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Daily Alta California, Volume 3, Number 2, 3 January 1852 — Later fra>m fan Di>go. [ARTICLE]

Later from San Diego.

War not yet ended—The U. S.

The Indian War not yet ended—The U. S. post on the Gila broken up—Engagement between the U. S. Troops and the Indians—Confession of Antonio Garra—Native Californians implicated in the Revolt—Arrival of the U. S. Exploring Party from Santa Fe, under command of Capt. Sitgreaves—Arrival of the Volunteers under command of Capt. Hoig—Hospitalities of the city tendered them by the Common Council—Gale at San Diego—Revolution in Lower California.

Through the kindness of Purser Mayer, of the steamship Northerner, we have been placed in possession of the San Diego Herald of the 15th and 26th December. The news is interesting and important, and we make the following liberal extracts:

IMPORTANT FROM THE COYOTES—ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE U. S. TROOPS AND THE INDIANS—LETTERS CONFIRMATORY OF ANTONIO'S CONFESSION, AND PROVING THE CONNECTION OF CERTAIN NATIVE CALIFORNIANS WITH THE INDIAN INSURGENTS.—We are indebted to Mr. Jones, one of Gen. Bean's volunteers, for the following important information: A detachment of Capt. Fitzgerald's State troops arrived a few days since at San Isabel, short of provisions. They there learned from the officer belonging to Major Heintzelman's command, that this officer was attacked at the Coyotes, on Sunday morning last, by Chapulgas, at the head of one hundred Indians. An engagement of a few moments duration ensued, during which the Indians were entirely routed, leaving eight of their number dead on the field, Chapulgas being among the slain. None of our troops were injured, although they received the enemy's fire at a distance of twenty five yards. It appears that owing to our troops approaching the Coyotes by the pass leading upon the desert, Chapulgas mistook them for a party of emigrants. A well delivered fire convinced them of their fatal error. The Indians fled to the mountains, hotly, but vainly pursued by our troops. Some twenty-five or thirty of the enemy used rifles in the engagement. In ransacking the rancherias at the Coyotes, letters were found signed by some of the native Californians, and addressed to Antonio, the contents of which prove the truth of the

to Antonio, the contents of which prove the truth of the confessions we published last week. It is said that Antonio confesses that his party, previous to his capture, had killed forty-five Americans!

Will the Picayune, in the face and eyes of this information, continue to assert that the war is at an end?

Confession of Antonio Garra.

RANCHO DEL CHINO, CAL., Dec. 13, 1851.

Statement made by Antonio Garra, in presence of Capt. Lovell, U. S. A., Gen. Bean, Col. Williams, Myron Norton, and W. H. Rand:

"I am a St. Louis Rey Indian; was baptised in Mission St. Louis Rey, and from my earliest recollection have been connected with the St. Louis Indians. Have had authority over only a portion of the St. Louis Indians; never had any connection with the Cahuillas. Was appointed by Gen. Kearny, U. S. Army, commander-in-chief of the St. Louis Indians, in the year 1847. Capt. Chapulgas and Capt. Vincente, Cahuillas, came to my rancheria and insisted on my going immediately to take command of the people, and Juan Largo, (Hon. J. J. Warner,) told me that the Americans would come in a few days and kill all the Indians. I excused myself to them by saying that I was sick, and the responsibility would all fall upon me. My people, in company with a party of Cahuillas, from Los Coyotes, started on Saturday, Nov. 23d, to rob Juan Largo's rancho. I stayed at home. They robbed the rancho of all the cattle, and killed three Americans; three of my people were also killed by Juan Largo. The Sonoranian boy who was in the employ of Warner, is now held a prisoner by my people, at Los Coyotes. The two men named Bill Marshall and Juan Verde, *had nothing to do with the transaction.* I concealed them on purpose to keep them from the knowledge of it. Neither have those men taken any part in the hostilities practiced towards the Americans. They were entirely ignorant of what has been done. I was advised by Joaquin Ortego and Jose Antonio Estudillo, to take up arms against the Americans. They advised me secretly, that if I could effect a juncture with the other Indian tribes of California, and commence an attack upon all the Americans wherever we could find them, that the Californians would join with us, and help in driving the Americans from the country. They advised me to this course that I might revenge myself for the payment of taxes, which has been demanded of the Indian tribes. The Indians think the collection of taxes from them a very unjust measure. This advice was given me by Juan Ortego, in his (Ortego's) rancho. No other person was present at the time. I afterwards saw Antonio Estudillo, who advised me to the same effect, assuring me of the co-operation of the Californians, throughout the country.

"My men under arms have never exceeded 30 or 40 at any one time. I myself have had no communication with any other tribes than the Yumas and Cahuillas. The former agreed to join with me, but they subsequently refused. I only know of the readiness of the other tribes to combine and kill the Americans from what Ortego told me

bine and kill the Americans, from what Ortego told me. The reason that the Yumms did not stick to their contract was, because of a quarrel about the division of the sheep which we had taken conjointly from the five Americans whom we killed. In the affair with the men with the sheep, ten of my men were killed by the Americans.— The party with the sheep were killed this side the Colorado. I know of no murders committed by my people, other than those of the men with the sheep, and those at Agua Caliente. Know nothing about the killing of the terry-men."

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. SITGREAVES' EXPLORING PARTY.
 Yesterday, the party ordered to survey the Rio de Zuni, and Big Colorado, arrived at this place. It consisted of Maj. Kendrick, 2d Artillery, (in command of the escort,) Capt. Sitgreaves and Lieut. Parke of the Topographical Engineers, and Mr. R. H. Kern and Dr. Woodhouse, and some fifty soldiers and packers. Mr. Leroux was their guide.

The party left Santa Fe the 13th of last August, and proceeded as far as the Pueblo of Zania, where they were detained from the 1st until the 24th of September. Thence they followed the Rio de Zuni in a S. W. course, until near its junction with the Little Colorado, which river they followed until where it makes its last canon, and at which place it has a fall of about 150 feet. The general direction of this river is north of west. Leaving the Little Colorado, they struck over to the western side of the Sierra de San Francisco, a high and isolated mountain range. Traveling in a south and west direction, they struck Williams' Fork, the first water of the Big Colorado. From here, they passed over an immense desert, without water, and but little grass—their animals being *four days and three nights* without a drop of water.

They struck the Big Colorado on the 6th of November, at a point about 50 miles below the mouth of the Big Canon; the trail previously passing over several parallel ridges of mountains, on the summit of one of which, the guide, Mr. Leroux, was attacked by a party of Yampais or Casninas, and severely wounded.

They travelled down on the eastern side of the big river until their arrival at the Gila, near its mouth, on the 29th of November. They found *all* the river Indians hostile—the Amaghaves having fired into camp one morning before daylight, and a wandering band of Yumas attacked them whilst they were about making a noon halt. One of the soldiers who strayed behind, was first shot with arrows, and then so badly clubbed that he died early the next morning. The Indians had four killed, and about a dozen wounded, and were so severely handled that they did not renew the attack, but contented themselves with following after the party, to pick up the given out mules.

When they reached the post on the Colorado, on the 30th of November, they were destitute of all other food than their mules, those having constituted almost their sole rations for two weeks. At the post they received every kindness and attention from Lieuts. Murray and Sweeney.

Sweeney.

The arrival of Captain Davidson's command, four days after, and the very limited supply of provisions on hand at the post, and the determined hostility of the Indians, involved the necessity of breaking it up. Most of the property was *cached*, and the whole party left the river on the 6th inst. Capt. Davidson and the officers and men of the 2d Infantry, received orders whilst at San Pasqual, from Major Heintzelman, to join him at San Isabel—the exploring party continuing on to this place, where they are now encamped. Their trip was a very hard one, from the fact of their having started with one hundred and forty mules, and on arrival here they had only about thirty.

ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS.—A company of volunteers, numbering about 40 men, under the command of Capt. Haig, arrived here on Tuesday in the brig "North Bend." They are as fine a looking set of men as ever shouldered arms, and if they succeed in procuring the necessary animals and provisions to take them into the mountains, the Indians will—to use a favorite expression of Capt. Tobin—"smell h—ll to a moral certainty!"

LOSS OF THE PILOT BOAT "FANNY."—We deeply sympathize with our friends Captains Oliver and Almy, in the (to them) severe loss they have sustained by the wrecking of their beautiful craft. They left the harbor on Wednesday morning to cruise for the Mail Steamer Northerner, then hourly expected from Panama. The steamer not being in sight at dark, they anchored just outside of Ballast Point, and although it was blowing a gale at the time, they were sanguine that she would hold on. About two o'clock in the morning, however, she parted her cable, and drove ashore on Ballast Point, where she now lies a perfect wreck—those on board barely escaping with their lives.

REVOLUTION IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.—We alluded, last week, to reports which had reached us in relation to troubles in that God-forsaken region, Lower California. The following extract from a letter which we received from Mr Lawton a few days since, will show what foundation there was for the rumor :

In regard to the recent revolution here, the facts of the whole matter are these: Don Castillo Negrete was sent here by the Mexican Government as "Gefe Politico," entrusted with \$3000. Instead of bringing the money, he stole half of it. In consequence of his being a defaultér, the Commander, Don Jose Antonio Charvis, after waiting a month or two after he had arrived within two or three days travel of this place, for the money, went after it, and found that Negrete could not pay it, having used it for his own purposes—took him prisoner, and sent him with soldiers to the Governour at La Pais.

From all the information I can get, the revolution was concocted by Negrete, promising the prominent men concerned to share with them all that could be made out of the two vessels that were wrecked on the coast this year past.

MISSING MAIL.—We regret to learn that some 5000

MISSING MAIL.—We regret to learn that some 5000 or 6000 letters, directed principally to New York, and mailed for the steamer of the 15th Nov., have unaccountably been returned to the Post Office here. No doubt the disappearance of this part of the mail has created much uneasiness in the Atlantic States.

PUT UP THE BARS.—Will not some of our public spirited city police have the “bars put up” at the openings in the Plaza fence? It will be difficult to keep the cattle “off the grass” unless that be done.

SACRAMENTO INTELLIGENCE.—By last night’s boat we received the California Express of yesterday, but its columns are devoid of news.