INDIANS AND INDIAN RESERVES. — The accounts of Indian outrages, some of them of the most revolting character, which are constantly coming to hand, and the gradual destruction of the Indian race by disease, by violence among themselves, and through the hostility of the white man, together with the certainty of their ultimate extermination from among the living, are facts which deserve attentive consideration. While justice is meted out to them, it is the duty of the General Government to do all in its power to alleviate their condition so long as they do exist, and it is equally the duty of every citizen to aid in carrying out the mandates of the federal authorities. In the spirit of these remarks, the Shasta Republican, of Oct. 17th, says:

There are at present in this State, we believe, four Indian Reserves, set apart by Government for the benefit of the Indians of our State, containing a sufficient quantity of good agricultural land to support all of the race within the borders of California, and where they receive the proper attention and are learned in the arts of civilization. Government has appointed proper officers to take charge of these Reserves, and have made liberal appropriations for their support, so that the Indians will never want for what is necessary to sustain and make them comfortable.

We often hear, and in fact it has almost become general belief, that the Reservations established by Government for the relief of the Indians and protection of the property of the inhabitants of distant settlements, do not answer the purpose for which they were intended. This idea arises from the appearance of the numerous bands of Indians that generally infest the mountain towns of the State. Many of them are harbored by white persons who give them a meal occasionally, and when they do not need their services they are turned away to wander about the hills and streets. If the residents of our towns would refuse to encourage them, many of them would willingly locate on the Re-
come general-belief, that the Reservations establish'd by Government for the relief of the Indians and protection of the property of the inhabitants of distant settlements, do not answer the purpose for which they were intended. This idea arises from the appearance of the numerous bands of Indians that generally infest the mountain towns of the State. Many of them are harbored by white persons who give them a meal occasionally, and when they do not need their services they are turned away to wander about the hills and streets. If the residents of our towns would refuse to encourage them, many of them would willingly locate on the Reservations which the authorities have established for them. Our town has of late seemingly become a rendezvous, and we think they must appear as an nuisance to all respectable residents.

We learn from a person who has recently been at Nome Lakee Reservation, that V. E. Geiger, the Indian Agent in charge of that Reserve, is willing, at all times, to do everything that his instructions will allow him to do, to persuade the Indians inhabiting this section of the State to reside upon the Reservation, but that it is almost impossible to accomplish anything of the kind unless our citizens will consent to aid him in his endeavors.

It is the intention of Mr. Geiger to try to prevail upon the numerous tribes that inhabit our county to reside upon the Nome Lakee Reserve, and the State of California has enacted that any person who interferes with an Indian Agent in discharge of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and we hope our citizens will see the necessity of giving their aid in such a laudable undertaking.

The Reserve is distant some seventy miles from Shasta, and contains about twenty thousand acres, most of which is good agricultural land, with all the necessary appurtenances for carrying on successfully the business for which the authorities at Washington intended it, and is under the supervision of competent persons.
Indians and Indian Reserves
Sacramento Daily Union, October 21, 1857, p. 4, col. 2.