

THE KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.—The Crescent City *Herald* gives some account of the Klamath Reservation, as follows:

The Klamath Indian Reservation was established in 1855. It embraces the country one mile each side of the river for eighteen or twenty miles from its mouth. It has, however, never been surveyed, and it is impossible to define its position. There are now upon the Reservation from 2,000 to 2,500 Indians, who, previous to its establishment, subsisted entirely on fish, muscles, acorns and roots of various descriptions. There is but little land suitable for agricultural purposes within the limits of the Reservation—the whole amount being estimated at about 800 acres. It is, however, of excellent quality, and if all brought under cultivation would support more Indians than are now upon it; although the fact of its not being in a body, but scattered up and down the river in small parcels, makes it much more difficult to cultivate. At Wak-ell, the headquarters of the Agency, which is about six miles from the mouth of the river, there are about 100 acres of excellent land. It is a beautiful location, lying in a bend of the river, with a mountain covered with a dense growth of magnificent redwoods for a background, and sloping gently down to the river, which is lined by groves of ash, maple, and cottonwood trees, whose bright and vivid green contrasts beautifully with the dark foliage of the fir and spruce. Upon the opposite side of the river, hills rise above, that in any State but California would be called mountains. The buildings are very creditable considering the short time the Reservation has been established and the small number of white men employed.

There are about three hundred acres of land at present under cultivation, of which thirty-two acres are in wheat; thirty-six in barley; seventy in peas; fourteen in beans; twelve in buckwheat; six in carrots; eight in sugar beets; two in pumpkins; four in melons; one hundred and thirty in potatoes; and in garden vegetables

... in pumpkins, four in melons; one hundred and thirty in potatoes; and in garden vegetables about ten acres. All the crops look remarkably well, and it is only astonishing that so much has been accomplished with the amount of labor employed, there being but seven white men on the Reserve. A portion of the Indians work very well, but they require very judicious management, as labor is something they have never been accustomed to, and it is so easy for them to obtain a living in their old manner by fishing, hunting and digging for roots that it makes them very independent. If they were all concentrated in one body, as they are on other Reservations in the State, it would not be so difficult, but being scattered in villages for twenty miles up and down the river, it is perfectly impossible to keep track of them.

A great difficulty is, that the different villages are eternally at war with each other; and, though there is not much damage done, it is a source of perpetual annoyance, and the Agent, with his small force, finds it at times impossible to control them, and is liable at any moment to be left with a large amount of work on his hands, and no laborers. It is true, there is a detachment of twenty-seven United States soldiers stationed at Fort Ter-War, on the opposite side of the river, under command of Lieutenant Collins, who, though anxious to render every assistance in his power, is, from the small force under his command incapable of rendering much assistance. The Indians, so far as we can learn, though they are liberally supplied with food and clothing, instead of being grateful to Uncle Sam for his kindness in sending men to labor for and teach them to provide themselves with food and clothing, have no hesitation in saying that they were better off before the whites came, and that they would be glad if they would go away again, and leave them in undisturbed enjoyment of their salmon and acorns.

SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION

SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1858.

CITY BUSINESS CARDS.

CHARLES HEINRICH.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors,
Corner Third and First Streets,
Depot for

SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Delivered in Chicago, July 9.

concurred in by Whigs and Democrats alike, ap-
plicable to this slavery question - that hereafter
the people of the Territories and States were to be
left perfectly free to form and regulate their do-
mestic institutions in their own way, and that no
limitation on that right was to be permitted in any

licity in the local institu-
State then in the Union or
ted into the Confederacy.
Hence I conceive that
has totally misapprehend
upon which our Governu.