

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.

Receiving Indians on the Reservations. Weekly Humboldt Times, October 9, 1858, p. 2.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

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THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY PAPER.

Published every Saturday Morning, by
A. W. H. B. Y.

Office, Corner of First and Second Streets.

Subscription:—Per Annum, for one year, \$6;
for six months, \$4; for three months, \$2.50.

Advertisements:—One square, (top line or less)
first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50c.

As an inducement to advertisers, we will
advise by the year, for forty-seven dollars, a
set of all the newspapers published in the State,
sent to any part of the country, and delivered
by express, and the same sent at and from the time
of publication.

Double price will be charged for special
notices.

Legal advertisements:—Administrators' notices,
and other notices, required by law to be published,
must hereafter be accompanied by the usual
bond.

The Atlantic Cable and the Posts.
The newspapers have a prolific theme.
"Encenser's" of Haver's Weekly, says
of this wise:

The cable is ready backed
In Davy Jones' locker,
And not a cable gone to "O.M. N.E.A."
As some old bookbinder.

Propagated long ago,
But now one end is on the land,
And 'tween the "Belle"
And 'tween the "Bay."

Then hush for the "Atlantic cable!"
And useful may it be,
For though in "truth" it's out of "ditch,"
It "lies" safe in the "sea."

We're glad that the "cable" is done,
Though we wonder the "wire" was "brought" by
The "cable,"
The posts put upon it.

They paid that way down in the debt,
Away from the light and air.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.
New York, Sept. 4, 1858.

Dear Times:—My letter for this steamer
will necessarily be on the "short horse soon
carried" principle, as I have been obliged to
leave in preparation for the day's event.

According to uncorroborated arrangements,
the 1st inst. was a grand gala day in New
York, and other important cities in various
parts of the country, arising from the success-
ful termination of the Atlantic Telegraph en-
terprise. It was a splendid day here, and the
great metropolis was crowded with people
from all quarters to witness the imposing cer-
emonies of the occasion, which commenced
by an impressive religious service in Trinity
Church, and, passing through the various
stages of a magnificent carriage procession
four miles long, ending at the principal uni-
versity, civic societies and working clubs
of the city, the presentation of municipal
gifts to the leaders of the enterprise at Chry-
sol Palace, and a torch-light procession of the
Fire Department, wound up with a brilliant
display of fireworks in the Park, the "grand
finale" of which was a piece extending over
the whole front of the City Hall, representing
the Niagara and Agamemnon, paying out the
cable at sea, pronounced by those who saw it
to be a spectacle of unexampled grandeur and
magnitude in the pyrotechnic line.

As the exercises long passed up Broadway,
that spacious thoroughfare was truly a "sight
to behold," as far as the eye could reach up
the avenue, it was completely covered with the
man being, fairly red-hot together. The
crowd being quite wonderful in number, and every
accessible point above the common level of
pedestrians, were filled with...

All the buildings connected with the Quar-
rentine of this port at Staten Island, number-
ing upwards of thirty were purposely destroy-
ed by fire on the nights of the 1st and 2d inst.

The inmates being rescued with their lives
and the patients of the Hospital, many of
them in the last stages of disease, were left
upon the bare ground without the slightest
protection from the elements, or means of at-
tending to their wants. Several of them
have since died from the effects of such bar-
barous treatment. This unparalleled act of
violence and inhumanity was doubtless the
result of a long and well matured plan, origi-
nating with the leading citizens of Staten Is-
land, who, for many years past have been
striving to procure the removal of the Quar-
antine from their midst, and carried out main-
ly by a set of brutal hirelings, specially em-
ployed for the purpose. There is but one
feeling and sentiment here in regard to this
unprincipled and lawless affair, among all sen-
sible and high-minded people, and they are,
that every person concerned in it, directly or
indirectly, should be promptly punished by the
same means which they adopted for the
execution of their atrocious designs. A few
of the offenders have been arrested, but after
a "black trial," they will doubtless be allowed
to go at large again, a stalling monument of
the imbecility of our laws and the inefficiency
of its officers.

It is not to be denied that the Queen has
lately been much more conducted, and the
many of our public institutions, now a-days,
mean the instrument of official plunder and
speculation, at the expense of temporal and
other interests more or less dependent upon
it. But a recourse to the worst form of prob-

dry diggings. The other side of the mountain
opposite Fort Yale, and as yet none has re-
turned. More are preparing to follow.

The Government, now at Fort Hope, has ex-
pected here lately. I am told he has granted
three liquor licenses here.

I forget to mention that dry diggings are
being successfully carried on, on the Spanish
Gulf, at a spot eight miles from the Lower
Forks; and that their assistance will certainly
lead to the discovery of others. Above the
Forks, they are well known to exist in abun-
dant quantities, and now that provisions can find their
way up, they also will soon be extensively
worked, and the gold harvest no longer con-
fined to a single stream fourteen miles long,
between Fort Hope and Fort Yale, but stream
being introduced by 10,000, and that, too, after
the water had fallen.

The impost of 10 per cent duty on goods
exporting the river, is considered an outrage
here, and a regulation that the British Gov-
ernment will eventually revoke. Persons pay-
ing the same should do so, under protest, as
in my opinion the H. R. Co. will have to re-
fund the amount hereafter.

It smokes of
petty tyranny, thus attempting to force peo-
ple to buy their goods at the Company's
store; they having no duty to pay, think
they can deftly evade it, but in that they
will have misapprehended their competitors, though
the latter labor under a 10 per cent additional
cost of goods.

Fort Yale may contain 2,000 inhabitants
and this town is now being laid out; the two
thirty or four gambling houses are in full
active here in preparation. The male trail
has been opened to the Park, and fifteen
parks animals made their first start the day 1
Sept. 1st, 1858, beyond the mountains.
Total the horses, the time, the horses, the
price to the Forks, 46 (22) 1/2, the
counties known by reference to the
State, the regular articles have been
abolished at Fort Yale, the horses, and
at the Forks, and the same is reported
at three quarters of a mile of the road.

Big game, the latter, otherwise known
as Yankee Barnes, Johnson and
Fainthanks, from Negro Hill, Cal., and A.
Esbeck, from Sacramento, was captured in
the Bay, directly in front of the military post.
The three of the number drowned. Johnson
saved himself by clinging to the bottom of
the boat. After two or three days' illness,
these set all the prisoners at large
being a foolbrain. The bodies of the two
men have not yet been recovered. — *North
Star Light.*

The following is an extract from a letter
received by the last mail from Washington
Territory:

Camp, on the Fort Vancouver
Territory, Sept. 4, 1858.

Col. Wall's command left Snake River
on the 28th ult. and, marching at the rate of
twenty miles a day, over barren, hot and des-
ert-like, lateralities, from some
place in the Snake River valley, reached
here by the 5th. As we approached this
camp the country looked poorer and less
and our emotions the following night they
prevented us from sleeping in our tents, and
led to run there occasionally.

On the 7th inst. as we were
marching along a deep, which brought us
to the 11th inst. the horses, the
at an early hour, we were
from our camp, being off the boat
advised to do this, but towards the
found a deep, and we were
We had left our camp at
in California and had horses, the
theory and different
the horses, the time, the horses, the
we should have to refer to the
counties known by reference to the
State, the regular articles have been
abolished at Fort Yale, the horses, and
at the Forks, and the same is reported
at three quarters of a mile of the road.

swarm on the 15th, after going
the Fogs of France, and a
returned by descending the former
ed in this place a few days ago.

Mr. Hood reports
The vicinity of the Fort, station
val of provisions and the fall of 4
Kor a distance of 20 miles above
then and claims stake and
A.M. for the purpose of
The charge paid from 85 to 100
and it costs a Bar. 25 miles from
they were made from a
to two inches to the hand. Mr. H
reliable information from some
came down to Fort Yale to
The Washington Territory
Hood states, Thompson, Liver, ab
rally above the Forks, last
and that of the
The foundation of the
liberty. Captain Shafter has
ly with them, and no troubl
difficulties that occur
from Fort Vancouver
from Fort Vancouver