Movements of Dr. Wozencraft.

We learn from E. S. Lovell, Esq., that Dr. Wozencraft left this place on the second of Sept., for the Forks of the Cosumnes in El Dorado county, at which point he succeeded in making negotiations with five tribes of Indians, numbering some 6,000. We understand that these Indians seem very well contented with the condition of the treaty, but that they share in that distrust which has been fostered into existence by the impositions that have been practised upon the Indians by white men. This lack of confidence was in many instances a barrier to the progress of negotiation, it being a very difficult thing to make them understand the difference between the acts and claims of men who were regularly constituted agents of the government, and men, so-called, who could and had made them the frequent subject of rank and monstrous frauds.

This distrust which has been fastened upon nearly every tribe of Indians in the State, was especially manifested by the numerous tribes about the Sacramento, in the neighborhood of Reading's ranch. They stated when requested to come forward and hold a "talk" with these Commissioners, that they could not trust them—that they were afraid of them—that white people told them lies—that Maj. Reading was not there to tell them that the Doctor's party would not impose upon them—that Maj. Reading never told them a lie, and they always be-
ing never told them a lie, and they always believed him.

Such were the awful rebukes which their simplicity conveyed with unmitigated force, and such was the glorious compliment which they conferred with equal force upon a man who was not elected Governor of California because he owned a ranch for which he was getting $250 rent per annum.

In the treaty to which we referred as having been recently made, Dr. Wozencraft reserved by an appendix to the terms of the treaty the right to change the limits or boundaries of the sacred reservations if the Commissioners thought it advisable after communicating with the government. It appears that the unprincipled manner in which these Commissioners have been conducted upon by partizan papers, the unbridled inciters with which even their character has been assailed, has induced a great many located in and around the various reservations which have been made in these treaties to believe that the Commissioners had no authority whatever to make such appropriations of land in the process of negotiating treaties. This was a result so inevitable that we took the responsibility of forewarning it, in a leading article sometime in August last, in which we reprehended such calamitous and irrecoverable acts of indiscretion upon the part of public journalists. What we then said is being so emphatically demonstrated, that we may look for worse consequences than we dared to conjecture. In a country like California, which has been so constructed as to give to a race against whom the war of extermination has been waged, the most powerful faculties for the last protracted struggle that must ultimately be met, there can be no excuse for interrupting the government in its humane efforts to woo the subjects of such a race into the habits and enjoyments of civilization, whether the question be looked upon as one of humanity, or whether it be regarded in its relations to policy—to a common and resultant means of security which, when thrown
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...in, whether the question be looked upon "as one of humanity or whether it be regarded in its relations to policy—"to a common and requisite means of security which, when thrown away cannot be recovered." In either case its supreme importance should be apparent to the slightest perceptions and reversed with a sacredness that belongs to moral honesty and regard for human life.

A man who has visited the mountain regions of our country is prepared to admit that the cheap apples and swamps of Florida did not afford half the security to hostile and enraged Indians that are to be found in the gulches and gorges, ravines and forests of the Sierra Nevada. And when one compares the number of California Indians with the handful of Indians that resisted the American army with more stubbornness and success than even the disciplined and fearless soldiers of Great Britain, then we think our people ought to feel the importance of lending every element of support that could be awarded an enterprise so honorable and expedient.

From the observations of these Commissioners, an estimate of 200,000 Indians in California is probably made to underrate their number; and if the efforts of government were sustained, as they ought to be by all men who are permanently settling in our State, one half the number above stated could be so far civilized as to be relied upon as the constant allies of our government.

We certainly do hope that the treaties which have already been made will be held as sacred and inviolable, unless by a patient and careful investigation they are found to be unreasonable and unjust in their bearing upon the welfare of our State.

We regret that Dr. Wozencraft is now confined to his bed with severe illness.