

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

The atrocities which have been committed on the Indians in this country during the past Summer and Spring, have attracted attention in the Eastern press, and aroused the sympathies of humane persons in New York and other cities. The various acts of cruelty and oppression reported at different times, are recited with comments and reflections, not calculated to raise the character of Californians in the estimation of people abroad. Unfortunately, for the acts of a few lawless men, the whole community must suffer in the regard of persons at a distance. This has been particularly the case with California ever since the mines were discovered. In the confused and jumbled notions entertained by Atlantic readers regarding society and the habits of our population, everything has worn the aspect of disorder, recklessness and crime. But the fault is not alone in the distance and defective vision of our Eastern brethren. The laws have *not* been duly administered, crime has *not* been punished, bloodshed and violence *have* ridden unrestrained over the land, and public sentiment has not frowned as it ought upon vice and immorality. At this day, when we boast a tolerable degree of refinement and respect for the laws, we have two leading journals (we know not how many more) which are avowed advocates of the duelling code. Such a spectacle is not often witnessed in other parts of the world. We hope the day is near when it may disappear from sight in this country.

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And what is to be the remedy? In the Atlantic cities, societies have been organized during the past year to devise ways and means for the protection of the remnants of American tribes exposed to collision with the white settlers of new States and Territories. There is an "American Indian Aid Association" in New York, one in Philadelphia, and several

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SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1859.

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DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

and they were too busy escorting their sovereign | E