

San Joaquin Republican, Volume 5, Number 15, 19 January 1855 —
viion crescent qriv. [ARTICLE]

[Back](#)

FROM CRESCENT CITY.

By the arrival of the *Columb*, from Oregon, we have copies of the *Crescent City Herald*, from which we gather the following :

Snow had fallen on the coast range from one to five feet deep, but was rapidly melting away.

RED WOOD MINES.—The new diggings close to our city, continue to be worked with success, and the number of miners is steadily increasing. On Clarke's Creek, where gold was first found, they make big wages, and other gulches and creeks in the vicinity are being worked. The lateness of the season is somewhat unfavorable at the present moment, but it becomes daily more evident that the diggings in the Red Woods will ultimately occupy a large mining population.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—An encounter between fifteen of the Klamath Rangers and some thirty-five Indians, took place on the Lagoon, four miles from Crescent City, on the morning of the 31st ult., and resulted in the death of some thirty Indians. The Indians had three guns. On Monday, the 1st inst., on an island in Smith river, some six miles above its mouth, from sixty to seventy Indians congregated to make an attack upon whomsoever should pass that way. We are informed that the Klamath Rangers acted in concert with the settlers of Smith river in the attack made upon the Indians. When it was ascertained that a number of them were gathered at a ranch on the Lagoon, about fifteen of the Rangers repaired thither on the morning of the 31st ult., but did not approach the ranch without being perceived by an old squaw, who hastened to apprise the Indians of the danger. They gathered hastily, and having three guns, were the first to fire, without doing any damage, however. Upon the fire of the whites, the Indians threw themselves into the water and

swam to the other side of the lake, only to encounter the fire of another party who lay in wait for the fugitives. We are told that only five escaped, and that none of the women were killed. The latter showed little fear, and from the beginning of the fight put themselves in the rear of the whites, the older ones clamoring and abusing them, while the younger portion of them seemed little affected and only begged mercy for their huts and provisions. The remainder of the Indians in Smith river valley with some of the fugitives out of the first encounter, numbering in all sixty or seventy, are now said to be congregated on an island in Smith river, at an old rancheria, and are supposed to have at least six guns with them, viz: the three they had in the first fight; and three they took from the ranch of Mr. Reynolds, whose house they sacked on the day of the fight. The Rangers, assisted by the settlers in the valley, will now probably number some thirty or forty men, and the Indians will have but a small chance of escape.

MORE CHARGES OF FORGERY.—In case No. 93, the claim of Antonio Chaboya, for Yerba Buena or Socayre, commons of San Jose, the Law Agent petitioned for a rehearing, and that the decree of confirmation be set aside. The motion was made on the following affidavit:

J. H. McKune says on oath, that he has examined the name "Manuel Jimeno," as it appears in the paper marked Exhibit A, annexed to the deposition of Juan B. Alvarado, and compared it with the signatures of Jimeno, former Secretary under the local government of California, as they appear in various documents in this Commission, and upon each comparison his opinion is that the signature in said Exhibit A was not written by the same person as were most other authenticated signatures of that officer in this Commission; that he has submitted the said signature in Exhibit A to J. B. Crockett, Esq., who informed affiant that he had seen said Jimeno, former Secretary, sign his name, and after comparing said last mentioned signature with one which said Crockett saw Jimeno write, he expressed the opinion that the signature in said Exhibit A was not genuine; affiant says that if this