Confession of Antonio Garra.

We noticed in our last number the capture of the notorious Indian chief. He has since made a confession, of which the following is a copy. We have no time for comments this week.


"I am a St. Louis Rcy Indian; was baptized in Mission of St. Louis Rcy, and from my earliest recollection have been connected with the

'In perfect recollection have been connected with the St. Louis Indians. Have had authority over only a portion of the St. Louis Indians. Never had any connection with the Cahullas. Was appointed by Gen. Kearney, U. S. Army, commander-in-chief of the St. Louis Indians in the year 1847. Capt. Chaputgas and Capt. Vincente Cahullas came to my rancheria and insisted on my going immediately to take command of the people and Juan Largo (Hon. J. J. Warner) told me that the Americans would come in a few days and kill all the Indians. I excused myself to them by saying that I was sick, and the responsibility would all fall upon me. My people, in company, with a party of Cahullas from Los Coyotes, started on Saturday, Nov. 23d, to rob Juan Largo's ranch and stayed at home. They robbed the ranch of all the cattle and killed three Americans. Three...

They robbed the rancho of all the cattle, and killed three Americans. Three of my people were also killed by Juan Largo. The Sonoranian boy, who was in the employ of Warner, is now held a prisoner by my people, at Los Coyotes. The two men named Bill Marshall and Juan Verde had nothing to do with the transaction. I concealed them on purpose to keep them from the knowledge of it. Neither have those men taken any part in the hostilities practiced towards the Americans. They were entirely ignorant of what has been done. I was advised by Joaquin Ortega and Jose Antonio Estudillo, to take up arms against the Americans. They advised me secretly, that if I could effect a junction with the other Indian tribes of California, and commence an attack upon all the Americans where ever we could find them, that the Californians would
that if I could effect a juncture with the other Indian tribes of California, and commence an attack upon all the Americans wherever we could find them, that the Californians would join with us, and help in driving the Americans from the country. They advised me to this course that I might revenge myself for the payment of taxes, which has been demanded of the Indian tribes. The Indians think the collection of taxes from them to be a very unjust measure. This advice was given to me by Joaquin Ortega, in his (Ortega’s) rancho. No other person was present at the time. I afterwards saw Antonio Estudillo, who advised me to the same effect, assuring me of the co-operation of the Californians throughout the country.

“My men under arms, have never exceeded 30 or 40 at any one time. I, myself, have had no communication with any other tribes than the Yumas and Cahuillas — The former agreed to join with me, but they subsequent-
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“T’men under arms, have never exceeded 50 or 40 at any one time. I, myself, have had no communication with any other tribes than the Yumas and Cahuillas—The former agreed to join with me, but they subsequently refused. I only know of the readiness of the other tribes to combine and kill the Americans from what Ortego told me. The reason that the Yumas did not stick to their contract was, because of a quarrel about the division of the sheep, which we had taken conjointly from the five Americans whom we killed. In the affair with the man with the sheep, ten of my men were killed by the Americans. The party with the sheep were killed this side of the Colorado. I know of no murders committed by my people other than those of the men with the sheep and those at Agua Caliente. Know nothing about the killing of the Perrymen.”