

~~Murder of Casebeer by Indians.~~

We mentioned last week that the body of James Casebeer had been found near his house, on the Island, and that it was supposed he had been murdered.

Since then an Indian, called "Jack," has been committed, by Justice Jamoson, of Eel River, as an accomplice in the murder. ~~He was brought in by Constable Strong,~~ and is now in custody.

Sheriff Van Nest has handed in the following note in reference to the affair:

The digger "Jack," that I have in custody, and who talks English very well, tells the following story: He says he has been living with Tewkesbury during the last three years; that he was in company with "Big Jack" and his two squaws; that they were passing by the house of Casebeer, on the Island, about four weeks ago; that Casebeer was chopping down trees a short distance from his house; that Big Jack looked through the window and saw a gun in the house; that Big Jack said, "let us kill the waugie, (white man) the waugie is very bad"; that he, the prisoner said "no, the waugies plenty kill Indians"; that Big Jack said, "well, we kill him"; that Big Jack went in at the window, got the gun, slipped upon Casebeer, and shot him through the breast, then took the ax, cut some brush and covered him up.

The fact that Indians had killed Casebeer, was first intimated to Tukeshurry by a squaw, after which the prisoner told it himself; some two or three weeks after the deed was done. Some of the people on Eel River, took the prisoner to the Island and he conducted them to the spot where the murder was committed, and told them all about, how it was done.

The Indians have agreed to bring Big Jack to the whites. The prisoner will be kept in irons until some action can be had.

Thursday night, after the above was in type, the notorious Indian, "Big Jack," was brought in from Eel River by Constable Strong, and placed in charge of Under-Sheriff, R. Wiley—the Sheriff being absent. He was placed in the building with the other Indian, each one being chained separately. The building is an old wooden concern, the best, however, the Sheriff could get,—there is at present no legal jail in the county.

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Big Jack confessed to the killing of Casebeer, as stated by the other Indian, but said that the other Jack struck the murdered man on the head with a sharp stone after he shot him. This was the cut in the skull which led to the supposition that Casebeer had been murdered. at the time his remains were found.

The fact that these Indians had committed so foul a murder, in the midst of the white settlements, and upon a peaceable and inoffensive citizen while at work on his own premises, could not fail to create a feeling of horror in the community, and a desire for vengeance

It is not at all strange therefore that the old building should be broken open that same night, the wretches taken out and carried to a convenient tree and hung up, which is the case. Justice Kimball, in the capacity of Coroner, had them taken down yesterday morning and properly buried.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

In Central America.	Walker in Central America.	Magnitude of Our Public Works.	If We Knew.	Araia Directory.
<p>Walker, the "gray, eye man of death," has returned to his native port of Vera Cruz in Central America. At last accounts he had taken the town of Truxillo. The New Orleans <i>Freemason</i> has been furnished the following particulars in regard to the capture of said town:</p> <p>Walker made his appearance before the town of Truxillo, on the 6th of August, at about 3 o'clock in the morning. His whole force numbered 110 men, all equipped. They approached the town in two separate parties. The first was located some three miles below the town, on the beach, and proceeded towards the town by land. The second was detached in small boats, and proceeded directly across the shore. They were all well armed with Minnie muskets, had 50 rounds of cartridge apiece, and were well supplied with everything else necessary. The news of the landing was conveyed to the town and fort by a Carib. The fort was garrisoned by 75 to 100 soldiers, sustained by 300 or 400 citizens, who were, of course, immediately called to arms to dispute entrance of the Americans. There was submitted very little fighting, and some 15 smaller pieces of the first two brasses of 44 Spanish manufacture. As the party advanced, part passed, along the beach and in boats, near the shore. The two larger guns were opened upon them.</p> <p>When within about half a mile of the fort, the land party also fell into an ambuscade of the <i>patroles</i>, and were fired upon from the "back," which was promptly returned by the Americans. They were soon scattered and completely routed. The Americans then continued their advance in full defiance of the fort, and the order was given to charge the rampart, which was done in handsome style, and the occupants driven in every direction before them. The firing at this time was sharp. Notwithstanding the burning of so much powder, we took the fort and about with the loss of only four wounded. Their loss as near as can be ascertained was 15 killed, 20 wounded, and the balance of the force taken prisoners.</p>	<p>Walker, the "gray, eye man of death," has returned to his native port of Vera Cruz in Central America. At last accounts he had taken the town of Truxillo. The New Orleans <i>Freemason</i> has been furnished the following particulars in regard to the capture of said town:</p> <p>Walker made his appearance before the town of Truxillo, on the 6th of August, at about 3 o'clock in the morning. His whole force numbered 110 men, all equipped. They approached the town in two separate parties. The first was located some three miles below the town, on the beach, and proceeded towards the town by land. The second was detached in small boats, and proceeded directly across the shore. 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The Americans then continued their advance in full defiance of the fort, and the order was given to charge the rampart, which was done in handsome style, and the occupants driven in every direction before them. The firing at this time was sharp. Notwithstanding the burning of so much powder, we took the fort and about with the loss of only four wounded. Their loss as near as can be ascertained was 15 killed, 20 wounded, and the balance of the force taken prisoners.</p>	<p>It has been fashionable to compare unfavorably the works of this country with those of Europe. To such an extent has this been carried that it is not infrequently said that we have to look to England or the continent for most of our examples. We are continually told by travelers of the great extent, beauty and durability of the continental works, and of the enormous strength of the English structure. Now, it is perfectly true that Europe can boast of stupendous viaducts, bridges, and aqueducts unrivaled in this world for beauty and excellence of workmanship and design, but it is equally true that America can point to works of utility that in the magnificence of their proportions, are not exceeded anywhere.</p> <p>The latter-mentioned of them is two miles longer than the Quebec Aqueduct of New York, built by John B. Jarvis and Horatio Allen, but the Oregon carries more water than all the seven aqueducts in Rome put together, and more than any other aqueduct in the world, and is longer than any other excepting the Italian.</p> <p>The Illinois Central Railroad, built by Col. Mansueti, is the longest bridge ever constructed by one company, and the point of workmanship is equal to any bridge ever built.</p> <p>The National Road over the Cambria and Mountaineer, built by the United States Engineer Corps, is more expensive and durable by far than the Appian Way.</p> <p>The stone arch over Galia John's Creek, on the Washington Aqueduct, built by Captain Meigs, is about fifty feet greater than any stone arch in the world, and is more beautiful in proportion than the arch over the Deco, so much celebrated for its magnificence.</p> <p>The tunnel built by Mr. Haupt, on the summit of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a more difficult work than the tunnel under the Thames.</p> <p>The structure on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry, and beyond the Summit, built by the same engineer, and the Sierra Viaduct, on the New York and Erie, built by the same engineer, are works of art, and are not surpassed by any other works of the kind.</p>	<p>BY JOHN BARRIS.</p> <p>Crawling around our neighbor's way, If we knew the little losses, Forsely gracious, day by day, Would we then so often chide him For his lack of thrift and gain— Leaving on his heart a shadow, Leaving on our life a stain?</p> <p>If we knew the clouds above us, Heid by gentle breezes there, Would we turn away all trembling, In our blind and weak despair? Would we shrink from their raindrops Lying on the dewy grass, While the only living pair, Just in injury lying fast?</p> <p>If we knew the silent story, Unreeling through the heart of joy, Would our hearts be dark down there, Dark to human gladness? Life hath many a laugh'd teasing; Joy hath many a break of awe; And the ebbs, low-washed, are whiter; This the biggest angels know.</p> <p>Let us reach in our bosoms For the key to other lives, And aids love toward erring nature, Which good that still survives; So that when our dear best spirits We may say, "Dear Father, judge us As we judge our fellow men."</p> <p>A Pretty Story.</p> <p>"Well, I think it's a likely story; but don't tempt me any more. Your brother has married a poor girl, one of whom I forgive him to marry, and I won't forgive him if she were to die together?"</p> <p>This speech was addressed to a lovely girl scarcely eighteen, beautiful as the sun, who sat by herself beneath the black rocks on her father's high handsome forehead of which her's was a miniature, and pleading the cause of a delinquent.</p>	<p>W. M. CODDINGTON & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Harness, and all kinds of Furniture, and all kinds of Hardware, and all kinds of Paints, Oils, and all kinds of Building Materials, and all kinds of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Harness, and all kinds of Furniture, and all kinds of Hardware, and all kinds of Paints, Oils, and all kinds of Building Materials, and all kinds of</p> <p>A. J. WHELAN & CO. 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