

superintend such enterprises. We want no better proof of this than the history of such States as have undertaken to execute systems of internal improvement. What one State cannot do, fourteen certainly cannot, for the diversity of sentiment which would prevail, would certainly paralyze the confederacy. Were they to attempt to do anything of the kind, they would be certain to be robbed of the money devoted to the work. To be successful, it must be under the guardianship of private interest, and private skill; otherwise it must prove a disastrous failure. The Charleston project is a visionary and impracticable one. Its discussion, however, will do good. It will bring the public mind one step nearer to the truth. It has already admitted that the road will have to be built with money, and "nothing else." How shall the money be raised, is the next question? We have no doubt that the General Government must and will come to the aid of this great work. Its necessity, and the impossibility of providing the means in any other manner, will compel such a result. Strict constructionists may shape their views accordingly. When Government shall espouse the subject in good earnest, only then will the first efficient step be taken towards the construction of the Pacific Railroad. We confess that we fear this step will not be taken at an early day.

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**INDIAN RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.**—We hear from the Superintendent of Indian affairs in this State, Col. Henley, that Noomelacke, the reservation lately made in Colusa, promises to be the abode of as many Indians during the coming winter, as could have been anticipated. Within one week from the commencement of the buildings for the purposes of the reservation, two hundred and fifty Indians had congregated at that point. These had voluntarily removed to the reservation, and manifested a cheerful disposition to render their new home a comfortable residence. The Indians are daily coming in and on their arrival are pleased with the location and arrangements which are being carried out. Col. Henley is confident that within a month from the commencement, at least five hundred Indians will be located on the reservation. This number is as many as can well be provided for during the coming winter. Preparations have been made for putting in seed, as soon as the season will permit. In the meantime the males are engaged in putting

up houses, while the females are collecting stores of provisions from the spontaneous productions of field and forest. We understand that the Superintendent proposes to devote considerable attention to the breeding of sheep, both as a means to insure a supply of food when required, and to furnish material with which to employ them in usefulness and industrious occupations. The sheep will be easily tended, while the manufacture of the flax and pelt will serve, not only to introduce among them habits of civilization, but accustom them to the manufacture of such things as are more indispensable. The Indians that met the Superintendent on the 6th inst. at Storm's rancho, determined to send two or three representatives from each of their villages (numbering about ten) to remain at Noomelacke during the winter, to assist in putting in the crops and preparing for the emigration of all their people to the reservation on the breaking up of winter. We are also informed that the house and farm of Capt. Vinsonhaller, on the Fresno river has been leased by Col. Henley, and that for the present, he intends to locate all the Indians belonging to the region on that plan. These Indians have been unwilling to remove to the Tejon, and if by locating them for a period upon this plan, until they have acquired some of the incipient habits of agriculture, they can subsequently be transferred to the Tejon, it will undoubtedly prove advantageous to the Indians as well as the Americans settled upon the Fresno; the greater number of whom are anxious for the removal of the Indians to some place where they will be less exposed to the vices which they invariably contract among the whites, as well as relieve the inhabitants from the depredations so frequently committed by vicious and exasperated red men.—[Times and Transcript.

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STRANGE BEDFELLOW.—A writer in the San Jose Tribune who signs himself "Cow County," has evidently got a sharp stick in his hand with which he is trying to stir up some distinguished characters, whose connection with the public funds, it is thought, has not added to the interest or credit of the State. "Cow County" intimates that in times gone by, Senator Gwin