing they would all die should they leave the mountains; yet they express a great desire for one at some point in this valley or near their own mountain homes, where they can be protected from unfriendly whites, and furnished with seed and teams for cultivating and raising their own food.

We cannot doubt, did Col. Henley, our Indian Agent, know the situation and wishes of these Indians, that something would be done *forthwith*—either feeding them for the winter or collecting them at some specified point. That this could readily be effected, and thus further dep-

redations prevented, there can be no doubt.

COW CREEK.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR TO PARIS.—A despatch from Paris, September 16th, 6 P. M., announces that the Emperor was expected at that place. The correspondent of the *London Times* thus writes:

BOULOGNE, Sunday, Sept. 17.—The Emperor left Boulogne yesterday, at 12 o'clock, by the special train for Paris. The day of his return is not known with certainty, even by his suite, but it is stated that he will arrive on Wednesday or Thursday, to resume the grand manœuvres of the army. It is said that the Emperor wishes to show the Empress to the army, and this rumor derives some countenance from the fact that preparations are being made in the Imperial Hotel for her Majesty's reception. The Empress, by her beauty, her affability, and her goodness of heart, has endeared herself to the French nation, and her presence could not fail to give great additional *eclat* to the proceedings of the camp at Boulogne.

During the Emperor's brief absence the military manœuvres will not be entirely suspended, and a *petite guerre* in the direction of Calais is confidently talked of, but the arrangements are not yet completed.

The Emperor has determined that the troops shall remain in camp around Boulogne until next spring, when a new campaign against Russia will be undertaken. The Emperor has also ordered the execution of immense works, which, when completed, will make the port of Boulogne an admirable harbor of refuge, capable of admitting the largest vessels of the Royal navy.

A NEGRO EMPEROR—A SENSIBLE MAN.—Some years ago, Faustin I, who now wields the imperial sceptre over the Island of San Domingo, worked in the sugar and coffee fields of his owner under the unpretending name of Soulouque. The former master of the present Emperor is an old and highly respected citizen of this place.