

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 branch of the law 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,
 Upon the altar of thy love,
 I gave thee my whole heart—my life,
 And still have proved a faithful wife.
 And thou art never proved unkind,
 Thou art ever down thy pride,
 Of me, thy wife, and yet my heart
 Is far from selfish.
 I watch thy glance with jealous care,
 And think to fancy where a lie.
 Each act that I could deem neglect,
 Every unwarmed word,
 Causes, far, far, my spirit's weeper,
 For waters to be shed on
 My heart about thy name, and I have
 That melt and flow in hollow fear.
 'Tis not this economical jealousy
 That pierces me with its dart;
 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 fear that I am not thy
 Was by another's love,
 But that she would, in such a way,
 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, I would say, be
 Had been thy 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, above, below.

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From Graham's Magazine.
 Coal is not generally believed to have
 been formed from vegetable matter, and on it in
 a position amongst the great. One of the most
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