

A late number of the San Francisco *Bulletin* contains the startling intelligence that an Indian war is impending in this portion of the State;—accounts published from the *Times* and information from other sources, “show a sad state of affairs, and present the beginning of that worst of all evils—an Indian war, unless the United States officials are prompt in taking the matter entirely and effectually in their own hands.” This conclusion is announced with the utmost gravity, and the writer of the editorial in question, doubtless intended to convey the impression that Indian hostilities in the north-western part of California are for the first time being made public. A reference to files of the *Bulletin* will show him that our citizens have suffered under “that worst of all evils,” an Indian war, more or less, for years past; that for the last year and a half the savages have not ceased from depredating upon the lives and homes of our settlers. Right at this point we take occasion to dispute the charge oft repeated in the *Bulletin*, that, so far as this county is concerned, these Indian wars are inaugurated by white men for purposes of pecuniary gain, or any other purpose. It is a perversion of the truth to make this charge, and it is never

...and wars are inaugurated by ...
for purposes of pecuniary gain, or any other purpose. It is a perversion of the truth to make this charge, and it is never done except through gross ignorance or malice. This has been shown time and again in the columns of this paper, and the proprietors of the *Bulletin* have been, more than once, fully advised of the truth in the premises by those familiar with the subject, and who are known by the editors of the *Bulletin* to be entirely worthy of belief.

The organization of military companies in some of our towns is looked upon with suspicion by the *Bulletin*, and "raids upon the public treasury" are expected in consequence. We beg the conductors of that journal to calm their fears.— There is no intention or desire on the part of our people to enter the service in suppressing this war; nor do they wish or intend to fight the savages at any time, except it be to repel an attack in the absence of U. S. troops. The early settlers of this region have had ample opportunity to serve the State in pursuit of hostile Indians, and they find it is neither pleasant nor profitable. We are all more than willing to leave the whole matter entirely in the hands of the U. S. officials. It is true, in former days, when old Rains, (Gabriel J. now a Brigadier in Jeff. Davis' army) or some other granny in pantaloons had command of the handful of troops at Fort Humboldt, and who persistently misrepresented affairs at headquarters, and who would not make even an attempt to afford protection, we were forced to ask the Governor of the State for permission to protect ourselves; upon such occasions our citizens were obliged to forsake their industrial pursuits, and take up arms against the savages that were murdering their families

upon such occasions our citizens were obliged to forsake their industrial pursuits, and take up arms against the savages that were murdering their families and destroying their property. But since Gen. Wright has succeeded to command in the Department of the Pacific, displaying a desire to redress our wrongs, our citizens, without exception, have evinced a glad determination to leave the whole management and prosecution of the war to the U. S. military authorities. For the correctness of this statement we refer to every officer in this military district. We only ask that the war may be conducted with energy, to the end that it may be concluded as speedily as possible, and the Indians removed far away. When this shall be accomplished there will be no longer occasion for the presence of troops in our midst, nor will there be danger that our agriculturists and lumbermen will attempt "outrageous raids upon the public treasury." The *Bulletin* had much better cease its mockery of the sufferings of our citizens, and urge upon officials a rigid performance of their duties, and upon Government the necessity of having the Indians removed to a reservation from which they cannot escape to again kill white people and lay waste their homes.

In the same number of the *Weekly Bulletin* of the 21st inst., is a communication signed "H. B.," with this preface:

"Editor *Bulletin*:— Having seen, in Thursday's *Bulletin* extracts from the *Humboldt Times*, in regard to the recent Indian disturbances in Humboldt county, which I think tell an incorrect tale, I take the liberty of sending you extracts from a private letter which has just reached me, bearing on the same sub-

T HUMBOLDT TIMES

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

Business

ALERTNESS
 the Public
 Patent Com

The Playmate.

BY JOHN G. BAYNE.

The flags were dark on Bannock hill,
 Their song was soft and low;
 The blossoms in the sweet May wind
 Were falling like the snow.

After the Battle.

The Reverend Robert Collyer, of Chicago, was the pastor of many a brave man who marched to the battle-field of Fort Donelson, and was brought home only to be buried. On the day after the victory, Mr. Collyer was one of the Samaritans who hastened to carry succor

it all for himself.' Then he lay silently a little while, and, as the nurse wiped his lips, said: 'Oh, I should so like a drink out of my father's well!' and in a moment he had gone where angels gather immortality—
 "By life's fair stream, fast by the throne of God."

Inhumanity of the

The gallant Sprague Rhode Island, recently before the Congressional the Conduct of the War, and fortifies some of the statements of former with just in visiting the battle