

Indian Hostilities.

HYDESVILLE, Jan. 29 1860.

MR. EDITOR—SIR: I wish to call your attention, and through the columns of your paper, the attention of the State authorities, to the fact, that there are bands of hostile Indians, within our county boundaries, who have been for the last two years, murdering our citizens, killing our stock, burning and robbing our houses. Without an effectual remedy is soon applied our frontier settlements must be depopulated, to give room for the roving bands of murdering, thieving red skins.

These facts are certainly not unknown to those who should have the care of the frontier settlements—those whose duty it is to see that the lives and property of our citizens are protected from invasion of any kind whatever. Then why can we not have that protection we require? We pay our taxes for protection, and should receive it.— We have been robbed by the Indians, fought Indians and payed taxes, until we are about on a par (financially) with the Indians.

Rich'd. Clifford has just arrived from the Bald Hills, and reports that the day before yesterday the Indians came into the settlements and succeeded in collecting and starting about one hundred head of cattle belonging to different persons. They came in sufficient numbers to protect themselves, and after starting the cattle, drove them by the houses of white men in open sight. The neighborhood was quickly aroused and a party were chased and succeeded in regaining

after starting the cattle, drove them
houses of white men in open sight. The
neighborhood was quickly aroused and a
~~party were raised, and succeeded in regaining~~
the most of the stock, losing probably some
twenty or thirty. The settlers are driving
their stock together for better security but
in doing so they are compelled to desert
their houses and all the rest of their prop-
erty. Mr. Clifford brings part of his in with
him.

Now sir, I ask; how long are we to suf-
fer these outrages? If an invasion is made
upon a political principle, upon the official
liberty, or *perquisites* of any of our incum-
bents in office, there are a thousand pens
dipped in the ink of enthusiasm, to shield
and protect them. A thousand voices rais-
~~ed at once in denouncing the atrocity, and~~
arousing the dormant passions of mankind
to a sense of the impending danger.

But when the lives of our frontier men are
sacrificed, their property confiscated, their
houses robbed, their homes made desolate,
these would-be sticklers for right and jus-
tice, quietly fold their arms and say "this
does not concern me, I have no property at
stake—let them fight it out—~~who are inter-~~
ested." Such is, or seems to be, the senti-
ment of those whose duty it is to see that
the lives and property of our citizens are
protected. Without a speedy remedy is ap-
plied the Indians will be master of this
county.

Yours truly,

CITIZEN.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

BAY HOTEL,
Corner of First and H streets, Eureka.
Mrs. Molony
H AVING leased the above named House, and thoroughly repaired it, has opened it for the accommodation of boarders, and from her long experience in hotel keeping, she flatters herself that she will give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

TERMS
Board per week, with Lodging \$3.00
Board per week, without 2.00
Break Meals 50

KEISSEY'S HOTEL
Property, Eureka Restaurant, has been rebuilt, hard finished, and newly furnished, and is now open. My friends and the public are invited to call. The tables will be prepared to suit in the country. Comfortable and commodious rooms, good beds, and perfect table d'hôte.

AMERICAN HOUSE
GRAND HOTEL

Report of United States Department.
A general idea of the condition of the country, or rather the Cabinet's idea of it, may be derived from the annexed synopsis of the reports of the Heads of Departments as telegraphed from Washington to the St. Louis papers.

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, does not doubt the actual receipts of the Treasury for the present and next fiscal years will be fully equal to the estimates. The appropriations made at the present session need not exceed the amount contained in the estimate. It is believed they can be met with the ordinary and extraordinary receipts already provided by law. The estimated balance that will be in the Treasury, June 30th, is only \$3,440,000, and leaves no margin for additional appropriations. If, therefore, the appropriations should exceed the estimate, or Congress should determine to provide within this period for payment of any portion of the public debt, it will be necessary to make provision for such additional appropriations, or to provide for them by legislation of the present Congress, or by a limit of \$2,000,000 to be drawn from the fund of the

to each two years from the date of filing his declaration statement, within which to make his proof and pay for his land, and at the same time making it incumbent for the President to offer at public sale by proclamation all lands that may have been surveyed by authority of Congress at any time within two years after the plats of surveys have been approved. He also suggests the manner of preventing frauds. All things considered, our relations with the Indian tribes continued during the past year satisfactory. He regrets to add that official documents furnish sufficient evidence to justify the belief that an atrocious case of murder and rapine charged to the account of the Indians had been in reality committed by white men wearing the skins of the Indians. Measures have been taken for the amelioration of the Indians. The policy now is to gather them in small tribes, to be settled on reservations which will be (under the new law) with equal appropriation of at least \$1,000,000. It is believed both wise and just to continue appropriations for the purchase and distribution from the Government of such lands as may be available for the settlement of the Indians.

in the true blue friendship, seemly out-coming).
Yours, from top to toe,
Democracy Defined.
The following eloquent language, uttered by the Hon. Daniel S. Dick Buffalo, N. Y., should be published paper of liberal views throughout the country.
The Democratic party is a party of the people; its name is no meaningless title; its power reposes with the masses; the great antagonism of privilege and equality is its life and moves and in the sphere of action always grasps the principle and shares the generous hopes of the masses. It is a party that is not narrow and limited in its views, but seeks to provide for the grievances of the people and provide for the advancement of the masses. It is a party that is not divided, but united in its views. It is a party that is not afraid of the future, but seeks to provide for the needs of the present and the future. It is a party that is not afraid of the masses, but seeks to provide for the needs of the masses. It is a party that is not afraid of the future, but seeks to provide for the needs of the present and the future. It is a party that is not afraid of the masses, but seeks to provide for the needs of the masses.