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ROGUE RIVER INDIANS.—The Yreka *Union* gives another version relative to the Indian disturbances on Rogue river, furnished by Capt. Thos. Smith, one of the first settlers of Rogue River Valley :

The Captain was one of the party engaged in the fight. He says that on the evening of Thursday, 30th August, three men went out deer hunting on the emigrant trail, about six miles above the settlement at the head of the valley, where they camped. During the night a horse belonging to one of the party was taken from the camp, and was heard going towards the Indian Rancheria, about a mile and a half distant. Early next morning they proceeded towards the Rancheria, in search of the horse, and upon arriving within a short distance of the Indian camp, discovered that the Indians were too numerous to meddle with, and returned to the settlement. On Saturday morning following, on information being told of the circumstance, raised a company of 16 men, and started out for the purpose of recovering the animal if possible. Upon arriving within a short distance of the Indian camp they halted to consult, when a shot was fired at them from the brush, which fortunately did no damage. They then rushed into the camp, when the Indians retreated into the brush and fired upon them, killing Mr. Keene, of Tennessee, and severely wounding John Q. Maber and Fred. Alberding, and the party were compelled to return with them to the settlements. The Captain could not tell positively whether any Indians were killed or not. On the following morning the Captain with a party brought in the body of Keene, which they found shockingly mutilated. On their

return they met 40 U. S. troops under command of Lieut. Switzer. At the request of Switzer, Smith returned with 17 men the next day, to aid the troops in chastising the Indians, but met the troops returning, who stated that they had seen no Indian sign, and the Lieutenant considered it useless to continue further. Captain Smith urged the Lieutenant to return, or even to detail a portion of the troops to accompany him, but the Lieutenant declined doing either, and the volunteers being too few to cope with the Indians, were compelled to return. The Captain thinks that these Indians are the same engaged in the Klamath butchery.

SINGULAR STATISTICS.—The population of the globe is estimated at 9,000,000,000. It is also estimated that a number equal to the entire population of the globe, existing at any one time, passes away three times in every century. As the present population of the earth has increased from a single pair, created about sixty centuries ago, one half of the present population might be taken as a fair estimate of the average number who have passed away during each of the one hundred and eighty periods, or thirds of centuries, during which the earth may have been inhabited; which would give 8,100,000,000 for the whole number who have lived on the earth. Allowing an average of three square feet for the burial of each person, on the supposition that one half die in infancy, and they would cover 24,300,000,000 square feet of earth. Dividing this by 27,878,400, the number of square feet in a square mile, gives less than eight hundred and seventy two square miles, which would afford sufficient room to bury, side by side, all who have been buried in the dust of the earth—all of whom would not suffice to cover the little State of Rhode Island.

WOMAN.—It is seldom that Julius Cæsar Hanibal says anything worth quoting, but the following is good:

“Dey may rail against women as much as dey like, dey can't set me up against dem. I hab always in my life found 'em fust in lub, fust in a quarrel, fust in de dance, de fust in de