

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—We gather the following items from the Humboldt Times of the 7th inst:

In Humboldt county, July 16th, Owen Stevens, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, was killed by the Indians. On the 20th July, John Vandall was killed by Indians near the mouth of the Klamath.

On the 2d of August, Chauncey Miller, formerly of Hartford, Conn., was also killed by Indians, and J. W. Winlock, who left Union in May last for Frazer river, by the overland mail route, was killed by the Indians in the Yackama country.

John Mann, called "Buckskin Jack," had his throat cut by a squaw with whom he had been living. It appears that Jack had been out on an Indian hunt, and had killed the brother of his squaw, bringing in the Indian's bow and quiver. The property was recognized by the squaw, and she determined upon avenging the death of her brother. After Jack had fallen asleep, she took a large knife and cut his throat—not however, severing the jugular vein. This had the effect to disturb Jack's repose, when he arose and grasped the knife, and killed the squaw on the spot.

On the other hand, the white men are in the habit of firing upon and killing the Indians, in that section, whenever they fall in with them. In fact, they make up regular parties to hunt Indians, and thus the war is conducted on both sides. The Indians are hardly ever deserving of all the blame.

NEVADA DEMOCRAT

"Indian Depredations" Nevada

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1858.

LAMINATION!!

that an Election will be held on the 1st day of September, electing the following officers:—
 The Fourteenth Judicial District.
 For District No. 1 comprising Washington.
 For District No. 2, comprising Rough & Ready and Georgetown.
 For District No. 3, comprising Eureka.
 For each of the above named districts.

RECINCTS.

Monday, August 16th, 1858.
 Chairman, B. H. Layton and Secretary, J. E. Squires.
 The following were appointed for September 1st:
 Exchange Hotel—Inspector, W. C. Squires.
 North—Inspector, M. Bays.
 A. F. Goodwin, Town-Superintendent.
 W. C. Squires, House-Inspector.
 Steff, Judges.
 Thomas, S. J. Baker, S. J. Baker, H. Brannon, Judges.
 Wm. Ross, Judges, C. Beck, S. J. Baker, Capt. Bob Baker, S. J. Baker, J. E. Squires, S. J. Baker, John H. Squires, S. J. Baker.

Douglas and the Administration.
 The following speculations, in regard to the relations of Senator Douglas towards the Administration, will be read with interest. We copy the letter of the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, an Administration paper. The letter was written after the receipt of Douglas' Chicago speech at Washington.

"Mr. Douglas' course was not unexpected to any one here. It would seem that it causes some surprise elsewhere, but why, I cannot conceive. Mr. Douglas made in the Senate, at the very close of the session, a bold and explicit manifesto of his position, in regard to the Democracy and the Administration, and he took care that his words should not fall to the ground. He announced his intention to fight the Republican and anti-Douglas-administration-Democracy of Illinois, and even claimed for himself a victory over those forces, singly or combined. Of course, he would not have made this boast, had he not counted upon an ultimate division in his favor from the Republican ranks.

The Northern Democratic press seem to have considered that it was really a matter of choice with Mr. Douglas either to go back to his position in the Democratic party or not. On the contrary, there never has been an hour since his first anti-Le-compton speech in the Senate, on the first day of the session, when he could not trace his steps and recover his position. Upon his first and only conversation with the President he took his position. He declined to defer his pronouncement, till after he should read the President's Message. He told the President that he wanted no further reduction or consultation upon the subject. Mr. Douglas could not have gone back if he would; and, in my opinion, he would not if he could. The Southern Democratic Union press deeply attacked and its consequences, and, sus-

DEATH OF GEN. QUITMAN.—Gen. John A. Quitman, died July 17th, at Natchez, Miss. His death was caused by disease contracted at the National Hotel, Washington.

John A. Quitman, who was about sixty years of age at his death, was born in Dutchess county, New York, where his father was a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. At that period slavery prevailed in New York, so that when Mr. Quitman, in early manhood, migrated to Mississippi, he naturally availed himself of the "peculiar institution," of which he always remained a sincere and staunch defender. He early embraced the "States Rights" views of Mr. Calhoun, although he was a cordial supporter of Gen. Harrison in 1840. Up to this date, and for some years after, he enjoyed no political office, and to his honor it should be said that the chief obstacle in his way was his opposition to Repudiation when that scandalous principle was popular.

In 1846-7 he volunteered for the Mexican war, receiving from President Polk the appointment of Major-General. His career was most creditable in every point of view. On the surrender of the city of Mexico he was made Governor of it. With Gen. Scott he ever remained on terms of intimacy and mutual regard. Repudiation from the war, he applied himself to his plantation until 1855, when he was chosen to the national House of Representatives. His worth was known to Speaker Banks, who, in disregard of utter political differences, appointed him to the important post of Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—a post of which he discharged the duties with eminent ability till the close of the last session of Congress. He did not speak much in the House, but his ability and honesty of purpose made his opinions have great weight. He was of the extreme Southern school of politics, but his personal and official integrity will cause his death to be lamented throughout the whole Union.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
 A case of considerable interest has occurred.

The Temescal of the California Indians.
 Dr. John Coulter, in his book entitled "Adventures on the Western Coast of South America and the Interior of California," published in London (England) in 1837, thus describes the Temescal or hot air bath of the California Indians, as observed by him at the Mission Dolores in 1836:

The construction of the Temescal is peculiar, and deserves notice. A kind of wicker work is formed in the shape of a large circular sentry-box, with an oval head, and a doorway to enter it. This contrivance is plastered over thickly with well wrought tough clay, which makes it air tight. This strange erection will last for years, only give it a periodical plastering.

When this Temescal, or hot air bath, is about to be used, a large wood fire is heaped up close to the door, and as soon as the fire has emitted nearly all its smoke, and nothing remains but a large body of embers, you enter it, and either sit down or stand up as you please. From the heated air and closeness inside, the most copious perspiration issues, which being kept up as long as possible for a man to bear this, as it were, oven, is considered by the Indians, and indeed many enlightened residents of California, to be a certain cure for at least rheumatism.

It is also used as a refresher after great fatigue, by the Indians, but in these instances their plan is different from that pursued by foreigners; they will go into the Temescal, remain longer and bear more heat than any white man could, and after coming out, fairly dripping with perspiration, will rush down to the river, swim about for a few minutes, come in and put on their clothes again; this sudden immersion of the heated body in the cold stream, few white men could bear with impunity; but the Indians are accustomed to it from boyhood, and the application of the Temescal in their own way, seems to have a refreshing effect upon them.

I have seen Indians, after a long and harassing day, enter the square

THE MONTECATOLIES
 The Monte-Catolies are now under the name of the New Anglo-Argentine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
 The House of Commons has just received a petition from the persons residing in the town of...

GOLD MINE
 A gold mine has been discovered in the mountains of...

TEAMSTER
 A teamster has been appointed to manage the...

ANNEX
 The annexation of California has been...