

[COMMUNICATED.]

FOURTH 31st, 1860.

EDITOR TIMES.—SIR: In answer to the opinion of Senator Ryan, expressed in the *Northern Californian* of yesterday, I would beg permission to give publicity to a certain letter which I received on, or about the 20th of April last. I did not sink this letter as the Senator would infer, but read and re-read it to citizens from all parts of the county, with whom I chanced to meet.

The "additional company" of which the Governor speaks, arrived sometime before I received his letter, and it was generally conceded, that that company was sent to our county in answer to our petitions for a volunteer force. Knowing as I did, that the fact of the arrival of an additional troop, had been noticed in the papers of our county, I did not deem it necessary to have that letter published.

It was my desire, to send the petitions and affidavits, direct to the Governor; but a particular friend of our Senator suggested that they be sent to him, who would present them to the Governor with all his influence; I consented; and for four weeks after we should have received an acknowledgement of the reception of the same, I was compelled to answer such questions as, "what has become of our petitions? to whom did you send them, and what does he say?" My answer was, "they were directed to J. T. Ryan; who has never acknowledged the receipt thereof, and I am unable to say how he acted, or what he did with them." So suspicious did things look, that even his particular friend could not refrain from giving publicity to expressions of dissatisfaction, and some insinuations were made, that perhaps the petitions were never forwarded.

The Senator seems to be in a stew, and appears desirous that his sins of omission, should rest upon my head, therefore he shall receive the full benefit of the Governor's letter to me, which will, I trust, upon being

great measure, incomprehensible to us. We take our copy from the original:—ED. TIMES.]

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

May 17th, 1860.

Sir: Having been informed that a certain faction favorable to the interests of the assassins in this county, have been getting up a design upon apparently with a sinister view (as the good citizens of Eureka well know all legitimate calls upon the military in Indian matters would be properly attended to) and as a false statement of yours in San Francisco Bulletin of 5th of March last, and your having taken no steps whatever to bring to justice the perpetrators of horrid massacres on this Bay and in the county of 26th Febr'y last lead to an inference unfavorable to your official character, it becomes my duty as the officer in command of the U. S. troops at this post to warn you and all concerned against taking any unlawful steps in the premises I therefore transcribe for you a copy of a late order.

"Copy

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.,

May 4th, 1860.

Sir: Yours of the 30th ultimo, is acknowledged, and I regret much the death of Yo-keel-bah, killed it is feared, in his overweening confidence in the promises and protection of the white man; our main dependence was upon him to communicate with the mountain tribes; his character and friendship for the settlers, and saving their cattle is well known to me; but do not give it up yet, but try and have a talk with them by the aid of Mr. Starrar an Interpreter sent to you, have some agreement with the Indians that they must cease to kill cattle and agree to give up culprits, and they shall not be killed; say if you succeed, inform the cat-

the owners that they may put a stop to the "Volunteers" pitching in and killing men, women, and children as they often do, which necessarily frustrates all our efforts for peace and security of property. The Indians impressed with the idea, that forbearance will save the lives of some of them, must have its effect, and this plan of the Volunteers killing all the Indians to check cattle stealing, is evidently perfectly absurd, as I have been assured again and again by different persons that there are three thousand of these upper Eel river Indians alone and perhaps ten thousand in the county and its vicinity all told.

I am informed that Volunteers under Wright were out three months and killed all of 3 men, and had, too, some active and energetic men in his company. Now if 35 men in 3 months kill 3 Indians it requires just 250 years at that rate to kill them all on Eel river, and 700 years to rid the county, allowing nothing for increase.

The hostility of the Indians is questionable, for a year past they have killed no citizen, and the case of Ellison (not Emerson as you suppose) could not be called fairly so, as he found the Indians carrying off meat followed them with some 4 or 5 men, fired into them killed two and were still at it when in a return fire of arrows one hit Ellison in the groin from which he some day afterwards died.

The Indians have been driven, as you say, from this part of the country and your idea that they come to kill cattle not through malice, but because they find it difficult to subsist is probably correct—is a sorrowful state of things, but we must stop it if possible and the guilty punish and hostility must be met with the like.

I am aware that they have been so often shot at that they are off the moment they see a white face, and that it would require some 300 troops to remove them to a Reservation—yet something may be done with a pacific understanding. You state that in a circle of 25 miles, there are ten or twelve persons living, and about 2000 head of cat-

ble and the guilty punish and hostility must be met with the like.

I am aware that they have been so often shot at that they are off the moment they see a white face, and that it would require some 300 troops to remove them to a Reservation—yet something may be done, with a pacific understanding. You state that in a circle of 25 miles, there are ten or twelve persons living, and about 2000 head of cattle, that the cattle are not in any inclosure, but are allowed to range over a large extent of country, nearly all of which is Government land and with one or two exceptions, they are not guarded or herded—that there are some cattle which belong to persons who live at a distance of 25 or 30 miles that you doubt very much if some of them have any one to take charge of them. Well, this is to be regretted, but soldiers are not herdsmen and your camp should be removed where there may be a more Military demand for their services.

Very Respectfully,

your ob't serv't,

(Signed) G. J. RAINES,

Maj. 4th Inf'y Com'dg Post,

To LIEUT. R. G. McLEABBY

6th Inf'y U. S. A.

Commanding campaign in the field.

P. S. If you take any prisoners, send them in, under guard to this post, and if you cannot get at the Indians otherwise, try and make it known to them, that you will feed them, then send to me, and I will come out and have a talk with them.

Respectfully &c.,

I am sir

your ob't serv't

G. J. RAINES Maj. U. S. A.

& acting Indian Agent

To B. VAN NEST Eureka Cal

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

BOLD TIMES.
WEEKLY PAPER.
 Published every Saturday, at
 No. 107 and 108 S. St. -
 T. B. B. B.
 for a few lines, or dollar per
 week, (ten lines or less)
 each subsequent insertion \$1.
 For advertising, we will
 not be responsible for any
 alterations made in the
 paper, if altered after
 charged for each insertion,
 and also for any and from
 the
 will be charged for special
 Administrators with
 or be accompanied by the
 City

HYDEVILLE,
 ON WARD & COMPANY
 Groceries, Dry Goods
 SHOES, CLOTHING,
 ROCKERY, CIGARS, WARE
 WINE, WINDOW GLASS,
 &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
 Mr. test

SON & BROTHER,
 Eureka,
 Drilling, Pools and Shoes,
 and PROVISIONS.
LEONORET, PROPRIETOR.
PANSENEN,
 Union, 6 September 1st.

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 the
 Restaurant, east - corner - and fresh-bread - and
 cakes will be kept on hand

BAY HOTEL,
 Corner of First and H. Streets, Eureka.
M. C. COLEMAN
 HAVING leased the above named Hotel, and
 thoroughly repaired it, has opened it for the
 accommodation of boarders, and from hereafter
 will give satisfaction to all who may favor him
 with their patronage.
TERMS.
 Board per week, with Lodging, \$3 00
 Single Meals, without, \$ 50

AMERICAN HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
 The subscriber would most respectfully
 inform the citizens of this place, and the
 public generally, that he has taken this
 HOUSE, which is kept for the purpose of
 the San Francisco market, and no person
 will be spared to render it worthy of the
 patronage hereof, so liberally extended to it.
MR. KEALY, PROPRIETOR, 217-219 BULL.
 Board and Lodging will be at the following rates:
 Board and Lodging per week, \$ 5 00
 Board without Lodging, per day, \$ 1 50
 Single Meals, per week, \$ 8 00
 No bills will be allowed longer
 for a longer
JOHN C. BULL.

FLOWER, FRANKS & CO.
 The subscribers, keeping the above
 named Hotel, would respectfully inform his
 friends and the public that the HOUSE will be
 kept in a manner that will give satisfaction to all
 those who desire to be there, and the room
 are well furnished and convenient. The tables will
 be furnished with the best market goods, re-
 gardless of expense.
 Board by the week, \$5 00
 Board and Lodging, \$3 00
 Board and Lodging, per day, \$1 50
 Single Meals, \$ 50
LEON CHEVRET, Proprietor.
 Union, 6 September 1st.

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Scout's and Hunter's.
 When remembrance have heard the bell,
 The dabbled and faded,
 This street at home, to hear the birds
 Hymn of their matin prayer,
 I love the genial air of Spring,
 The fragrant dew-dipped roses;
 I love to hear the shaggy crow,
 For when they caw, they coveer.
 Through woodlands wild, with jagged-leaves,
 Above I love to wander
 To muse upon the dreary past,
 And on the future ponder.
 I love to see the startled stag
 Fly to the mountains,
 And leave behind the insect hum
 Of flies and buzzing bees.
 And when the autumn's humdrum
 Flies o'er the heavenly arches,
 I love to hear the forest far
 Resound the martial march,
 There freedom's feathered monarch reigns,
 The bird that screamed and fled,
 With snapping wings, the king of beasts,
 Both times they scratched and fled.
 I love to see the farmer's plow
 Throw up the stubborn furrow.
 Where all the whining winter folk
 The rabble keep their burrow.
 And when at noon the buried yoke
 To pasture bend their noose,
 'Tis sweet to hear the dinner tone
 Of every barn that moves.
 I love at dawn, when slow the sun
 Fires up the mountain passes,
 To hear the bleating flock afar,
 And every Johnny farmer
 And when at dusk the milky-blue
 Returns to welcome houses,
 'Tis sweet to hear the tinkling bells,
 And see the baby cows.
 When soft the moon her virgin light
 O'er dreamy earth diffuses,
 I love to hear the Thomas call
 He now to Tenny's moves.

Reminiscences of the Clock Makers.
 We publish below the interesting sketch
 of the growth of the clock making busi-
 ness, read by Hiram Camp at the supper of
 the New Haven Clock Company. It em-
 bodies some striking facts, and gives the his-
 tory of remarkable progress in manufac-
 turing:
GENTLER AND FELLOW WORKERS.—As
 we have met at this time, as manufacturers
 and workmen, at the opening of this new
 year, that we might unitedly express our
 best wishes to each other, and that we might
 have a good time generally, and with a view
 that we might more fully appreciate the con-
 ditions in which we are placed, it may not be
 amiss that we take a view of the past his-
 tory of the business. The manufacture of
 clocks in this country was commenced in the
 early part of the present century, by a man
 of the name of Hymant, of New York, who
 brought with him a watch-making trade,
 with the wood-wheeled clock-making the
 wheels out with a pair of compasses, and whil-
 tling the teeth with a penknife. At that
 time they were made without a case, a bare
 movement, with a face, with the weights
 hanging down to the floor, was all that was
 considered necessary. The clock was wound
 by hanging the cord in a groove cut in the
 barrel, with a large weight of about eight
 pounds made in the form of a tin canister,
 and filled with sand. The small weight of
 two pounds of sand was placed on the other
 end of the cord, and thus hung across the
 barrel. By pulling the small weight down,
 it brought the large one up, and put the pos-
 sibility on the clock, thus giving the children a
 chance to play first with one and then with
 the other. It was Mr. Terry's practice to
 make two clocks then, to swing them across
 his horse and go and sell them. But after
 some years had passed in this way, Mr. Ter-
 ry invented a machine for cutting teeth on
 the wheels, and also for cutting the leaves of
 the pions, which greatly facilitated the
 work. The wheels were made of cherry, and
 the pions of ivy or laurel, which was saw-
 ed to the proper length, then drilled at the
 ends, and short pieces of wire drove in that
 formed the pions. The crown wheels were
 made at that time from brass.

THE HORSE KNOWS HIS EAR.—The
 site, position, and motion of the ears of a
 horse are important points. Those rather
 small than large, placed not too far apart,
 erect, and quiet in motion, indicate both
 breeding and spirit; and if a horse is in the
 frequent habit of carrying one ear forward
 and the other backward, and especially if he
 does so on a journey, he will generally, pro-
 ceed both spirit and continuance. The
 stretching of the ears in contrary directions
 shows that he is attentive to everything that
 is passing around him, and while he is doing
 this he cannot be much fatigued, nor likely
 soon to become so. It has been remarked
 that few horses sleep without pointing one
 ear forward and the other backward in or-
 der that they may receive notice of the ap-
 proach of objects in any direction. When
 horses or mules march in company at night,
 those in the middle of the train turn them
 internally, thus seeming to be actuated by one
 feeling, which watches their general safety.
 The ear of the horse is one of the most beau-
 tiful parts about him, and by this is the tem-
 per more safely indicated than by his motion.
 The ear is more intelligible even than the
 eye; and a person accustomed to the horse

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**all, and in the manufacture of which we are
 all mutually interested. For whilst it is to
 the manufacturer's advantage to make the
 best clock for the least price, so also it is to
 the workman's advantage, as by that means
 he is provided with a full supply of work at
 the fair remuneration.**
 The improvement in machinery in the last
 thirty years has been wonderful. It is
 within my recollection that mahogany was
 brought from New York in one horse wag-
 on, and veneers saved with a hand-saw; also
 the lumber was sawed out by hand for the
 cases, and fitted with hand planes. The
 workmen also were made with few tools,
 and many of them of the most inferior kind.
 For instance, the sheets were leveled by
 placing a wheel between a pair of dies that
 weighed about ten pounds each, and then
 holding the dies with the wheel under a pile
 of logs. But the time would fall me to speak
 of the changes. Such is the progress that
 in 1829 a one-day clock cost \$11.00, and that
 a wood one now a better clock can be
 bought for \$1.50.

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A Taming Trick.
 Planchette wishes to
 for under singular cir-
 cumstances that a
 Cleveland was broken,
 and the harness taken
 next morning they were
 sent for examination.
 The magistrate felt a
 few days pale and
 ill. Among those
 of his own dan-
 before while attending
 an Eastern State, at
 the time of his being
 heard of or seen by u-
 any. Described by her
 a life of prostitution,
 the West and sent
 alluded to.

LOUIS MOON.—A
 unique and recent in-
 vention is also a lantern—a
 stick, and a brilliant
 light is set in the bod-
 inches from the top, a
 are its proportions of
 at pleasure by pull-
 borne stony dead, a
 close observation is
 an ordinary lamp, at
 Springfield, Republica
 venito for a fortnight.
 daily papers, young
 with people who at
 other places who
 night.

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