

KLAMATH RESERVATION.—We had the pleasure a few days since, of perusing a private letter from one of the deputies of the Indian Agent of the Northern part of the State, dated at the Indian Reserve, near the mouth of Klamath River. He thinks the place a bad selection, and wholly unfit for the purposes intended. This is by no means the first time this opinion has been expressed in relation to the Klamath Reserve. The valley, or rather valleys, are narrow, skirting along the river for several miles, separated by spurs of mountains, intersecting the river at various points. These valleys are ill adapted to cultivation, and game is also scarce. If the Indians have to gain subsistence by fishing, the Government had better leave them to themselves, unmolested.—*Tribune Journal.*

Will the *Journal* have the kindness to suggest a better place for a Reservation in this part of the State than the one in question?—It is much easier to point out an evil than to provide the proper remedy, and we have here a striking illustration of the aphorism. The Klamath Reservation is not the best that could be desired as far as the valleys for cultivation are concerned, but we would enquire where a better one could be had in this section, that would be quietly yielded up by the white settlers. Valleys are choice spots in this mountainous region, and the settlers would not surrender such places as Hoopa or Bel River peaceably, for all the Indians in the country. The mere mention by Col. McKee in 1851 of a desire to select Scott's Valley for a Reservation came near getting himself into trouble in that section. One great object in selecting a site for the Indians is to remove them as far as possible from the whites. This is effectually done at the Klamath Reservation—it is out of the line of travel, and there is no inducement for the whites to molest the Indians. Again, a large number of Indians have always lived within the limits of the present Reservation, and it is much easier and less expensive to

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remove those on the Trinity and Klamath  
above, on the Reserve, than to transport the  
whole of them to some distant point. If this  
could be done, however, we would not have  
any objection, but we think it impracticable.  
The *Journal* is wrong again in supposing that  
it is better to leave them to take care of  
themselves, even if they have to subsist on  
fishing—which ought not to be the case.  
We want an agency at the head of the Re-  
servation, with a military post connected  
therewith, for a double purpose, to protect  
the Indians from unjust treatment by vicious  
white men, and also to protect the peaceable  
settlers, miners and traders from depreda-  
tions by the Indians whenever they may take  
it into their heads for any cause to break out  
in hostilities.

