

~~Klamath Reservation.-- We had a visit last week from Mr. Whipple, the Indian Agent. He informs us that everything is going on quietly and smoothly, and that the Indians are coming in.~~

THE HUMBOLDT JOURNAL

UNION, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

M.L.S.

EXTRACTS FROM A LECTURE BY MR. ZADOC PHATT.

(Though the following extracts contain some inaccuracies, which will easily be perceived by our readers, they are worth of perusal.)

And now let me give you my idea of a good horse. He should be about fifteen and a half hands high; the head light and clean made; wide between the nostrils; the nostrils themselves large, transparent and open; broad in the forehead; eyes prominent; clear and sparkling; ears small and nails set on neck rather short and well set up; large arm or shoulder well thrown back, and high; withers arched and high; legs fine, flat, thin and small-boned; body round and rather high, though sufficiently large to afford substance when it is needed; the chesty, allowing ample play for the lungs; back stiff, with the hind quarters set on rather obliquely. A boy may possess a horse of this make and appearance, and weighing eleven or twelve hundred pounds, may rest assured that they have a horse of all work, and a bargain, which is well worth getting hold of.

I will now call your attention to different varieties of horses in foreign countries, and in our own country. The Egyptian horse is celebrated for its name of the Arab steed. It exceeds the Arabian in stature, and is principally remarkable for the girthness and height of his shoulders, and the drooping of his haunches. The most remarkable of his tribe are the celebrated drinkers of the Nile. They are wiry and fleshless and shaped something like the greyhound. It is related of one of these horses that he once performed a journey of sixty miles, in the hottest period of a burning African day, without the rider's drawing bridle.

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1493: The first brought to any territory now belonging to the United States were brought in Florida in 1527, by Cabeza de Vaca. They were allowed to run loose during the disensions that followed, and multiplied to an almost incredible extent, especially in South America.

The wild horses found in North America, when the West was first explored, were more hardy than they were of Spanish extraction, and had been brought into use by the natives to a great extent, though many wild herds of immense numbers still remain freely over the plains of our western territory.

The race of horses which originated those now used in this country, and in Canada, were imported from various nations.

In 1607, the first horse and six mares were brought to Virginia from England. In 1625, a low Dutch steed was imported into New York. In 1664, M. L. Escobot brought the first horse into Canada and Nova Scotia, then known by the Indian name of Acadia. The first horse brought into Massachusetts was from England, and was imported by Francis Higginson in 1629. In 1678 they existed in considerable numbers in Louisiana. The Indians of Key West, in Texas, used them in 1690. The first horses in Florida were introduced in 1766.

The same was brought over the Isthmus of Darien, in 1766, by the Spaniards, and they have increased so as to form a most astonishing portion of the wealth of the country.

The West Indian horses may properly be classed with those of America, and they generally exhibit the characteristics of the latter.

The Canadian horses are of French origin, and the island belongs.

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unarily yield themselves his prey, it is a matter of much doubt. Many naturalists have doubted this power, and but few of these accounts of the singular fascination are sufficiently well authenticated to entitle them to the slightest credit.

The rattlesnake combines in his singular character two very opposite qualities, viz. a voracity and an almost incredible abstinence. Their teeth and fangs are loaded through the key-hole and fixed so far only to secure and hold their prey; for their fangs are so arranged in a slow and cautious manner, or even they are withdrawn, without chewing a part going into the stomach to view his experiments more witnesses than he and a part remains in the gullet and frequently desists for some time a portion remaining out of the mouth.

Their food is composed of the most delicate and tender animals, and their extraordinary powers of digestion are consequently weak and slow. A rattlesnake is described as a voracious animal, but he is so only in the manner of a rattlesnake, and not in the manner of a rattlesnake.

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A Catalogue of Marvels.

From the report of the Patent Office the Washington Edition I have compiled a list of wonders.

The report explains the principles of the celebrated Hobbs lock. Its unpickability depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers which prevent instruments used in picking from reaching the real tumblers. Moreover, the lock is powder proof and may be loaded through the key-hole and fixed off until the burglar is tired of his fruitless work. It is so arranged that the explosion will bring down the tumblers, and witnesses than he without chewing a part going into the stomach to view his experiments more witnesses than he and a part remains in the gullet and frequently desists for some time a portion remaining out of the mouth.

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