The Democrat.

Job Printing.

Now is the time for our merchants and traders to recure 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.

San Francisco Agency.

Mr. L. P. Fisher, at the Iron Building, opposite the Office of the Pacific Express Company, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, is our only authorized Agent for San Francisco. He is authorized to procure advertisements, subscriptions, &c, for the *Mountain Democrat*, and receipt for the same.

GARDINER & KIRK,

Are agents for the *Mountain Democrat* in Sacramento. Orders for advertising left with them, will receive prompt attention.

Agents.

McConnell & Co. .... *Coloma*
C. P. Jackson, ... *El Dorado.*
J. D. Jackson .... *Diamond Springs*
James Burke .... *Kelsey.*
John Boles & M. Terrell .... *Georgetown.*
J. M. Goetschius .... *Cold Springs.*
W. F. Leon .... *Newtown*
R. E. Draper .... *Murderer's Bar.*
L. B. Curtiss .... *Greenwood.*
H. M. Eggleston .... *Indian Diggings.*
Mr. Fisk .... *Spanish Flat.*

Democratic County Central Committee.

H. Larkin, ... Diamond Springs
A. M. Thatcher, ... Placerville
A. St. C. Denver, ... Diamod Springs.
G. F. Gibbs, ... Coloma.
N. Van Tassel, ... W. O. Township
John Boles, ... Georgetown.
L. B. Curtiss, ... Greenwood
R. E. Draper, ... Greenwood.
W. R. Smith, ... Cedarville.
Charles Orvis, ... Kelsey
J. L. Sargent, ... Ringgold
A. H. Richards, ... Salmon Falls

PLACERVILLE.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

The Election.—One week from to-day a question of vast importance to every voter in El Dorado county, who is at all interested in her prosperity, is to be decided. The question has been fully discussed, and the people have doubtless ere this made up their minds how they shall vote. The claims of Placerville, the pride and boast of the Empire county, whose wealth, enterprise and constantly increasing prosperity have been the theme of universal commendation, have been stated, clearly and explicitly, to an intelligent community, and to the people we submit the question, without any fears as to the result, provided the election is conducted fairly. On the part of Placerville we know that no unfair advantage will be taken of her energetic little rival. We trust that Coloma will manifest a like spirit of fairness, so that this vexatious question, which has several times estranged friends and been the fruitful source of annoyance and disturbance, may be definitely and satisfactorily settled. At the coming election there will be but two candidates in the field—Placerville and Coloma—and if there be no trickery resorted to on either side, the defeated aspirant should and must quietly submit. If a majority of the voters of the county are of opinion that Coloma is the more central, convenient and suitable place for the county seat, Placerville will not object to its remaining where it is.—However erroneous we may think their decision, and however detrimental to the interests of the county it may prove, we shall not again agitate the question.—From no selfish consideration did we move in the matter; and it is unjust to say that the citizens of Placerville started the question and will alone be benefitted by a removal. A large number of the people southeast of us urged and insisted on us "setting the ball in motion," and to accommodate them more than to benefit ourselves, we consented to once more try the question. They stated, and very justly, that Coloma is in the corner of the county, not near its centre, and that they are taxed exorbitantly to gratify the cupidity of a small town. At their solicitation, and to save the people unnecessary expense, in the shape of mileage fees, &c, Placerville became a candidate. Her existence does not depend upon the removal of the county seat. She has prospered without it, and will continue to prosper, even if it should remain where it is.

We have made this brief statement to place her properly before the public. We ask you to read calmly and without prejudice, the Address of the county seat committee of Placerville. It contains not one assertion that can be successfully controverted. Judge and decide between the two places.

Acknowledgments.

A warm hearted friend, with rare modesty, sent us a costly, elegant and highly prized present. It is a finely polished mansanita cane, with a variegated marble head, secured to it by a gold band Above the steel ferule is a broad band of silver The marble, gold and stick are all from our own county The generous donor has our heart-felt thanks for his valuable present. He will perceive we have followed his instructions,—"no puff, if you please,"—by suppressing his name We may be able to return the compliment in a more substantial manner some day

Judge Long, of Coloma, sent us a lot of large, luscious strawberries—measuring from 3 to 4 inches in length. In a note accompanying them, the Judge requests us to state that a lady sent them, but we most respectfully decline complying with his request. They were grown in the garden of Mr Smith, a few miles below Coloma, and purchased for us by our friend M Borrowsky. You needn't send any more for several days, Judge.

To the Hons. John B. Weller, Stephen A Douglass, Alex Stephens, J. W. Denver, P T. Herbert, and R Toombs, we are indebted for valuable Congressional documents.

The generous and accommodating proprietors of the *Greyhound*, roused our drooping spirits several times this week with delicious "cherry cobblers"—Frank knows how to mix them adzactly

Bob Robbins, the Agent of Tallman, furnished us ice during the week He supplies Placerville, Diamond Springs and El Dorado When it gets a little warmer, Bob, you may send us more.

We are greatly indebted to our noble-hearted friend M R. Elstner, for favors which we highly appreciate You can command our services, Milt., at any and all times. Call at "Ham's" and imbibunte.

Thanks, a thousand thanks, to a lady friend for a magnificent boquet of the most fragrant flowers, as well as for the kind and flattering note accompanying it. We are aware that "whi-pering tongues can poison truth," but we never allow slanders to disturb the natural serenity of our temper, and for reasons unnecessary to state, we are indifferent as to their effect. The curs may bark, they dare not bite.

We regret that indisposition prevented us from witnessing the celebration of the Sunday school scholars on Saturday last. We learn that parents, children and teachers were delighted with the exhibition, and that the speaking of the children was really excellent. From our knowledge of the teachers we anticipated that the children would excel in any thing they undertook. A table was spread for them, loaded with the choicest delicacies, in the woods, and they enjoyed themselves with a heartiness known only to children. God guide and protect them!

Disgraceful.—We learn that on last Saturday evening Judge Johnson of Coloma, and H. Lee, Esq, of this place, met at Cold Springs by agreement, to discuss the removal of the county seat. The Judge led off, and during his speaking was listened to with the greatest attention. When he concluded Mr Lee took the stand, but was mortified to find a disposition manifested by some gentlemen from Coloma to annoy him and disturb the meeting They began to talk, sing and laugh in the most boisterous manner, for the sole purpose of breaking up the meeting Such ungentlemanly conduct is very reprehensible, and Coloma may regret that she permitted it. If an advocate of Coloma wishes to speak in our city we assure him he shall not be interrupted Come, gentlemen, disturb no more meetings, even if your speakers are beaten in argument.

California Minstrels—This excellent company played in our city but a few nights, and were not patronized as liberally as they deserved On Sunday night the citizens of Diamond Springs, in a very complimentary letter, requested them to visit their town and accept a benefit They went over, and a crowded and enthusiastic house greeted their appearance.

Look at the advertisement of Lee, Harmon & Co, examine their fine stock of goods, and rig yourselves out, gents, in a new suit. Call on them, if it be only to see the smiling countenance and winning address of that prince of clerks, the "miserable wretch," who is always happy when employed in waiting on customers.

"Coming events cast their shadows before" The recent elections in Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, and Nevada, are indicative of the death of Know Nothingism in California. In each of the above places the Democracy have swept all before them "The sober second thought of the people" is operating gloriously, and ere the lapse of another year, the late boastful and triumphant party will be forgotten, or be mentioned only with derision

Different Parties.

The last steamer for the East carried with it the Delegates representing this State in the Democratic National Convention—men of experience, of comprehensive minds, of National views. With them, in a measure, depends the destiny of the Democratic party in the coming contest for National supremacy—that party which has ever "carried the flag and kept step to the music of the Union." And never has there been the time when it behooved every patriot and lover of our confederacy, to exert his utmost powers in favor of justice, in favor of religious tolerance, individual and State rights, protection and privileges of the weak against the domineering will of the strong, than the next struggle for the Chief Magistracy of the American Union. For the past two years discord, intolerance and fanaticism have run riot. Freedom of opinion and rights guarantied by the Federal compact, have been trampled in the dust by many of the States that, notwithstanding their fanaticism and bigotry, loudly boast of their intelligence and patriotism. But of what avail is intelligence when guided by fanaticism? Of what avail is patriotism, when led on by bigotry? Of what avail is power, when prostituted to unhallowed purposes? Of what avail is Christianity, when the devil is its teacher? These are questions to be settled by the people at the next election. Discord must give way to Harmony.—Fanaticism and Bigotry must give place to Reason and Justice. The remedy is with the people—the right-thinking, Union-loving people—who are always right when Reason governs—always wrong when following in the footsteps of those artful fanatics, and demagogues, Wilson, Chase, Banks and company.

Within the last few months the discordant elements of opposition to the Democratic party have begun to assume a more tangible form. The crusades against citizens, who by a decree of Providence, were born in a foreign land—those that wage war against that part of the Christian Church that was first to extend to all the rights and freedom of religious opinion, and the devotees of negro exaltation, have formed a copartnership throughout the entire Northern States, and upon the principle of "*absorption,*" the last has absorbed the first two.

The political elements now assume three distinct characters, with marked principles, plainly discernible. First, proudly and defiantly, stand the National Democracy, who have triumphed in many hard fought battles over all factions and isms—who have been in the ascendency, with the exception of four brief periods, since the formation of the Confederacy—whose principles have been the landmark of our great and prosperous Republic for 70 years, whose policy is engrafted upon every important measure that has arisen favoring the freedom and enlightenment of the great body of the people, yet holding strictly the *rights* of all upon an equality, as guarantied by the Federal compact. It is now the *only National* party in existence Its principles and policy are the same from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—equal rights to all—special privileges to none. Believing in the patriotism and intelligence of the people and the doctrine of self-government, it invites discussion and grants unlimited freedom of opinion to all its adherents.—It has no sympathy with the "higher law" advocates, nor does it believe in the disgraceful doctrine of placing a negro on an equality with a white man. It boldly avows its principles, and with unshaken confidence cherishes them. It appeals, not to the passions, not to the prejudices of the people, but to their patriotism and intelligence. It concedes not one article of its creed, compromises none of its measures, for a temporary triumph. When State after State, in a period of wild, insane excitement turned against it on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, with unwavering fidelity, in the midst of defeat, it the more strenuously advocated that measure. It smiled at the frowns and treated with intense disdain the vain threats of its opponents. It stands on a bold platform of principle, enshrined in the heart of every true American.

The Know Nothing or pseudo American party has, as yet, had but an ephemeral existence, and seems destined to have a short, useless, inglorious life. Whatever purpose its founders and leaders may have had in view at the time of its formation, has never been and probably never will be, fully known to the uninitiated. The secrecy with which all its acts were planned and conducted, would indicate no good resulting from such party. When men combine together and are bound by solemn oaths to deprive a portion of their countrymen of their just and legitimate rights, merely on account of the accident of their birth or religious belief, it shows to what a pitch fanaticism leads its advocates. If successful in their schemes, where would be the end of bigotry? Who dare protect the rights of the weak against the oppression of the strong? Who may say, calmly and fearlessly, "I worship God according to the dictates of my own conscience?" But this party, which started with such fair prospects, which drew into its meshes the thoughtless, the wavering, the disaffected, the disappointed, the unprincipled, the ambitious, ever eager to join an organization that promises reward, has already, ere age had given it an honorable position, dwindled into nothingness. Many of its converts were doubtless actuated by honest motives—believing it to be national; but how have they been deceived, trifled with? Good, but misguided men, lured by the plausible cry of "retrenchment and reform," joined its ranks, with the delusive hope of reforming what was called abuses. In the Northern States it has been almost entirely swallowed up by Black Republicans, the maddest and most dangerous fanatics in the Union. In the Southern States they still stand up as a party, yet doubtful even of their own existence or identity.

The Black Republicans, or as they are sometimes more properly termed, Negro Worshippers, prefer the intelligent company and odoriferous smell of the negro, to that of their own kindred. They believe in strong *colors*—think themselves called upon by some higher power than the laws of our land, to superintend and settle the affairs of their neighbors—are more interested in the affairs of others than in their own;—most intolerent bigots, with mock sincerity preaching the works of God, while practicing those of the devil. This filthy mass of ignorance, selfishness, corruption. this demoralizing party, through preaching and praying, lying and slandering,—blasphemy on the one hand, religious fanaticism on the other—succeeded in carrying several of the Northern States in the elections of 1855. Give this party power and the American Union, "cemented together by the blood of our fathers," is ended. Every thought, word, deed, act of this party is for the negro. Nothing this side of or beyond a negro occupies one moment of their thoughts. Over the imaginary sufferings of the negro they become quite pathetic and weep tears of blood—for the real privations of their own kindred they have no sympathy, no tears, no relief. Hollow-hearted hypocrites, why do you not strive to ameliorate the condition of your kindred?

Between these parties it is not difficult to take sides. All national men must go with the Democratic party. It matters not to which party they belonged heretofore; there is no alternative left, but to join the National Democracy, or affiliate with sectionalism and fanatcism.

Rev. J. L. Roberts.

"——I sigh, and with a piece of scripture,
Tell them—that God bids us do good for evil:
And thus I clothe my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ:
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil."

The Rev. gentleman whose name heads this article, (the simple, innocent, facile tool of an irreclaimable scoundrel,) has assailed us through the columns of an obscure sheet, one which we have disdained to notice, with the malignity of a fiend. The Rev. J. L.—mild, benevolent, tractable J. L.—having a passionate if not sincere affection for the sable sons *and* daughters of Africa, figured conspicuously in a Black Republican meetnig in Upper Placerville not long since, and for publishing an account of which he has so fiercely abused us. The Rev. gentleman, in his penchant for notoriety, has forgotten the mild teachings of the Master he *professes* to serve, and has allowed his hypocrisy to get ahead of his prudence. Indiscreet in the miscreant who induced you, Mr. Roberts, to father his bantling. But to *your* (?) communication—the one that bears your signature. You say:

"On reading this most *scurilous* article, *we immediately* repaired to the *sanctum* of the aforesaid Editor, and demanded an explanation for his infamous conduct."

Now, sir, ministers of the gospel should not fib. Are you sure that "you immediately repaired" to our office, or "demanded an explanation?" What do you mean by "demanded?" Are not these the facts: You called at our office on Saturday evening and asked us if we were present at the meeting alluded to. We stated that we were not You then asked us from whom we obtained our information. We replied from Mr. Cooper. You then stated that the proceeding had been misrepresented. We told you if such was the fact we would cheerfully make a correction. You then complained of the personalities of the article. We told you that we wrote it hurriedly, probably had been unnecessarily severe, but that it was not our nature to use ambiguous language. Here the matter dropped. Had you been the least exacting or insolent, your treatment would have been somewhat different.

Again you are mistaken when you say we have "complete control over Mr Cooper." We have but a limited acquaintance with him, and judging from it, he is not one who would submit to be controlled by any person.

In alluding to the note we appended to our notice of the meeting at the solicitation of Mr. Hurlbert, setting that gentlemen right, you say:

"We scarcely need say that this vile aspersion emannated from the same diseased brain of the one quoted above, and was published without Mr. Hurlbert's sanction, or even *knowledge.*"

It is a little remarkable, Mr. Roberts, that you were green enough to publish over your own signature an unblushing falsehood. Why, sir, Mr. Hurlbert told you himself that he requested us to write the note, that he heard it read before it was put in type, and that he most cordially sanctioned every word of it, *and more too.* On Saturday afternoon Mr. Hurlbert called at our office in company with Mr. Van Eaton and in his presence and in the presence of Mr. Kirk, stated that he had told you and every other person who had spoken to him in regard to it, that he endorsed our remarks. And yet in the face of these facts—facts known to a number of gentlemen of our city—you, a teacher of truth and morality, have the brazen effrontery to state our article "was published without Mr. Hurlbert's sanction or knowledge" Why, sir, a hardened sinner would hesitate long before he would have had the audacity to publish a wilful, deliberate falsehood.—Your own folly has brought this blush to your cheek. Permit us to warn you, before you again lecture others, to mend your own morals. There is a certain class of men, Mr. Roberts, that

"Can pray upon occasion, talk of heaven,
Turn up their goggling eye-balls, rail at vice,
Dissemble, lie and preach,"

but far be it from us to insinuate that you are one of them.

A worthy of the same school, not as respectable, however, as Roberts, in the same paper, over the signature of J. G. Sprague, also lavishes the most malicious and vindictive slanders on our unresisting shoulders. The pitiful *thing* can spit *its* venom with impunity. We will forgive *it* hereafter if *it* will spare us the *infamy* of *its praise.* Gov. Anderson once passed a glowing eulogy on *it,* which was so just and graphic, few who heard it have forgotten it. In the language of its idol, we shall "let the thing slide!"

To the author and instigator of the communications we may have something to say hereafter. Without the slightest provocation, knowing that we could not and would not, however much provoked, stoop to the deep degradation of noticing *him*, he has circulated and given publicity to the meanest and basest slanders against us, slanders which could only originate in a heart thoroughly depraved and festering in corruption. For reasons which are satisfactory to our friends and because we dislike to inflict pain on the innocent, we have hitherto remained silent; but we may be provoked beyond endurance, and if we should, the fellow will wish his hand had rotted off and his tongue had blackened and choked him, ere he penned an article or gave utterance to a word against us.

The Outrage at Panama.

There seems to be but one opinion in the public mind, on the subject of the transactions that have occurred at Panama, intelligence of which reached us by the last steamer. The conduct of the New Grenadians is without excuse. They have wilfully taken the lives of American citizens, innocent of any wrong. They should be made to feel severely the consequences of their presumption and barbarity. Some intemperate or thoughtless person may have been guilty of indiscretion, or even criminal action towards the natives, but this did not justify the sanguinary vengeance visited upon the harmless scores who were slaughtered. The butchery has no palliation, and those engaged in it, should be mercilessly dealt with. The laws in their just operation, have never met with an impediment to their execution, from the American sojourners in New Grenado. On the other hand, the good sense of those whose interest it is to enjoy a peaceful transit of the Isthmus, or whose business pursuits require them to reside there, has induced them to lend their assistance to the enforcement of all equitable police regulations, prescribed by the local authorities. Indeed, so thoroughly is this the case, that passengers through that territory, since the commencement of the travel to California, have submitted to every species of petty exaction and imposition, rather than disturb the semi-friendly relations heretofore existing between our Government and this one, of the Central American States—The offending person or persons, if properly identified, would have been given up to the tender mercies of the municipal courts The American, or Americans who provoked the difficulty, if proven guilty after a fair investigation, could not have invoked or aroused the aid and indignation of their fellow-countrymen, to enable them to escape the penalty of their offence—But with this fair course of justice, the tawny savages of the *pseudonyme* Republic, could not be satisfied. They ruthlessly resolved to take the laws into their own keeping, and have cruelly vindicated them. Doubtless the inroad of Walker upon the neighboring State of Nicaragua, had much to do in instigating the natives to their inexcusable violation of the rights of our people. Partaking of the natural vindictiveness of the purely Spanish race, these mongrels lack the chivalrous instincts of the born Castilian, and supply the place of courage, by a treacherous ferocity comparable only to the untamed fury of the tiger What little sagacity they have, enables them to divine the immense superiority of the Anglo-American blood; their wisest men painfully perceive the final subjugation, or utter extinction of their enervated hodes,—and embittered by this conviction, they prompt, and the blind and ignorant masses carry into effect their schemes of assassination and revenge.

By the rash course pursued in this last instance, they have precipitated their ultimate destiny, many years. The time has not, however, yet arrived, for the American conquest and possession of the country. Its ownership cannot yet be rendered profitable to us. Until the vast prairies, the fertile valleys, and prolific bill-sides which crowd the temperate zone, are occupied by industrious husbandmen, and dotted with homes of peace and plenty,—there is no need for an expansion of our territory, such as would make valuable the malarious confines of the Isthmus. It is true that the requirements of our spreading commerce sometimes demand the *right of way*, or *partial occupancy* of foreign soil;—and such is now the only ground for contest with New Grenada. The means of obtaining these, to the extent of their fullest enjoyment, is all that should be sought by our statesmen in connection with these recent occurrences. To secure these, the savages of the Isthmus should be placed in a wholesome awe of our prowess, and made to feel the retribution properly attendant upon their late outrages Reparation for life and property must be had, until all who have experienced pecuniary loss are compensated, and the manes of our slaughtered countrymen appeased. The present Administration, whether rightfully or wrongfully assailed by its enemies, for an imbecile conduct of our foreign relations, has now an opportunity to manifest its vigor, and exhibit a commendable patriotism. We do not doubt that the authorities at Washington will avail themselves of the occasion. We expect to hear in the earliest intelligence from the seat of Government, that suitable steps have been taken Full power will doubtless be conferred upon some peaceful agent of our Government, to enter at once into a proper negotiation of the late affair. If our reasonable and rightful claims in the premises are disregarded, the dilapidated walls of Panama, and the desolated provinces of New Grenada, will attest to the world the determination of America to have the rights of her citizens respected from pole to pole, throughout the circumference of the globe.

In the meanwhile, we have no apprehension of a repetition of the butchery. A moment's reflection must have convinced the rulers of that misguided State, that a great error has been committed, and they, from a sense of well-based fear of condign punishment, will prevent their soldiery and citizens alike from similar action There is, therefore, no necessity for any military organization in California, to proceed to that quarter for the defence of our people.—On the other hand, we cannot afford to lose any of our population, unless it be of such a character as is pernicious to us. Persons of this description are illy qualified for the performance of such delicate duties, as any company of armed men going from here would profess, at least, to undertake. Instead of protecting, they would be more likely, by a tyrannical interference on trifling points with the natives, to awaken a hostility which would result in a still further sacrifice of life. If it becomes necessary from future causes, or on a calm investigation of the circumstances which have transpired, it is deemed advisable, by those whose duty it is to act on the subject, to send a force to the Isthmus to take care of our emigrating countrymen, let it be composed of our disciplined, and well-officered soldiers Men who are accustomed to control, will yield to the commands of those whose superior judgement and experience will interpose to avoid needless quarrels. We hope no such services will be required—we know they should not be sought, at the hands of individual parties, whose readiness to engage in any adventurous enterprise which promises excitement, has already given us a doubtful notoriety among the nations, as a fillibustering people.

From the Alta California

The "Purifiers" and Collector Latham.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

We have received the following interesting correspondence between the Central Committee of the "Purifying" wing of the Democracy, and Hon M S Latham, Collector of the port of San Francisco. The correspondence sufficiently explains itself, and requires at present no comment at our hands.

San Francisco, May 4th, 1856

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of the City and County of San Francisco, held on the evening of the 3d inst., in the County Court Room, City Hall, the committee appointed to investigate causes of complaint against Hon. Milton S. Latham, reported the following, which was adopted, viz:

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Democratic Central Committee of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, to investigate the political conduct of Milton S. Latham, Collector of the Port and District of San Francisco, beg to report:

That they have entered upon the discharge of their duty with the cautious consideration which the importance of the position Mr. Latham at present occupies demands, and feel constrained after due reflection and calm consideration of the many complaints urged against that officer, to recommend that this body apply to the President of the United States to remove said Latham from office, and as reasons for such removal, the following causes are suggested.

That whereas, the Hon. M. S. Latham, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, has in the opinion of this committee, used his official patronage as said Collector, against the best interests of the Democratic party, and has from motives unknown to us first favored and then deserted, and compelled those under his control to abandon the true Democracy, which we claim to represent: Be it therefore

Resolved, That M S. Latham is unworthy of the trust now reposed in him, and his continuance in office is prejudicial to the welfare and success of the Democratic party in California

Resolved, That a copy of the above Preamble and Resolution, signed by our President and Secretary, be forwarded to the President of the United States, and also a copy to our Senators, and each of our Representatives in Congress

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Committee present a copy of these proceedings to the Hon. M. S. Latham.

A true copy.
Attest, Julius K. Rose, President.
A. J. McLemon, Secretary.

San Francisco, May 5th, 1856.

Julius K. Rose, Esq, President of the Democratic Central Committee of the "Purifiers" of the City and County of San Francisco.

I am in receipt, to day at 1 P M, of certain resolutions passed by the Committee of which you are Chairman, asking the President of the United States to remove me from my position as Collector of this Port.

Notwithstanding your communication is dated Sunday, the 4th, and you have given me by your action neither time or opportunity to defend myself against your general allegation of being "unworthy of the trust" now reposed in me, I can assure your body that I am perfectly willing that your ungenerous assault shall have its fullest effect upon the President of the United States

The recent State Convention of the Democratic Party having unanimously repudiated your authority as the "Central Committee" of San Francisco county, I can only regard your resolutions as the opinions of a number of private citizens, and I defy the most rigid investigation into my public or private acts to show the slightest stain in my personal conduct or neglect of official duty

Having received my office unsolicited from the President of the United States, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hold myself amenable to their judgment, and not to any faction of the Democratic Party

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Milton S. Latham

You were wrong, Mr. Latham, in replying to the officious and insolent letter of the self-constituted committee. You should have kicked the bearer of it out of the Custom House and placed the letter in the fire. An irresponsible faction, to assume to be the Democracy of the State of California, is carrying the joke too far. Such an arrogant assumption ought to receive the hearty condemnation of every Democrat in the State. They—modest gentlemen—resolve "that M. S Latham is unworthy of the trust now reposed in him," and for the benefit of some aspirants without brains or claims on the party, request the President to remove him. Gentlemen of the so-called "Democratic Central Committee of the City and County of San Francisco," are you ignorant of the fact that San Francisco is not the State of California, and that the Democrats of the mountains have the fullest, most unlimited confidence in the Democracy, integrity and ability of M. S. Latham? Do you not know that for every signature you could get for his removal in San Francisco, fifty could be had in the mountains to have him retained? Did every member of your committee, did two-thirds of them, vote for the resolution? When you answer these questions we may ask you some others not quite so important.

M. S. Latham needs no defence at our hands. Your puny efforts cannot injure him with the Democracy of the mountains. A thousand disappointed place-seekers may censure him, but the mountain boys will sustain him. He is a true Democrat—owing allegiance and fully recognizing it, to the whole party, not to an irresponsible faction. He has naught to fear from such paltry assaults. He is not only known to the Democracy of the State as a faithful and tried worker in its ranks, but as a most capable, honest and talented exponent of its principles and interests. He has but to appeal for his vindication from the interested judgments of time-servers and tricksters, to the august tribunal of the people. The first may pervert, misrepresent and wrong his motives and intentions, but the sober, matured thought of the latter will fully sustain him.

Correction.—Louis Person, not *James*, as we had it in our last, has been appointed road overseer for this District. He makes a most energetic and faithful officer, and it will not be his fault if the roads are not in capital order.

Cotillon Party.—John Blair, the courteous and popular proprietor of "Sportsman's Hall," has issued invitations for a ball at his house on the 23rd inst—It will doubtless be a pleasant party The "Hall" is just far enough from our city for a fine buggy ride—With a beautiful and intelligent partner, and there are many such in Placerville, we know no greater pleasure than taking a ride to John Blair's.

The different Express companies will accept our thanks for papers

Correspondence of the Democrat.

Indian Diggings, April 30, '56.

Owing to the monotonous course of things generally to be found in an industrious community, there is but little with us that is of much interest, unless it be the almost nightly orgies held here in the shape of the theatres, monkey shows, and "nigger doin's." We are a quite, moral community, yet like most Californians, fond of excitement and amusement.—These exhibitions meet with ample encouragement to justify their nightly howls, and so continually are they kept up, they have in some instances, much to the mortification of the religiously inclined, entirely excluded the regular appointments of the minister who has been heretofore laboring for the good of our community

Sunday nights are in general the nights on which they receive their greatest encouragement in point of numbers in attendance, but the smile of beauty, God be praised, meets not the vacant gaze of either performer or spectator. The ladies here, as elsewhere, ("God bless 'em,") are ever first to set the example of Christian morals. Would that their influence extended further! Although not an advocate for woman's rights, yet I am often led to believe that were the reins of all moral government placed in their hands, justice would be more often met with in the sphere of social life; but like the embodiment of power in all ages, it would be in this, perhaps—as soon as the delicate nerve should become strong and self-powerful—but lead to oppression. Should the senior of the *Democrat* in his travels in search of a companion for life find it convenient to visit *our* Diggings for *that* purpose, he need not expect to find, arrayed in the Theatrical Hall, upon a Sabbath evening, the "galaxy of beauty" resident in our place and vicinity, but in their stead would be seen nothing but "men, niggers, boys and Diggers."

You are perhaps surprised to hear that the public assemblies are so promiscuously attended. This is perhaps owing to the radiance shed abroad by the beacon star of Know Nothingism, its favor being extended *particularly* to the real Simon pure Native American. If the California Digger cannot boast of the purity of his blood and his unadulterated Nativism, who can?

We are preparing to bring out all the boys at the county seat meeting, which comes of here on the 10th. Placerville will get, as she ought, an almost unanimous vote in this part of old El Dorado From the reports I hear I look upon it as a foregone conclusion that your city will distance Coloma in the coming contest.—Coloma may as well prepare to die decently—to give up the hopeless contest without a struggle.

Rich claims are continually being opened in our neighborhood. A bountiful supply of water still awaits the pleasure of the industrious miner, to assist him in developing the rich mineral resources of our mines, which are but in their infancy.

The weather is chilly, rainy and disagreeable. Yours, MINER

Correspondence of the Democrat.

County Seat.

Grizzly Flat, May 5, 1856.

We are, as you are aware, residents of an isolated mining town, with little or no facilities for receiving the news of the day, yet we occasionally get a glimpse at the *Democrat*, thereby posting us up, for the time being, on passing events, mixed up with future speculations.

The present all-engrossing topic to us, at least, is the location of the seat of Justice at your City. On this, no doubt, all and every point having reference to this question, has been freely set forth by each contestant. Therefore, whatever suggestions I may advance, consider them as emenating from a class of individuals who believe that whatever measure they are called upon to decide, of a *strictly local character*, should be viewed, not as a matter of convenience *to a few*, but with an eye to that which will benefit the mass alike; aside from every and all sectional or pecuniary interests, wearing an individual aspect.

It is certainly at this time for the interest of every voter, a permanent resident or not, to turn out at the coming election, and by a united effort, place the final location of the county seat of this great county ten miles nearer its centre. Common sense should dictate to every individual the absolute necessity of putting an end forever to this question, which has been, is and will be agitated until it is finally accomplished.

I shall assume the responsibility of charging every individual living north of your place, that in voting for Coloma at the coming election, he wilfully, knowingly and maliciously casts his vote against, not only his own interests, but against nearly two-thirds of the people of this county. To substantiate this, let me adduce only one fact out of the many. For instance, parties to a suit at law from the extreme southern boundary of our county, are compelled to pay from 30 to 35 miles traveling fees; whereas, from the extreme northern boundary, only *eight miles can be charged.* This is locating a county seat in the middle of the county, with a vengeance! Of course the county treasury has to be bled *in the same ratio.* Put the Court House at Placerville and enough would be saved to the county in one year to buy the present locality.

It is not my purpose to puff your city, if I were so inclined. What the people are expected to do is that which will be to their benefit, and not for a few individuals. Can an honest expression be had at the coming election, aside from every and all chicanery, there is no doubt as to the success of your place; and it becomes your citizens to act energetically and with a determination to win. Send out good men—those whose interests are identified with the county as well as of Placerville. You have plenty of this kind, and my word for it, let the county be canvassed by such individuals, and their statements will carry weight. Let that class whose "occupation's gone," for once stay at home; at least there are none in this section that they can influence.

In conclusion, allow me to hint to your citizens that much of your present prosperity consists in the facility of travel to and from all portions of our county; and more especially should they sustain and liberally, too, your excellent line of opposition stages, which alike benefits this locality and obviates the necessity of, as heretofore, patronizing those monopolies to Sacramento. Don't let this excitement absorb every other idea which benefits all classes Placerville has everything to gain and nothing to lose in this contest at worst. SETTLER.

Fun Ahead—On the 22d, 23rd, and 24th of this month, a number of match races will be run over the race course at Diamond Springs. On the 24th a foot race, for a thousand dollars a side, will come off between Ricks and Connor The friends of each are sanguine and betting their money freely.

The Rev. Mr Caldwell, the successor of Mr Hurlbert, has arrived and will preach in the M. E. Church to-morrow morning at the usual hour He is an old friend of ours, and we take pleasure in recommending him to the kindness of our citizens.

We learn that the pet of the Negro Worshippers has made overtures to them to become their mouth piece, for a consideration. Buy him, darkies, he is "one of your sort"—in principle, conduct and feeling

The First Pack Train—The first pack train of the season, from Carson Valley, arrived in our city on Wednesday House & Barnes, who keep a variety of the choicest articles, furnished the proprietors of the train with the articles they needed, and they started back for the Valley the following morning

Heavy Pay—On Reservoir Hill, last week, Messrs. Jones & Co washed out $1778 75—the result of one man's labor for 48 days,—being a fraction over $37 per day, which is by far the richest reward for delving in the earth that has come to our knowledge for a long time Reservoir Hill is, at this time, yielding to the enterprising miners who labor on it, the best pay of any locality in this vicinity. Many of the claims sell readily at $1,500 to $5,000 per one-fourth share.

A number of desperate characters were arrested below El Dorado a few days ago, while in the act of robbing some Chinese, who, strange to say, showed fight. John is fast becoming Americanized We have been requested to merely notice the arrest without entering into particulars, for reasons that will suggest themselves to the public.

A large amount of job printing for the county seat committee has unavoidably delayed the publication of the *Democrat* beyond its usual day. We hope this apology will be sufficient

Laid Over—The proceedings of the Medical Convention and a number of other articles are crowded out this week.

A Card.

I feel how humiliating it is to notice the contemptible J. L. Roberts, (*a would be Bap'ist Theologian*) of Black Republican notoriety, but as he, in a communication published in the *Am ri an* of last Saturday basely traduced me, I am constrained to pronounce him a wilful, malicious slanderer, and a canting hypocrite. To accomplish his vile purposes he would stoop to any meanness. Thus much I have deemed it proper to state to the public.

JNO. ALEX COOPER

Upper Placerville, May 10, 1856.

MARRIED.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Dr. A. Clark to Miss Mary E. Mountjoy, all of Placerville.

With the above notice, we received several bottles of sparkling champaigne, which we incontinently opened and put away in toasts to the young, blooming and beautiful bride, and the fortunate gentleman who won her heart. "May their lives flow down the stream of Time, gently and calmly as a summer's soft breeze."

"Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
They who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below."

BIRTHS.—In this city, on Wednesday morning, the wife of D. Newbauer, of a son.

DIED.—At Upper Placerville, Wm. Brown, from Philadelphia, April 29th, 1856.

Pure.—All persons in need of Pure Medicines, for any sort of disease, should buy at PETTIT'S CITY DRUG STORE.

Brilliant—The light of the Campbene from the CITY DRUG STORE.

Every article at that Drug Store, is sold at the lowest price and warranted the best quality

For Sale.—A Dwelling House and Lot, situated on Coloma street. The house contains four rooms and a kitchen. Enquire at this office. [mar 1]

Call and Settle.—All persons indebted to A. W Bee, by note, book account, or otherwise, will please call at an early day on the undersigned, and settle. F. A BEE.

Placerville, February 28th, 1856

A Bright Streak of Gratitude.—The following letter appeared some months since in the San Francisco Citizen, without the knowledge of Dr Young We copy it as a complimentary tribute to one of the most skillful physicians that ever made this State his residence As it was entirely unsolicited, and made public without the knowledge of any one but the writer, it speaks volumes It should be cut out and pinned up for reference to any one who should unfortunately be similarly situated:

"*To my Afflicted Fellow Men*—Being about to leave the State of California for my home in Michigan, I wish before leaving to recommend to your notice that great benefactor, Dr J C Young I was on the very brink of the grave, when he stretched forth his hand and saved me from death For several years I had been troubled with a complication of diseases, brought on by bad habits, aggravated by exposure in the mines, which had so weakened my system and undermined my constitution that I have often contemplated suicide Borne down by racking pains in my body, dizziness in my head, sore eyes, pains and misery in my back and hips, weariness in my legs, evil forebodings, together with a confirmed melancholy, I considered my best friends to be my worst enemies; my dreams were frightful, and at times strange phantasies took complete possession of my mind. I was fast hurrying to insanity—that worst of living deaths. In this state a friend and partner in the mining business approached me on the subject, and advised me to go to the Bay and see Dr. Young, I did so, and thank God for it. Dr Young examined my case, and told me he could cure me Shortly after I commenced taking his medicines my troubles began to decrease, and in three months I was perfectly well. Take my advice, all you that are afflicted, and call upon him, for he will be sure to cure you; he has cured several of my acquaintances after they had become discouraged by being deceived by the humbugs of the day, both by American and foreign vagabonds My heart leaps toward him with gratitude for his benefits to me and my friends

CHAS. F. MANROUE

8 3 tf

☞ **Let no false delicacy prevent** the Invalid from seeking Medical Relief,—the card of Dr L J Czapkay, to be found in another column, indicates where to obtain a reliable and competent Physician. It is seldom that we are called upon to bear testimony in favor of the skill of a physician, but a sense of duty as well of justice demands that we should not pass Dr Czapkay by, without something more than a mere mention. Unlike the greater portion of those who thrust themselves and their nostrums before the public, whose practices are empirical, Dr. Czapkay is a gentleman of rare medical and scientific attainments, having held the position of Chief Surgeon to the liberating army during the late Hungarian revolution, and is possessed of all the requisite experience and skill for the successful practice of his profession It is to the care and advice of such a physician we would commend all suffering from the effects of sexual or private disease, feeling assured that in all such complaints, whether arising from infection, indiscretion, self-abuse or loss of virility, he can guarantee, from his extensive practice, a speedy and permanent cure. To those suffering from the effects of physical and mental debility, we would say, let common sense take the place of false modesty, and seek such advice as will save you from an untimely grave, and lead you back again in pristine health—consult Dr. Czapkay, whom we cheerfully endorse as a skillful and tried physician, capable of coping with and successfully eradicating those self-inflicted miseries, the evils of empirical practice, and all diseases of a seminal nature. Dr. Czapkay's rooms are Nos. 1. 2, 3 and 4, Armory Hall, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

8 1 3m.

NEW GOODS!

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES OF Placerville and vicinity, is respectfully invited to the large stock of elegant and fashionable Spring and Summer goods, just received by the subscribers, and now offered at very low prices for cash. Our stock consists in part of

Plain and Figured Silks and Satins;
Plain and figured Bareges;
Silk Tissues, a fine assortment;
Ginghams, Lawns and Jaconets;
French, English and American Prints;
Embroidered Mantillas;
French Embroideries and Laces;
Bonnets, a great variety;
Gloves and Hosiery;
Linens, Sheetings and Drills;
Damasks and other curtain goods;
Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;

And a general assortment of all goods suited to the season. LEE, HARMON & CO

10 4w

Interesting to Barbers!

10 GROSS Yankee Shaving Soap, Barber's Razor's and the Best Straps, at San Francisco cost, for sale at
[apr26] D. Newbauer's

500 Gallons Fresh Camphene, for sale at D. Newbauer's.
apr26 10

CALIFORNIA HAM, CALIFORNIA Cheese and Dried Beef, at NO. [illegible]
mar26

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