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Daily Alta California, Volume 3, Number 74, 15 March 1852 — om Jangele.a Corrrtrponilnrr. [ARTICLE]

Los Angeles Correspondence.

Meeting of Rancheros—Mormons at San Bernardino—Grist and Saw Mills to be built—Indian method of conducting Prisoners—Confession of Cosme—His suicide—Search for Panito—Expenses of capture of Antonio Garra, etc—Arrival from Salt Lake—State of things there—Epistolary to the Saints—Inquests on Indians.

LOS ANGELOS, CAL., Feb. 24th, 1852.

The Junta of Rancheros met in full assembly last evening and petitioned the President of the United States to have the Land Commissioners sit in this place, to investigate the claims of South California. The petition was numerously signed, and amply sets forth the necessity for the Board's coming to this region to administer justice to the southern landholder.

Last week I visited the Mormon Encampment—hereafter to be designated as the "City of San Bernardino." On approaching within two miles of the camp, the view before you is interesting. The overhanging mountain capped with snow during eight months of the year, presents a striking contrast to the broad valley beneath its base, verdant with the various grasses of California. About the end of June the snow disappears from the mountain, while the clover assumes a ruddy brown color, and becomes the choice food and sustenance of animals. During the past six months the noble pines of the mountains and the willows of the bottom land have been laid low, and used for building and fencing.

The battle of labor has gone on steadily and vigorously. During the Indian excitement throughout this region the camp was a bee hive. Houses were rapidly pulled down, transported and erected into a stockade fort; and before the Angelic city had taken steps to resist the expected Indian incursions, the Mormons were prepared to sally forth to aid the rancheros of the county.

During the last two months 2,000 acres of land have been sowed in wheat and barley, and the timbers for a saw-mill and a grist mill have been brought to the spot, soon to be erected, to make this region independent of other places in lumber and flour. In conclusion, it must be acknowledged by the most violent opposers of the Mormons, that industry, enterprise and economy will sooner dignify a nation than laziness, gambling and prodigality; and the contrast in this region will be more evi-

dent in a short time.

On Sunday the 15th inst. the Indian mode of conducting prisoners was feelingly exhibited at the Rancho del Chino. The proscribed San Luis Rey Indian, Cosmo by name—a short, stout, bull-headed individual—with a riata around his neck, and running on foot beside his armed captors, was brought and delivered over to Capt. Lovell, commandant of the post at that place. This Indian made his confession of all he knew of the murdering of the four Americans at Agua Caliente, and of the plundering of Mr. Warner's house. He furnished the names of seven of the San Luis Rey Indians, now living, who were concerned in the murder, and of four of the Coahuilla tribe who assisted at the plundering of the house of Mr. Warner. He stated that Bill Marshall and Juan Bera were sub-leaders under Antonio Garra's son, and that the said Marshall knew that the Americans living in his house would be murdered, three hours before they were taken out to be killed. He said he was but a private, brevetted for his gallant conduct on the occasion of killing the Americans, and that he expected to suffer death. Three nights after he was brought in, he committed suicide by suspending his body from a peg in the wall four feet from the floor. A deserter in the same room, also in irons, said he knew nothing of it till the light of day revealed the dismal sight to his view.

The captors of Cosmo, John the Baptist, accompanied by twenty-five of his tribe, partook of the hospitalities of Uncle Sam, bivouacked in tents, devoured four beeves, received a few pieces of colored calico, and on the third day went on their way rejoicing, in search of the other proscribed Indian Panito. The expenses in the capture of this Indian, amounted to about \$200. The expenses in the detention of Antonio Garra, probably cost \$20,000. The inhabitants of this region have concluded that Indian warriors are better than American warriors, cheaper, quicker, safer, allowing the glory and honor to be equally divided.

The latest news from the Mormon settlement at Salt Lake was brought through by five Americans, who left about the 20th Nov. Their verbal account shows the affairs of Salt Lake as not very flourishing; that the money market, (like some hombres in this region) was awful tight, and no sale for the late crops—chiefly of wheat and vegetables—while meat was very high. The Deseret News of Nov. 15th, represents the country as flourishing and prosperous.

The sixth epistolary of President Young to the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, seems to consider the Salt Lake Valley as the "City of God," and hopes to see all the believers flocking into the kingdom. Eight hundred wagons were crossing the Plains at the last accounts, bound for the Salt Lake. The letter states, that owing to there being no English vessels bound direct to San Diego, the emigration to Salt Lake would take place via New Orleans and Kanessville, thence across the Plains.

Plains.

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Two inquests were held upon dead Indians last week. Aguadiente and the butcher knife are taking off the domestic Indians at a rapid rate—each year's financial settlement being fifty-two Indians versus \$3000 of Aguadiente sold. In common parlance, fifty-two Indians died by the visitation of God.

CAROLUS.