

APPRENTICING INDIANS.—Mr. Samuel D. Ross of South Eel River, writes us under date of Feb. 24th, in relation to "trading in Indians." He has been informed that the indignation of the people in this portion of the county has been much aroused against him for being engaged in the business, and wishes to have a "history of his transactions" published.

He says that six children are all that he has placed with white people; two of them were for a man in Long Valley, and the four others to parties in this direction. The names of men are given who Mr. Ross says were present when these children were obtained. He continues:

"I have in every case paid to their parents, or those having them in charge, to their perfect satisfaction, which I am able to prove by persons referred to in this note. As to the indignation in your vicinity: I have more than a dozen applications, at this time, from citizens of high standing, for young Indians. They want to apprentice them and are willing to pay some one to deliver them for that purpose; and if the law justifies people in apprenticing Indians, it surely would justify them to pay a man to deliver Indians to them for that purpose.

"Being informed that this malice is particularly centered against me, when numbers are engaged in the same acts, I have taken all precaution possible to do this business in a legal and just way. If your informant, if any there be, has said that which is contrary to the above, he is guilty of an utter falsehood."

This letter from Mr. Ross, we are informed, is called out by an article in the Times of Dec. 22, under the caption "Ho There," which spoke in condemnation of the practice of kidnapping Indian children, for the purpose of disposing of them to white people who were anxious to obtain this class of servants. We made no mention of any person in particular, and can see no reason why anyone, who is merely engaged in the legitimate trade of buying and selling Indians according to law, could for a moment suppose the least reference was made to them.

This trade in Indian children may sound a little strange to people at a distance, but we certainly have no intention of complaining of the necessary and natural operations of the law, so long as it remains unrepealed on the statute books of the State.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

TIMES.
 Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.
 Price, 50 cents per annum in advance.
 Single copies, 10 cents.

Business Directory.

E. L. WALLACE,
 DEALER IN WINE, LIQUORS, &c, East
 side of the Plaza, Astoria.

HAPPY LEE,
 Proprietor of the "Phoenix Exchange,"
 101-103, Market Street, Astoria.

EMPIRE SALOON,
 Corner Front and G streets, Astoria.
 Proprietor, HENRY DEBENTZ.
 This saloon is well supplied with
 the best liquors, and is a well
 known place, where the public will be
 pleased to receive the patronage of the
 public.

HIS BAR will, at all times, be well supplied
 with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and UT-
 ENSILS, to be purchased in the State.
 4-17

BRETTS SALOON.
 107-109, N. J. street, Astoria.
 This saloon is well supplied with
 the best liquors, and is a well
 known place, where the public will be
 pleased to receive the patronage of the
 public.

SALOON AND BAKERY.
 The Subscriber wishes to inform the citizens
 of Eureka, and public generally, that he
 has opened a SALOON and BAKERY, in the
 building known as Bates Restaurant, Eureka.
 His Bar will be supplied with choice liquors,
 and everything fresh, sweet and cold, will
 be kept on hand.
 Astoria, July 14, 1856.
 P. MCMAHON.

PHENIX EXCHANGE.
 H. S. SUTLE, Proprietor.
 This saloon is well supplied with the best
 liquors, and is a well known place, where
 the public will be pleased to receive the
 patronage of the public.

Washington's Farewell Address.
 In these troublous times it is highly
 appropriate to refer to, and ponder well
 upon the words of wisdom bequeathed
 to his countrymen by President Wash-
 ington, in his Farewell Address. This
 memorable document bears date "United
 States, 17th of September, 1796," and is
 addressed "to the People of the United
 States." It was towards the close of his
 second term of office and just prior to
 the third election for President, and the
 primary object of the address was to ex-
 press his fellow-citizens of the resolution
 he had formed "to decline being consid-
 ered among the number of those out of
 whom a choice was to be made." Omit-
 ting the introductory part, we extract
 from the address the portions that treat
 of domestic dangers and how they should
 be avoided; and as we read, we are al-
 most led to believe that the part of this
 great and good man was guided by the
 power of inspiration:
 In looking forward to the moment
 which is intended to terminate the career
 of public life, my feelings do not permit
 me to suppress the deep, solemn knowl-
 edge of that debt of gratitude which I
 owe to my beloved country for the many
 honors it has conferred upon me; still
 more for the steadfast confidence with
 which it has supported me; and for the
 opportunities I have thence enjoyed of
 manifesting my irrevocable attachment
 by services faithful and persevering, tho'
 unobscured by success, to the welfare of
 my country.
 From these services, let it always be re-
 membered to your praise, and as an in-
 structive example in our annals, that
 under circumstances in which the pas-
 sions agitated in every direction, were
 liable to mislead, amidst

guarding and preserving the Union of
 the whole.
 The North, in an unrestrained inter-
 course with the South, produced by the
 equal laws of a common Government,
 finds, in the productions of the latter,
 great additional resources of materials
 and commercial enterprise, and proceeds
 to the South, in the same intercourse, to
 find its particular navigable naviga-
 tion, and with it combines, in differ-
 ent ways, to search, and increase the
 general means of the national navigation,
 it looks forward to the establishment of
 a marine strength to which, itself is un-
 equally adapted. The East, in like man-
 ner, and in the progressive improvement of
 its particular navigation, by land and wa-
 ter, will soon and more find, a valuable
 vent for the commodities which each
 brings from abroad or manufactures at
 home. The West derives from the East
 supplies requisite to its growth or con-
 sumption, and what is perhaps of still greater
 consequence, it must of necessity exert
 the same employment of indispensable
 officers for its own production to the
 weight, influence, and the maritime
 strength of the Atlantic side of the Uni-
 on, directed by an indissoluble com-
 munity of interests as one nation. Any
 other terms by which the West can hold
 this essential advantage, whether deriv-
 ed from its own separate strength, or
 from an apportion and unequal connec-
 tion with any foreign Power, must be in-
 trinsically precarious.

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