

WHAT'S TO BE DONE.—It is well known here that the Indian difficulties in this section are assuming rather a serious aspect. For the past six weeks the Redwood and upper Mad River Indians have shown evidences of their hostility in such a shape as to cause alarm for the result. Immediately after Ross was shot steps were taken to chastise the Indians; and they, anticipating what would follow, prepared themselves for the contest. So far, the parties who have been in pursuit of them have had the worst of every engagement. They have been compelled to trail them into deep canons and ravines, and fight them in thick brush. Two good men have been killed, and two wounded, and nothing has been accomplished.

The men who are now out in pursuit of Indians are spending their own money and time to subdue them; but it is not to be expected that they will endure fatigue and danger at their own expense, a great while. If they should withdraw now they would leave the settlers on the trails, with all their stock at the mercy of the savages. The question arises, then, as to the best course to pursue. The merchants and business men of the Bay can scarcely expect to lay idle, and depend upon people of less means to keep the trails open, and subdue the Indians. Something must be done, and that soon, or communication will be cut-off, and business brought to a stand. At this season of the year the Indians are at home any place in the mountains, finding no trouble in gathering a subsistence. We understand that Maj. Raines, of Fort Humboldt, has manifested his willingness to assist, but has not the means at hand at present to do so. He thinks, however, that some troops and supplies would be ordered here, if a petition from the citizens could go forward to that effect. Look to it then, gentlemen if you expect to continue business here.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

UNION, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858. NO. 50.

OF TIMES.

Proceedings of the Democratic Convention of the Eighth Judicial District.

Presented to a call of the Democratic Convention of the County of Humboldt, in the city of Eureka, on the 25th of July, 1858.

On motion, the Chair appointed H. M. Hart and J. T. Carey, a Committee to examine the credentials of the delegates and report thereon to the Convention, and to select the officers for the Convention.

The Committee returned the following report: H. M. Hart and J. T. Carey, as per credentials, are the only delegates from the County of Humboldt who have been duly elected to represent the County in the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till the next day, to-wit, the 26th of July, 1858.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till the next day, to-wit, the 27th of July, 1858.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till the next day, to-wit, the 28th of July, 1858.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till the next day, to-wit, the 29th of July, 1858.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till the next day, to-wit, the 30th of July, 1858.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till the next day, to-wit, the 31st of July, 1858.

lightened policy and Democratic principles in our State.

It is an impartial Judge. His bitterest enemies cannot deny to him this just use of praise. In answering the ends of justice he has made decisions which he knew would bring upon him the reprobation of many.

His administration of the laws does not always satisfy the public mind—and the highest aim of the State has frustrated him.

The man who has sufficient integrity to decline a position on the part of her citizens, is prejudicial to his own popularity. Just prior to an election, may be safely trusted by all honest and law abiding men.

During his term of service in this District, it is firmly believed that no man can justly say that he has found him to be either a friend or an enemy while sitting upon the Bench.

One side influence find no lodgment with him. If his decisions have ever failed to give satisfaction to all parties, they have as often been accompanied by personal friends as his opponents.

But circumstances have combined to counteract his influence against him. Unfortunately, in some portions of the District, the Democratic party lacks a strict organization.

The friends of all the other candidates have found it convenient to combine their influence against him in the primary elections.

To you, Democrats of the different portions of this District, it belongs to judge of the motives which have led to this combination.

Whether they were of such a character that reason and justice can approve them, or whether they constitute a systematic plot to overthrow our Democratic principles, it is not for me to say.

But we are not to be deterred by such questions from our duty to do our best for ourselves, and for our country. We feel confident that we shall be able to acknowledge the most probable and our country's interest is thereby promoted.

Went for a Celebration. The arrival of an Overland Mail in twenty days from St. Joseph to Sacramento, is an event which ought to be celebrated by public rejoicings.

Its importance can hardly be over-estimated. The Quartermaster's Department had contracted for all the lumber that could be procured from five sawmills for four months, to be used in building store houses, ware houses, etc., etc.

Col. Johnston expects to give up his command on the arrival of Gen. Harney, and return east. Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation to the "Straits" throughout the Territory, and had visited their settlements in person, and ex-Governor Young had accompanied him back to this city.

The most friendly relations existed between them. In an article upon the Democratic primary election in San Francisco, the Times says: To secure an Administration, triumph, no less than sixteen thousand dollars, has been levied upon the employees in the Custom House and other Government institutions in this city, and as the printing of tickets and other incidental expenses will not at all meet the want of part of the amount stated, it is fair to presume that the balance is intended to be applied to improper purposes, and that, more than in corrupting the voters and tampering with the ballot box.

If the above accusations of the Times are true, we may cease to wonder at the result in San Francisco. The Administration bought its triumph through the agency of its office-holding apparatus.

If street-vendors and others were raised from the Custom House and other employees, it was expended for no good purpose. Of course the object of raising the money was to carry the primary election for particular favorites for re-appointing to particular positions for re-appointing to particular positions.

The claim of the Times is that the Administration has been successful in its efforts to corrupt the voters and tampering with the ballot box.

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The Smithsonian Institute. No one goes to Washington without visiting the Smithsonian Institute, which stands on an acre of nineteen acres, granted by Government to the southern part of the city, between S and Th Streets. It is built of sandstone and the ancient Norman style of architecture.

The Smithsonian Institute derives its name and endowment from James Smithsonian, 1768, and a descendant of the first Duke of Northumberland. He was educated at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his superior attainments.

He was in fact, the most eminent of his generation in England. He had no fixed abode, and formed no family ties. He died by Genoa, June 27, 1841. From the property he received from his mother, and the ample amount allowed him by his father, he was enabled to give good management, to accumulate a fortune of 600,000 dollars. By his will he directed that the income of the property should be paid to a nephew during his lifetime, and to his children if he had any absolute right thereto.

In case of the death of any such nephew without leaving a child or children, or of the death of the said nephew, he may have had under the age of 21 years, he intestate, that a bequest of the whole of any property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of Smithsonian Institution, an observatory for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

Such are the words of the will, and the only power which Smithsonian ever exercised over the subject. Of the reasons which led him to make this disposition of his fortune, we can only judge by inference. He never in a single instance interfered in any public business, and it is probable that he had particular feelings for the institutions of the United States, having observed in a particular manner the progress of the Republic of the United States, and the claims of the United States to the title of the "Great Republic."

For some time past, we have entertained the opinion that the holding offices under the Federal Government ought not to be permitted to vote at State elections. The fact of accepting office under