

Military Matters.

Our article of last week in relation to the past and present manner of conducting our Indian war, if such it may be called, kicked up a little flutter, both in military and civil circles. We stated in that article that the commander of this District, Col. Lippitt, had labored under disadvantages, and asserted at the time that he is not the man to fill the position he holds—not such a one as our emergencies require. In support of this assertion we could particularize many inconsistencies in his official capacity, which have manifested themselves to the public; but there is no occasion to offer any such evidence now as the present deplorable condition of our county, growing worse every day, is enough to convince any unprejudiced mind that no excuse is sufficient to cover the multitude of blunders that have been committed in this Department within the past eight months.

But, says a friend of ours, "how shall we remedy the evil? What has our county to gain by your criticisms on the military qualifications of Col. Lippitt?" "If the troops don't hunt Indians, nor protect mail routes they scatter some money in our county." We have been reproved for our course precisely as above described, and to men who have no further interest in the county than

military qualifications of Col. Lippitt.
"If the troops don't hunt Indians, nor protect mail routes they scatter some money in our county." We have been reproved for our course precisely as above described, and to men who have no further interest in the county than the amount of money squandered by the troops such arguments are not without force. But this is not what we are laboring for, neither is it what the mass of our citizens desire. We want the cause of our county, the Indians, removed so far from us that they will not trouble us again, or else we want them exterminated. We want the natural advantages possessed by Humboldt county to be developed. We want our stock-growers and farmers who have so far been spared to have some protection for their lives and what little property they may have left.

The season of the year is now upon us when this must be accomplished. This must be done by an entire new change of programme from what we have had the past year. When the Legislature meets, if Gen. Wright does not come to a knowledge of the fact sooner, he must be made to feel by a concurrent resolution that we have no further use for such "protection" as we have received at the hands of this Department. We think we will have power enough "behind the throne" to have this matter regulated next winter, and to that end we shall continue to labor. Two companies of men, from this and adjoining counties, who have lived on our Indian frontier for years past, and felt the sting of hostile savages, would accomplish more in three months than Col. Lippitt would in three years with his whole regiment.

We make this remark not in disparagement to the subordinate officers and men of the regiment, but from a knowledge of the fact that they enlisted under the impression that they were to go East, and do not, in consequence, feel the same interest in the service they are called on

the impression that they were to go away, and do not, in consequence, feel the same interest in the service they are called on to perform that men would, whose all is at stake in this war. Let us have a change of some sort; it cannot be for the worse. We must have it—we *will* have it.

BURNED DOWN.—We learn from R. M. Williams, Esq., who returned from Upper Mad River on Tuesday, that Mr. Brehmer's house, together with the contents, was burned by Indians last week. The barn had been fired but did not burn. They had dug and carried away most of the potatoes, and destroyed some of the fruit trees. There were no whites there at the time as Mr. Brehmer did not consider it safe to remain after the troops were withdrawn. Mr. Williams and his party also saw smoke in two different places below the house, evidently from the camp fires of Indians. If any troops should pass that way they had better look out for diggers.

HUMBOLDT TIMES.

REKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

Calamity near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Explosion at the U. S. Arsenal—Laboratory Building Destroyed—Many persons Killed and Many Injured.

Of the most horrible and appalling nature with which any community has ever been visited, occurred this afternoon.

attempted to carry away from the building; but, as they were passing the engine room, the roof of that building was thrown off and partially fell on them, and they were compelled to forsake the girl to save their own lives. By this time the main building was enveloped in flames, a second and third explosion having taken place.

Mr. Geary states that there were about

Foreign Sympathies—How the English and French Look upon the North.

A London correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writes that both the British and French Governments are disposed to intervene in our affairs, if they could do so with success. The Empress Eugenie is said to be especially opposed to the North.

The Russians in the North Pacific.

It is well known that the Russian Government is constructing a telegraph from its capital to its possessions on this continent, and that a large part of the work is finished. The Aleutian Islands, which stretch across the mouth of Behring Straits are forty in number, reaching from the peninsula of Kamtschatka in Asia to Cape Alaska in North America.

Escape of Two Deacons of the Jail.

Sax Joak, Oct. 24th—des, who was sentenced to-day for the murder of his escape last night.

Martin J. Bohan, the jailer, opened his cell and in to give him his dinner had in some way loosened