

**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 forced 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 Major Reading never told them a lie, and they always be-

ing never told them a lie, and they always be-  
lieved him.

Such were the awful rebukes which their sim-  
plicity 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  
landed reservations if the Commissioners  
thought it advisable after communicating with  
the government. It appears that the unprinci-  
pled manner in which these Commissioners have  
been commented upon by partizan papers, the  
unbridled invectives with which even their  
character has been assailed, has induced a great  
many located in and around the various reser-  
vations which have been made in these treaties  
to believe that the Commissioners had no au-  
thority 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 foreshadowing it, in a leading  
article sometime in August last, in which we  
reprobated such calamitous and miserable acts  
of indiscretion upon the part of public journal-  
ists. What we then said is being so emphati-  
cally 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 facilities 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 civili-  
zation, whether the question be looked upon  
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in its relations to policy—to a common and re-  
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... whether the question be looked upon  
as one of humanity or whether it be regarded  
in its relations to policy—to a common and re-  
quisite means of security which, when thrown  
away cannot be recovered. In either case its  
supreme importance should be apparent to the  
dullest perceptions and reversed with a sacred-  
ness 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  
chepparels 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  
government every element of support that  
could be awarded an enterprise so honorable  
and expedient.

From the observations of these Commission-  
ers, an estimate of 200,000 Indians in Califor-  
nia 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 perma-  
nently 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 govern-  
ment.

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.

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