

Our Indian Matters.

The proposition which we submitted through our columns three weeks ago to hold a general county meeting to consider what steps had better be taken to call the attention of our State and National Government to Indian matters in this section of the State, seems to meet with general favor throughout the county. As the Governor will no doubt call the attention of the Legislature to this matter in his coming message, it will be of the first importance that our members, as well as those from adjoining counties, should be in possession of facts and figures which will enable the Legislative body, not only to fully appreciate the fearful ravages which the Indians have been and are committing on life and property in our immediate vicinity, but to point out a remedy for the evil. We hope, too, to be able to present them with such facts and statistics as to entirely banish from their minds this feeling of mock sympathy for diggers which pervades a certain class of sentimental politicians in the State, and is a good deal harped upon by a portion of the press. By this system of culpable denunciation of our citizens in their dealings with the Indians our interests have suffered. Whenever we have appealed for help we have been met at the door of the Capital by political demagogues to oppose any offering of aid, and a few of the newspapers have universally raised their pious voices in favor of the poor Indian—justifying every act of brutality on the part of the digger as an act of natural instinct, in retaliation for some imaginary insult offered him by the 'barbarous white man.'

Our military commanders and Indian

various white man.

Our military commanders and Indian Agents have been, and are still, a set of drones and broken down politicians, and through their ignorance in some cases and cupidity in others we are much the worse for their presence among us. They, too, have been filled to overflowing with love for the poor Indian, and have been strenuous advocates of the "humane policy" of Mr. Hanson. But we will not now go into any further details of our critical condition, or speak of the necessity for immediate relief. We are satisfied it can only be obtained by the action of the Legislature with the co-operation of our members in Congress, and in order that they may act knowingly, and speedily, we think a general county meeting should be held at an early day, and a basis given those in power for their action.

For the benefit of the Indian sympathizers in this State in general, and the advocates of Mr. Hanson's "humane" policy in particular, we publish an extract from the late message of Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, in reference to the late Indian disturbances there. The manner pointed out by the Governor to prevent a recurrence of these barbarities are sound and just, and precisely what has always been contended for here:

~~Our course then is plain. The Sioux~~
Indians of Minnesota must be exterminated or driven forever beyond the borders of the State.

The public safety imperiously demands it. Justice calls for it. Humanity itself, outraged by their unutterable atrocities demands it. The blood of the murdered cries to heaven for vengeance on these assassins of women and children. They have themselves made their annihilation an imperative social necessity. Faithless to solemn treaty obligations, to old friendships, to the ties of blood, regardless even of self-interest when it con-

They have themselves, made their annihilation an imperative social necessity. Faithless to solemn treaty obligations, to old friendships, to the ties of blood, regardless even of self interest when it conflicts with their savage passions, incapable of truth, honor or gratitude; amenable to no law; bound by no moral or social restraints—they have already destroyed by one monstrous act of perfidy every pledge on which it was possible to found a hope of ultimate reconciliation.

They must be regarded and treated as outlaws. If any shall escape extinction, the wretched remnant must be driven beyond our borders, and our frontier garrisoned with a force sufficient to forever prevent their return.

So entirely have they destroyed all confidence among our people in the securities of life and property in the neighborhood of Indians, that, as much as many might regret it, it will doubtless be necessary, sooner or later, to remove the Winnebagoes, now dwelling in the heart of our most populous agricultural districts, beyond the borders of the State.

To execute this policy and to organize a permanent system of frontier defense, it is necessary to engage the approval and assistance of the General Government, and I therefore urge upon you the necessity of pressing these topics, by members of this body upon the attention of the President and Congress. In the meantime, I have the honor to ask your concurrence in the memorials which have been adopted, and the immediate appropriation of means, so far as they shall be unsupplied by the General Government for carrying on the war to a decisive issue during the two or three months left for offensive operations.

At the last session of the Legislature Senator Van Dyke presented the following preamble and resolutions concerning our Indian matters, and, mild in expression as they are, it was not passed without some opposition from the digger sympathizers in the Legislature:

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WHEREAS, The Federal Government has, since this State was admitted into the Union, expended vast sums of money in regard to Indian affairs on this coast, without resulting in any perceptible advantage or benefit either to our frontiers, settlers, or the Indians themselves, showing that some change of policy is imperative; and, whereas, we deem the important change now demanded to be the removal of all undomesticated Indians from the white settlements to distant reservations, and not suffered to return to their old haunts as heretofore, and there be protected from molestation on the part of the whites, under suitable enactments by Congress for that purpose; therefore—

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to

use their influence to secure the adoption by the General Government of the policy in the foregoing preamble suggested, in regard to the Indians in this State.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We wish now to have the Legislature pass a concurrent resolution, not so much of a general nature as special. We want them to set forth the kind of "protection" we are blessed with, by our existing military department. We want them to inform the Department at Washington how long it took, and how much money it cost, to catch and send 900 Indians from this county to the Smith River Reservation, and how long it took the Indians to come back again.

For the purpose of furnishing our members these figures we propose to meet in Convention—the sooner the better.

HUMBOLDT TIMES.

W.A. HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

ding upon the Hand.

When, 'tis well to wed,
The world has done
As grew, and roses blew,
The sun brought the sun;
O'er, ye young and fair—
I pledge with truth.

[Per Overland Mail.]

Clippings from Eastern Files.

Dates to October 30th.

The Wilmington, N. C. Journal (rebel) says that seven regiments of negroes, which have been in camp of instruction

are anchored within effective distance of the battery. Cannonading was resumed by the Hatteras and two schooners, causing so hot a fire that shortly after, in a council of war in the fort an evacuation was determined upon, and accomplished after spiking the guns. At 8

The Romance of War.

There was quite a romantic little incident which occurred in connection with the recruiting of Capt. Boardman's company, which deserves at least a passing notice:

While Lieutenant Grannis was in the