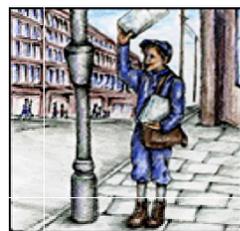




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Sacramento Daily Union, Volume 4, Number 584, 5 February 1853 — Plmes of Divine .Dip. [ARTICLE]

Places of Divine Worship.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Pastor. Services in District Court Room, corner of Seventh and I streets, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., of the Sabbath.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sixth street, between I and J, Rev. J. A. Benson, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at ¼ before 2 o'clock, P. M. Regular Prayer Meeting Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. R. B. Stratton, Pastor. Services at the Congregational Church on Sixth street, Sunday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—Rev. John Matthews, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., in the District Court Room, corner of Seventh and I streets.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. John Ingoldsby. Supervisors' Room, new Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—FIGHT ON THE CHOWCHILLA.--The *Stockton Journal* has been favored through Brown's Express with a correspondence from the mountains, dated Mariposa, January 31, containing the particulars of a new disturbance by the Indians, in which several lives have been lost. The writer says :

It appears that parties living on the lower Mariposa, and on the Chowchilla, having lost, during the winter, a considerable number of horses and mules without being able to discover the marauders; at last a large fine horse was stolen, and being well shod, his large deep footprints in the soft earth led the party in search of him to the ranoherias of about one hundred Indians, men, women and children, situated near the Chowchilla. The Americans

situated near the Chowchilla. The Americans, five or six in number, before approaching the village, dismounted and hitched their horses, and advanced on foot. The Indians seemed indisposed to parley, "no saba, no saba" being their only reply to the questions propounded to them. One of the party by the name of Starkie, perceiving some belligerent movement on the part of the savages, fired his rifle, killing their leader, and fell himself almost the same instant pierced with several arrows. The fight then became general. Dr. Westfall was severely wounded in his pistol hand, and discovering that the Indians were about to cut them off from their horses, they retreated, leaving Starkie on the ground. A day or two after this event, another party returned to the village, and found the mutilated body of Starkie partly consumed by fire; and the Indians who had taken alarm at their approach had fled from the village, and taken position on a high, rocky point of the mountain, from whence they hurled defiance at their enemies.

The party burned the village, with all their traps, &c., and retired. The party increased to twenty-five men a day or two thereafter, started again in pursuit of the enemy, and discovered the Indians about five miles distant from their former village, building new rancherias.

The party approached the camp about day-break, undiscovered, and commenced the attack. The Indians immediately fled in great disorder, leaving some ten or twelve dead on the ground. The American party met with no injury except a flesh wound received by Mr. Roane of this place, from an arrow.

Why is it that our government does not do something to prevent the recurrence of these things? These Indians think the government of the United States has not acted in good faith with them, in not carrying out the stipulations of the treaty, and they complain that the Americans have cut off their supply of fish, destroyed their acorn trees, and have killed or driven away the deer from their hunting grounds, and that they are in a state bordering on actual starvation.

starvation.

P. S.—It is rumored here that the San Joaquin Indians have been doing mischief. The report needs confirmation.

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