



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDESPRACABLE.

SATURDAY, - FEB. 15, 1862.

The Origin of the Present Rebellion.

The secession organs in the Northern States, persist in the misrepresentation that this rebellion was caused by the election of Lincoln. It events are closely connected with each other in the order of time, these logicians instantly come to the conclusion that they must be connected together by the relation of cause and effect.

It has been maturing for twenty years, and nothing that Lincoln has done has produced it. So say the oracles, and who knows better; so say those who have been managers in the plot, and who can deny their authority.

Mr. Blunt says it arose not from the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Laws. He who wears the shoe knows best where it pinches, and Mr. Blunt knows where his affirms. The cause was deeper than the occasional non-execution of a human law.

Then if the occasional non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law was not the cause of this rebellion, where shall we look for the true cause? We find it in the growing disaffection of Southern demagogues with the principles of self-government and its chief attribute, universal suffrage.

Don't that sound a little like Andrew Jackson George Washington Julius Caesar Pompey? We think they deserve it. The Union, Peace, Broek (of face) Democracy sounds well. It distinguishes the modern abortion from that ancient and genuine kind that had the ring of Union and Andrew Jackson glory in it.

THE STAGES.—The stages now make a trip from Yreka to this place, every two days. Much credit is due to the energy and perseverance of the Company, and much is due also to the daring and energy of the gentleman drivers. The stages also make their regular trips from the Union to this place.

hands in triumph? that voice says: 'By us could only get one of the royal vases of England to rule over us we should be content.' Shades of the martyrs of the Revolution!

On the fact that this rebellion was precipitated on the Southern people without their consent and against their will, we rest the hope of the speedy restoration of the American Union.

The peaceful loyalty of the South has been silenced amid the clangor of arms and the reign of terror. Let the Government crush out the military despotism that overawa them, and the great mass of the Southern people will hail the Stars and Stripes with tears of joy.

The Resignation of Cameron—The Logic of Events.

All of our readers, ere this reaches them, will have been informed of the significant fact, that Secretary Cameron has withdrawn from Lincoln's Cabinet. We say the fact is significant, because it shows the malterable determination of the President to conduct this war, for the sole purpose of restoring the Union to its former integrity and glory, and of vindicating the majesty of Law and the supremacy of the Constitution.

The withdrawal of Cameron from the Cabinet, was no doubt the result of a radical difference of opinion between him and the President, on the vexed subject of slavery connected with the present rebellion. The President had previous to his withdrawal, modified his report as Secretary of War, so as to make it speak, in an unmistakable manner, the conservative sentiment of the Administration on this perplexing subject.

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BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24th.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag Officer McKean, dated Ship Island, Miss., Jan. 8th, in which he reports the capture of the town of Biloxi, Miss., on the first inst., by the officers and crews of the steamers Water Witch, New London and Henry Lewis.

It is Judge Swain, of Ohio, who has been appointed to the Supreme bench, and not Swan, as telegraphed.

Fort Pulaski has been abandoned by the rebels and will be occupied by the Federal troops.

Jeff. Thompson has appeared on the Missouri border again. He visited Commerce day yesterday, completely sacking the houses of Union citizens of that place.

Ben. McCullagh is assigned to the command of a Division of Cavalry in Virginia.

The killed and wounded at Somerset is set down as follows: On the Federal side, Tenth Indiana—killed 9, wounded 48; Fourth Kentucky—killed 9, wounded 20; Second Minnesota—killed 10, wounded 15; Ninth Ohio—killed 9, wounded 20.

Dispatches received from Southern papers say it's all a lie that Zollicoffer was whipped. They assert that reports in Northern papers are a mere ruse on the part of Wall street to bolster up Federal securities.

In anticipation of the attack on North Carolina by Burnside's expedition, a draft has been made for one-third of the enrolled militia of eighty three counties.

Gen. Halleck has given the St. Louis secession sympathizers an inkling of what they may expect if they decline to pay the assessments levied on them.

The bodies of Zollicoffer and Baylie Peyton have been embalmed, and will be sent to Bowling Green by order of General Thomas.

Reports are rife of the capture of the guerrilla chief, Jeff. Thompson.

Vessels continue to pass up the Potomac despite of the rebel blockade.

The Seventh New Hampshire, now at Washington, is ordered to Tortugas, and will leave soon.

Senator Hale's report censures Secretary Wells and Gov. Morgan, and insists that the \$90,000 in the latter's hands be returned to the national treasury.

Advice from Mexico confirm previous accounts of the union of all parties, and an intention to make common cause against the invaders.

A Washington special to the New York papers, says letters from Havana state that the allies are greatly dissatisfied with their prospects in Mexico, and complain that Miramon deceived them.

Col. Reynolds, Government Agent at Port Royal, reports having secured a million dollars worth of cotton; that some three thousand negroes are engaged gathering the staple. They are orderly and industrious.

The report that the rebels had evacuated Manassas is untrue.

Judge Swain took his seat on the Supreme bench today.

Troops are again gathering at Annapolis, and it is supposed for another expedition.

By the arrival of the steamer Eastern State we have the first direct official intelligence of Burnside's expedition. The Eastern State left Hatteras Inlet last night, and arrived here late this morning.

The recent storm was unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the expedition. The fleet left Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th, consisting of over one hundred and twenty five vessels of all classes, and arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, having been greatly retarded by severe storms and adverse winds, which prevailed during that time.

Captain Ritchie, of the steam frigate Saratoga, being at Annapolis, has placed some of his subordinate officers under arrest. The charge against them is not stated.

THE OREGON "PEACE" MEN IN DIXIE.—John K. Lamerick, of Jacksonville, one of the Lane faction delegates to the Charleston convention from Oregon, is commissary of a Louisiana rebel regiment. In June last he was in Washington endeavoring to get his scrip paid, professing great loyalty, but opposed to "coercion."

We thought then the government ought to have been apprised of his proclivities, and his home withheld. He pretended he was coming to Oregon when he got his money. Sikes is a quartermaster of a Virginia regiment, and diminutive little old Hannah is a lieutenant or captain in the rebel army. John Lane is somewhere in North Carolina; a lieutenant. Bob Metcalf is in Texas. The commissions of all these worthies were issued on the Pacific coast by an agent authorized by Jeff Davis. It is worthy of note that every "peace" man who has snaked out of Oregon has joined the rebel army—Sikes, Metcalf, Hannah, Lamerick and Lane. That exclusively "democratic" and eminently "peace" ticket which the Oregon traitors will run in June loses just five votes by the sloping of these beavies.—Oregon Statesman.

the pilots of Hatteras were traitors, having intentionally run several vessels ashore. Col. Allen of the Ninth New Jersey, and Surgeon Walter and his regiment, with boat's crew, when they found that the troops needed water, manned the life boats in order to obtain it. The boats were swamped and the Colonel and Surgeon drowned; the crew were saved. Gen. Burnside has succeeded in getting one-half of his vessels over the bar, including his gunboats and seven thousand troops. Everything appears to be in a satisfactory condition.

When the Eastern State left, the large transports with troops remained outside until the arrival of the steamer Spaulding from Port Royal on the 23d. Nine were brought in, the Eastern State passing the last of them as she left. Fair weather had set in, and the schooners of the expedition were making their appearance with water, coal and provisions. The only troops that had been landed were the 24th Massachusetts and the Rhode Island battery. There has been no loss of life except as above mentioned.

Reports are received at Hatteras from the surrounding population, in relation to the disposition and intention of the enemy. Some who came in say that the rebels were completely frightened. Others say that they will make a stand, and their report is that large masses of troops will be concentrated in that vicinity. Still another story, confirmed by many, is that their exertions will be directed chiefly to the placing of obstructions in the way of our troops to Norfolk. The rebels kept a good lookout on our movements with their gunboats.

The Pensacola left Fort Monroe, this afternoon for Key West, Pensacola and Ship Island. She will report to the Commodore of the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico to-day.

A Richmond dispatch says that it has reliable authority for making the statement that General Beauregard takes the command of the army at Columbus, Ky., and that Gen. G. W. Smith succeeds him at Manassas. This change goes into effect immediately.

The Sacramento Union of Wednesday has dates to the 4th, from which we take the following:

The most important item of the war news is the announcement of the apprehension excited throughout the South by the approaching expiration of the time for which thousands of the rebel troops were enlisted. A deserter says that any attempt to force the troops at Manassas to reenlist will lead to a bloody collision. That will be McClellan's hour to strike. The Burnside expedition was progressing satisfactorily, but provoking frands have been discovered in the chartering of vessels for transportation, which caused the commander some embarrassment. The Navy Department throws the responsibility for this upon the War Department. It seems that the reported evacuation of Fort Pulaski was a mistake; but the fort is completely invested and Federal vessels were endeavoring, with success, to get between this work and the city. There is nothing of importance from other points on the blockaded coast. It is announced that Gen. Heintzelman is to lead another expedition to the Southern coast; and General Butler has been granted permission to take several brigades to a point not before visited by the Union forces. On the night of the second inst. a powerful expedition left Cairo for the southward, the destination being unknown. Price has made a stand at Springfield, which point Sigel was approaching at the head of several divisions. A great battle was expected in that quarter.

General Hunter had prohibited Kansas marauding bands from entering Missouri.

An effort is being made to rebuild the burnt district of Charleston. Ericson's iron battery was launched at Green Point on the 29th ult. In Congress it is stated that the "Conservatives" have a decided majority. The Pacific Railroad Bill has been reported in the House without recommendation, and Sargent of California made a speech in its favor. The Treasury Demand Note Bill was under consideration, the chief point of difficulty being the proposal to make the notes legal tender. The bill was nearly ready.

We have Liverpool advices to the 8th ult. It was reported that Lord Russell had written to the Liverpool Ship Owner's Association stating that he had remonstrated against the sinking of the stone fleet in Charleston harbor, but without avail.

The tone of some of the French and British journals continues to be decidedly anti-American, but it is consolatory to hear that our State Department has a dispatch conveying assurances of the complete restoration of good feeling towards the United States in England, France and other Continental States. The privateer Sumter had been ordered away from Cadix, and had gone to Gibraltar. Four Federal vessels had been charged to follow her wherever she may go. There is another report from St. Thomas, that the Sumter was cruising in the neighborhood of St. Domingo, which is probably a mistake.

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Particulars of the Trip from the Mines to the Dalles—Three Men Frozen.

[From the Mountaineer Extra of Jan. 20th.] On Monday last, about noon, John James, Esq., in charge of Tracy & Co's Express, arrived at the Dalles, bringing with him three hundred pounds in treasure, and a large number of letters. From Mr. James we learn many particulars of the ill-starred trip in which Jagger, Alphin, and Davis lost their lives, and so many others suffered untold horrors. On Saturday, January 4th, at 8 A. M., the stage left Walla Walla for the Dalles, having the following passenger list: John D. James, Tracy & Co's Express, Walla Walla; I. E. Jagger, Portland; W. A. Moody, James Gay, H. S. Niles, Eugene City; T. S. Jeffries, Bethel, Polk county; Charles Wilson, Salem; R. Bolton, Saker Diggings, California; and H. Wellington, destination unknown. The party started in good health and spirits. After suffering many inconveniences and delays by the way, they finally reached John Day's River, safe and sound. This was on Wednesday, the eighth of January. On Friday night, January 10th, a stranger came to the house, and left early the next morning, on his way to the Dalles. This man has not been heard of since, and the probability is he perished in the snow.

During the stay at the John Day House, the company was increased by the arrival of F. M. Alphin, from the Umatilla, and Pat Davis, understood to be from the mines. The detention at the John Day was in the last degree wearisome, and accordingly various expedients were devised and debated with a view to getting away. On Sunday morning, Jan. 12th, their patience exhausted, Messrs. Jagger, W. H. Moody, F. M. Alphin, and Pat Davis, announced their intention to start out and reach the Des Chutes on foot. After incredible suffering, the first two succeeded in reaching their destination. The party had not made more than four miles from the John Day when Mr. Alphin gave out and laid down by the side of the trail. Mr. Davis proceeded probably a mile farther, when he became exhausted and turned back. Neither of these men have since been heard from, and the probabilities are that they died that night. Mr. Alphin has a wife and two children living on the Umatilla. He has also a brother, M. J. Alphin, engaged in business at the Dalles, and, if we mistake not, a father and mother, who reside in Lam County, Oregon.

The party reduced by the departure of the first men, remained at the John Day House until Wednesday, the 15th, when Mr. James having procured a wagon and six horses, it was determined to make a desperate attempt to continue their journey. At the time of starting the party numbered ten persons, as follows: I. E. Jagger, John B. James, H. Wellington, H. S. Niles, D. M. Morgan, J. Mulkey, J. E. Glover, T. S. Jeffries, Charles Wilson and R. Bolton. They left the John Day at 8 A. M., with the express wagon, drawn by six horses. The snow on the side of the John Day Hill, was some four feet deep, and the cold was intense. After immense exertion they succeeded in getting the express matter and three horses to the top of the hill. It was now 12 o'clock noon, and a consultation was had as to the practicability of proceeding. A majority determined to push forward. Jagger said he "had his face set for it, and could make it." Mr. James was of opinion that they could not make this station that night, so he deemed it best to take the treasure, express matter, etc., and return. Messrs. Bolton and Wilson, however, thought it best to trace their steps. Efforts were made to induce Jagger to return, but to all representations of this kind he replied, that "where others went, he could follow." "Farewells" were then exchanged, and the parties separated—some of them never to meet again.

Mr. James, in charge of the Express, left Seattle on the 15th, accompanied by a small party, and safely arrived at the Des Chutes that night, and made the Dalles on the 20th. Messrs. C. H. Johnson and Fred M. Stocking left the Dalles on Saturday, 18th inst., for the Des Chutes, taking with them blankets, provisions, and everything necessary to the comfort of the poor unfortunate men who had perished on the mountain. They were out there about 6 o'clock in the evening, but were unable to cross the Des Chutes river, the ice having given way. On Sunday morning they rigged up a hand-sleigh, and crossing the Columbia some distance below the mouth of the Des Chutes, succeeded with much difficulty in reaching the house of Mr. Polo, where they found eight of the sufferers—some of them in a deplorable condition. Measures were immediately taken for their removal, and making two trips, they succeeded in bringing six of the unfortunate across the river. The other two preferred remaining where they were. Four of them were brought to the Dalles by Mr. C. H. Johnson, in one of the Dalles Portage Company's sleighs. They arrived here about six o'clock in the evening, and were immediately taken to the Umatilla House, where they will receive every attention that kindness or humanity can suggest. These men are named respectively, Wm. Bidley, Dugald McDonald, H. Wellington and T. S. Jeffries. About an hour later, Mr. F. M. Stocking arrived, having with him W. A. Moody, and James Gay. These two were taken to the "Western Hotel," where they will receive every kindness and attention.

From Messrs. Stocking and Johnson we learn the following particulars relative to these unfortunate sufferers: On Sunday morning, Jan. 12th, at 10 A. M., Messrs. W. A. Moody, James Gay, Marion Alphin, and Pat Davis, left the crossing of John Day's River for the Des Chutes. That night Alphin and Davis gave out, and were left on the road. Moody and Gay walked all that night and Monday till midnight, and then built a fire and thawed out their feet, which were badly frozen. At daylight they started and reached Polo's house about 10 o'clock, having traveled about one mile from camp. The feet of both the men were badly frozen. Alphin and Davis have not been heard from, and are supposed to have perished.

On Wednesday, Jan. 15th, Messrs. J. Mulkey, T. S. Jeffries, H. Wellington, Wm. Bidley, Dugald McDonald, J. E. Glover, C. Nicholas, H. S. Niles, and I. E. Jagger, left John Day's for the Des Chutes. They were out two days and two nights. Jagger was the first one of his party that gave out. He was left on the road, about fifteen miles from the Des Chutes, and though not frozen was utterly exhausted. Mr. Wellington, the last man, left him at daybreak, on the 16th. Of this party, Niles is the only one that escaped unhurt. Messrs. Bidley and Jeffries are frozen all over, and the balance suffered greatly in their feet, hands and ears. Jagger, without doubt, has perished.

Messrs. R. E. Miller and A. J. Kane started out from the Des Chutes on Saturday morning to search for Jagger's body. Not having been heard from up till Sunday noon, fears were entertained for their safety. A party consisting of John Irwin, O'Brien, and Frank Shelton, were about to start out in search of Miller and Kane.

The John Irwin mentioned above, is a noble fellow. He was one of the party that went and brought in Mulkey, and is doing so well to do one of his feet badly frosted. Notwithstanding his injury, he promptly volunteered to go in search of Miller and Kane. All honor to the man who nobly responds to the call of humanity.

The body of J. E. Jagger has been found. Messrs. Alphin and Davis have not been found.

Klamath Indian Reservation Destroyed. A New Reservation Proposed—Its Effects on Del Norte County.

Crescent City, Feb. 2d, 1862. EL SENTINEL: Sir—The late freshet has completely demolished the Klamath Indian Reservation, and now Mr. Hanson, the Indian Agent, proposes to establish a new Reservation in this county, to embrace all the land along the coast from the Oregon and California boundary line south to within about five or six miles of Crescent City, and as far east as the top of the first range of coast mountains, making the eastern boundary the Humboldt meridian, which will contain about 40,000 acres of land, 12,000 acres of which are suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes, 500 acres being now under cultivation.

Negotiations are now pending between the Agent (for the Government) and the settlers for a portion of these lands, lying in the very heart of this beautiful Valley, the Major Bradford Farm being about the center. Prices have been agreed upon for near 6,000 acres, 2,000 acres of which are under cultivation, for the sum of \$58,000. This sum will not pay for the improvements thereon.

Strange as it may seem, there is hardly a dissenting voice in the whole territory proposed to be purchased against this movement; on the contrary, the settlers are ready and really anxious to accept of the various prices offered for their lands. The Agent, I am told, has authority from the Indian Department to provide a new home for the Indians in this division of his district. Should the Department approve of this purchase, Congress could hardly refuse to make an appropriation to purchase the whole of the proposed tract, when they take into consideration that there is not less than 10,000 Indians to be provided for by this Reservation.

Every one concedes the fact that the location selected is well adapted in every particular for the purposes contemplated, and that none better can be found, if the interests of the Government and the wants of the Indians are only to be consulted. I think it may be looked upon as a fixed fact that the Reservation will be established there, although there is a good deal of opposition to it outside.

This will not be wondered at after taking a peep into the internal condition of Del Norte, and its effects upon the revenue of that county. The whole amount of property, real and personal, in the county, in 1861, was about \$180,000. The tract proposed for a reservation contains about one-fifth of the whole amount of the taxable property in the county. The agricultural lands of a county being always the most reliable and permanent basis of revenue, the loss of the 12,000 acres out of 19,186 acres, which is the whole amount of lands taxed in the county in 1861, cannot but be seriously felt in the future revenue of the county. The loss by the late freshet cannot be less than \$10,000 along Smith's river alone; the losses on the Klamath and tributaries, in this county, are equal, if not greater; and over one-half of our population will leave in the Spring for the new mines, taking with them a large amount of movable property. Deprive the county of all this property, together with the general depreciation in the value of that remaining, and it will reduce the amount of taxable property of this county, in 1862, to probably less than \$250,000.

There is another source of revenue of some importance about to be cut off. Heretofore quite a large amount of taxes and local assessments have been paid by non-residents. Independent of these, voluntary subscriptions, in large amounts, have been paid by them for public improvements, with a view of enhancing the value of their property. The Assessor's list never failed to give them convincing proof of its rising value. It had to them a prospective value, and they paid their money liberally to cover all expenses on it. Now, strange as it may appear, the suicidal act is attempted to cut off this large source of revenue, by a little trick of legislation—a proposition that even a California legislator ought to blush at, and certainly none other would entertain for a moment. Like the goose that laid the golden eggs, it, too, must be killed, not because it failed to produce the golden egg when required, but from a misguided avariciousness, or to gratify a malignant and wanton spirit to destroy, to injure somebody or something, without conferring a corresponding benefit on any other person or thing. We must set this down as the work of old Buebody, who always prefers mischief to letting "well enough" alone.

These facts, of the condition of the county, being thus stripped of all these sources of revenue, naturally excites an alarm among the bondholders, scrip-holders, and, I presume, of free-holders, too (if they are not made of sterner stuff than mortal flesh is heir to), and the question among them and others is seriously considered, "Can Del Norte, in this condition, maintain her county organization, and provide for the payment of her debts, amounting to not less than \$30,000, after paying her State and Federal tax, which will probably be not less than one dollar on the hundred in 1862?"

It is well to consider, in the event that she cannot, what is her fate and where is her destiny. Barring as she does on the Oregon line, she cannot, of course, seek affiliation with her Oregon neighbors. Her only California neighbors are Siskiyou and Klamath counties. Siskiyou is connected by a narrow strip on the east, but ours would give an ill-shaped, gourd-like form, addition to that county, and whether Siskiyou would consider Del Norte a very valuable acquisition, with her enormous debt of \$30,000, is a question. Her next neighbor is Klamath county, of which Del Norte was once a part. A proposition for an affiliation there would be a humiliating concession; for, after a separation without her consent, and a trial of five years to maintain a separate existence, to return, like the prodigal son, and acknowledge our inability to do so, with a large additional debt for her to assume, would, we think, be received by Klamath with some hesitation.

Hence, no wonder that some should feel alarmed at the establishment of an Indian Reservation on the most valuable agricultural lands in the county, and the attempt to hook the Legislature into the proposed act for the confiscation of the property of non-residents, thereby cutting off, as they do, the principal sources of our revenue. It is virtually severing the main arteries of the county's existence.

A meeting was called in Crescent City recently, to get some expression from the people upon this subject; but the discussion took an unfortunate turn. I mean unfortunate, in not getting at what was most desirable at that time—the views of the people of the county in relation to the propriety, or impropriety, of having an Indian Reservation established in Smith River Valley, as a matter threatening

the existence of the county—but very fortunate in being the means of calling out some true and loyal sentiments from some of our prominent citizens. A resolution was introduced at the meeting, and advocated strenuously, urging violent resistance by arms force to the landing of Indians (from Humboldt county) from the steamer at Crescent City, en route to the new Reservation. The author of the resolution no doubt thought, from the large McConnell vote received there, and the loud Secession talk (for talk sake) in that locality, that the sentiments contained in that resolution would not "grate harshly upon our ears." In that he was mistaken; they wanted no "Star of the West" affair there. It called out from even the McConnell men the bitterest denunciations; they pronounced the sentiments of that resolution, carried into practice, as being identical with those that brought our country into its present lamentable condition. The resolution was defeated by an overwhelming majority. So let it be recorded to her credit let her existence be long or short, prosperous or struggling against adversity, that, notwithstanding her former "Disse-Confidential-McConnell Democratic" proclivities, the latest public expression of Del Norte showed that she was loyal.

ON THE SCISSOR OF "WIGGLE WAGGLE."—The Sierra Citizen has an instructive essay on the economy of "Wiggle-Waggle." It says: "Young folks set themselves and one is chosen to be 'Simon' whose duty it is to catch the rest. When he orders them to point up or point down, or to wiggle-waggle, without adding thereto, 'Simon says,' and any one does so, or she is caught, and has to give a 'wed.' But if he says 'Simon says' 'point up,' or down, or 'wiggle-waggle,' and any one refuses that or is likewise caught. It occurs to us that there is a remarkable analogy between the too-hasty remarks and the Citizen's peace-partyist. When the war broke out, Ex Senator Gwin said to them, 'wiggle' and without waiting to hear what Uncle Sam had to say, the chivalry wiggle-forthwith. King cotton said 'wiggle-waggle,' and any one hesitates for the authority of national orders, straightway they wiggle. In consequence of this indiscreet precipitation, they have now to pay the pawns of humiliation, ignominy and contempt. Having too hastily wiggle-waggle off their causal appendages, they are now the stump tail waggle without the wherewithal to either wiggle or waggle.—Pacerville News.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters

- REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Jacksonville, Feb. 15th, 1861: Alexander Chas 2 Henderson Jackson Austin Seth 2 Holman Geo Burns B J 2 Johnson John Bellinger Merritt Jenkins John Butler Wm 2 Jump Joseph Brien N W 2 James Emeline Brien N W 2 James Thomas E 2 Brien N W 2 James Wm S Brien N W 2 Kiber Mrs E A Brien N W 2 Moore Marcus Brien N W 2 McComber Mrs H B 2 Brien N W 2 Ramsdale Stephen D Brien N W 2 Sargent Lorretta Brien N W 2 Smith B Brien N W 2 Sautors Richard M Brien N W 2 Turner Thomas Brien N W 2 Wilson Wm Brien N W 2 Hamilton G A 2 Wilkins Wm Brien N W 2 Hopkins Stephen Watts Alexander Brien N W 2 Persons calling for any of these letters will please to say they are advertised. S. E. HAINES Ast. P. M.

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