

### Indian Affairs.

So much has been said in the columns of the Times upon this subject that it would seem to be the work of supererogation to add another word, except to chronicle from time to time the outrages which the savages perpetrate upon our citizens. It is not a pleasant theme to dwell upon, and only because of its paramount importance do we claim the attention of our readers in this direction for the space of a few thousand ems. It may be well to consider the situation in which we are placed in this county in regard to the natives, and glance at the bloody record.

This north-western portion of the State was settled by white people early in 1850;—they came in small numbers at first, establishing here and there weak settlements. The pioneers of those days were sober, earnest men, who were attracted hither by the desire to build up permanent homes to which they could bring their families; some few were accompanied by their families at first. The pioneers knew but little of Indian character [and that little mostly derived from books], and had no desire to treat the natives of the country, but with gentleness and candor. They were determined upon this course and prompted thereto by their education and natural kindness toward the ignorant natives; and not alone by these considerations; the settlers knew their own safety depended upon securing friendly relations with the powerful tribes which then held undisputed dominion over this whole territory.

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Kindness and generosity to the Indians proved of no avail. But a few months elapsed till white men were missing. Men left camp with the purpose of returning in a few hours, and were never seen again by their comrades. Soon the trails were waylaid and single travelers murdered and robbed. Convinced that the whites, like themselves were mortal, and emboldened by success, the Indians soon attacked small parties of unsuspecting travelers, packers and miners. The early settler has not forgotten the murder of Walker, of Spink and Cushing at Bloody Camp, of Bender, of William and Adolphus Cooper, of Penny and his companions, nor of the horrible massacre at Blackburn's Ferry! Scores of names are recalled, of men who were assassinated in this county and Klamath by Indians in early days. And these murders were perpetrated while the Indians were treated with uniform kindness by white men; at a time when no cause had been given them for hostility. These reported murders of course provoked retaliation, and a border war was inaugurated, which has continued with but few intermissions up to the present time. Each year numbers of our people have been killed by these wild wretches, and property to the amount of thousands has been annually destroyed by them.

At no time, however, have the Indians shown so much boldness in their deviltry as during the present season. In glancing over a file of the Times we find the following record of murders, in this immediate vicinity, in the past five months, viz: July 23, George D. Cooper; Aug. 15, Q. U. Wise; Aug. 25, A. C. Coates; Sept. 1, Jerry Wilson; Oct. 20, Charles E. Parker; Nov. 7, John Stuart, Christian and Henry Lemcke; Nov. 17, Chas.

ian and Henry Lemcke; NOV. 17, 1861.

A. D. Huestis; Dec. 2, Thomas Griffiths  
and E. M. Sproul.

Eleven white men, citizens of this  
county, butchered by Digger Indians in  
less than five months. Several of these  
victims we were personally acquainted  
with: they were industrious, peaceable  
citizens; as good men as ever came to  
the State.

There are a class of talkers and writ-  
ers, both here and abroad, who are con-  
tinually asserting that the Indians are  
the injured party; that but for mal-treat-  
ment from the settlers they would have  
remained measurably quiet and upon  
friendly terms. The attention of this  
class is directed to the above, with the  
assurance that it is nothing but the truth.

It is urged with some force that the In-  
dians of California have been abused.

Granted. The final settlement of matters  
between the enlightened white man and  
the benighted savage of this region, will  
no doubt show a fearful balance against  
the superior race. It is a humiliating  
fact that this has application to other  
portions of our country. It is a hardship  
that the natives of the country should be  
forced to sell their lands. It is hard that  
California Indians are forced from their  
old homes without even the form of a  
sale to which they are a party. But the

settlers upon public lands are not respon-  
sible for this wrong. Government has  
put the land into market and offered in-  
ducements to her citizens to purchase and  
settle thereon. The subject has been so-

berly discussed by the statesmen of the  
land, and gravely decided in the United  
States Senate, that the red men of Cali-  
fornia have no title to lands in California.

Sheltering herself behind the treaty of  
Gadsden, our powerful Govern-  
ment ignored any rights the natives of  
this territory might be supposed to have  
in the soil which they had occupied for  
generations, adapting in lieu thereof  
the present organization system.

~~Twelve years trial has demonstrated~~  
~~that the two races cannot live together~~  
~~upon terms of friendship. Disgraceful~~  
~~crucities are constantly practiced in the~~  
~~expensive and destructive war for su-~~  
~~premacoy. The settlers must retain pos-~~  
~~session of the lands they have bought of~~  
~~Government; but they cannot always~~  
~~submit to be preyed upon by the bands~~  
~~of hostile Indians which roam through~~  
~~the mountains. Our citizens are ready~~  
~~and anxious to co-operate with the offi-~~  
~~cers of the Indian Department and Army~~  
~~in any plan for the removal of the Indi-~~  
~~ans to a place of safety. General Wright~~  
~~has now at his command a large military~~  
~~force, and if disposed (as we are informed~~  
~~he is) can, during the present Winter, ef-~~  
~~fectually terminate the difficulties. The~~  
~~Reservations are in a state of preparation~~  
~~for the reception of the Indians. All-~~  
~~things seem to be propitious. We appeal~~  
~~to General Wright and Indian Superin-~~  
~~tendant Hanson, to earnestly give heed~~  
~~to Indian affairs in this portion of the~~  
~~State.~~

