of this character from public trusts. Such tendency has already made itself quite manifest in our experience, and might have been seen and predicted a priori. We will not say that the doctrine openly avowed must bring into power the worst party; for that would be a partial reflection on the one now in the supremacy, which we have no design to make. But if it does not bring into power the worst party, it has a most certain tendency to make it such, unless a salutary defeat comes now and then for its purgation. This, however, may be affirmed with all confidence—if it does not give success to the worst party, it must certainly tend to the advantage of the worst faction of any party; and not only that, but must also bring up to the political surface the worst men of that worst faction—thus ever producing a worse political pestilence, a more wide-spread and malignant malaria.

Nothing can arrest this tendency but the hearty repudiation, in all honorable and virtuous quarters, both of the practice and the idea. There need be, in saying this, no false modesty, or fear of offense. We well know the character of the men who may be called politicians by trade—who work the machinery for all parties. There is no need of describing them. These are the men to whom, if the doctrine be true at all, the offices of the country belong, and of right belong. They are the men who have worked for them, and they must be paid. Can there be a doubt about the inevitable effect of this? It is a road which is all the way and evermore down hill. Every year must witness a lower, and still lower degradation. Every successive election must bring up a lower, and still lower class of politicians; it must disclose a still deeper sinking into reckless political depravity, until, through disgust at the intolerable nuisance, the odious principle works at length its own abandonment. Have we arrived at the nethermost pitch? or is there still below

"This lowest deep—a deep yet lower still?"

INDIANS IN THE NORTH.—A correspondent of the Yreka Herald, writing from Althouse, on the confines of Oregon, says, under date of
April 12th:

There has been no difficulty with the Indians, although they still continue their depredations. Two guns, powder, lead and caps, with two or three hundred pounds of flour and sugar, were taken from the old Miller place. These, I believe, were mostly returned. They also drove off a yoke of oxen and a bull, belonging to Watkins & Briggs. They were tracked to an Indian ranch, and as there was snow on the ground at the time, the tracks of three Indians driving them were distinctly perceptible.

The subject was brought to the attention of Mr. Colver, the Indian Agent for this valley, but as yet we have heard nothing from him. There have been several minor depredations of the Indians in different parts of the valley, and I am sure that unless some efficient action is taken by the authorities, we shall soon have another Indian disturbance on our hands.

Truffles in California.—We have been shown a truffle which was found growing in Santa Cruz. The truffle is a root resembling a potato in size, shape and external color. The inside is of a dark brown color and is of a spongy elastic structure. The truffle is a great delicacy, and heretofore has been obtained only from a small district of France, where it is indigenous. It grows wild and is obtained with great difficulty. It is worth three dollars a pound in Europe, and can be used only by the most wealthy epicures. The discovery adds another to the extensive list of vegetables indigenous to California, and may prove to be of great importance.—Alta.

Crescent City.—The Alta says:

The Crescent City arrived about 12 o'clock last night, 40 hours from Crescent City.

She brings us the first number of the Umpqua Weekly Gazette of April 28th.

The only items of news at Umpqua are that a road from Scottsburg to Winchester is under way, and a grampus 50 feet long has taken up his lodgings in the Umpqua river, to the astonishment and indignation of the natives.