

**REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.**—One of the best arguments—one that is unanswerable—in favor of the removal of the Indians, to a "reservation" away from the whites, is presented in the present difficulties. The war, if it can be properly so termed, was brought on by the whites and under the most aggravated circumstances. The facts are, as we are informed, that about the 10th of December a ruffian in attempting to commit an outrage upon the person of an Indian woman, who was accompanied by an Indian boy, the woman clung to the boy and the white man drew his revolver and shot the boy down, who afterwards died from the wound, the man after bullying around for some time left for parts unknown. The Indians thinking to get revenge, killed an ox that had formerly belonged to this man, but learning that he had sold it, they offered to pay the present owner the value of the steer, which was refused. The Indians became frightened, and by their conduct filled the minds of the miners with suspicion, they attempted to disarm them without paying the value of the arms, and upon the Indians refusing to surrender them, the miners proceeded to burn the Indian Ranches, with their winter's supply of provisions, which they defended by killing the whites engaged in so doing. Blood has now been spilt, and to destroy the confidence the Indians have in themselves, there is no other alternative than to severely retaliate upon them. A peace must be conquered, if for no other reason than to protect the Indians who have surrendered their arms, and who are now acting with the whites. If the Indians are not whipped out soon, the volunteers now in the field should control all the "Squaw Men" who are said to be in the mountains, aid and encouragement to be given to them, even if they join their forces with the whites. And as a measure of retaliation, the miners should form themselves into a body as "Regulators" and swing every stick of wood, the lower, containing the rod, and beat the foliage as often as it is seen. They should take a pointed stick and once in a while strike a blow on the back of the roll, but not de-

# THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

UNION, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855.

From Cooley's Magazine  
 I have seen all long years ago  
 My father's blessing  
 Upon the altar of thy love  
 I gave thee my whole heart—my life  
 And still have proved faithful wife  
 And thou hast proved unkind  
 Thou art ever down thy pride  
 Of me, thy wife, and yet my heart  
 I watch thy glance with jealous care  
 And think to fancy where's a there  
 Each act that I could deem neglect  
 Every unwarmed word  
 Causes, far, deeper, my spirit's deeper,  
 For waters to be dried out  
 With my own tears and trembling fears  
 That melt and flow in hollowed ear  
 'Tis not this unkind jealousy  
 I crave lest what I gave to thee  
 An undivided heart  
 For this my spirit ever yearns  
 For this my heart has ever yearned  
 I do not fear thy love has been  
 I do not dread that thou art true  
 Was by another's love  
 But that she would, like thee, and still  
 Has wanted thy feelings from thy wife  
 I think that better I could part  
 Than see that man's hand on  
 All that would, could, have done  
 Had been the latest claim  
 Than ever to see one that with my  
 Five have around my heart has  
 A woman's heart: 'tis left a part  
 Around, below, above  
 From the heart

From Graham's Magazine  
 Coal is very generally believed to have  
 been formed from vegetable matter, and on it in  
 variously occupies a position amongst the great  
 rocks of the earth; it follows that it is of vast  
 antiquity. The earth itself is unquestionably much  
 older than is usually supposed—so old, indeed, that  
 its age could hardly be computed in years: It is  
 not within the scope of our present business to  
 enter into the speculations of cosmogony; yet the  
 phenomena of the coal formation especially its  
 origin and manner of deposit are so strikingly  
 allied with the efficacy of our globe, that we must  
 make bold to look at it as a part of the  
 world, in its present, as well as in its  
 past, economical condition. The coal formation  
 is a geological phenomenon which has attracted  
 the attention of the geologists of all ages, and  
 the most eminent of them have endeavored to  
 explain its origin and manner of deposit. The  
 primary opinion was that the coal was formed  
 from the remains of animals which had perished  
 in the water, and that the coal was formed  
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