

The Indian Difficulties.

There is no intermission of hostilities on the part of the Indians in the Bald Hill country—at the head waters of Van Dusen's Fork of Eel river, Yager Creek and on Mad river. Large bands of stock have been driven into the settlements nearer the coast where the grass will soon be eaten off, so that there must of necessity be a great loss by starvation. In view of which fact a number of settlers in that section prefer to keep their stock in the hostile country and run the risk of its being killed by Indians, to driving it to the settlements where there will soon be no grass to sustain it. This is a most lamentable state of affairs, and that it should have existed so long without any attempt to remedy the evils, by either the National or State authorities, is without a parallel and altogether inexcusable under the circumstances. A small military force of one company of efficient troops, if they had taken the field last fall, would have chastised the Indians and compelled them to remove to the Reservation, on the Klamath; which should have been done. One of the many strange things in connection with the Indian troubles in this county is that there have been for a number of years United States troops stationed at Fort Humboldt, on this Bay, where there never has been the least necessity for them, except to keep up a supply depot, and during the greater part of the time there have been Indian difficulties within thirty or forty miles of the Fort, without the least protection to life or property ever having been afforded our people by such troops. During the fall and winter of 1858 and '59.

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During the fall and winter of 1858 and '59,
hostilities became so great, and the United
States troops being so entirely inefficient,
a company of Volunteers under State
authority were, as a matter of necessity, or-
dered out, under the command of Captain
Messic. The campaign of that company
was a practical illustration of the superiori-
ty of Volunteer troops over the regulars,
in quelling the hostilities. They conquered
the Indians and took many prisoners who
were sent to the Reservation, and the depre-
dations for the time ceased. Our experience
has therefore demonstrated the fact that there
is but one way to proceed in reference to our
Indian hostilities, and that is the one adopt-
ed at that time. It is the extreme of folly
to send out a small detachment of United
States soldiers in a hostile Indian country
with the expectation that by their there pres-
ence a treaty of peace can be made with
these Indians and hostilities ended. That
policy, to any one at all acquainted with the
Indians in this portion of the State, is justly
looked upon as supremely ridiculous. Unless
the United States troops are allowed to do
some fighting when they are sent into a hos-
tile Indian country they had better remain
in comfortable quarters at the barracks; oth-
erwise their presence does more harm than
good. The great difficulty with U. S. sol-
diers is that the officers who have the control
of them do not seem disposed to acquire a
knowledge of Indian warfare or to adopt the
necessary means to subdue them. We have
had a fair sample of their campaigns this
spring. Through the representations of the
Governor, Gen. Clarke sent up another com-

spring. Through the representations of the Governor, Gen. Clarke sent up another company of United States soldiers to Fort Humboldt to act under the orders of Maj. Raines. The company proceeded to the scene of hostilities under a young officer, who is represented by the settlers to be in all respects well suited to such service, but he was entirely powerless to accomplish any good, within the scope of his orders issued from Fort Humboldt. The commander remaining quietly at the Fort, forty miles from the seat of war, and who has never been in the Indian country, knows nothing about the difficulties of the settlers with them, and is unacquainted with their mode of warfare, issued just such orders as might have been expected, yet we hear of some very sensible persons doubting the genuineness of the order published last week, in this paper, accompanying a letter from Major Raines to Mr. Van Nest.

It would seem but rational that the control of a military expedition should be given to the officer in the field, who might have the means of knowing what course to adopt as circumstances might arise. If Major Raines is the officer to issue orders he should be on the spot. If he prefers to remain quietly at Fort Humboldt he should grant discretionary powers to the officer in command, in the field, to conduct the campaign as the exigencies of the case might require.

We have said thus much for the reason that the Indians in this county must be subdued and sent to some Reservation, and this should be done by the United States troops, if they will do it; if not, the State will of necessity be compelled to take the matter in

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We have said thus much for the reason that the Indians in this county must be subdued and sent to some Reservation, and this should be done by the United States troops, if they will do it; if not, the State will of necessity be compelled to take the matter in hand. This is too serious a matter to be trifled with any longer, as it has been. The country where these difficulties exist is in many respects the most desirable portion of the State; for grazing it cannot be excelled, and much of it is very desirable for farming purposes. The United States Government has surveyed and sold the lands to actual settlers who now occupy them, and they must be protected in the occupancy of their homes. We hope that Col. Hagan's mission to the Governor will meet with success and that volunteers will be called out, for at present we can see no other mode of quelling

the present hostilities. We are aware that the officers of the United States Army have always entertained a jealousy towards volunteer forces. By imitating their example, in reference to Indian fighting, they might easily remove all cause of jealousy, because volunteers would then not be demanded and of course would not be called out. There is an "irrepressible conflict" between the Indians and whites, and the Indians must yield, now as they have elsewhere always been compelled to do whenever that conflict arose. And as the United States Army is the military arm of the white man's government it should be used to maintain his cause; as it is, however, there is unfortunately no sympathy existing between such troops and the frontier settlers, and the many hardships and sufferings of our citizens from Indian depredations seem to be a matter of perfect indifference with the troops stationed here.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

NO

DT. TIMES.

NEWSPAPER.

Corner of First and H. streets, Eureka.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVING 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.

Board per week, with Lodging..... \$9.00
Single Meals..... 8.00
\$12.00

AMERICAN HOTEL.
(TEMPERANCE HOUSE.)

Corner of First and H. streets, Eureka.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has taken this HOUSE, which he kept in superior style the Table furnished with the most choice of Groceries and the best French wine, and accommodations of the highest order. He is prepared to render it worthy of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to it.

Board and Lodging will be at the following rates:
Do do per day..... 1.50
Board without Lodging per week..... 8.00
Single meals..... 75
No bill sent—allowed to run for a longer time than a week.

JOHN C. BULLIN.

HOTEL FRANKS.

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 extend to it their patronage. The rooms are well furnished and convenient. The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, regardless of expense.

Board by the week..... \$9.00
Board and Lodging..... 14.00
Single Meals..... 60

LEON CHEVRET, Proprietor.
Union, December 1st.

SALON AND BAKERY

BAY HOTEL.

Corner of First and H. streets, Eureka.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVING 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.

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Single Meals..... 8.00
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LEON CHEVRET, Proprietor.
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SALON AND BAKERY

The Lawyer's Valentine.

BY JOHN G. SAIZ.

I'm notified—fair neighbor mine—
By name of your Profession.
That this—the Term of Valentine—
Is Couid's Special Esteem.
Permit me, therefore, to report
Myself on this occasion.
Quite ready to proceed to Court,
And file my Declaration.
I've an Attachment for you, too;
A legal man a strong one,
Or file into the Process, do,
Nor let it be a long one!
No scowling leerings long behind;
He'd be a precious noddy,
Who, having written the same,
Should go and take the body!

For though a form like yours may throw
A sculpion in distraction;
I couldn't serve a Cupid—no—
To score to base as Aethon!

Oh, do not tell me of your youth,
And turn away demurely;
For, though you're very young in troth,
You're not an infant surely!

The Case is everything to me;
My heart is love's own slave;
Don't plead a Dilatory Plea,
Let's have the General Issue.

'Now, since you've really no Defense,
Why not this present Session,
Omitting all absurd pretense,
Give Judgement by Confession?

So shall you be my lawful wife,
And I your faithful law-
yer.

OUR FORTY-NINE.—Some good-natured
wags, patrons for the honor of womanhood,
has given utterance to the following tribute to
his society, on the female side. It is well
done, and well worth the reading:

We hear enough about our fortynines—
They were hired old fellows, no doubt. Good
to work, out, at fight. Very well. But where
are their companions, their "chums," win, as
their helpmates, urged them along? Who
worked and delved for our forefathers, brush-
ed up their old clothes, and patched their
breaches? Who almost involved themselves
for the cause of liberty? Who nursed our
forefathers when sick—sang Yankee Doodle
to the babies—who trained up their boys?
Our foremothers.

Who heaved at James river and came over
in the Mayflower, and established the other
early settlements? Were there not any wo-
men among them? One would think so!—
One Yankee wife, however, especially, make a
powerful talk about the Pilgrim Fathers,
who spouted upon Plymouth, and there is an
ado made over it every time they wish to get
up a little enthusiasm on liberty, and refresh
themselves with growing over freedom; and
bind them, when they take a notion to vaunt
themselves upon the glory and greatness of
the Old Dominion; and our staid Pennsylvan-
ia Quakers, too, like to plume themselves
slightly upon the merits and doings of William
Penn, and his associates, but with all the
blarney so plentifully distributed on all sides,
what do we hear or gather about our fore-
mothers? Didn't they encounter perils and
hardships? And, after all, didn't they, with
their kind hearts, sustain the flagging spirits
of their male companions?

Who made us into the world—our fore-
fathers? Bah! No, indeed. It was our fore-
mothers! Who pressed George Washington,
Anthony Wayne, Ben Franklin, Israel Put-
nam, and a host of other worthies whose
names will live forever, and taught them to
be men and patriots? Didn't our foremoth-
ers? And who gives them the credit they

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CHILDREN.

A primary regard is paid to moral and reli-
gious duties. They rise early, breakfast at
eight, and dine at two. Their various occu-
pations are allotted out with almost military
exactness. One hour finds them engaged in
the study of the ancient; another of the mod-
ern authors, their acquaintance with the
languages being founded on a thorough
and afterwards familiarized and perfected by
conversation. Next, they are trained in
these military exercises which give dignity
and bearing. Another hour is agreeably
filled up with the lighter accomplishments of
music and dancing. Again the happy party
assemble in the riding school, where they
may be seen deeply interested in the various
evolutions of the manege. Thence, while
drawing and the further exercise of music,
and the lighter accomplishments, call of the
attention of their sisters—the young princess
proceed to busily engage themselves in a cat-
e-mailing shop, fitted expressly for them;—
the wish of the royal consort, with a turning
lathe and other tools essential to a thorough
knowledge of the craft. A laboratory is
occasionally brought into requisition, at the
instance also of their royal father, and the
minds of the children are thus led from a
contemplation of the curiosities of chemical
science and the wonders of nature to an in-
quiry into their causes. This done, the
young carpenters and stonemasons throw down
their saws and axes, and oblige their philoso-
phy, and consider their miniature percussion
guns—which they handle with the dexterity
of practiced sportsmen—for a shooting stroll
through the royal gardens. The evening
meal, the preparation for the morning les-
sons, and brief religious instruction, close the
day.—Exchange.

We call the following from a Washington
paper. The fact was related by Judge C.,
U. S. Senator from Vermont. The morning
he was having horse to enter upon his duties,
a straight-faced diacon who looked upon the

Pat in the Telegraph.

Pat centering in the matter. Ho
Clerk—No such man. I've
made a mistake in the doo-
Pat—Och, now I don't you
of your blanky. Sure an d
House, telegraph on the onstid
Clerk—Ab, I understannd. I
House's business.

Pat—Och, ye do, well-can-
brother-Mick, in New-York.
Clerk—Yes; have you a wr
Pat—Och, bother! never m
message in writin', at all—
dollar can be made. Just, giv
dollar bill to pay the fine t
pat upon him.

Clerk—Oh, ye can't send i
graph. Money, must go by m
Pat—Sure, so what wud I
And isn't it three pecks of illi
in me boots already?

Clerk—No. All we can
e-message, we can send the
charge in New York.

Pat—Make it right, is it
bedad, that's the thing inth
it right with Mick an' here's
Clerk (angrily)—We can
of the sort. I mean we can
the words you want to say i
in New York.

Pat—Scratching his head
air—If ye charnab that, just
in id him as soon as ye lik
Clerk—But I tell you, y
message, you wish to send, o

Pat—Och, bad lack to
cap I write sure!
Clerk—Well I'll do it i
your brother's name?

Pat—Mick.
Clerk—What is his other
Clerk—Same as me ov
brothers.

Clerk—Yes, I know the