

Our Indian Affairs.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we are enabled to announce the beginning of the end of the exhausting and destructive Indian war that has hung like an incubus over our county for years past, choking up the avenues of enterprise, and paralyzing the industry of its citizens.

It was demonstrated some time since to the satisfaction of every candid mind, that a further prosecution of the war, with the view of hunting the Indians out of the numberless dens, caves and cañons of an unmeasured mountainous region, and in that way capturing or destroying them, would involve a useless expenditure of time and money, and would fail in the end, without the employment of a military force many times greater than has been yet put in the field, to accomplish the desired object.

This conviction led to the adoption of a different policy on the part of the military authorities. Gradually and steadily this policy has been pursued since its adoption, by the respective commanders of the District, commencing with Col. Whipple, approved and continued by Col. Black, and which now, so far as the Military Department has to do with the matter, has been very far advanced toward a successful issue.

Nearly all of the hostile Indians are said to have been brought in, or have voluntarily given themselves up—a few only of the Redwood Indians, five or six in number, and about an equal number of Grouse creek Indians yet remain out. These, undoubtedly, will be soon induced to surrender themselves.

Thus far, well. The next step is to have secured to us the benefits resulting from the work accomplished by the military. It has been the desire, uppermost in the hearts of all, that the country might be at once and forever rid of those blood-thirsty devils. It has been believed that such was the object intended to be attained as the result of this war, and so it no doubt was on the part of all those to whom the direction of affairs has been entrusted. It has, however, turned out otherwise, as will appear by the proclamation of Hon. A. Wiley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this State, published in to-day's paper. We confess that we are disappointed, and believe that the people of the county are more or less so, at the determination to make Hoopa Valley a Reservation, and to locate those Indians who have been only just now subjugated, there. We are likewise satisfied that the officers and soldiers who have toiled through the

make Hoopa Valley a reservation, and to locate those Indians who have been only just now subjugated, there. We are likewise satisfied that the officers and soldiers who have toiled through the rains and snows of winter in our mountains to scour these Indians, will share in our disappointment; and we know, too, that the Superintendent himself has opposed this step, and has earnestly endeavored to effect a different result—endeavored to obtain permission from the Department at Washington to remove these Indians south of San Francisco, acting upon the belief that this was the only course that could be adopted which would give to this section permanent peace; but failing in this, he has adopted the only policy left for him to pursue.

However much we may be disappointed, or dissatisfied with the results thus far accomplished, we cannot justly censure either the Military of the District or the Superintendent, for the former has succeeded by force or otherwise in getting nearly all the Indians who have taken part in the war under its control; and the latter has made such provision for their care and custody as was consistent with the authority and instructions given him. Since this is the case, it obviously becomes our duty to assist the legally constituted authorities, to whichever department they may belong, in the execution of the task that remains for them yet to perform, in order that we may receive the greatest possible benefit that may result from their labors, and have peace once more restored.

Mr. Wiley has set aside for Reservation purposes, for the use and benefit of the Hoopa, South Fork, Redwood and Grouse creek Indians, the whole of Hoopa valley. The boundaries of the Reservation have not been as yet established, but are understood to be the mouth of Willow creek on one side, the mouth of Trinity river on another, and the summits of the mountains on either side of that river for the other two, which will include an area sufficient for hunting, gathering berries, seeds, etc.

The Indians are required to deliver to the Commanding officer of Fort Gaston all their guns and pistols, which requisition has been already very far complied with, and hereafter they will not be allowed to have or use fire-arms, except by the permission of the Agent in charge, and for a specified time and purpose.

No Indians will be permitted to go beyond the limits of the Reservation as they shall be hereafter established, without a written pass from the Agent in charge, under pain of being deemed and treated as hostile Indians. Nor will any Indians

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Such other rules and regulations, hav-
ing reference to the care, custody and

instruction of the Indians, as pertain to the Reservation system, will be prescribed and enforced.

Lieut. L. C. Beckwith, of Company A, 1st Bat. Mt's C. V., has been tendered the appointment of Agent of this Reservation, and it is understood that he will accept the position. This is an excellent appointment and will go very far toward relieving the public mind from apprehension in regard to future troubles.

We have every reason to believe that the Superintendent will use every exertion in his power to have the citizens residing in Heapa valley justly and adequately compensated for all their improvements of which they may be deprived by reason of the occupation of the valley as a Reservation.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

HUMBOLDT TIMES. Published Saturday morning, at Eureka, Humboldt County, California, by	Business Directory. RUNS HOUSE.	Our King. Defend that bright banner, Upraise it on high, Stretch out thy broad stripes,	Congressman Cox and the Black Men. There was a fine little debate in the House of Representatives, in which Mr. Cox of Ohio, the	A Woman's Revenge. The Nashville Times publishes the fol- lowing remarkable letter from a young	Touching Death Gress. A little daughter, ten years o- f age, lay on her death-bed. It was hard for
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