

The Indian Reservations.

The present system of the United States Government for the reclamation of the Indians, is based upon the soundest principles of public policy and humanity, and has been, so far, vindicated by the fullest success and happiest results, both to the Indians and the Government. We are pleased to learn from Washington that there will be no change in the system, so far as this State is concerned, although a change has been recommended by inconsiderate and selfish parties, unacquainted with the Indian character and ignorant of its workings. A full investigation of the subject has convinced the Department that the Agents have been grossly misrepresented, and that the different Reservations have been conducted economically.

Had the present policy pursued by the Government towards the Indians, been adopted at an earlier period in our history, there is little doubt that the wars with the Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles and other tribes, which cost so much blood and treasure, in which so many valuable lives were lost and so many hearts left desolate, might have been happily avoided. But what is of much higher importance and interest in the cause of humanity, many tribes of Indians, still in a wild, destitute, and barbarous condition, might have been won to the embrace of Christianity, and the enjoyment of the blessings of education and civilization. But a different course was pursued; they were treated badly, their rights were disregarded, their feelings outraged, their customs, to them sacred, treated contemptuously. Exasperated and vindictive, is it remarkable that they sought revenge? Drive them from the Reservations now, reduce them to their former destitution, and might we not anticipate a repetition of the horrors of the Indian wars in the earlier days? Fortunately, no change is contemplated by Congress.

The very happiest consequences have followed the efforts of the Federal Government, directed by the present efficient and indefatigable Agents, to improve the social condition of the Indians in California. Many tribes in different parts of the State, from San Diego to Klamath, who have heretofore led a precarious and vagabond existence, or subsisted by depredations on the white citizens, have been partially civilized, trained to habits of industry, and taught to rely for certain support upon agricultural productions. It may, however, require years

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We are also gratified to learn that, if Col. Henely is not retained as Superintendent, Arthur St. Clair Denver, of our county, will be appointed in his place. If a change occur we hope the new Superintendent will continue to pursue successfully the policy towards the Indians, of the present incumbent. In this connection we would, however, beg leave to suggest that the present number and location of the Reservations are wholly inadequate to the requirements and necessities of the Indians.

More especially would we call the attention of those in authority and likely to be, to the propriety, we might with justice say necessity, of locating a Reservation in El Dorado county. Such a Reservation, properly located, prudently managed, would meet the necessities of all the Indians in Placer, El Dorado, Amador, and perhaps Calaveras counties.

Why the Indians of the counties above named have been so long and so studiously neglected, is a question that requires explanation. They are certainly as much entitled to the protection and bounty of the Federal Government as their more fortunate brothers in other counties. In El Dorado the Indian population may be safely estimated at 2,500; in Amador, 1,000, and in Placer, 1,200. They are a heavy tax on our citizens who frequently, rather than see them suffer, contribute to their relief. In El Dorado county, between the South and Middle Fork of the American River, on Silver Creek, and a central point in the district composed by these counties, we are informed by a gentleman familiar with the country, there is a beautiful, healthy, well-watered and fertile territory, well calculated to make a suitable Reservation. This territory abounds in fine pasture lands, is well timbered, and is as well adapted for the cultivation of all cereals and the various fruits, as is any portion of California. Anticipating that a new Superintendent will be appointed, if he has not already been, we earnestly call his attention to this subject as a matter of paramount importance in connection with his official duties.

MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT

"OUR COUNTRY—Always Right, but Right or Wrong, Our Country."

LE, EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

L. ELKUS,
Merchant Tailor,
Main street, Placerville, and 59-7, 1st street, Sacramento.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has delivered a large stock of Gentlemen's

BONNY MARGARET.

The sun looks down on all his flowers,
The faded and the fair;
The sun bath gills the crested east,
And shineth here and there.
He peeps into all crevices,
And chambers every one;
What saws O' Bonny Margaret,

Immediately on the arrival of the bridegroom, the dying soldier, stern in the views of a soldier's duties, caused the priest to be summoned in all haste, and as soon as the hand of the trembling, tearful bride had been joined in wedlock to that of her husband, the horse, already saddled and bridled by the baron's orders, summoned his master by his impatient

found guilty, and the count, unable to his innocence, was speedily adjudged to The empress, however, in considers former valuable services; committed t tence to one of banishment for life, gr allowing the criminal a week or two t One necessary arrangements. The young count returned home to