

The Volunteer Company.

Subjoined is Capt. Werk's Report of the campaign against hostile Indians, by the Humboldt Home Guards, which were ordered into the service of the State in September last, by Governor Downey:

Sir:—The Company under my Command having been disbanded by your order on the 9th inst., after having served the term for which they were enlisted, and as I have been unable to report heretofore, I would respectfully beg leave to submit the following condensed and very brief report:

During the first two months the Company consisted of fifty-five men rank and file; for the last month it was increased, as you are aware to seventy-five—the enlistment of twenty additional recruits.—The order for this increase of force was, however, received too late to carry out successfully the operations for which they were expected, to-wit: Making a campaign outside the limits of Humboldt Co. Yet I feel no little pride in stating that the service, rendered by the entire force were, throughout the short campaign effective, and have certainly performed more hard labor than any other Company which has ever taken the field, the labor required being unusually severe. After dividing my Command into three detachments, which was unavoidable, for the purpose of operating respectively in the different sections where the Indians had proved most aggressive; one detachment under Lieut. James Brown, ordered south of Eel River; Lieut. Wilkenson, stationed on Vandusen with orders to range between Eel River and Mad River; Lieut. Warren allotted the country north of Mad River; each having an effective force of about seventeen men. This entire section covers an area of at least one hundred miles north and south, of a mountainous character, abounding with chaparral thickets and impassable canons, and when we remember that the entire scope of country is infested with savages in great numbers,—for I cannot put them down at less than twenty-five hundred,—it is obvious, therefore, that the force un-

scope of country is much more extensive
in great numbers,—for I cannot put them
down at less than twenty-five hundred,—
it is obvious, therefore, that the force un-
der my Command is not such as the ex-
igencies of the case require. And in
my humble opinion, nothing short of four
or five hundred men can ever effect any-
thing toward subjugating these savages.
They are supplied with arms and ammu-
nition to an extent far beyond what those
best acquainted with their condition had
led us to suppose; and at the same time
extremely expert in their use. There al-
so seems to be satisfactory evidence that
Indians from Klamath and Trinity coun-
ties unite with the Indians on the tract
of country mentioned, in their predatory
excursions upon the white settlements,
considerable bands of them having re-
treated from pursuit across the Trinity
river, and also to Hoopa Valley.

Without specifying in detail the vari-
ous skirmishes between my Command and
the Indians, I would simply state that I
have met the Indians in fifteen different
engagements, with an aggregate loss on
their side of seventy-seven, and a few wo-
men unavoidably killed, although the
number is very small. The amount wound-
ed I have no way of ascertaining, but
suppose from the best information I can
get, it must nearly equal those killed.

The loss on the side of the Volunteers
was killed, Chas. A. D. Huestis and E.
M. Sprowl. Wounded severely, William
Peasey, James Brock, Samuel Mills and
F. M. Donahoo. Wounded slightly, Lieut.
John P. Warren, Marshall Russel, Mau-
rice L. Bosqui and George Watson; the
three former, to-wit: Mills, Peasey and
Brock, are now under the Surgeon's care
and are unable to take a discharge.

Chas. A. D. Huestis was killed in an
engagement near Pardee's ranch, on the
17th Nov. His loss was deeply felt by
all his associates, being universally be-
loved as well for his social and generous
qualities as skill and bravery in the field.
His death leaves a void in this communi-
ty that cannot be filled, and each feels it
as though it was his particular loss.

E. M. Sprowl was killed while sleeping
in his Quarters, by a domesticated Indian,
on the 2d Dec., who had visited a ranch

of hostile Indians two days previous and was prompted to the act by them, as he acknowledges in his confession in connection with Mr. Sprawl's death. I would state that there was a citizen killed at the same time, and a third had a bullet shot through his blankets.

In conclusion, I would state that I am well satisfied there has not been a day since Capt. Collins left the field last spring, on which there has not been men or stock killed within the limits of this county; and since the little force under my command has been withdrawn they seem to be redoubling their efforts against the whites, there having been one man killed and as many as ten or twelve shots fired at others, and perhaps 20 mules killed, on the very spot on which some of my Command were camped, to say nothing of the burning of houses, &c.

I remain yours, respectfully,
G. W. WERK.

To Maj. Wm. C. MARTIN.
Eureka, Dec. 18th, 1861.

THE HUMBOLDT TIMES.

EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

Business Directory.

E. L. WALLACE,
DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS, &c, East side of the Plaza, Astoria.
L. J. R. L. & Co.
Second Street.

FRENCH EXCHANGE.
IL S. SOULE, Prop't.
Thankful for past favors, the Proprietor would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has thoroughly reorganized and improved the FRENCH EXCHANGE, and will be supplied with the best this and San Francisco has well furnished, and kept up in the most commodious style.

227 TRUMB, TO BUILD THE TIMES.
Breakfast, from half past five to seven.
Dinner, at twelve.
Supper, from half past five to seven.

RAY HOTEL.
Eureka.
The Proprietor of the BAY HOTEL, corner of H and First streets, having had the same newly furnished, has furnished, painted and papered, and would announce to the public generally, that he will be prepared to receive a share of their patronage on Monday the 14th inst.

BOARD AND LODGING PER WEEK.
Without fire, \$1.00
With fire, \$1.50
P. MANNING, Prop't.
Eureka, Jan. 12, 1861.

HUMBOLDT HOUSE.
Eureka.
The undersigned has respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public, that he has prepared to accommodate his customers with a board and fire as can be found in this section of the county.

BOARD AND LODGING, PER WEEK.
Without fire, \$1.00
With fire, \$1.50
W. O'BRYEN, Prop't.
Eureka, Jan. 12, 1861.

MAN, North side of
W. O'BRYEN, Prop't.
Eureka, Jan. 12, 1861.

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The President's Message.

DELIVERED TO CONGRESS DECEMBER 3, 1861.
Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
In the midst of unprecedented national troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and a most abundant harvest. You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the time, our interest with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our domestic affairs. The preservation of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy a Union. A nation which endures factions and domestic divisions is expected to lose respect abroad, and one party, or both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the councils of seeming expediency. Messengers adopted under such intelligence, to whom first to be unfortunate or injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have effected the ruin of our country, in reward for aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received from the Government a share of our patronage and encouragement. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, disregarding all moral and treaty obligations, would set solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including, especially, the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly than through the preservation of the Union. It could dare to suppose that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they could reach their aim more readily and easily, by asking to crush this rebellion, than by giving encouragement to the principal lever relied on by the nations of foreign nations to divide and destroy our Union.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, has been conducted with signal success. The patronage of the public has placed at the disposal of the Government a sum of money which has secured by favorable treaties with them.

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I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for a more perfect organization, now so defective and unsatisfactory, and it is, however, not to be permanent in situation, but a temporary substitute will, it is believed, be adopted, and tend to promote harmony and increase the efficiency of the navy.

Revision of the Statutes Recommended.
I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that that body will be able to find an early remedy for many inconsistencies and contradictions constantly encountered, and which, in some instances, tend to embarrass the organization of the Government.

Since favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals, the investigation and adjudication of all claims, in their nature, belonging to the judicial department. Herein, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims, to remove this burden of business from the halls of Congress; but, while the Courts have proved to be an efficient and valuable means of investigation, it, in a general degree, fails to effect the object of its creation, for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware of the delicacy of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law, to the Supreme Court, with such other partitions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

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