

~~INDIANS -- LETTER FROM G. W. TAGGART, ESQ.~~
[Sometime since we addressed a note to G. W. Taggart, Esq. soliciting information of him in regard to the number of Indians, their mode of living, the prospect of their location, and other queries which will be found interesting to our readers. Mr. Taggart is well acquainted with the Indians in this section and has more influence with them than any other man in the country. He is a reliable gentleman, a man of undoubted integrity and one that should be selected by Col. Henry as Agent for the Indians in this section, in preference to any one we know.]

UNION, Nov. 8th. 1854.

DR. COLEMAN. -- Sir: -- To your note of the 17th of October requesting me to send you a statement concerning the tribes of Indians within this section of country, and any suggestions I may think proper to make in regard to them -- their government -- and provision for them, I would have replied, sir, immediately, with much pleasure, but absence from home, and necessary attention to prior engagements, have rendered this late answer unavoidable.

Upon this subject much that is interesting might be said, but as minute detail would make this communication too voluminous, I trust the following general statements will be sufficient. The section of country at present unprovided with an Indian agency by our government, is very extensive. It is drained by the Salmon, Klamath, Trinity, Redwood, Mad, and Eel rivers and their tributaries, and extends east and west from the coast range to the Pacific, and north and south from the northern district to the southern vicinity of Cape Mendocino. The Indians within this region are very numerous -- probably ten thousand -- and divided into several bands or tribes, which also are subdivided into ranches and families almost innumerable.

With regard to their different languages, they form six general divisions, viz: the *Woot* and *Potawat* -- *Co-will* -- *Potawat* -- *Mad* river Indians -- who occupy Humboldt Bay and the lower portions of Eel and Mad rivers; the *Potawat* -- *Ai-trajua* -- lower Indians -- who range along the coast and the Klamath from Fort Trinidad to Bluff Creek, a small stream about eight miles above the confluence of the Klamath and Trinity rivers, and about sixty miles from the coast. At that point begins the territory of the *Co-will* -- *Co-will* -- the north or upper Indians -- stretching east and up the Klamath

the Klamath and Trinity rivers, and about sixty miles from the ocean. At that point begins the territory of the *Car-rook Ar-rah*—the north or upper Indians—extending along and up the Klamath some ninety miles, being bounded on the north and east by the Shasta or Scott's valley Indians, who are included in the northern district. The *No-ten-ya-pah No-oo-stah*—Trinity Indians—the fourth division, occupy the Trinity from its junction with the Klamath to its south fork, and are also scattered over the Bald hills and on Redwood and Mad rivers. The *Patch-wee*, a small band, is located on Now River, and upon the main Trinity above the south fork, and extending through all that portion of country embracing the head waters of Panther creek, Redwood, Mad, and Hot rivers, is a wing of the powerful tribe known as the *Wah-ton*—or mountain diggers.

Concerning these Indians, erroneous opinions have been and are still entertained relative to their real character and intelligence. They have been but little understood, and consequently have never received credit for the intelligence which they really possess. They have no chiefs, in the common acceptance of that term, yet some Indians who are wealthy in their own peculiar goods, and who have many relatives, are very influential in their respective districts. Among these and the principal ones are *Ken-no-wah-i*—the well known "Trinity Jim," *Zeh-see-pah* on the upper Klamath, and *Ma-rookus* and *Kaer-tap-isk* on the lower, with others of less distinction. Since our first settlement of this portion of the State, these last mentioned Indians have been the firm friends of the white population, and by their exertions much property and many lives have doubtless been saved from the ravages of their less friendly brethren. Indeed many of the difficulties that have occurred in this region have been adjusted by their intervention and assistance.

Although many of these Indians, who live in proximity to the whites prefer the white man's food, still the great majority live upon fish, game, nuts, berries and roots which they procure by their own peculiar means, in the respective portions of country they inhabit. But these spontaneous means are lessening daily, and the decrease is in proportion to the increase of the white population. Under these circumstances, and feeling their inferiority to the white man, in his means of procuring a livelihood, they begin to feel their embarrassment keenly. Already the settlement and peculiar avocations of white men among them, are making their condition quite stringent by interrupting their fisheries, plowing up the flats where they procure their grass seeds and roots, killing the game, and cutting down and burning the trees and shrubs from which they obtain their nuts and berries, all

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For any reasons which the Indians in regard to their removal or otherwise there are very many objections. Among these are

strong attachment to their homes, their
innumerable families and ranches, and their
hereditary authorities and consequent feuds, but
above all their want of a head or guide or harmo-
nious system. In the east Indians they chiefs
through whom the government operates. Here they
have none and therefore any adjustment or under-
standing with them is doubly difficult. Thus, of
all other points of consideration this is the most
important. For whether it is the intention of our
government to remove them to some other place
or allow them to remain where they are, it is in-
dispensable in order to avoid if possible the use of
force, to entrust their management to a person who
is known to them and in whom they have confi-
dence, and who is competent to treat with them
on terms of the strictest peace and amity. Trust-
ing that these statements and suggestions will an-
swer your request, I remain yours respectfully,
G. W. TAGGART.

WALDEN WEEKLY HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

LIBERTY-TIMES.
 Literature, Agriculture, &c.
 National and State Affairs.
 and Home Improvement, &c.
 and the interest of the people.
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60,000 men are said to be in camp, besides a full army in the city. A number of ships are being conscripted into ships.
 There are strange rumors current that the French Admiral Hamelin is to be appointed to the command of the expedition. It is said that he will be accompanied by his wife and children.
 The total destruction of the French army at Bomarsund and the departure of the French troops for France is confirmed.
 The Russian fleet is reported to be in the Baltic Sea. It is said that the Russian fleet is to be sent to the Baltic Sea.
 It was reported that the Baltic fleet would be sent to England, and that Sir Charles Napier would resign the command. These rumors were considered doubtful.
 An Anglo-French detachment had been defeated at the battle of Inkermann. It is said that the Anglo-French detachment had been defeated at the battle of Inkermann.

EXTRAORDINARY CURRENT. Four hours of rain on Friday night, and in his turn General Fremont has been ordered to leave the city. The weather is very much improved, and the city is now in a state of health.
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NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. The market is very much improved, and the city is now in a state of health.
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EDITORIAL.
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