The Red-Bluffs Reservation says, the Nome Cult Indian Reservation, which is situated about 75 miles west of Tehama, on the west slope of the Coast Range, at the Forks of Eel River, now contains about four thousand Indians, who have some three hundred head of stock and five hundred acres of wheat sown this year. The country is elevated, the climate mild and agreeable, the soil productive and water abundant. The valley is about three miles wide and seven in length. The majority of the Indians in the neighborhood have been induced to come into the Reservation, and by next winter the accommodations for them will be amply sufficient. It has been in operation less than a year.

The Reservation above mentioned is of considerable interest to the people of portions of our county. We are now pretty well supplied with Reservations in this part of the State: on the north of us is the Klamath Reservation; on the south, down the coast, the Mendocino Reservation, and this on the east or south-east. The Government should now take immediate steps to collect the Indians within these Reserves, and there should be sufficient military force at the disposal of the officer in command at Fort Humboldt to enforce a compliance with this policy. Let the Indians understand that their only safety is within the Reservations, under the protection of United States officers, and they would soon remove within the Reserves. This would separate them from white men, and is the only way of effecting permanent peace and safety on the frontier. This is the policy we have always advocated, and we are glad the Committee on Indian Affairs of the last Assembly, through Mr. Whipple as Chairman, took occasion to recommend it to the General Government.

The Committee say:

That the system of colonizing the Indians of this State upon Reservations within our borders, is, under all circumstances, the most humane, economical and practicable, of any plan that can be adopted.
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That to render this plan effective, it is of the first importance that the lands be purchased from the Indians when they are required to leave their old homes and live upon the Reservations.

That the Indian Department should encourage the system of education at labor, as the best and surest mode of elevating the Indian character.

That there should be an increase of the military force in the vicinity of the Indian Reservations, and in the remote parts of this State.

We shall take occasion to refer to this matter again.