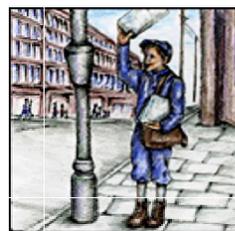




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Sacramento Daily Union, Volume 5, Number 661, 6 May 1853 — I Bather Cool-Indian Policy. [ARTICLE]

Rather Cool—Indian Policy.

The *Times and Transcript* in some remarks upon the removal of the Indians in this State, heads its article: "Removal of the Indians—*The Old Whig Party Exploded!*" This is what we term cool, particularly when it is known by every one—unless the *Times and Transcript* is an exception—that the previous law was passed by a Democratic Congress, and was recommended and supported by the Democratic Representatives and Senators from Democratic California. Under these circumstances, we should be pleased to learn when and how the Indian policy heretofore followed in California, became a "Whig policy." It was devised by Democrats—passed into a law by Democrats—which, it strikes us, should entitle it to a Democratic paternity and to the family name.

A Whig President was required under the law to appoint the Commissioners, which duty was discharged by Mr. Fillmore. These Commissioners may have performed their duties unfaithfully; some of them may have acted corruptly—the appointments may have been injudicious, but the law under which they were appointed, was a Democratic one—the Indian policy of California was Democratic, not Whig. We therefore consider it particularly *cool* for a leading Democratic paper to term it Whig policy!

The new law provides that reservation be

The new law provides that reservation be made for the Indians from the public lands in California; but they are not to be made from lands inhabited by citizens of California, as will be seen by the following section of the law :

That the President of the United States, if upon examination, he shall approve of the plan hereinafter provided for the protection of the Indians, be and he is hereby authorized to make five military reservations from the public domain in the State of California, or the territories of Utah and New Mexico bounding on said State, for Indian purposes: Provided, That such reservations shall not contain more than twenty-five thousand acres in each: And provided further, That said reservation shall not be made upon any lands inhabited by citizens of California, and the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of subsisting the Indians in California and removing them to said reservations for protection: Provided further, if the foregoing plan shall be adopted by the President, the three Indian agencies in California shall be thereupon abolished.

The proviso effectually closes all chance of making the reservations in California, unless they are made in the mountains where no white man can live. It probably matters but little what course is pursued—what policy may be adopted—the result is certain, and that will be the gradual extinction of the Indian race. We say nothing of the justice or humanity of a policy which produces such bitter fruits to the poor Indian; we allude to the fact as one fixed in the book of destiny. Such has been the result wherever the Anglo-Saxon and the Indian have met—and that too, in spite of all efforts to civilize, christianize and educate the red man of the forest. Let his education be the best to be obtained in our academies, unless the blood of the white man flows in his veins, he relapses immediately into the habits of the tribe to which he belonged, upon his return to the

to which he belonged, upon his return to the hunting ground of his fathers. He may exist and flourish under the sway of the indolent, inefficient descendant of the Spaniard, but he melts away before the energy and progressive spirit of the Anglo-Saxon. The vices of civilization are readily adopted by the Indian; its virtues rejected; the penalty is disease, death, annihilation. Those in California will prove no exception to the rule. They are of the lowest order of the Indian race; they adopt readily the vices of California civilization, and the child is now born who will probably live at a time when not an Indian rancheria can be found in what is now the territory of the State. We may regret this sad fate, but how is it to be averted?

ACCIDENT TO THE ENGINEER OF THE DANA.

—We are indebted to Adams & Co.'s prompt messenger for the particulars of an unfortunate and painful accident experienced by the Engineer of the Dana, Mr. George F. Little. As the boat came down yesterday from Marysville, and just after leaving Nicolaus, Mr. Little accidentally fell over the piston, striking his side on the iron pin which fastens the piston to the shaft, inflicting a severe and deep flesh wound, fairly tearing the flesh from the side, and also from another wound near the arm-pit. At Vernon the boat landed, and Mr. Little's wounds were examined and dressed by a physician, who pronounced them severe but not sufficiently so to endanger life. Mr. Little will be disabled from business for some weeks.

THAT THE Whig party of California as such, and in fact throughout the Union generally, was dissolved by their late disastrous overthrow and thenceforward was destined to be known only in history was seen by discarding

known only in history, was seen by discerning men of both parties, not only then, but much more clearly by the tendency of matters since. There is no such thing as a Whig party in existence at this day.—*Journal*

If the Whig party is so very dead, why don't the *Journal* let it rest in peace? Why does the *Journal* labor so hard to kill the dead lion? Will not its spirit down at the *Journal's* bidding?

That paper fears the Whig party is not dead, and like the boy going through the grave yard is whistling to keep its courage up.

SOFT UP.—After the alarm of fire was given yesterday, engine company No. 2 started down I street on the gallop, with a goodly number of the boys ahold of the ropes. Opposite Sixth street, the engine dropped in axeltree deep, the tongue broke—the ropes gave way, and those holding on measured their length in the soft mud. Another trial resulted in breaking the ropes a second time, and the gallant firemen again *pitched in*, greatly to the amusement of the boys standing around. By this time the alarm bell ceased—the hurry scurry was over, and they took their time, dug out their engine, and replaced it safely in their engine house on Eighth street. Better luck, boys, next time.

FROM GEORGETOWN.—Mr. W. T. Gibbs has again placed us under indebtedness for late and interesting intelligence, besides several substantial business favors. New and rich surface diggings, he says, have just been discovered back of town, called Atchinson's Dry Diggings, yielding from ten cents to two dollars to the pan. The discovery has caused considerable excitement among the miners.

CAUTION.—We feel it due to purchasers of Steamer papers to caution them against buying of Davidson, on Second street near the Post Office. He is in the habit of selling old papers and representing them as steamer papers for that mail. Yesterday he sold a Steamer Union of April 8th, for the Oregon to start Saturday. Such picayune meanness wants exposure.

WE can inform our friends of the *Journal* that we don't pretend to be so very well read in political lore, but sufficiently so to say confidently, that Henry Clay never told in the Senate, at the extra session or at any other session, the anecdote put in his mouth by the *Journal*.