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Sacramento Daily Union, Volume 3, Number 356, 12 May 1852 — The Future of Sacramento [ARTICLE]

### The Future of Sacramento.

There is probably no city or town in California whose advantages are so little appreciated by its own inhabitants and other people as is the city of Sacramento. Although it is and must continue to be second to San Francisco in commercial importance, it possesses many facilities for becoming a populous, wealthy, and splendid city, that is denied by nature to any other point in the State. It is not necessary to speak of her present or prospective commercial greatness, for that is a thing of course, and must be whether people appreciate it or not. But there are other elements of wealth and prosperity that must be brought to bear, to make Sacramento what she is destined at no very distant day to become—elements which have strangely enough been permitted to remain dormant too long.

Situated as this city is in the heart of one of the richest agricultural districts in the world—surrounded in every direction by uncounted thousands of acres of untilled land, and the most remunerative market doubtless in the world for every variety of agricultural and horticultural products, it must strike every reflecting mind as being very strange that this great and inexhaustible source of wealth should have remained so long comparatively unproductive. If our people had, during the last three years, devoted to the permanent develop-

ment and improvement of the country, any considerable portion of the labor that has been expended in the more exciting but less profitable pursuit of momentary wealth, the whole scope of country adjacent to Sacramento would by this time have been a cluster of highly cultivated farms, teeming with the most luxuriant produce, filling the coffers of a large, industrious, and happy population, while this city would have been, in addition to its present commerce, the great store-house of the State.

Although the settlement and cultivation of the surrounding country has been deferred longer than sound policy warranted, it cannot be delayed much longer. The vast immigration of western farmers that will come teeming in upon us this summer, will prove wiser than their predecessors. They will turn their attention more generally to the cultivation of the soil, and under their thrifty hands our country will soon change its aspect from a wilderness of wild flowers to well tilled farms. That day is not far off, and Sacramento should be prepared for it. Not only will she become the depot for selling and shipping the fruits of the soil, but she is to become the great flour market of the Pacific. Accessible from all points, by land and water, the wheat growing districts will naturally find a market here, and here will the flouring be done. It is no assumption of prophetic power to say that in less than ten years Sacramento flour will be as world-renowned as Gallego, Haxall, or any other brand is now.

And it is not alone the full development of the agricultural resources of the country that opens a brilliant future to Sacramento. She possesses facilities unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other point, as a manufacturing town, and

all that is required to bring this powerful lever to bear upon her destiny, is foresight, energy, and enterprise on the part of our mechanics, capitalists and citizens generally. This, too, we expect to see in the course of time.

When Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts assert their supremacy, then will the day of Sacramento's greatness dawn. And what a brilliant day it will be! We doubt if there is another place in America that presents so broad and so rich a field for the permanent investment of capital and labor, and the steady application of industry and enterprise as Sacramento does to-day. And yet how many even of our own citizens appreciate the advantages and privileges thrown so profusely in their way? How many of our present population will avail themselves of these liberal offerings of fortune? We hope to see our people realize more fully the present and future importance of the city.

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TO AUCTIONEERS.—We wish to remind our auctioneers that an ordinance has been passed by the Common Council, prohibiting them from disposing of their goods at public sale on the sidewalks, streets, &c., inasmuch as several of their number were complained of yesterday for violation of this law. The City Attorney, however, has thus far refrained from commencing suit against them, as he wished that ample time should be given, in order that all might know that such an ordinance was in existence.

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NEW HOTEL IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Alta* says that a joint stock company is now forming for the purpose of erecting a magnificent hotel on the Plaza.

Later from Southern California.

By the steamer Ohio, we have received the *San Diego Herald* and *Los Angeles Star* of the 1st inst.

The government express had arrived at San Diego from the Colorado.

Major Fitzgerald was at New San Diego awaiting orders from Gen. Hitchcock.

The brigs Typhina and Christiana are in the custody of the Sheriff of San Diego, to satisfy judgment for supplies, wages, pilotage, &c.

Dr. L. Hoover and John G. Nichols are the candidates for the Mayoralty of Los Angeles.

The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto was celebrated with great spirit at San Diego. A public dinner was given and salutes fired from an old cannon captured by Commodore Stockton, during the Mexican war.

The following items are extracted from the *Los Angeles Star*:

VISITORS.—During the temporary stay of the steamer California, at San Pedro, about a hundred of the passengers took occasion to visit our city.—Among the number were several families. They were all highly pleased with the looks of our beautiful southern country, (who, indeed, could fail to be?) and it is more than probable some of them will return and locate permanently among us.

CATTLE.—Quite a lively trade has been doing in cattle for the last few weeks. Large droves have already started for the upper country, and more will get away in the course of another fortnight. The average prices for which they are selling at the ranchos, is from \$16 to \$20.

The U. S. revenue cutter Frolic had arrived at San Diego.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The following interesting account of the late Indian troubles in the vicinity of the Colorado, we find in the *San Diego Herald*:

“Our readers will observe that in another column we have chronicled the arrival at this place, on the 19th, of Maj. Fitzgerald and his command from the lagoons of the Gila and Colorado rivers. The dra-



lagoons of the Gila and Colorado rivers. The dragoons have been absent from here between two and three months, and in the performance of the duty assigned them, they, in common with the Infantry, have encountered privations of no ordinary nature, and we rejoice to have it in our power to say that officers and men submitted to them without a murmur—thus proving that the *morale* of the troops is yet intact, notwithstanding the mal-administration of the War Department by Mr. Secretary Conrad. When attacked by the Indians on the — of March, Maj. Fitzgerald's command consisted of but 24 privates—not 60, as erroneously stated by us. The effect of this severe conflict was to drive the Indians up the Colorado. The troops followed to the distance of 70 miles, burning on their way numerous villages, destroying crops and firing upon the enemy as they crossed the river. Their course was telegraphed by the signal fires of the Indians all the way up—supposed to be due to the treachery of the Cocopas, who profess a friendship for the Americans.

The head-quarters of the well known chiefs Cavallo-en-pelo and Towarro, who reside nearest the Mobaives, and about 70 miles from the junction of the Gila and Colorado, were destroyed. To reach this point, the troops were compelled to cross three distinct mountain ranges, one entirely of rocks, and destitute of vegetation. The trip occupied eight days, and during the two last the command subsisted on mule meat. Mountain Indian videttes were seen every day; they and the signal fires indicated the approach of our men, and the main body of the Indians, thinking to escape, took to the river and swam across, hoping thus to double on their enemy. Anticipating this manœuver Maj. Heintzelman, the commanding officer, had sent up a small command under Capt. Steele, on the opposite bank. Capt. S. succeeded in killing and wounding several.

When Maj. Fitzgerald started from Camp Yuma, a train of wagons was about leaving for Ogden's landing, to bring up supplies. The government animals on the Colorado are suffering a great deal from the want of forage. The green willows which edge the streams of that country are now their only subsistence. It is a matter of wonder how Major Fitzgerald succeeded in crossing the desert with the animals furnished him—67 miles of the route without water, and no transportation to carry it. Some of the mules were without a single drop of water for two days and three nights. The energy of the Depot Quartermaster at this place, will, it is to be hoped, soon remedy most of the obstacles now encountered on the desert.

We regret to see that the up-country papers have announced a cessation of hostilities on the part of

announced a cessation of hostilities on the part of the southern Indians. All the officers of the army engaged in their suppression, unite in the expression of the opinion that the Yumas are *some*, and that a harrassing border Indian war will, for a long time to come, continue to furnish them with ample professional employment."

We understand that Major McKinstry, in charge of the Quartermaster's Department in this district, has received orders to receive and forward to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, such specimens of natural history as may be deposited with him for that purpose. We trust that a single announcement of this fact will induce our readers to aid the cause of science, and lay before the assembled wisdom of the nation at Washington, at least a small epitome of California's natural history. It will cost nothing but a little trouble.

LOS ANGELES ELECTION.—The election for city officers took place on the 3d inst. The following named gentlemen were elected: *Mayor*, John G. Nichols; *Council*, Manuel Requena, Matthew Killer, John G. Downey, Ignacio del Valle, — Botello, Ignacio Coronel; *City Attorney*, J. L. Brent; *City Assessor*, A. F. Coronel; *City Marshal*, Wm. Reader.—*Herald*.