Indian Reservations and Number of Indians in California.

The Christian Advocate of this city compiles some interesting statistics from the report of the Indian Agent of the State, T. J. Henley, in regard to the number of Indians in California, and the Reservations devoted to their use. It says:

A calculation, based upon the best data, within the reach of the Agent, shows an aggregate of sixty-one thousand Indians within his jurisdiction. Ten thousand of these have been gathered upon reserves, with some reasonable hope of advantage to them.

The Tejon Reserve has seven hundred Indians. They cultivated the last season about seven hundred acres of land; five hundred devoted to barley and wheat—the remainder to vegetables. The season was unfavorable, yet the produce is deemed sufficient for the consumption of the people. All the labor, except the mechanical, is performed by the natives. They have eight adobe buildings; one for storing purposes, one hundred by twenty-four feet; one sixty by twenty, occupied by the Resident Agent, and the remaining six, forty by twenty, are occupied by the chiefs. There is a mill on the premises, at which all the grain is ground, and given unbolted to the Indians. This reserve has 26 horses, 38 mules, 70 oxen, 8 wagons, and 14 plows.

Fresno and King's River Reserve is not regarded as a permanent arrangement, as the agent has not been able to procure a title to the lands. There are, nevertheless, some three thousand Indians gathered at this point, and some seven hundred acres of land put under cultivation; but the drought has caused an utter failure of the crops. The prospect of comfort, or even of subsistence, for these thousands, seemed blasted, when it was ascertained that the San Joaquin river, three hundred miles from its mouth, is this season abounding with salmon—a circumstance which has not occurred in some years past. Acorns are unusually abundant in that vicinity.

Nome Lackee appears to be the most flourishing and prosperous of any of the reserves yet established. On these lands are some three thousand Indians. They have cultivated about one thousand acres of land, and it is estimated that it has produced fifteen bushels of wheat, besides corn and vegetables in great abundance. The labor of harvesting was done by the Indians, under the direction of overseers. Many of these Indians, but eighteen months before, were in their native wildness.
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Near this reserve is the Nome Cult Valley settlement, numbering some three thousand Indians. These have 25 horses, 8 mules, 77 oxen, 21 plows, and 5 wagons.

Klamath Reserve is on the Rogue river, which empties into the Pacific ocean twenty miles south of Crescent City. Here are about two thousand Indians. They are esteemed proud and indolent, and are indisposed to consent to the control of the whites, and say they can subsist upon fish and acorns if left alone. The establishment of this point is believed to have prevented the spread of the Oregon war into Northern California. They have five log houses, seven of boards, four of slabs, with out-buildings, and some thirty Indian huts. They have some stock and farming implements.

Mendocino Reserve is fifty miles south of the same name, on the Pacific coast. Here are five hundred Indians, who subsist principally by fishing. They are supplied with nets and boats. Several thousand acres of land were put under cultivation, but with poor returns except in vegetables, owing to the severity of the season. The report estimates that there are at least ten thousand Indians who may be conveniently gathered at this place. The locality is regarded as the best that can be selected in California, or elsewhere, for the gathering and permanent settlement of the Indian tribes, for all the purposes of comfort and improvement.