

Hoopa.—Mr. Chapman brings word from Hoopa that appearances are a little less indicative of an Indian outbreak than last week. Capt. Underwood has succeeded in getting thirty guns from the Indians and has made a demand, which they are made to understand is in earnest, for all the guns in their hands. The Indians are divided in their councils—some wishing to comply with the demands of Capt. Underwood, while others state that they never will yield their arms, but will fight if the demand is persisted in. The Indians obtain the most of their food from the river, and the majority of them will probably desire to preserve peace and have access to their fisheries, which privilege they would lose if hostilities are commenced. There are about seventy-five guns in the hands of the valley Indians and if Capt. Underwood is fortunate in obtaining possession of them, there will be but little danger of an outbreak.

# THE HUMBOLDT TIMES

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1866

## Business Directory.

**E. J. WALLACE,**  
 Dealer in Wines, Liquors, &c., East  
 corner of Third and  
 Proprietor.  
 Second streets

**EMPIRE SALOON,**  
 Corner Front and C streets, Eureka.  
**W. H. BROWN** having been enlarged  
 and elegantly fitted up, is again open  
 to the public, where the undersigned will be  
 pleased to receive the patronage of his friends.  
 As the public generally.

His Bar will, at all times, be well supplied  
 with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and CIG-  
 ARETS, to be purchased in the State.  
 P. McMAHON.

**BRETTS SALOON,**  
 FRONT ST. NEAR THE CITY WHARF.  
 Eureka, will be found open at all reason-  
 able hours. The Saloon is supplied with two  
 splendid Billiard Tables, and the bar contains  
 none but the most choice articles for the use of  
 Liquors and Cigars.

Second story is ready fitted up for helpings.  
 Eureka, July 14, 1860.  
 47-U

## PHENIX EXCHANGE.

**H. S. SOULES, Prop'r.**  
 Thankful for past favors, the Proprietor would  
 respectfully inform his friends and the public  
 generally that he has thoroughly renovated  
 and fitted up the "PHENIX EXCHANGE," as a  
**FIRST CLASS HOTEL.** His table will at all  
 times be supplied with the best this and San  
 Francisco markets can afford.  
 His Bar is well furnished, and fitted up  
 in the most commodious style.  
 In his Bar may be found the MOST CHOICE  
**LIQUORS and CIGARS.**

**TERMS, TO SUIT THE TIMES.**  
 Breakfast, from half past five to seven.  
 Dinner, at twelve.  
 Supper, from half past five to seven.  
 25

## BAY HOTEL,

**Eureka,**  
 The Proprietor of the BAY HOTEL,  
 corner of H and First streets, having had the  
 same thoroughly renovated, painted, and  
 furnished, would announce to the Public gen-  
 erally that he will be prepared to receive a  
 share of their patronage on Monday the 15th  
 inst.  
**TERMS:**  
 Board and Lodging per week..... \$7 00  
 57-U

## WHISKEY LIAR!

A Multi-bled I know  
 That abuses the green wood hogg,  
 In Ching the bowlate day,  
 Once "Liar!"  
 From out some leaty grove,  
 Or on some willow green,  
 This bird with rattle throat  
 Utters "Liar!"

This morn, with red and hook,  
 I sat in shadowy nook,  
 And heard it from the brook  
 Caut'ly utter

I said, "Aye, your enemy!"  
 Yet still this scolding jay  
 Doutht his mornning  
 Of "Liar!"

Well, was some peart-eyed bird,  
 Whence learned this cherished word;  
 Dearth, hast star, heard  
 Of "Liar!"

I learned it from the peeyot  
 Told o' by maiden fair,  
 "Aye, Karie, nother dear!"  
 Bless A'min, p. 11

## SINGING BEA FASHIONABLE "CHURCH"

A short time since, I attended service in  
 one of our Western churches. It was  
 one of the aristocratic institutions, where  
 style and effect were carefully studied.  
 The choir were placed behind the pulpit,  
 and facing the congregation. It was Com-  
 munion Sabbath. Services were opened  
 with a voluntary on a miserably poor or-  
 gan. The player was a lady, who, as she  
 entered the church and took her seat, left  
 the impression on my mind that I was at-  
 tending some musical exhibition, for  
 though her hair fell down, her head was un-  
 covered, her hair elaborately braided, and  
 she wore a fair quantity of ornaments.  
 Her playing consisted of analyses of the  
 popular tunes of the day. The tunes  
 tremolo-swell, and trumpet, were succe-  
 ssively employed, and crescendo and di-  
 minuendo followed closely on each other's  
 footsteps. After playing some min-  
 utes, she struck into an anthem, and the  
 metal, and this is provided with a fine

## PRECEDENCE OF FRUIT TREES.

The early fruitfulness of nearly every  
 variety of tree cultivated in the garden  
 of country in California, has already  
 passed to a point where the peach in its  
 various localities, always producing fruit,  
 not infrequently on the third from the  
 graft, in considerable abundance. But  
 these are comparative novelties among  
 fruits in this country, allowing their trees to  
 produce large quantities of fruit, while  
 yet but two or three years grown from  
 the seed or graft. It is so agreeable to  
 obtain fruit from trees of our own set-  
 ting, at so early a time as possible,  
 that little attention is given to the effect  
 of this extreme precocity in their case.  
 We see in any publication in this State  
 a word of caution in regard to this pre-  
 cocity of fruit trees to early bearing,  
 but its effects are visible far and wide,  
 by every orchard and garden in the State.  
 It seems to be the grand point with  
 many to see how soon they can bring  
 their trees to fruitfulness, from the day  
 they set them in the orchard row, little  
 thinking of the injury of a really termi-  
 nant character, that they are inflicting  
 upon them, and that are not wanting  
 those who strive by every means in their  
 power to recommend this or that pro-  
 cess, such as the destruction of the tap-  
 root and a frequent removal and abor-  
 ting of all the roots, purposely to effect  
 this early precocity so injurious to the per-  
 manent longevity and fruitfulness of all  
 trees. A good number who have  
 set out orchards, and now possess the  
 finest trees, regard both their vigor  
 and fruitfulness, as those whose good  
 sense taught them to permit their trees  
 to produce but sparingly of fruit for the  
 first four years.

Experience has taught, not only in  
 other countries, but in California as well,  
 that the best apple and pear-trees four  
 years old are those in which but little  
 energy for a while, a thirty growth in  
 the trunk, and a thirty growth in the  
 limbs is produced from year to year, the  
 grower has it in his power to shorten the  
 tree almost entirely to his wishes, which  
 is not the case when the energies of the  
 tree are expended to an immense degree.

## WHAT IS AMBER?

How many who read this question can  
 answer it? Amber. What is amber?  
 why amber is—the end of a chloride  
 crystalline—something made up of  
 pine in place of the labials and gently place  
 the passing aroma. Yes, that is the  
 the situation palatable. Yes, that is the  
 case when the present fashion of amber  
 falling a heavy load with a feasible sub-  
 stance of the most useful class; has been  
 it to, and the prevalence of this fashion,  
 and the general use of amber, makes  
 pieces, have suggested the query: What  
 is it, and where does it come from?  
 Amber is not a mineral substance, but  
 it comes out of the ground, and has  
 original hundred to that of coal, all but  
 section of fire; nor is it being reproduced  
 like the living races of vegetable land  
 their deposits; nor is it an animal sub-  
 stance, though it contains the many in-  
 stances, the specimens of the animal  
 world, especially of the insect class.

Amber in the sense of a synthetic pipe,  
 called the *Phosphoric*, is a name which  
 does not now exist upon the earth, but is  
 a fossil, a specimen of the vegetable  
 which lived in some sixty feet in the  
 world's history when our monster frog, of  
 large as cows, and lizards large as por-  
 ce, used to feed on such frogs, sported on this  
 mindless sphere—a period anterior to  
 the formation of the surface of the earth,  
 for the abode of man. By some erro-  
 neous causality, all these fossil  
 records of plants and animals were destroyed,  
 and their likes were no more produced,  
 so that they now only exist as min-  
 eral traces, regarded both their vigor  
 and fruitfulness, as those whose good  
 sense taught them to permit their trees  
 to produce but sparingly of fruit for the  
 first four years.

## IRON MEN-OF-WAR.

The London Engineer gives the follow-  
 ing description of the method of manufac-  
 turing the iron plates used for making the  
 new steam men-of-war. Warships launched  
 in December last, indicated as a rival to  
 the French war steamer Gloire, the con-  
 ception of Napoleon III.

The tests which were applied to the  
 plates furnished by the builders of the  
 Warrior, were of the most trying charac-  
 ter. Some plates were fired at by 68  
 pounders 200 yards range, others were fir-  
 ed singly on a line drawn on the sur-  
 face, each ball striking immediately below  
 its predecessor. Upon some other plates  
 the hammer was given in succession, up  
 on the surface, nearly as deep as the  
 plate, and as though a mallet had been  
 taken in it in some soft and yielding sub-  
 stance. It was only after repeated trials  
 that it was determined the plates should be  
 made of unannealed cast-iron.

The labor  
 involved in building up these plates is  
 enormous. In the first instance, small  
 scraps of iron are thrown into the fire,  
 and, when in a state of red heat, are im-  
 mersed in a tank of water, under the action  
 of a hammer, until the whole is beaten and  
 amalgamated into a solid mass of about  
 half a ton weight. The lump is then  
 placed on top of a similar mass, the whole  
 made red hot, and hammered and welded  
 together; repeated additions of this kind  
 are made until about five tons of metal  
 are welded together in one large shapeless  
 body. This is then brought to a glowing  
 white heat, and placed under a heavy ham-  
 mer, the thundering blows of which grad-  
 ually reduce it into shape.

Again and again the enormous slab is  
 subjected to the furnace and hammered into a  
 shape of 15 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4  
 inches thick. From ten to a dozen men  
 are engaged in the work of moving these  
 ponderous masses of iron, which are mov-  
 ed about on rollers, with the most per-  
 fect ease. Powerful cranes swing the  
 motion from the furnaces to the  
 hammer; a nicely adjusted balance is  
 provided by a massive iron lever, one end  
 of which is welded into and forms part of  
 the metal, and this is provided with a fine

## W. DYKE, "Times"

W. DYKE, "Times"  
 47-U

## MAN,

W. Office, North side  
 Humboldt County, 47-U

## PROSELYTIC LAW

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 57-U

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