



powered by



A Freely Accessible Repository of Digitized California Newspapers from 1846 to the Present

Daily Alta California, Volume 4, Number 4, 4 February 1853 — SACRAMENTO NEWS. [ARTICLE]

**SACRAMENTO NEWS.**

[ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.]

**Sacramento Correspondence.**

*The Weather—A Duel—Repairs of the City.*

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 2, 1853.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 2, 1853,  
The sun shines clear and bright.

MESSES. EDITORS:—The glorious sun shines o'er our heads, and the balmy air is invited in at open window. Yesterday and to-day all nature has revelled in the fine weather, and everything contributes to the restoration of trade in our midst as before the flood.

The repairs of J street are pushed along rapidly, and willows are spread to Second street, the teams increasing in number daily to procure supplies and bring intelligence of the improving condition of all the avenues to the mines.

The contestants of the decision in favor of "Gordon's Water Work" proposition are arguing the case before the "Bench of the Common Council" by their attorney, Judge Edwards, J. W. Winans for the city.

A rival interest in favor of once more bringing the site of Sutterville to public notice has been winding its tortuous course in our midst for some weeks past, but never has appeared in print until in to-day's *Union*, where comparisons in favor of the location and advantages are cautiously put forth. From the high tone this paper has always maintained in its advocacy of the best interests of the city, it is presumed it is only for the purpose of bringing the many projects for benefitting this city to some tangible form of immediate utility. In July, 1849, there was more capital interested in the prosperity of Sutterville, more shipping laying at her levee and the most formidable opposition ever known waged against us. Stories of floods six feet in depth, every winter, of impassable roads to and from its centre, of its unhealthiness at all times, and every argument that could be brought against it, fortified by affidavits that could not be disproved at the time were circulated, and yet in three months this famous rival had but three old hulks at its bank, a few houses with goods that were eventually sold at auction, where they had become nearly worthless, presenting a perfect picture of a deserted village;—while Sacramento went steadily onward, prosperous and increasing in wealth, popula-

steadily onward, prosperous and increasing in wealth, population and all the adjuncts of a great city. At this late day, while seven millions of capital are annually taxed, and a city second in size in the State erected, when flood, pestilence and fire have successively prostrated its citizens, to broach this old and exploded scheme, is silly in its advocates and not creditable to a city organ to mention with any favor or affection.

A brace of colored persons amused themselves yesterday with pistols, and one John Jones received a gentle bullet in his rib, that put a stop to the proceedings. He is not dangerously injured.

A late proposition of a committee of the Council, to order an election by the people, to decide yea or nay in relation to a loan by the city of \$300 000 in bonds, to a railroad company, meets with decided opposition in every quarter. Not posted as to its merits, I state the above fact from observation.

Our importers have received large amounts of goods by late arrivals, and will soon be able to supply jobbers to a much greater extent than heretofore, at prices as low as at the Bay City.

Yours,  
Jon.

The Sacramento papers received last night contain the particulars of recent Indian difficulties in the neighborhood of Dry Creek. The *Union* has a column headed—  
**Indian Robberies on Dry Creek.—Fights with the Indians.**

The house of Messrs. Bragg & Drew, situated on the Mokelumne river, near the junction of Dry Creek, was entered and robbed of a large quantity of goods. Mr. Drew, accompanied by another gentleman, went in search of the robbers, and from well-founded suspicions entertained, visited an Indian rancheria not far off. Here they discovered a lot of goods for which they were in search. They asked the Indians to deliver the goods over, as the property of Messrs. Bragg & Drew, which request they refused to comply with. A chief of the tribe held a pistol over the head of Mr. Drew in a threatening attitude, and told him, "if he didn't leave he would shoot him." Mr. Drew and his companion, not considering it prudent to remain longer, departed.

Information was dispatched throughout the neighborhood of these facts, with a request for an assembling of the whites.

A party of sixteen armed and proceeded to the Indian village, and informed them that they did not come to fight but to reclaim the goods. While thus parleying one of the Indians was seen to raise his rifle and fired, but missed. This was the signal for an unanimous fire from the whites, killing four of the Indians. The Indians retreated and the whites kept up a continued fire till their ammunition was exhausted when they retired to renew the contest with a reinforcement. In the meantime the Indians had taken refuge on an island in Dry creek, surrounded on all sides by a broad sheet of water. Having stolen all the boats along that stream or set them adrift the party were unable to approach them. Their position was found to be regularly fortified by the cutting down of brush wood, and piling it up as a breast work of defence. In reply to inquiries addressed to them from the shore, they said it was their chief who had committed the robbery and that it was also in accordance with his commands that they had fired upon the whites. They refused to give him up and said, with true Spartan heroism, that if the whites desired to secure him, "they must come and take him."

In reply to this insolence the whites again fired upon them.

The fire was promptly returned, the Indians showing great bravery and venturing to the very water's edge to discharge their pieces. Their bullets rattled about the heads of the whites in every direction, and to protect themselves they were compelled to adopt the shelter of trees, logs, &c. Night closing in, the party retreated, leaving the Indians masters of the field.

news. Northern Mines Nevada Matters.

**Northern Mines—Nevada Matters.**

A heavy rain fell at this place on Sunday night. A portion of Monday was also marked by showers and lowering weather, and up to a late hour there seemed to be every prospect of another long storm; but as an evidence how little faith is to be placed in prognostics of the weather, our correspondent informs us that before the close of that day, and during the following night, the sky was without a cloud.

The price of flour on the 30th ult. had fallen to 20 cts.; an advance, however, of 5 cents transpired the following day, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the skies, showing how much yet depends on settled weather touching the prices in the mountains.

A quartz mining company at Eureka it was said had sold its lead to an English company for \$110,000. This place is in the neighborhood of Poor Man's Creek, a tributary of the South Yuba. It was well known that the property was under offer for such a price until the 1st of February, through a special agent of the English company, who went to England a few months since, and is reported to have returned by one of the late arrivals with the "scads." The same agent, it is rumored, has another offer from an English company to make the famous Gold Tunnel Quartz Mining Company, of Nevada, for their valuable property. Our correspondent will keep us posted on these points.