

~~KIDNAPPING.—Three men, giving their names as Laurie Johnson, alias Lewis, James Wood and James Freak, were arrested a few days since, near the tules in Colusa county, having in their charge five Indian children, whom they were endeavoring to sell, and taken to Yuba City. It appears that these individuals had previously sold four of their stock in trade. The children, it is supposed, were kidnapped in Humboldt county, and the kidnapers have been sent to that county for trial.~~

The above item we clip from the San Francisco *Herald* of 22nd ult. The reason why "it is supposed the children were kidnapped in Humboldt county" is not given. Perhaps the reputation we have acquired in relation to Indian matters is deemed sufficient for placing transactions of this nature to our credit. The kidnapers have not yet reached here for trial. They may be coming up the coast in company with the overland mail carriers:— in that case they will, in all probability, reach here in time for the March term of the District Court.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

Business Directory.

W. J. WYKAGE,
 Proprietor of the BAY HOTEL,
 corner of Third and First streets, having had the
 same newly furnished, hard-finished, painted
 and papered, would accommodate his customers with a
 good fare as can be found in this section of the
 county.

W. DYKE,
 Proprietor of the
 HOTEL, corner of
 Third and First streets,
 has a large stock of
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THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

Full Particulars.
 FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHICAGO POST.
 On the first day of September the brig-
 ade received orders to proceed to Lexington,
 to reinforce Col. Marshall, who had
 gone up about a week previous, to protect
 those who were not Union men, embrac-
 ing about all the population, were found
 too numerous, and about 5,000 bitter
 colored rebels, under General Hughes,
 being in the neighborhood, Col. Marshall
 sent down reinforcements.

The brigade left Jefferson City on the
 1st, and arrived at Lexington on the 14th
 of September, having marched by land
 the entire distance of 100 miles. We found
 there Col. Marshall's First Illinois Caval-
 ry and Col. White's Eighth Missouri In-
 fantry, from St. Louis, together with
 about 700 Home Guards, under Col. Pea-
 body. The whole force, including Col.
 Mulligan's Regiment, was 2,700 men.

The position where Col. Marshall was
 encamped was called Fort White, Col. Pea-
 body, of the Missouri Eighth Regiment,
 being in command until the arrival of
 rather small scale around the Masonic
 College building, which served as a gen-
 eral storehouse and magazine.

On the day after our arrival, a con-
 siderable force of rebels, under Gen. Huges,
 had camped in the neighborhood of the
 Secesh army at Yorktown, about 15
 miles from us. The enemy, we learned
 from him, was about 10,000 strong, un-
 der General Raines. Our scouts contin-
 ued to report that the rebels were

for about two hours, amassing our blaz-
 ons, which we swung out into our cam-
 p for drinking.

The rebels aimed most of their shots at
 the college building supporting our mag-
 azine to be there, which it was at first.
 But after the engagement of the 12th we
 had removed it to a safer place. During
 the night we continued to throw red hot
 shot at each other. During the day, the
 battle was continued with both cannon
 and musketry.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

There is no truth, nor shadow of truth,
 in the statement published in certain
 newspapers, that Colonel Mulligan, in
 reply to Price's summons to surrender,
 told him to "go to hell." The first sum-
 mons we had from Price was a cannon
 ball; the reply to it was another.

The statement that Colonel Mulligan
 challenged Price to a fair fight, fair to
 one, is also false. Colonel Mulligan had
 enough to do in conducting the battle like
 a soldier, and a brave one; he had no
 time to spend in "banquet" exhibitions
 of valor for the benefit of scoundrel re-
 porters.

Col. Mulligan displayed the greatest
 coolness and bravery throughout. Both
 he and Col. White passed over the ground
 where grape and cannon were being
 used in all directions, giving their orders with
 as much coolness and consciousness of
 what they were about, as if there had not
 been the slightest danger. Both led
 their men to the charge against a storm
 of deadly ball such as few veterans of the
 war have stood amidst without quailing.

Their actions proved them to be men
 whom there are none braver. Both de-
 served a better fate, the one being killed
 and the other wounded and a prisoner.

Before we left Union Jackson, made a
 speech. He said we had no business in
 Missouri; that "we" (meaning himself,
 Missouri) "would take care of the
 State as well as the people."

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