

Receiving Indians on the Reservations.

It will be seen from the correspondence between Wm. I. Reed, ex-Sheriff of this county, and Col. Buck, of the Klamath Reservation, that the latter will receive outside Indians on said Reservation, and will protect and subsist them the same as those who are now living on the same. This is but right and proper, as it would naturally occur to any one that the object of establishing the Reservations was not simply to subsist the Indians already on the ground but also to provide homes for those outside. We have further supposed that it was the duty of the Indian Department to collect in the other Indians scattered about everywhere in the country through which the white people are obliged to travel, and in which the hardy pioneers are entitled to settle and build up homes for themselves and families. The policy of the government, founded upon long experience, is to withdraw the Indians from such parts of the country as would necessarily expose them to contact with the white settlers, as the only means of averting frequent difficulties and bloody wars. If we are correct in this view, then whose duty is it to carry out this policy. Is it not the duty of the Indian Department? and, if so, what particular agents of that department—the Superintendent or the local agents, or both. If such duties do not devolve upon these officers for what are they appointed and why spend money in keeping up their establishment and continuing longer such useless offices in the federal system. It is a new thing entirely, and unknown to any other portion of the country, if our settlers must turn out and spend their time and money in removing these nuisances from our midst, or that the State militia even, should be called out to do so. They are the wards of the federal government—always have been considered in that

State militia were, should be turned out to do so. They are the wards of the federal government—always have been considered in that light—and it devolves upon the proper functionaries of that government to take care of them. Why, some of the very lands now infested with these murderous scamps have been surveyed and are now offered for sale, and our people are invited, by Presidential proclamation, to come forward and pay for them before the 14th of next February or be turned out of house and home. After we buy our lands, we must, by hard toil, improve them and at the same time defend our homes from the depredations of savages. It is nothing but common justice that the purchaser should be protected in the enjoyment of that for which he parts with his money, and it is a burning shame that the pioneers of this section should be required to buy their lands, pay heavy taxes, and then bear the burthens of the government in fighting Indians and removing them upon the Reservations. In speaking of these matters, smarting under the wrongs inflicted upon our citizens in this respect, we may have indulged in language towards the officers in the service of the Indian Bureau, which might seem harsh and unmerited. It is not our purpose to do any one, officer or private citizen, injustice in anything we may be required to notice; the rights of the people whose cause we advocate will not, however, in this matter admit of mincing phrases. They—the people—suppose it to be the duty of the Superintendent and Agents on the Reservations to take some steps towards removing the Indians as well as providing for the few originally on the Reservations, and until they do so they cannot reasonably expect to escape censure, unless it appear that they possess no authority in the premises. If the Indian Department on this coast is, however, powerless to do any good, we may by and by find it out, as it seems that Governor Welles has become aroused by the petitions and deputations sent him, and has applied to Col. Henley to take the Indians from among us, and provide for them, otherwise they will be attended to by State volunteer troops.

