

Senator Ryan and that Letter.

The last number of the *Northern Californian* contains a communication from Senator Ryan, which purports to be an exposition of his course in relation to our Indian matters last winter. All his "talk" about "that letter," so far as we are concerned, is a matter that we are not interested in, in any way whatever. It is true, we did "trace the petitions" to Senator Ryan, but when we mentioned the fact, four weeks afterwards, we had no knowledge of a letter having been received by any one from the Governor, in relation to the matter. We stated nothing but facts, and Mr. Ryan should have satisfied himself of this before making an onslaught upon us. We have no objection to Mr. Ryan constituting Governor Downey his private secretary to write to his constituents on an important matter, but we do not care to be accused of working Mr. Ryan's injury by suppressing a document which we did not know to be in existence when the article of which he complains was published.

As to our disposition during the last three years to injure him, we have nothing to say. If an humble vote for the Assembly in 1856 and another one in 1859 for the position he now holds, together with what little influence we could bring to bear through the columns of this paper, is worthy of such an ungrateful assertion, then we are guilty of the charge.

We have no desire to enter into a newspaper quarrel with Mr. Ryan, and we think it would have been much more to his credit if he had consulted us on the points which have drawn him into error, in his communication, before parading the matter in the columns of a public print. Moreover, we believe that common courtesy would suggest that when a public man in a public capacity desires to explain an official act which he thinks has not been fairly represented, it is due the paper making such misprint to have the refusal of it.

We say this much in justice to ourselves, leaving the Sheriff to take care of himself. His reply, with accompanying documents, will be found in another column.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

HOLDY TIMES.
 WEDNESDAY PER
 A. WALKER.

Having issued the above named Home, and
 A. WALKER, Proprietor.
 TERMS.
 Board per week, with Lodging.....\$9 00
 Single Meals.....\$1 50

AMERICAN HOTEL.
 (TEMPERANCE HOUSE)
 EAST SIDE OF THE PLAZA—MEXICO

The subscriber would most respectfully
 inform the citizens of this place and the
 public generally, that he has taken this
 HOUSE, which he keeps open for the Table
 the San Francisco market, and no expense or
 trouble will be spared to render it worthy of the
 Board and Lodging, per week.....\$9 00
 Do do per day.....\$1 50
 Board without Lodging, per week.....\$6 00
 Single meals.....\$1 00
 No bills will be allowed for a longer
 time than a week.
 JOHN C. BULL.

HOTEL FRANCAIS.

The subscriber, keeping the above
 named Hotel, would respectfully inform his
 friends and the public that the HOUSE is all
 kept in a manner that will give satisfaction to all
 those who extend to it their patronage. The rooms
 are well-furnished and convenient. The Table will
 be furnished with the best market affords, re-
 gardless of expense.
 Board by the week.....\$9 00
 Board and Lodging.....\$9 00
 Single Meals.....\$1 50
 LEON CHEVREY, Proprietor.
 - Union, December 1-4.

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, Eureka. His bar will be supplied with
 choice foreign and domestic, and fresh bread and
 cakes will be kept on hand.

BAY HOTEL.
 Corner of First and B streets, Eureka.

MEXICO.
 Having issued the above named Home, and
 A. WALKER, Proprietor.
 TERMS.
 Board per week, with Lodging.....\$9 00
 Single Meals.....\$1 50

Sentiment and Humour.

When tramp runs low, bleed the hills,
 The dandelion and daisy,
 The sweet air, to bear the birds
 Hymn and their matin prayers,
 I love the grand air of Spring,
 The fragrant dew-dappled roses;
 I love to hear the shag-horn cows;
 For when they crow, they croak
 Through woodlands wild, with tangled leaves,
 Alone I love to wander;
 To muse upon the dreamy past,
 And on the future ponder.
 I love to see the startled stag
 Fling sniffs to the breeze,
 And leave beheld the insect hum
 Of their ant buzzing bees.
 And when the storming thunder-guns
 Flash o'er the heavenly arches,
 I love to hear the (tonds) far
 Resound five martial marches,
 These freedom's feathered monarch reign,
 The bird that screamed and fringed,
 With flapping wings, the king of beasts,
 Both times they scratched and bled.
 I love to see the farmer's plow
 Throw up the stubborn furrow,
 Where all the whitening winter snow
 The rabbits keep their burrow.
 And when at noon the harned yoke
 To pasture bend their noses,
 'Tis sweet to hear the dinner tone
 Of every horn that blows.
 I love at dawn, when slow the sun
 Fired up the mountain passes,
 To hear the blating lock-ax,
 And tramping Johnny axes,
 And when at dusk the merry-kino
 Returns to hear the tinkling bells,
 'Tis sweet to hear the cow-see,
 And see the baby cowse.
 When soft the moon her virgin light
 O'er dreamy earth diffuses,
 I love to hear the Thomas celt
 Meow to Johnny's cat-see.

Remedies used in the Clock Business.

We publish below the interesting story
 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:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW WORKMEN.—As
 we have met at this time, as manufacturers
 and workmen, at the opening of this new
 year, that we might mutually 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-
 dition 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 Mr. John
 Terry, of Plymouth, Connecticut. I think
 a boat the year 1815. He at first commenced
 with the wood-worked clock—marking the
 wheels out with a pair of compasses, and whit-
 tling the teeth with a plane. 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, set 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-
 er 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 levers of
 the pinions, which greatly facilitated the
 work. The wheels were made of cherry, and
 the pinions of lye or laurel, which was cut
 to the proper length, then drilled at the
 ends, and short pieces of wire drove in that
 formed the pivots. The crown wheels were
 usually made at that time from old brass

all, and in the manufacture of which we are
 all mutually interested. For whilst we are
 the manufacturer, it is our duty to make the
 best clock for the least price, so also it is
 the workman's advantage, as by that means
 he is provided with a full supply of work at
 a 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 a 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
 movements also were made with few tools,
 and many of them of the most inferior kinds.
 For instance, the wheels were turned 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
 driver. But the time would fail me to speak
 of the changes since it is now that whilst
 in 1859 a one day clock cost \$11.00, and that
 a wood one now a better clock can be
 bought for \$1.50.

THE HORSES KNOWN AS, HIF KAYS.—The
 size, position, and motion of the ears of a
 horse are important points. These 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 it
 does so on a journey, he will generally pos-
 sess 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 whilst he is doing
 this he cannot be much fatigued, nor likely
 soon to become so. It has been remarked
 that a 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
 laterally, thus seeming to be actuated by one
 feeling, which watches their general safety.
 The ears of the horse is one of the most beau-
 tiful parts about him, and by this is the ten-
 per more solely indicated than by his motion.
 The ear is more intelligible even than the
 eye; and it is more accustomed to the horse
 known. He was o

LEON CHEVREY, PROPRIETOR.
 Union, December 1-4.

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