

Regular Democratic County Central Committee.

- S. M. JOHNSON, Ch'n. Placerville. S. K. SHREVE, Sec'y. Diamond Springs. S. FARNSHAW, Indian Diggings. A. S. C. DENVER, Coloma. ALFRED FRENCH, Negro Hill. T. M. BIRCH, Greenwood. G. W. STAFFORD, Mud Springs. F. FORSEY, Green Valley. Z. P. BRANDON, Dry Creek. JAMES GRAY, Volanoville. COL. DICKINSON, Kelsey's. E. C. SOUTHWORTH, Georgetown. D. NEWBAUER, Placerville. W. J. BURWELL, "

San Francisco Agency.

We have appointed Mr. L. P. FISHER, at Adams & Co's Express and Banking House, Montgomery Block, San Francisco Agent. He is authorized to procure advertisements, subscriptions, &c. for the Mountain Democrat, and receipt for the same.

Kirk Brothers, Post Office Literary Depot, Sacramento, are authorized to receive Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c., for the Mountain Democrat.

Job Printing. Now is the time for our merchants and traders to procure handbills and cards, printed plain or in colors. Give us a call, and see what we can do for you. Our stock of fine Paper, Ink, &c. cannot be surpassed in this county.

- Agents. McConnell & Co., Coloma. Adams & Co., Mud Springs. A. J. Bunting, Garden Valley. W. O. Appleton, Louisville. H. J. Paul, Kelsey. J. P. White, do. G. V. N. Ballard, Columbia.

PLACERVILLE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1855.

We have fallen upon strange times—Revolution, perhaps reformation, is life. Customs, ancient as the memory of living men. discipline, originated on the first birth-day of parties, and even principles, which have survived "the wear and tear" of three score years and ten, all are disregarded, and begin to seem as though they had always been clouds, misty shapes and phantoms. "Principles are eternal," so says the political enthusiast, and they are; but we often mistake the shadow for the substance, and observing the flitting, transitory nature of the former, we are apt to apply its characteristics wrongly to the latter. Principles are the substance—the application of those principles erroneously, constitutes the false, delusive shadows, we so oft pursue. They thus suffer from the fallibility of the judgment of men, from no inherent defect. Custom, too, time-honored, sanctioned by the coincident approbation of great and good men, useful and virtuous in themselves, by the vicious nurture of bad men, and because of the short-sightedness of those who are simply good, often experience a foul perversion from their real and beneficial tendencies. Customs hallowed by tradition, and approved by the sagacity of patriots and statesmen of the present day, have the moral weight and political value of principles. Their violation occasions the same confusion, the same anarchy and dismay as attends the infraction of one of the fixed doctrines of a faith or creed. Caucus is of this order of customs. With but one or two unimportant intervals since the organization of our government, democracy has been dominant in government affairs; caucus is almost the vital spark of that democracy, and therefore has been fostered by it with unchanging tenderness. Democracy, it is true, is compounded of mightier and better elements; but caucus has been the bond, holding those elements together, and enabling them to accomplish their errand of political morality. Without caucus, the broad plank which for so many glorious years have composed the democratic platform, would long since have been torn asunder, and on each would be found an adventurer trying to make his way over the sea of politics. Caucus, by preventing individual collisions, has accomplished the triumph of a system of policy which has advanced our beloved Union to the front rank of nations. As soon as those grove, sad men, who braved the tempest of England's wrath, and by their precepts and practice so vitalized the American mind, that it broke the gyves of slavery with strong and high disdain, had passed away, and lesser spirits commenced the struggle for victory, caucus became at once indispensable to the success of party organization, as party organization was before indispensable to the success of a system of party policy. It was adopted, acted upon, and has ever since been ranked next below the principles of democratic faith. Whenever, and wherever it has been abandoned, to enable some bold, but man to obtain his end, the result has been to the democratic party ignominy and defeat. Nor are the aspects of the present significant of a different result now. A strong faction (comprising a few misled, among many seditious men, all formerly and at different times, worshippers at the democratic altar,) openly denounces the caucus custom, despite the disastrous effects so plainly pursuing this partisan treachery. Men who have at different periods of their lives, groined propositions to meet in caucus, with hosannas, and in exultant tones proclaimed the caucus nominee to the democratic masses as alone worthy of support, are now to be found cursing caucus both "land and deep." What is there in this custom worthy such abuse? It is true, that it has sometimes become the instrument of

ruin to the noblest chiefs of the democratic clan; it is true that last winter in this State, the name of caucus became as a household word, and was employed to win to the aid of infamous schemes, men who had been ever taught to regard it as the name of a sacred usage; and if under its banner the foul plot had been consummated, leaving for its object the destruction of one of the highest rights of the people's sovereignty, then indeed might it be looked upon as an abominable and unholy thing. But these were and are only possible evils. "There is nothing so true that the damps of error have not warped it." Caucus is defined to be "a meeting of citizens, to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to office;" such is the meaning we give it;—and we ask what is the objection to it, viewed in this light? The delegation in the Legislature from El Dorado accept and act upon this interpretation;—in accordance with such convictions they went into caucus for the nomination of officers of the Legislature, and they will as surely go into caucus upon the Senatorial question.—Whatever the decision be of the majority of those who meet to agree upon a candidate to be proposed for election to the U. S. Senatorship, they will abide by it. Nor will they cast a vote for any other than a caucus democrat. They know Dr. Gwin to be such; he is their first choice. When questioned as to his second choice of candidates, on a certain occasion, "Old Hickory" is represented to have exclaimed, "By the Eternal! I never had a second choice in all my life." El Dorado is like "Old Hickory," she has no second choice. Her delegation adheres to Mr. Gwin "first, last and all the time," until he is fairly beaten in caucus, then his victor becomes the first choice of the El Dorado democracy. This is the fight we propose to make; it is an honest one, no advantages are taken, no foul play attempted. Those who refuse an issue thus equitably made, those who strive to conquer the will or destroy the power of an intelligent majority, had better have a millstone hanged about their neck, and be cast into the sea than come up before an indignant people for future favors.—It is said there are aspiring men in both branches of the Legislature, who look to further elevation, among those who are enlisted under the banner of "King David," and standing in battle array against King Caucus. In the language of the Scripture, "let them see well how they stand, lest they fall." Defeat and disgrace await them if they change not their allegiance, and that right speedily. "Delays are dangerous," as the bogusites will find, if they tarry much longer by the wayside, instead of coming at once into the democratic temple.

A rumor having been prevalent in this county during the last week, that Judge Murray had influenced Gen. Covarrubias to change his vote for Sergeant-at-Arms, thereby defeating our esteemed friend, Geo. H. Stafford, Esq., the candidate of our true-hearted delegation, the democracy of El Dorado, with whom Judge Murray has ever been a favorite on account of his talents and devotion to the time-honored principles of the party, will be pleased to learn that the rumor is incorrect, and that instead of opposing Mr. Stafford he was his firm friend. We publish below the statements of Gen. Covarrubias and Mr. Butler, which place Judge Murray in his true position in this affair, and which will remove any bad impressions that may have been made by the circulation of the report alluded to: SACRAMENTO CITY, Jan. 10, 1855. Having heard that Judge Murray is blamed for advising me to change my vote for Sergeant-at-Arms, from Stafford to McAlpin, I have to state that I voted for Mr. Stafford on Judge Murray's recommendation; and that my vote was not changed at his solicitation, but on the contrary he desired me not to change my vote, alleging that Stafford was the regular caucus nominee. (Signed,) J. M. COVARRUBIAS.

I was present during the voting above alluded to, and it was by my particular request and contrary to the urgent solicitations of Judge Murray, that Gen. Covarrubias changed his vote. (Signed,) A. J. BUTLER.

MAIL DIS-ARRANGEMENTS.—We desire to call the attention of Col Fry, Special Mail Agent for California, to the fact that the mail from Sacramento to this city is frequently returned to Sacramento without having reached our postoffice. This is gross carelessness on the part of some one, and a serious inconvenience to our citizens. Attend to the contractors, Colonel! they "will bear watching."

SEWING CIRCLE.—The young ladies of Placerville, we are pleased to see, have organized a "Sewing Circle," for the very laudable purpose, of raising funds for building a new church for the Rev. Mr. Taylor. The "Circle" meets every Tuesday evening. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Maj. A. W. Bee.

MR. MILLINGTON'S First Assembly came off at the Union Hotel, on Wednesday evening last. It was well attended and proved one of the pleasantest parties of the season.

The statement of the annual statement of the County Auditor and Treasurer with the Court of Sessions, January 9th, 1855, was handed to us too late for publication in to-day's issue. The receipts for the year have been \$1,643,692 81; and the disbursements, \$91,643 50; leaving in the Treasury \$19,050 00.

ATLANTIC MAIL.—The mails for the Atlantic States, Europe, &c., will close at the postoffice in this city, on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 9 o'clock.

Officers of the Legislature.

The officers and clerks in both branches of the Legislature, who have been elected and appointed up to this time, are as follows: SENATE.

- President, pro tem., R. T. Sprague, of Shasta. Secretary, W. A. Cornwall, San Francisco. Assistant Secretary, C. Dickerson, San Francisco. Sergeant-at-Arms, J. T. Knox, Sacramento. Enrolling Clerk, J. H. Gardner, San Francisco. Engrossing Clerk, J. P. Van Hagen, Nevada. Doorkeeper, G. C. Newman, Placer. Clerks appointed under a resolution authorizing the President to employ not exceeding four clerks: 1. J. Hawkins, Mariposa. 2. O'Brien, San Francisco. 3. S. R. Biven, San Francisco. 4. — May, Napa. HOUSE. Speaker, W. W. Stowe, Santa Cruz. Chief Clerk, J. M. Anderson, Tuolumne. Assistant Clerk, J. W. Scooby, Placer. Sergeant-at-Arms, W. McAlpin, San Francisco. Enrolling Clerk, C. M. Daniels, Yuba. Engrossing Clerk, F. A. Kelly, San Francisco. Doorkeeper, T. A. Price, Yolo. Clerks appointed under a resolution authorizing the Chief Clerk to employ not exceeding four clerks: 1. R. T. Hayes, Sacramento. 2. S. Abell, Yuba. 3. T. G. Battaille. 4. N. Anderson.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

- On Claims—Flint, Rust and Maudville. Finance—Moore, Tuttle, Burton, Rust and Day. Judiciary—Sprague, Hall, Hawkes, Tuttle, Whiting, Crenshaw and Lenke. Elections—Grove, McCowan and Hook. Public Lands—Keene, Gore, Maudville, Day and McGarry. Commerce and Navigation—Mahoney, Stebbins, Seellan, Hall, Whiting. Public Expenditures—French, Seellan and Norman. Federal Relations—Tuttle, May and Flint. Hospitals—McFarland, McCann, Keene, Hawthorne, and Mahoney. Mines and Mining Interests—Hall, Hook, Seellan, Kendall, Norman, Burton, McNeil. Indian Affairs—Hook, Thing, McFarland, Peck, McNeil. State Prison—Crenshaw, Leitzelman, Colby. Education—Hawkes, Day, Keene, McFarland, Kendall. Library—Kendall, French, Mahoney. Counties and County Boundaries—Leake, Per, Lippincott. Corporations—Whiting, Maudville, Burton, Crenshaw, Hall. Agriculture—Heintzleman, Norman, Day, McGarry, Gore. Printing and Lippincott, Norman, Moore, Ross and Higginway—Lippincott, Seellan, Maudville. Contingent Expense—McGarry, Hawthorne, Heintzleman. Military—May, Hawkes, McNeil. Engrossed Bills—Colby, Peck, French, Barton, Flint, McCann. Enrolled Bills—Norman, Hawthorne, Stebbins, Seellan, Lenke, McGarry. Public Morals and Police—McNeill, Moore, Sprague. Mileage—Rust, May, Colby. Internal Improvements—Day, Norman, Hook, McFarland, McNeil, Flint, Whiting. Escheated Estates—Stebbins, Sprague, Gore, Mahoney, Tuttle.

Standing Committees of the House.

- Judiciary—Edwards, Rodgers, Ashley, Ryland, Ferrall, Burke, Sherwood and Farwell. Ways and Means—Douglas, Gammet, Waite, Taliferro, Dana, Amys, Murdoch, Meredith and Jones. Federal Relations—Oxley, Johnston, of San Francisco, Andrews, McConnell, Flournoy, Moreland, Cunningham, of Sierra, Baker and Foster. Commerce and Navigation—Buffum, Mellus, Greigg, Kinney, Corey, Bogardus, and Beatey. Education—Gober, Kinney, Dana, Taliferro, Ferras, Farwell and Cunningham, of El Dorado. Mines and Mining Interests—Rowe, Adkinson, Amys, Phelps, Wells, Meredith, Lincoln, Boles, and Smith, of El Dorado. Printing—Farwell, Sherwood, Arlington, Knox, Moreland, Hunt and Buffum. State Prison—Arlington, Knox, Curtis, Ferguson, Farwell, Doughty and Cook. Agriculture—Brown, of Contra Costa, Updegraff, Douglas, Cook, Johnson, of El Dorado, Stewart and Singley. Corporations—Whitney, Corey, Watkins, Johnston, of San Francisco, Adkinson, Stevens and Galvin. Accounts and Expenditures—Mellus, Graves, Phelps, McCutchen, and Foster. Escheated Estates—Ferrall, Ashley, Rodgers, Waite and Taylor. Public Buildings and Grounds—Lincoln, Curtis, Vineyard, Stewart and Smith, of Marin. State Hospital—Bates, Knox, Oxley, Geller and Jones. Claims—Waite, Braton, Smith, of Marin, Brown, of Nevada, and Gober. Public Lands—Doughty, Watkins, Ashley, Brown, of Contra Costa, Johnson, of El Dorado, Covarrubias, Coombs, Douglas and Stevenson. Elections—Hosmer, Corey, Knox, Oxley and Arlington. Counties and County Boundaries—Farley, Geller, Gray and Sierra. Roads and Highways—Gaylord, Smith, of Marin, Updegraff, Brown, of Nevada, Singley, Beatey and Whitney. Enrollment—Meredith, Smith, of El Dorado, and Bolos. Engrossment—Moreland, Quinn and Palmer. Military Affairs—Gen. Covarrubias, Capt. Hunt, Capt. Rowe, Gen. Douglas and Col. Edwards. Mileage—Keays, Caver, Clayton, Sherard and Coombs. Indian Affairs—Burke, Murdoch, Covarrubias, Chase and Gaver.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue there has been a great change in the weather: then all was clouds and gloom, and the hills around the city were clothed in the garb of winter; now, the sky is bright and cloudless, and the atmosphere warm and balmy as spring.

Thanks to Douglass & Sanger for a supply of Atlantic and European papers.

Important from Mexico.

We take the following interesting Mexican news from the San Francisco Herald, of Tuesday last. It will give our readers some idea of how things are conducted under the administration of Santa Ana:

We announced yesterday that a vote of the people had been taken on the first of December on two questions submitted to them, viz: "Shall His Most Serene Highness continue to exercise his Presidential functions, with full powers as at present? and 'Should he be re-elected?' There is no doubt but that the result will show an overwhelming majority in favor of Santa Ana. It could not be otherwise under the extraordinary arrangements made by His Highness. A well informed correspondent writing from the City of Mexico, thus describes the election force: "This political solemnity was marked by an icy coldness. The opponents of Santa Ana did not dare to exhibit their hostility, and those who voted did so under a virtual constraint. One of the papers—the Eco de Espana—declares that the first 13,000 votes were cast in favor of Santa Ana, and one against him, I greatly doubt the truth of this statement, as the details of the vote can only be made public after a certain delay, would nevertheless not be surprised at the result. A decree of the Minister of the Interior declares the dismissal of any Government functionary who abstains from voting; while a law exists which chastises in the same manner any officer of the Administration who may entertain opinions differing from those of the party in power. Consequently, you may readily understand that the swarms of office-holders and the military force of the country, all voted one and the same way. You remember, doubtless, that the circular establishing the forms and rules according to which the popular vote was to be given, empowered the officers of the army and the heads of corporations, civil and religious, to vote for all the members composing them. This was going rather far, but was not enough so the same rule was applied to all public offices. Thus, for instance, the Chief Mayor of a Cabinet voted for the majority; and the President of a Court votes for every member of the Court, &c. &c. This will explain to you how it happens, that while scarcely any one went to the polls on the first day, over ten thousand votes were inscribed a few hours after they were opened. I would strongly recommend this new style of conducting elections. How would it suit the United States? A number of anecdotes are in circulation respecting this farce of free suffrage. The official mayor of the minister of finance collected the votes of the office-holders eight days before the 1st December. They all avowed themselves in favor of Santa Ana except two, who have been or are about to be dismissed. They knew their fate beforehand, but nobly scorned to sacrifice their independence. At the auditor's office, two days before the election, the President, Canero, gathered together his employees for the purpose of demanding their votes for him. He applied to Mr. Munasterio, son of an ancient official mayor of the department of foreign affairs. "My opinion," said he, "is adverse to Santa Ana. I vote for Juan Bautista Ceballos." A second was interrogated. "My opinion," said he, "is against Santa Ana; I vote for General Santiago Blomo." The question was put to a third, but he refused to answer. "Free suffrage is accorded only on the 1st of December; on that day I shall make known my choice." President Canero hastened to communicate these details to Santa Ana, and two hours afterwards the partisan of Ceballos and that of Blomo were dismissed for having expressed opinions contrary to the Government, whilst their companion lost his place for refusing to give any opinion. A sergeant presented himself at the polls. "I vote in the negative," said the sergeant, "for I cannot sustain a Government which does not offer the slightest individual guarantee." Five minutes after this manifestation of independence, the honest soldier found himself in a dungeon. I could cite a thousand similar occurrences, but these samples are sufficient. I am acquainted with a number of Mexicans who profess the best founded and most violent abhorrence of Santa Ana and his ministers, and who nevertheless voted for him.—Although neither functionaries nor employees of the Government, they dreaded lest their absence from the polls should draw down upon them the wrath of the tyrant.

The returns of the election in Vera Cruz on the 1st of December, show that though 5000 votes had been polled in favor of Santa Ana, not one was given against him. It being ascertained that many had not voted, who desired to do so, it was decided to continue the polling the next day; with what result is not known—of course the same. The Eco says that the voting was conducted with the greatest harmony. Shouldn't wonder. The same results are to be expected in every quarter of the Republic.—In reality, this Government, by exercising a system of violence so poorly disguised, and by playing so ignominious an electoral farce, must have regarded the Mexican people as a nation of asses.

The papers will give you accounts of triumphs obtained by the Government troops over the insurgents in the Department of Mexico. Their statements are infamously false and unworthy of the slightest credit. We have just learned from the contrary, that the rebels, continuing their march in this direction, have been possession of Tasso. The Diario Oficial of the 28th of November, contains a dispatch from Gen. Torrejon, directed to the Ministry of War, from Morelia, the capital of the State Michoacan, in which he says that the revolutionists, to the number of 2500, attacked that city on the 24th of November, and were repulsed with a loss of three hundred killed, after a vigorous fusillade which lasted for six hours. He says they attacked the place by the various approaches, and succeeded in getting possession of the heights of San Jose San Francisco and Santa Catalina, but were, nevertheless, dislodged and put to flight. He acknowledges that the Government met with some loss, but does not say how much. He says that Gen. Echagayra, the Governor and Commandant General of the Province, was killed on the outside of the Palace, as he was resisting the attack upon it. That Morelia was captured by the Government troops, as stated in this dispatch, is true, but requires no explanations. The following details I believe to be exact:—Gen. Tevora, with his brigade, was stationed with an army of observation a few leagues distant from Morelia, without, however, desiring to molest the city, but holding himself in readiness to march if necessary, to the Department of Guanajuato. The insurgents, whose at-

Later from the South.

We take the following interesting items from the San Francisco Herald of Monday last: THE TEXAS RESERVATION.—We had the pleasure to say the California, of retaining the land of Mr. Lamine, Sub-injunct Agent at the Texas Reservation, by giving very flattering accounts of every thing connected therewith. Some complaint is heard at the unusual drought prevailing, which has retarded their planting; but they have nevertheless seeded down some twelve hundred acres, and prepared three hundred more, and all the land they can irrigate. A large building has been put up, two stories high, two hundred feet long, and sixty feet broad. A large saw and grist mill is nearly completed. The Indians now at the agency number between eight hundred and a thousand, and are all contented and happy. Matters at the U. S. Post were much as usual when Mr. L. passed there. The troops under the command of Col. Bell amount to some forty soldiers, a force we think entirely inadequate. We learn, however, that another company is expected out soon to reinforce the command. The San Fernando is the highest spoken of as being the one of the finest in the whole country. Nothing new from the Kern river at variance with previous advice; the miners are still doing well and increasing numbers. A few families were met on their way to the Tulare, where they intended settling. LOWER CALIFORNIA.—The notorious Antonio Chavez and a band of filibusters were recently arrested at San Diego on suspicion that they were making arrangements for a foray on Lower California. The Californian of Jan. 4th says: A few days since, Chavez in company with some twenty men made his appearance in San Diego, and from the previous knowledge of his intentions and the suspicious movements of the party, no doubt existed but their object was a foray on Lower California, and consequently, a day or two afterwards an arrest was made of a portion of them, who were fitting out with flour, &c. Among them was the notorious "Jimmy-from-Town." The famous Powers was not also, but decided that it would not pay, and although a warrant was issued for him, it was not deemed necessary to arrest him, on the steamer Goliath. Those arrested were detained until the next day, when nothing in the shape of legal pro-

ceedings or proof appearing against them, they were discharged with the exception of "Jimmy-from-Town," who was sent to San Francisco. Melendez, the Commandante of Lower California, was on the frontier with a force, it was said, sufficient to have defeated the expedition, had it gone on. While the party were on their march, Melendez sent up word that he had in his possession the notorious Jose Alvirre, and Martin, the Sonoran, who were of the party that murdered Ellington and the Chileno; Antonio Villa, an escaped convict; as also two others, the names of whom we are not informed, who had passed through San Diego a few days since, with a me fifteen horses—and that he would exchange them for Chavez. Of course the authorities could not enter into any arrangements of this nature, and sent a deputation down to Melendez with word to that effect, but requesting a delivery of the men, which he declined doing—stating, however, that their horses and other property brought with them, should be delivered over, and they themselves sent down into the interior where they would have no opportunity of troubling us again.

Interesting from the Gila.—From the Star we learn that Captain R. Sackett arrived at that place on Wednesday last, after three months absence on a prospecting tour on the Gila. He brings with him some beautiful specimens of copper ore, upon which appear in no small quantities, pure virgin gold, and a great deal of gold fused with copper.—The specimens are composed of the red oxide of copper, which upon assay give seventy-five per cent of pure copper for every one hundred pounds of ore, one ounce and a half of pure gold. There is also a small ingredient of silver, the exact proportion of which has not been ascertained. Captain Sackett procured these specimens at a point about forty miles distant from the Gila river, and about eighty miles from Fort Yuma, on the Colorado. He left there a week ago last Tuesday, coming in by the way of Vallecito, Agua Caliente and Temocula. Previous to his departure they had encountered no hostile Indians—in fact they had not seen any Indians while there. He left about twenty men at the mine, who are now employed in building houses, &c. preparatory to commencing work in earnest. In the immediate vicinity of the mines there is but little grass and water—enough, however, for domestic purposes. Their locality is unquestionably upon American soil, being at least thirty miles inside of the boundary fixed by our late purchase of a part of the State of Sonora, and in the vicinity of that rich mineral country, concerning which much has been said but little known. It is estimated by Captain Sackett, whose knowledge of that country and its resources makes his statements perfectly reliable, that copper can be taken from these mines, smelted and delivered in New York at an expense of ten cents per pound, and this, too, with a moderate investment of capital.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following brilliant speech of Hon. M. S. LATHAM, delivered on the floor of Congress, on the occasion of the death of Hon. PRESLEY EWING, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, to the wish of the Kentucky delegation, that I should participate in this obligation to our departed associate, my own heart has given a mournful acquiescence. But four short months ago we took him by the hand at parting and wished him God speed, little dreaming of the journey he was going on, or that the chilly hand of death was to come between him and our welcome back. Secure in the strange confidence with which mortality ever rocks her worldly minded children, no passing sorrow was admitted that the bright eye should be dimmed, or the jovial hearty laugh be heard no more among us. We looked not down the dark way, his feet were so near to tread. Our line of vision reached not half so far, but measured distance only by our hopes. The death of PRESLEY EWING comes nearer home to individuals in this body, inasmuch as he had endeared himself to all, most fraternally; and whether we admire his talents or consistent liberality on this floor, or recall around the social hearth and board his humorous originality and oddity, our voices assume of themselves the low tone of affectionate sorrow, and the smile which had sprung to the lip fades sadly away. We cannot but wonder and be amazed at God's providence—but wonder why one so fit to cheer and make others happy, should be so early called. Why, at the very dawn of a manly existence, whose morning was bright with much more than common promise, should he be snatched by long summer days of usefulness, and well-rewarded exertion, the twilight of the grave come on, and those who loved him—the aged parent whose pride and stay he was—be left to sit within the shadow of his eclipse. To them, and to the constituency he so honorably represented, we can but offer the condolence of sincere sympathy and regret. And while we confidently resign our own will to that of the Omnipotent One, who giveth and also taketh away in his good time, and for his own purposes, we can best express our own feelings in the simple sentence—which should be engraved on the stone that marks his quiet rest—He had no enemies. To ourselves let us bring this striking lesson home. In this hour, set apart not only to honor, but to contemplate, let us ponder upon the uncertainty of our time at best—the fleetness of our time at most. Let us look onward at the work we have laid out for our lives to do, and upward to the Power from whence cometh our strength and our strength, and let us do it. Let us remember that our right is not the same as His who made us, and that when a task seems done to us, to him it is unfinished; and when most un-finished to us, to him it is already done. That the thin thread of life wherewith we are to weave the web of our day's work, is often stayed in the hand at high noon, and knots and blemishes and cold spots and marks of careful toil, remain as we have left them until the time of the great showing. That deeds, which are to us trivial, have great influences, and one moment trends too fast upon the heels of the other, burdened with its own weight of action, to spare anything to rectify or alter. Yet while we are earnest, as these contemplations should always make us, we can gain still another lesson than that of our mortality, from the one of our number, whose work has been so lately finished. We may learn that by the careful and conciliatory discharge of our own duties, we encourage our fellow-laborers in theirs. "So that we go not like the galley slave, scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and cheer-

ed with an unflinching trust, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies him down to pleasant dreams." The public life of Mr. EWING is known to us all, as well as to those of his own State, whom it most concerned. He was twice a member of the Legislature of Kentucky; twice elected to the Congress of the United States, thus demonstrating the belief of his people in his integrity, and their confidence in his ability. His personal acquaintance and deep veneration for Henry Clay—his admiration of that great man's devotion to his friends, and steady pursuit of his own patriotic duty, which led him so much to emulate and imitate it, needs scarcely to be recalled to you. His talents were brilliant; his education classical; his social virtues enriched by travel and humor, were eminently great; and withal, God gave him a generous and noble heart. In many a generous circle his loss is mourned as irreparable. And though his life has been filled across our horizon as bright and sudden as a shooting star, its track is marked in our memory by the soft light of affectionate recollection that only the midnight cloud of death has power to obscure.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A highly important decision has been made in the United States District Court, for Illinois, by Judge Drummond, in the case of J. C. Mitchell, free negro plaintiff, vs. Charles A. Lamar, defendant. The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, and not a citizen of the United States, entitled to maintain a suit before the United States Circuit Court. The plea was sustained by the court. We also learn that Judge McLean coincided in the opinion delivered by Judge Drummond.—Chicago Times.

LEE & MARSHALL'S CIRCUS.—We are informed by our old friend, F. H. Harmon, Esq., late agent of this establishment, that since Mr. Lee's return from Europe, he has been unremittingly engaged in arranging new performances, training horses etc. for the coming season; which, in connection with the talented troupe of artists, recently engaged, will render the hippodrome, as a place of amusement, one of the most desirable ever before opened on the Pacific coast. These gentlemen, by their many acts of liberality, have won the esteem of a discriminating public. We wish them a golden harvest, the coming season, which we doubt not they will receive.

I. O. O. F.—On Friday evening last, the following gentlemen were installed as officers of Morning Star Lodge, No. 27.—A. T. Taylor, N. G.; J. M. Grantham, V. G.; J. H. Mayfield, R. S.; and I. A. Seymour, P. S.

Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co., will please accept our thanks for full files of State and Atlantic papers and other favors. In Town—the "Miserable Wretch."

BIRTHS. In Upper Placerville, on the 9th inst., the wife of L. McLean of a daughter. Died. At White Rock, of consumption, Jan. 5th, G. W. M. RICHARDS, of Geeseeo county, New York. THE GREYHOUND. Corner of Main and Coloma streets. LARGE invoices have recently been added to the old stock of this establishment, and as good a stock of fine Wines and Liquors is now offered to the public, as can be found in the mountains. Proprietors of Hotels, Saloons, Restaurants, &c. wishing pure Liquors, would do well to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. Jan 13 no47

DISOLUTION. THE copartnership heretofore existing between S. A. & J. M. Grantham, under the style of Grantham & Bro., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SAMUEL A. GRANTHAM, J. M. GRANTHAM. Placerville, Jan. 9th, 1855.

The business will be hereafter conducted and the accounts settled by the undersigned. Thankful for past favors extended to the old firm, I would respectfully solicit a continuance. I have on hand at all times a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., which I pledge myself to sell at terms to suit the times. J. M. GRANTHAM. Jan 13 if

Notice. BE it known that I, Betsy Crittenden wife of George C. Crittenden, of the city of Placerville, and State of California, do hereby declare that I intend from and after this date, to carry on in my own name and on my own account, the business of dress making and millinery in Placerville and vicinity, State aforesaid, and I do further declare, that I will from this date be responsible in my own name for all debts contracted by me in said business, and that the amount of capital invested by me in said business does not exceed five thousand dollars. Dated at the city of Placerville, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1854. BETSEY CRITTENDEN. State of California, El Dorado co., ss. Personally appeared before me the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid Betsy Crittenden, and made the foregoing declaration under oath, and subscribed her name in my presence.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, at office, in the city of Placerville, the day and year above written. R. M. ANDERSON, Notary Public. Jan 13 47 4t

THE BLACK. OR, ALLEBASPS SALVE. THIS Salve has proved itself a certain remedy for fever sores, felon abscesses, tumors, eruptions, cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, scalds, scald-heads, sores in the face and breast, nervous tooth ache, rheumatic poison, sore throat, chilblains, weakness or pain in any part of the system, swellings of every kind, &c. Also, Gays Green Mountain and Sloan's Ointment, just received at CHILD & WORTHEN'S. oct 28

ed with an unflinching trust, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies him down to pleasant dreams." The public life of Mr. EWING is known to us all, as well as to those of his own State, whom it most concerned. He was twice a member of the Legislature of Kentucky; twice elected to the Congress of the United States, thus demonstrating the belief of his people in his integrity, and their confidence in his ability. His personal acquaintance and deep veneration for Henry Clay—his admiration of that great man's devotion to his friends, and steady pursuit of his own patriotic duty, which led him so much to emulate and imitate it, needs scarcely to be recalled to you. His talents were brilliant; his education classical; his social virtues enriched by travel and humor, were eminently great; and withal, God gave him a generous and noble heart. In many a generous circle his loss is mourned as irreparable. And though his life has been filled across our horizon as bright and sudden as a shooting star, its track is marked in our memory by the soft light of affectionate recollection that only the midnight cloud of death has power to obscure.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A highly important decision has been made in the United States District Court, for Illinois, by Judge Drummond, in the case of J. C. Mitchell, free negro plaintiff, vs. Charles A. Lamar, defendant. The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, and not a citizen of the United States, entitled to maintain a suit before the United States Circuit Court. The plea was sustained by the court. We also learn that Judge McLean coincided in the opinion delivered by Judge Drummond.—Chicago Times.

LEE & MARSHALL'S CIRCUS.—We are informed by our old friend, F. H. Harmon, Esq., late agent of this establishment, that since Mr. Lee's return from Europe, he has been unremittingly engaged in arranging new performances, training horses etc. for the coming season; which, in connection with the talented troupe of artists, recently engaged, will render the hippodrome, as a place of amusement, one of the most desirable ever before opened on the Pacific coast. These gentlemen, by their many acts of liberality, have won the esteem of a discriminating public. We wish them a golden harvest, the coming season, which we doubt not they will receive.

I. O. O. F.—On Friday evening last, the following gentlemen were installed as officers of Morning Star Lodge, No. 27.—A. T. Taylor, N. G.; J. M. Grantham, V. G.; J. H. Mayfield, R. S.; and I. A. Seymour, P. S.

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