

### WELLER AND JARBOE.

From the documents transmitted to the Assembly on Monday, in compliance with the resolution of that body, calling for copies of all correspondence between Federal officers and the late Executive in relation to Indian affairs in Mendocino, it would seem that Governor Weller commissioned the warrior Jarboe to raise a volunteer company and proceed against the Indians in that region, notwithstanding General Clarke's most explicit declaration that there were United States troops there and elsewhere, under his command, sufficient for the protection of the settlers, and also in the face of the reports of his officers and the extraordinary state of things which they disclosed. These reports, which form the principal part of the documents in question, were published in this paper on Tuesday, and if the reader has not seen them, let him turn to the Union of that date for a perfectly characteristic and we have no doubt entirely just presentation of some of the scenes of the beginning of the Mendocino Indian "War." Let him note the fact that Weller, when first apprised, in the early part of last Spring, of the alleged insecurity of life and property against the Indians in that section, addressed a letter to General Clarke asking the number, situation and condition of the United States troops there. Let it be observed that while this inquiry was being penned, (April 29) a communication, voluntary as it appears, was on its way from the General commanding the Pacific Division, to Governor Weller, setting forth that a condition of things existed in this very region

letter to General Clarke asking the number, situation and condition of the United States troops there. Let it be observed that while this inquiry was being penned, (April 29) a communication, voluntary as it appears, was on its way from the General commanding the Pacific Division, to Governor Weller, setting forth that a condition of things existed in this very region "which should be made known to the Executive of the State," as it was not in the power of the Military Department to remedy the evil. The evil complained of consisted of acts of outrage and oppression on the part of the white settlers of Mendocino county against the Indians, in which the former were aided and encouraged by Superintendent Henley. The report of the officer commanding the detachment of Federal troops at Round valley showed most conclusively that it was the Indians and not the whites that needed protection. General Clarke, also, on receiving Governor Weller's communication, addressed a reply as soon as it was possible, explicitly stating, as we have already mentioned, that he had troops at his disposal amply sufficient to protect the citizens of Mendocino, but adding: "Until satisfied that their presence is needed I do not feel authorized to add to the public expense."

Now, what could have been the influences brought to bear on the mind of Governor Weller to have led him to reject this testimony, to turn his back on the assurances of General Clarke, and disregard the disclosures made by his officers with respect to the conduct of the white settlers? Whatever they may have been, we do not find them in the meager and shallow petitions and representations of the Mendocino war breeders, nor in the equivocal indorsements of Judge Hastings and Representative Lamar. We gave the substance of the communications of these champions of the war, as they were filed in the Executive office, in our synopsis of the documents forwarded, along with Governor Latham's message on the subject, and published

of these champions of the war, as they were filed in the Executive office, in our synopsis of the documents forwarded along with Governor Latham's message on the subject, and published in our paper Jan. 18th. It is certainly a remarkable instance of the Executive of a State ignoring the existence of facts of which he was so well assured as by the official statements of General Clarke; and great must have been the willingness of Governor Weller to accept the responsibility of disregarding them when he consented to the organization of the Jarboe expedition at the State's expense.

Another remarkable fact must be observed in this connection. The documents sent in on Monday, and published in the UNION next day, form a part of the preliminary correspondence of the Executive before assenting to the wishes of Jarboe's backers and granting him a commission, and, as such part of the official correspondence on Mendocino affairs, should have been put into the hands of his successor by Governor Weller, to be transmitted by Governor Latham along with his message to the House on the subject. Had this been done, it is probable Governor Latham would not have recommended the further prosecution of this iniquitous war. But the necessary papers to a right conclusion appear to have been withheld, and are only drawn forth by a special resolution. In the first batch of documents were copies of communications, to which replies have come along in the second batch! Does not this look like suppressing some of the facts? Why were they kept back by Governor Weller? And it still further appears that there were reports made to him by secret agents, "which, of course," he says, "will remain in my hands." If these secret agents were employed at the State's expense, and in the business of the Executive of the State, it might, and probably will be, asked by what authority Governor Weller withholds their reports from the Legislature? The whole business of commissioning Jarboe, in the face of the start-

"will remain in my hands." If these secret agents were employed at the State's expense, and in the business of the Executive of the State, it might, and probably will be, asked by what authority Governor Weller withholds their reports from the Legislature? The whole business of commissioning Jarboe, in the face of the startling representations made by the Federal officers of the conduct of the white settlers of Mendocino, and in commending him at the close of the campaign, thus officially indorsing the spirit and objects of the war in that region, shows very badly for Governor Weller; nor has he yet heard the last of it.

# ORIGINAL DEFEC

# SACRAMENTO DAILY

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1860.

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destroying the  
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nature have the  
provisions of  
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ch to say that

Attorney of Contra Costa equity. Carried. Bill read  
third time and passed.  
On adjournment, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—House met at 11 o'clock. Speaker  
MORSE in the Chair.  
The bill was called, and minutes of yesterday read  
and approved.

Committee on Claims, as I understand it, on the opinion  
and representation of facts made by that delegation,  
sent the bill back, recommending its passage. I hope,  
then, that the bill will be placed upon its passage now.

Mr. STRICKSON—I move to refer the bill to a Com-  
mittee of the whole House, to be considered now.

Agreed to.  
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.  
Mr. BURSON, of Humboldt, in the Chair.

was asserted the mine was located—the Berryessa  
grant. The right was confirmed to the Company oper-  
ating upon the gulchsilver mine. There was also pre-  
sented the claim of Charles Fosatti to the Berryessa  
branch, within the boundaries of which they said the mine  
was located. It was confirmed to Charles Fosatti.  
The claim of the pueblo of San Jose to a tract  
of land embracing some sixty odd leagues, within  
which certainly the mine was situated, was also