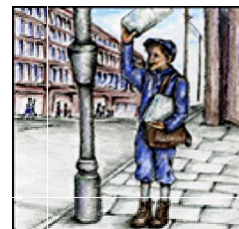




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Daily Alta California, Volume 4, Number 255, 24 September 1853 — SACRAMENTO NEWS. [ARTICLE]

SACRAMENTO NEWS.

[PER WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s EXPRESS.]

The Codified Laws, as ordered to be published by the last Legislature, will be presented to the Secretary of State by the 1st of December.

THE OVERLAND ARMY.—Immigrants are still pouring into Nevada, Downieville, Placerville, Yreka, and other frontier towns, apparently in undiminished numbers, and immense lots of cattle are constantly crossing the Sacramento Valley, on their way to the rich pastures of Yolo, Sonoma and Napa.—*Sac. Union.*

ALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The posts are nearly all erected for the whole line from Nevada via Grass Valley, Auburn, Placerville, Diamond Springs and Mormon Island to Sacramento. The wires are up from Auburn, about twenty miles, and to within five miles of this place, and the wire is on the ground for completion of the line to Nevada, and the contractors expect to put in operation from Nevada to Auburn on or before the first of October, when the work will be immediately pushed forward on the remainder of the route, and completed by the 1st of December to Sacramento, when it will connect with the lower line from Sacramento to San Francisco, which, by that date, is expected to be in working order.—*Grass Valley Telegraph.*

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF NEVADA COUNTY.—Bigler 2311, Purdy 2420, Wells 2302, McCordell 2452, Bell 2429, McMeans 2421, Mariette 2438, Hubbs 2427, Waldo 2179, Eno 2136, Robinson 2186, Newell 2069, Winters 2100, Knight 2101, Woodworth 2093, Day 2104. *Senators*—Crenshaw 2325, Collins 2041. *Assembly*—Sweetland 2381, Bostwick 2437, Dawley 2306, Wadsworth 2156, Mason 1972, Burton 2197, Culver 2181, Lindsey 2188, Sowers 2121, Gaylord 2151.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—The *Union* compiles the following intelligence from the *Mountain Echo* of the 17th:

A drift has been run in by the river side some few miles below St. Joe Bar, by Major Dowdle, the founder of Downieville.

The South Fork Tunnel Company have at last got through the bed rock, a distance of 167 feet. Their dirt pays well.

NOVEL METHOD OF MINING.—Amongst the many scientific appliances to facilitate mining operations, we have to mention the successful use of hydraulics at Camptonville and Gold Hill. A race has been cut to lead the water from Oregon Creek to the top of Camptonville Hill, where there is a large reservoir constructed; from this there is a canvass duck or hose, some hundred yards in length; at its apex it measures some three feet in diameter, thence tapering down till it is small enough at the end to screw on a brass nozzle, similar to the nozzle of a fire hose. The water having a considerable fall from the hill-top gains great force, and is allowed to play upon the earth, which washes it down to the sluices, thereby superseding the use of the pick and shovel. The supply of water not only washes the earth down, but is afterwards used

to run the town.

The Treaty with the Rogue River Indians.

[Correspondence of the Yreka Herald]

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 12, 1853.

EDITORS HERALD—Knowing that every thing appertaining to the Indian difficulties in this quarter must interest your readers, I thought in the absence of other employment, before leaving myself, I would drop you a few lines for old acquaintance sake.

Well, at last the treaty is made, and the Indians are to be paid \$60,000 for the land on this side of Rogue River, and \$15,000 of the same is to be withheld and appropriated as an indemnification to some of the citizens of this Valley. This treaty, as you are probably aware, has in its present form been pending some four or five days; and as your readers know the particulars of this so-called Rogue River war as well as your humble servant, I shall not attempt to revive the past, for it is neither pleasing nor flattering.

A treaty has been made; and that it was absolutely necessary under existing circumstances no one will attempt to deny. But the general policy pursued previous to its final consummation, is very unsatisfactory, and almost universally condemned.

After the last battle, in which Gen. Lane and Capt. Alden were wounded, the Indians were allowed an armistice of seven days, at the end of which time they were to come in and make peace. If they did not do so, they were threatened with the most dreadful consequences. Instead of their coming in at the time appointed, it was the twenty-second or third day before a sufficient number of them could be prevailed on to come in. But they have come at last, and have agreed to remain on the other side of the river, except when permitted to cross by the Indian Agent, who is to reside with them. Tipsey's band is still at large, and have thus far refused all overtures. They are still committing their depredations with impunity.

As yet but few guns have been brought in, and some two hundred dollars in money. They have made no stipulations, however, for the surrender of any prisoners; and common justice cannot otherwise be satisfied for the murder of some of our most valuable citizens! Five hundred men lay idle and inactive for twelve or fourteen days after the armistice had expired; and it was for this reason that the volunteers of your own city, as also the Humbug and Crescent City companies became dissatisfied, and asked or demanded their discharge.

They came to act, and not tamely to wait the convenience of a parcel of savages who had repeatedly violated their word, broken their treaties, murdered our citizens and stole or destroyed our property as fast as their devilish ingenuity could devise; and let those who wish to vindicate the Indian character, and more particularly the conduct of the Rogue River Indians and their confederates, do so as much as they please, and find all the extenuation they can; but they should not close their eyes to the fact that the Indians have been for several months preparing for the fatal demonstration they have made.

Capt. Terry and company asked for and received their discharge before the ratification of the treaty. They left in high dudgeon, declaring their unanimous disapprobation of every thing.

The hospital is still crowded with the sick and wounded. Through the streets may be seen men carrying their arms in splints and bandages; while others seem to be materially assisted in locomotion by the use of crutches.

Two deaths in private families, from consumption, have transpired with an interval of only two days.

To say that the town is dull, money scarce and business nearly stagnant is only to convey a feeble idea of its general appearance. Merchants, farmers, mechanics and miners have no better employment as yet, than to contest the point as to who have suffered the most by the Rogue River war. In a day or two I leave for the coast, and hope to be with you again in the course of three or four weeks, and enjoy the rights and

privileges of a Yreka citizen. Truly yours,
C.

Latest from the Rogue River Country—A Battle with the Applegate Indians.

[Correspondence of the Mountain Herald]

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 14, 1853.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS—Having just returned from an expedition that set out to fight the Indians on Applegate, the Rifle Rangers, commanded by Capt Bob Williams, on Sept. 4th, I have thought proper to give you the details of the expedition.

Arriving on Applegate, we proceeded to obtain information relative to the whereabouts of the Indians. We scouted on the different creeks and tributaries emptying on the west side of Applegate, and on the morning of the 7th struck their trail and fresh signs of crossing the Applegate 12 or 14 miles below the fort, at the junction of Jacksonville trail with Applegate. At noon we came upon the Indians, but they were so far up the mountain side, among the brush, that it was impossible to attack them with success. However, in maneuvering and despatching small parties in different directions, to keep concealed, we succeeded in capturing a prisoner in the evening, who proved to be a chief, "Jim Taylor," notorious as a leader in many murders and depredations committed against our fellow citizens.

The Indians were careful to keep on the mountain sides, and on the morning of the 8th, finding it impracticable to drive the enemy from their position with success, we concluded to take our prisoner to Holstead's Ferry, to obtain conclusive evidence of his implication in various murders, &c., perpetrated in that vicinity. On his trial he pointedly admitted his guilt, whereon he was executed by a detail of six men, on Sept. 9th.

On the 10th, having heard of the Indians stealing four horses from a party of immigrants, we set out on a scout in search of them; but discovering no sign, we marched for Applegate, determined, if we could find or see the Indians, to attack them at all hazards.

On the 13th our pack mules, with the remainder of our men from Long's, arrived, having the remnant of our provisions, (about one meal's rations.) We then set out for the fort, to replenish our rations and follow up the pursuit. However, having previously heard of a body of Indians a few miles above, in the brush, we concluded to drive them out of their position as we marched on our way.

THE FIGHT—About 3½ or 4 P. M., yesterday, 12th, we came upon them—they firing upon us, concealed in the brush—probably an ambush. Our men spread out as skirmishers, taking refuge behind the trees, &c. After a pretty hot fire of thirty minutes one of our men, named Thomas Phillips, fell mortally wounded, being shot through the groin. Captain Williams attempted to outflank them with a party of ten men, but did not succeed from the density of the thicket, and the danger of being shot by his own men if he attempted to charge the thicket. The firing gradually ceased, on the part of the enemy, at about an hour of sunset, but our men remained at their posts, firing at intervals where an Indian was seen, until dark, when the enemy ceased firing entirely. The captain called us from our posts, placing pickets a considerable distance from our "caballada" of horses, to consult whether to charge them at daylight or march to the fort to obtain provisions—the latter was thought best, as the enemy had undoubtedly moved off from the fact of a cessation of firing.

Our wounded comrade being dead, we conveyed his body to the fort and there buried him with honors of war. Thomas Phillips was a native of Chester county, Pa., Bennett Square township.

The loss of the Indians, as near as could be ascertained, was twelve killed and wounded, probably much more, as the men are excellent shots and behaved with great coolness and decision.

Yours truly,

WM. S. MENDENHALL.

At Gold Springs the miners have always done well, and their

at Cold Springs the miners have always been well, and their claims are still paying. A company near the store of Armstrong & McCreary, found a beautiful five ounce specimen a few days ago, and their claim has paid them large wages for a considerable length of time.

Pine Log Crossing on the south fork of the Stanislaus, some mile or two from Columbia, is now crowded with miners, many of whom are making from ten to thirty dollars per day to the man. — Columbia Gazette.