

### The Mendocino Reservation.

We have been calling the attention of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this State, from time to time, to the manner in which matters on the Reservation in this county have been conducted. Some strictures on the subject in our last issue, touching the policy used in appointments, had the effect to call out Mr. Cunningham, the Special Agent for the Mattole portion of the Reservation. It has, for some time, been a mystery to us why matters on that Reservation should have been conducted in such a sly, quiet sort of way, and our article last week, if it did have the effect to raise Mr. Cunningham's dander a little, has not satisfied us as to the object of the Superintendent in extending the Mendocino Reservation into this county. When the matter was first projected a mass meeting of the citizens of this county assembled and passed resolutions, setting forth good and substantial reasons why the extension should not be made. Contrary to the wishes of nine tenths of the citizens of this county, however, and in direct antagonism to the interest of many of them, a portion of Mattole was taken in and the consequence has been just what was predicted in that event. All the light Mr. Cunningham was able to give us on the subject is contained in the following copy of a letter from Col. Henley to him:

OFFICE Supt. INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
San Francisco, June 10th, 1858.

JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.—SIR:—The land included in the Mendocino Reservation, extends four miles North of the Mattole River, including a width of three miles from the coast.

If persons should settle within the limits above mentioned, they cannot receive, under any circumstances, any compensation for their claims. The Reservation has been established according to the following description:

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tends four miles North of the Mattole River,  
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any circumstances, any compensation for their  
claims. The Reservation has been establish-  
ed according to law.

Very respectfully,

Your Obedt Servant,

THOS. J. HENLEY, Sup't Ind. Aff's.

~~---"Established according to law." We  
have always understood that Indian Reserva-  
tions were established by an act of Congress,  
and proclamation from the President, but if  
any proclamation has ever been issued appro-  
priating a portion of Mattole Valley for that  
purpose we are not aware of it.~~

We have been acting all the while under  
the belief that Mr. Cunningham was a gen-  
eral agent, and under that impression made  
the charges against him of neglect of duty,  
&c. He informs us however, that he is only  
a special agent, and his jurisdiction extends  
over but two tribes of Indians—the Tee-Oc-a-  
Walls and Kusb-Kish; that his instructions  
are to preserve peace between them and the  
whites, teach them to labor, fish, collect and  
save wild food, &c. The superintendent him-  
self has never visited this portion of the Res-  
ervation, neither has he placed any means in  
the hands of this special agent to fulfill his  
instructions, but seems to have placed him  
there more for the purpose of holding that  
portion of our county than any thing else.

It is now high time that something should  
be done. If the Government is determined  
to hold that part of our county, let the set-  
tlers on it, be paid for their claims and they  
will leave it, but if matters are to go on as  
they have, the sooner it is abandoned as a  
Reservation the better.

Mr. Cunningham felt himself aggrieved by  
our article last week, thinking we were lend-  
ing our aid to a clique, as he termed it, to  
have him removed. If he had taken the pains  
to inform us how he is situated, he would have  
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Mr. Cunningham felt himself aggrieved by our article last week, thinking we were lending our aid to a clique, as he termed it, to have him removed. If he had taken the pains to inform us how he is situated, he would have saved himself the trouble of a trip up here; for, with all the means and jurisdiction he has, he might as well be there as any one else. If, as we supposed, however, he was a General Agent, and had jurisdiction over the Indians in this section, we should deem it an act of justice to the citizens of this county to insist on his removal, and his place being filled by some person who has more thorough knowledge of our Indians, and we should do so regardless of consequences. The gentleman objected very strenuously to being called a "political demagogue." We did not apply the term to him, personally, as we had no knowledge of his antecedents.

He desires us to say that he is no "demagogue," which we do on his own authority; at the same time we must be permitted to say that he is a very rare exception for one who holds an appointment from our Indian Superintendent.

# THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

UNION, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

NO. 50.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

Proceedings of the Democratic Convention of the Eighth Judicial District.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Central Committee of Humboldt county, to hold a Judicial District Convention, at Orleans Bar, July 28, 1858, H. Cushing, J. T. Carey and H. M. Hart appeared as delegates to represent the County of Humboldt. No other county being represented at Orleans Bar, the Convention organized at 7 o'clock p. m. H. Cushing acting as Chairman, and J. T. Carey as Secretary, 150 men.

On Motion, the Chair appointed H. M. Hart and J. T. Carey a Committee to examine the credentials of delegates and report to the meeting officers of the Convention, and to ascertain the basis of representation.

The Committee returned the following report:

H. Cushing, to act as permanent Chairman of this Convention, and J. T. Carey as permanent Secretary.

That the basis of representation be for each County in the District one delegate for every one hundred bona fide votes cast at the general election in 1857, and one delegate for each location over fifty votes, and final apportionment that Humboldt is entitled to six votes, Del Norte to four votes, and Humboldt to five votes, and that the credentials show H. M. Hart and J. T. Carey to be entitled to seats as delegates in this Convention, and that John F. Carey is entitled to his seat as alternate for Esch, Baber.

On Motion, the report was accepted by the Convention.

On Motion, the Convention adjourned till tomorrow evening, 4 o'clock, at 10 o'clock.

The Convention then pursuant to adjournment.

On Motion of H. M. Hart, that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for District Judgeship, for the Eighth Judicial District.

The Convention unanimously chosen J. M. Peters was unanimously chosen the Democratic candidate for that office.

On Motion, a Committee of two were appointed to sit on the whole.

highlighted policy and Democratic principles in our State.

He is an impartial Judge. His bitterest enemies cannot deny to him this just and noble praise. In answering the ends of justice he has made decisions which he knew would bring upon him the censure of many—for a proper administration of the laws does not always satisfy the public mind—and the highest honor of our State has frequently been conferred upon him who has sufficient integrity to decide impartially to his own popularity, just and noble praise. In answering the ends of justice he has made decisions which he knew would bring upon him the censure of many—for a proper administration of the laws does not always satisfy the public mind—and the highest honor of our State has frequently been conferred upon him who has sufficient integrity to decide impartially to his own popularity, just and noble praise.

He has found him to be either a friend or an enemy while sitting upon the bench. Out of his decisions have ever failed to give satisfaction to all parties, they have satisfied his personal friends or his avowed enemies. But, circumstances have combined to give a powerful influence against him. Unfortunately, in some portions of the District, the Democratic party lacks a strict organization, and the friends of all the other candidates have found it convenient to combine their influence against him in the primary meetings.

To you, Democrats of the different portions of this District, it belongs to judge of the merits which have led to this combination. Whether they were of such a character that reason and justice can approve them—or whether they constitute a systematic plot to make such threads upon our Democratic principles that we may be necessarily defeated in the Presidential election in the year 1860, is a question for you to decide.

We feel compelled to acknowledge for ourselves, that the latter appears the most probable, and an argument is therefore pressed home and forced upon us in favor of standing up fully to our Democratic principles.

guarding against a surprise from our political enemies, prior to the next Presidential election.

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Wentworth a Celebration.—The arrival of an Overland Mail in twenty days from St. Joseph to Sacramento, is an event which ought to be celebrated by public rejoicings.

Its importance can hardly be over estimated. The success of this Overland Mail enterprise will bring in its train the telegraph, and finally the Pacific Railroad. We repeat that no single event has ever happened in the history of our city so worthy a formal public celebration on the part of her citizens.

The first mail was brought through in twenty-three days; the sixth one will be just as easily delivered in twenty days, and before the first of October, we expect to record the fact that the Overland Mail has arrived in twenty days from Missouri.

President Buchanan signed the bill authorizing the time to be reduced, we are confident the mail would have been brought through in twelve, if not in ten days.

We believe the present contractors can deliver it in sixteen days if the Government would only pay them for doing it. But President Buchanan and the Postmaster General seem determined to do nothing more for this route than they are literally forced into doing.

With these dignitaries it is every thing for the extreme Southern route. Nearly a year has elapsed since the contract for carrying the great Overland Mail from Memphis, Tenn., via Yulough, Kansas, Arizona, Fort-Yuma, and the future Valley to San Francisco. A year was given the contractors to start the road and start the mail, but neither has yet been done.

Since that contract was signed, the contractors have put in operation from St. Joseph to Placerville, via Salt Lake the line started and the mail brought through before the great Southern mail route is even started.

The contractors get six hundred thousand dollars a year for their service, which we have entertained the opinion that those on the Salt Lake route are not to be holding office under the General Government.

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total sufficiently stocked for the weekly mail (Gen. Harney was daily expected) in Salt Lake. Orders had been sent to his command to halt. All further difficulties are conceded to be an event.

The Quartermaster's Department had contracted for all the lumber that could be procured from five sawmills for four months, to be used in building stove houses, water houses, etc., etc.

Col. Johnston expects to give up his command on the arrival of Gen. Harney and return east. Governor Comins had issued a proclamation to the Saints throughout the Territory, and had visited their settlements in person, and ex-Governor Young had accompanied him back to the city. The most friendly relations existed between them.

The Court will move in an independent Democratic primary election in San Francisco, the Times says.

To secure an Administration, triumph, less a sum than sixteen thousand dollars, has been levied upon the employers in the Custom House and other Government institutions in this city, and as the printing of tickets and other incidental expenses will not admit of the one-tenth part of the amount stated, it is fair to presume that the balance is intended to be applied to any improper purpose, and that, some other than in corrupting the voters and tampering with the ballot box.

If the above accusation of the Times is true, we may cease to wonder at the result in San Francisco. The Administration bought its triumph through the agency of its officers holding dependencies. If seven thousand dollars were raised from the Custom House and other employees, it was expended for no good purpose. Of course the object of raising money was to carry the primary election for the President, to whom the Federal officers and their appointees, the same as in France, have entertained the opinion that those holding office under the General Government should not be permitted to vote at State elections. The fact of accepting office under

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