

Indian Troubles—A Change of Sentiment.

By the arrival of the next steamer we shall know whether or not the company now acting under Capt. Wright will be called into service. A petition, unanimously signed, and twenty six affidavits to the effect that Indians have been killing stock and destroying property for the past year went down, and the Governor can no longer be in doubt as to the "existence of hostilities" in this county. In this particular an oversight was committed in the outset by those who interested themselves in having this company called into service; for while the Constitution empowers the Executive authority to call out volunteers in certain cases, it is essentially necessary for him to have proper vouchers to present to the Legislature to justify his action in such premises. What the effect of the affidavits will have upon his Excellency we are unable to say. It will at least open his eyes to the fact that no very friendly relations have existed between the citizens of this county and the troops, and convince him that we have received but little benefit from the present commander of Fort Humboldt. One affidavit from a responsible and reliable citizen of this county, sets forth to his Excellency that he heard a commissioned officer of Fort Humboldt assert that he (the officer) would be glad if the Indians would kill every hoof of stock in the Bald Hills and then kill their owners. Perhaps Governor Downey in his spirit of wisdom and justice may communicate with Gen. Clarke relative to the subject matter.

Gen. Clarke relative to the subject matter
of these affidavits which may open the eyes
of the General as to the extremely peaceable
character of the Indians in this county.

For the past four years we have advocat-
ed two and only two alternatives for rid-
ding our county of Indians; either remove
them to some reservation or kill them. The
loss of life and destruction of property by
the Indians for ten years past has not failed
to convince every sensible man that the two
races can not live together, and the recent
desperate and bloody demonstration on Indi-
an Island, and elsewhere, is proof that the
time has arrived when either the pale face
or the savage must yield the ground. Hunt-
ing the guilty and protecting the innocent
Indians is a worn-out theme, and one that we
have warred against for years. Just so long
as our mountain ravines and secret resorts
for hostile Indians are unguarded by troops,
and the Indians allowed to inhabit them,
just so long will they receive aid and support
from our friendly Indians. It is an evidence
of insanity for a man to argue that Indians
will not sympathize with Indians, particular-
ly where they speak the same tongue, engage
in the same friendly dance, and intermarry
as is the case with the Indians that inhabit
the Bay and those who have preyed upon
the lives and property of our citizens for
years past. Indian sympathizers may talk
as they please about innocent Indians on
this Bay; we are satisfied that the very im-
plements of death and destruction which are
now in the hands of the mountain Indians
came, in a great measure, through the friend-
ly Indians, and that they received beef and

came, in a great measure, through the *friend-ly* Indians, and that they received beef and trinkets as a recompense for their wages of sin, we have no doubt. The only plan, then, is to remove them all, and the sooner the better.

In another column of our paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting held at Hydesville, on Monday evening last, which we publish in full at the request of the meeting. The resolution which expresses regrets at the recent massacre, but charges its perpetration on that branch of Government which has neglected to furnish that protection to which we are justly entitled, meets our hearty approval. Likewise the course suggested by resolution to Maj. Ralner, that he gather the Indians together and take care of them till some other disposition can be made of them, is a very good one.

We think that a crisis has now arrived—an "irrepressible conflict"—which will carry in its wake a remedy which we have strenuously advocated for four years past—the removal of these friendly Indians. Recent events seem to have aroused Indian agents and their friends as well as army officers to a sense of the danger in which the Indians are placed, and they are calling aloud for action. Over and over again have we called on Indian agents and Indian superintendents to remove these infernal Indians from our midst, and whilst we have been bounded north and south, for six years past by Reservations upon which thousands upon thousands of Government money has been expended, our appeals have been drowned in the noise of political and party strife.

We now find, even the *Northern Californian*, suggesting the propriety of having these Indians removed, and its editor is "authorized by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of this State, to say that he will receive and relate them, if he can have the assistance and co-operation of our citizens." That he can have and could have had it at any time within the past eight years there is no doubt.

"Desperate cases require desperate remedies," and if some authority, either Federal or State, does not take steps to afford us protection, desperate remedies will be resorted

