

THE INDIANS.—The *S. F. Herald* recommends the purchase, by the general government, of Lower California, as a suitable locality to colonize the Indians of this State. The *Herald* is satisfied that the Peninsula could be purchased, and every private claim in it obtained by the government, and the Indians transported and established for far less than the Oregon wars have cost the nation within the two past years. If such is the case, the suggestion is certainly worthy the serious consideration of the government.

NEVADA DEMOCRAT

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1859.

HOTEL,
Proprietor,
Nevada.

Building!!
Finished throughout in
the City.

THE PUBLIG.

Finished with
LIACV
the Markets.

PARTMENTS,
finished in Good style.

with suitable rooms, and
accommodations.
Good Liquors,
CIGARS, &c.

XCHANGE,
St. Nevada,
FER, Proprietor.

WORLD RESPECT.
Citizens of Nevada and
the public, that he has
the **POPULAR HOTEL.**
XCHANGE, on Broad

three stories high, and
FIRE-PROOF,
(No Fires.)
recently been fitted up in
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lines be supplied with all
goods.

PPERS

Assembly Proceedings—The Duncombe Case.
The case of Mr. Duncombe was brought up in the Assembly, on Monday Jan. 24th, on the motion of Mr. Sloss to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Duncombe was ousted from his seat in that body. The Assembly, of course, refused to reconsider the vote, after which the following Protest was presented by the minority, who asked that it might be entered on the journal:

PROTEST.

WHEREAS, the Assembly of the State of California, at its Tenth Annual Session, did, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1859, by resolution, declare "that China, Duncombe, a member elected from the county of Sacramento, having taken, and being still under an oath of allegiance to the British Government, is ineligible to a seat in this House;" and, whereas, it appears from the testimony submitted to the House by the Committee on Elections that the said Duncombe was born in the State of Connecticut, and some time about the year A. D. 1817 emigrated to Canada, and there took an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain; and that subsequently, about the year A. D. 1837, he returned to the United States, and has since remained a resident thereof, exercising all the rights and immunities of a citizen, which, according to the best information he could procure, he believes he was lawfully entitled to do.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned members of said Assembly, conceiving not only that gross injustice has been done to said Duncombe, but that an outrage has been perpetrated, and the rights of an American citizen and his constituency violated, and a wrong done to the members of this House, would respectfully enter this our most solemn protest against the action of the Assembly, assigning for our reasons:

First, That we believe that Charles Dun-

The Burns Festival.
In accordance with previous arrangements, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was appropriately celebrated, in this city, by the Scotchmen of Nevada county, on Tuesday evening, January 25th. The festivities were held at the Hotel de Paris, and about seventy-five gentlemen, and nearly as many ladies, were present. We noticed, also, a number of specimens of "Young" Scotland, neatly rigged out in the tasteful garb of the Highlands. The celebration was got up under the auspices of the countrymen of the distinguished poet, and with the exception of representatives of the press, was confined exclusively to that people. About half-past eight o'clock the assembled guests sat down to an excellent supper which had been prepared at the hotel, Mr. R. B. Moyes, of Orleans Flat, being elected to preside. After doing ample justice to the excellent viands prepared for the occasion, Mr. Moyes arose, and after a few preliminary remarks, said:

The history of nations has been compared to the life of man, and is said to have its seasons of youth, manhood, and old age; or to the "trickling rill," flowing from the mountain side, soon becoming the swollen river, and at last lost in the ocean depths. If not to be brought up but dragged up, better fits the child for the stern realities of life, Scotland, by its dark days of trial, its sacrifices, and its sufferings, was fitted for the enjoyment of a happy era of civilization and constitutional liberty.

If we except the contest of petty chiefs and mountain clansmen, its first great contest was for national existence, against a foe blind to every sense of justice, or moral rights, and seeking alone the destruction of a supposed enemy, whose only crime was its determination to be free and independent of foreign domination. With tenacity and self-sacrifice, generation af-

Of his life, what shall we say? The child of poor parents, himself subjected to much of suffering, some part of it, at least, brought upon himself, at an early age he descended to the grave, shattered in constitution. Of a proud, independent spirit, sufficiently so, if he had been the head of a baronial house, or the Black Douglas, no shaft was thrown but pierced him through. He was subjected to all these ills and annoyances inseparable, apparently, from a poor position in life, when accompanied with as proud a spirit. He thus partook of much of the cup of bitterness, and drank from the fountain of experience many of the lessons he has embalmed in immortal song.

His poetry has been read by all, its harp appeals to the heart and reason, and its strings when touched develop the finest feelings of humanity. Of all that have ever written, he has made the most lasting impression, for his thoughts were the result of bitter experience, and the reflection of the proud heart in anguish. 'Tis to the tolling million he spoke, and when we look to theologians for a reason for the immortality of the soul, Burns has given it to us already:

The poor, oppressed honest man
Had never sure been born,
Had there not been some recompense
To comfort those that mourn.

Mr. Moyes then proposed the first regular toast, to the memory of Robert Burns, which was responded to by Mr. W. M. Montgomery, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen.—The committee of arrangements, were kind enough to assign to me the duty of responding to the toast you have just drunk. Had I known at the time I consented to do so, that we should have had the pleasure of the company of several gentlemen, whom I see before me, who are much better qualified for the task than myself, I should most certainly have declined it. The most of you are aware that speech making is a little out of my line of business, and I am not going to bore you by attempting to make a lan- flowerly harangue, overflowing with the

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