

**Serious Indian Troubles - Removal or Extermination.**

Since the forepart of June we have been called upon to notice, in nearly every number of our paper, murders, robberies and other depredations committed by digger Indians in this section of the State. Within that time two men at work on their logging claims East of this place have been shot from an ambush and wounded, one of them quite severely. Thornton, of Mattole, has been murdered and his body mutilated in a manner which the diggers only are capable of doing; Ross, while peaceably following his business as a packer on the public thoroughfare between Union and Trinity, has been wounded in such a manner as to render recovery hopeless, and Stevens, while in pursuit, with others, of the scamps who shot him was himself shot dead. Chauncey Miller, a trader on the Trinity, being down after goods and finding the trail dangerously infested by Indians, volunteered for the purpose of removing this obstruction to interior trade. He also forfeited his life, and one of his companions, Winslett, was severely wounded. Vandal, murdered near the mouth of the Klamath by his treacherous guides, may also be added to the list of victims heretofore mentioned.

This week we are obliged to continue the record of Indian outrages on the lives and property of our citizens. It has now come to that condition of affairs in the Bald Hill country, that men are shot down within sight of their own houses and their stock driven off before their eyes.

We have long foreseen the present state of things and have been well satisfied, and so expressed it repeatedly, that it could only be averted by placing the Indians on the Reservations, or by extermination: in other words, by removing them from the range they now inhabit, either alive or dead.

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...vicious, or by extermination: in other words, by removing them from the range they now inhabit, either alive or dead.

Our fellow citizens, in other parts of the State, unacquainted with the hardships of a frontier life, and far removed from the dangers to which the lives and property of our neighbors are constantly exposed, may consider such treatment of the Indians fit only for barbarians. A necessity imposing enough to override every other consideration, has, however, rendered the adoption of one or the other of the alternatives mentioned, absolutely indispensable. The Indians must be removed from the mountain prairies lying between this Bay and the waters of the Trinity and Klamath, or our further progress is at an end. White men cannot settle there; however desirable the country may be for stock raising and other branches of farming, while armed savages are suffered to roam at large, waylaying the trails, killing ranch men, devastating their homes and driving off their stock. And as the Indians are every year obtaining more fire-arms and becoming better skilled in their use, the longer they are suffered to remain the worse it will be for the whites, as recent events fully demonstrate.

Removal or extermination now being the watchword with all classes of our people, the next question arises, how are we to proceed? We have Reservations on three sides of us - the Mendocino, the Noma Cult (or Noma Lackee) and the Klamath. They have been established for several years, and have now, perhaps, about the same number of Indians on each as were on the same territory when the Reservations were first established. No perceptible benefit has so far been accomplished. The agents, sub-agents, or clerks, whatever they may be, sent up to the Reservations, have whiled away their time in various ways, sent on lengthy reports dilating extensively upon the virtues and habits of the "poor Indians," and, perhaps, served their party - for they have not served their country.

We have also, a United States military post within...

upon the wretches who have been murdering the Indians," and, perhaps, served their party--for they have not served their country.

We have also a United States military post within our county, and yet our people whose enterprise is building up and developing the country are suffered to be murdered as it were at their own doors by these miserable diggers. And it cannot be said that the officers, Federal or State, are ignorant of our situation. We have urged time and again upon the Indian Department the absolute necessity of something being done in this section to avert what is now upon us--an Indian war. Our citizens have petitioned the Commander of the United States troops here, and also, the Governor for aid. The former has not mentioned it at his disposal to protect his own garrison from attack were it not surrounded by white settlements, and what steps, if any, the Governor will see proper to adopt we have not yet learned. Should he, however, call out volunteers, it will require some time before they can be brought into service, whereas some immediate action must be taken or all the settlements in the Bald Hills will be broken up and travel on the various trails leading to the interior cut off.

We think, therefore, that a company of men should be raised by our citizens and sent out immediately, in order, at least, to keep the Indians at bay till some plan for their removal or extermination be matured. Our best interests demand that the settlers in the Bald Hills be protected where they are, instead of being compelled to abandon their homes and their property to the mercy of these wretches, and all who have an interest in the permanent prosperity of this region of country should see that this is done, even if it costs a little time and money to do it. We believe, however, that if a correct account be kept of all bona-fide and necessary expenses incurred in pro-

protecting ourselves from Indian depredations. That the government, whose business it is to remove these incumbrances to the progress of the country, will reimburse our people therefor. At all events, we must protect ourselves and trust to the sense of justice on the part of the government in the premises.

# THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858.

NO. 4.

HUMBOLDT TIMES.

DEPARTMENT NEWSPAPER.

BY TERRY, SATURDAY MORNING, AT

AT WILKINSON'S.

CORNER OF W. AND SECOND STS.

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Barry's Disappearance "Secret" Disclosed

by Himself.

A little work, purporting to be a reprint

of an article in the "Times," has just been

published in London. Its appearance has excited

much commotion among the (English) press.

It is a reprint of an article in the "Times,"

written by Barry, and published in the "Times,"

in 1857. The article was entitled "The Disappearance

of Barry," and was written by Barry himself.

The article was written in a very simple and

direct manner, and was written in a very

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effort—handing him, touching him a great

deal, and telling him, "I am not a man of

words, but of deeds." He then turned to

the other side of the table, and said, "I

am not a man of words, but of deeds." He

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deeds." He then turned to the other side

of the table, and said, "I am not a man

in the saddle. When you take these pains

there is no horse so wild but what you

can mount him without making the jump.

I have tried it on the worst horses, that

could be found and have never failed in any

case.

It is a simple matter to teach a horse to

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Justice to all men, of whatever state or per-

son, religion or political persuasion, is the

most important principle of a free govern-

ment. It is the principle which has made

the British Empire the most powerful and

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Derive—How difficult to derive the

idea of a nation from the idea of a

people. It is a difficult task, and one

which has occupied the minds of the

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