THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT.

D. W. GELWICKS AND WM. A. JANUARY, ... EDITORS.

"Our country, always right; but, right or wrong our country."

Keep it before the People!

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the Press.—*[Constitution of California, Article I, Section 9.*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press.—*[Amendments to Constitution of the United States, article 1.*

PLACERVILLE, CAL.

Saturday.....October 24, 1863.

THE CITY AND COUNTY.

VALUABLE BOOK.—We are indebted to the publisher, Frank D. Carlton, of San Francisco, for a copy of a work entitled "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction." The author is Guido Kustel, Esq., Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, who was formerly manager of the Opher Works at Washoe. The book is intended for general use, but its contents are of particular interest and value to those whose business brings them in contact with the extraction of the precious metals, as it gives descriptions of the ores, manner of amalgamating, assay of ores, together with tables exhibiting the different values of the metal in proportion to their fineness, and plates showing the kinds of machinery used. The book, we take it, is almost invaluable to mill men and others interested in the reduction of pecious ores. By reference to it any one at all acquainted with the manner of reduction will become satisfied of its value. We can certainly commend it to the favorable consideration of our Quartz Miners.

EGYPTIAN PEA.—We are indebted to Mr. James Patterson for peas grown from one found in a mummy three thousand years old. The discovery of it is thus told: "During the explorations of Egypt by Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, *a vase was found in a mummy.* This vase, hermetically sealed, was presented to the British Museum; Mr. Pettigrew, the librarian to the late Duke of Sussex, proceeded to open the vase to ascertain its contents. The interior contained a mass of dust, and a few grains of wheat, and a few peas. The peas were entirely shriveled, of a resin yellow color, and as hard as stone. By patient care and ingenious culture one plant appeared above ground, which produced nineteen pods. They ripened and were planted the next year; and this is the foundation of the stock which is known as the Egyptian pea, some of which we have received from Mr. Patterson. The pea is described as follows: Its blossom more nearly resembles a bell than the butterfly, and is veined with green lines on a white ground. The blossoms break at every joint in clusters of two, four and eight, and are succeeded by pods that protrude crookedly through them, each pod containing from five to ten peas, which, when cooked, are deliciously flavored, and melt in the mouth like marrow; in fact, there is no pea to equal it."

S. R. GODDARD, Esq., is enrolling the fighting men of Placerville preparatory for the draft. We have heard of no one having attempted to evade the enrollment or throw any obstacles in the way of his performance of his duties, nor do we expect to hear of any such nonsense in our county. Every good citizen will respect the law and its officers; and every officer, if a gentleman—and none but gentlemen should be appointed to office—will discharge his duties courteously and without blustering or arrogance. Mr. Goddard has not yet added the weight of our name to his roll, but we have no idea that he intends to slight us, for we have not heard of an instance in which democratic editors have been forgotten in the enrollment, and of but few in which they have failed to draw "prizes" in the drafting.

THE ELECTION.—The election, last Wednesday, passed off very quietly. The Democrats took very little interest in it. They knew they could not arrest the onward march of fanaticism and tyranny, and they deemed it advisable to let the party in power feel the blighting effects of both for a while. The chains the Abolitionists are forging for their opponents must soon be riveted on their own limbs. The following is the votes for Judges of the Supreme Court. A number of the precincts had not been heard from at the hour of going to press. In some of them polls were not opened:

	Dem.	Abo.
Coloma	26	74
Cold Springs	14	20
Gold Hill	24	25
Uniontown	25	49
Red Hills	20	14
Centerville	17	45
Wild Cat Bar	13	26
Brownsville	16	8
Coyoteville	11	22
Fairplay	41	24
Indian Diggings	17	23
Kelsey	17	35
Irish Flat	14	40
Mosquito	13	8
Diamond Springs	54	76
Hank's Exchange	8	39
Newtown	12	21
Esmeralda House	16	29
Garden Valley	15	34
Huckeye Flat	14	20
Frenchtown	26	24
King's Store	33	8
Pattie's Saloon	16	29
Wild Goose Flat	1	10
Pleasant Grove	5	22
Kelly Creek	31	27
Vaughn's Store	1	19
Blakely's Ranch	27	22
Bartram's Mill		61
Halfway House	8	62
Placerville, 1st Ward	15	98
" 2d "	68	93
" 3rd "	16	126
" 4th "	12	124
Reservoir	6	22
Sportsman's Hall	8	28
Smith's Flat	12	52
El Dorado	99	98
Pleasant Valley	38	25

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE, STATED BY MR. JEFFERSON.—Mr. Jefferson, when Vice President, seeing the effects of the Administration of the elder Adams to bring about this state of things, wrote a letter to a friend in which, among other things, he says:

"I am for preserving to the States the powers not yielded to the Union. I am for freedom of religion, and against all the manœuvres to bring about a legal ascendency of one sect over another, for freedom of the press, and against all violations of the Constitution to silence by force, and not by reason, the complaints or criticisms, just or unjust, of our citizens against the conduct of their agents."

This is the Democratic doctrine to-day. It is the doctrine which has made our country great, prosperous and free. The Republicans, like their Federal fathers, are attempting "to silence by force, and not by reason, the criticisms of our citizens against the conduct" of the Administration. Is there the slightest difference between the old Federal party and the Republican party of our day?

MASONIC.—There will be a regular communication of El Dorado Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M., on Monday evening next.

Traitors Unmasked.

Not many years ago the leaders of the present Administration party advocated a dissolution of the Union, and urged "the North to organize an Independent Government." Then they had no love for "our glorious Union"—no respect for "the best Government on earth"—no regard for "the old flag." New England then was full of traitors, and Massachusetts was literally festering with treason. She threatened to secede from the Union if "the Government" annexed Texas; and in the war that followed with Mexico she bitterly opposed and denounced the Government. Her swindling shoddy contractors and robber Generals and mercenary representatives and venal editors now find it profitable to sustain the Government, and they do it solely because it is profitable. Not a spark of patriotism animates them. In 1850, and subsequently, the following petition was generally circulated in the Northern States, and received the signatures of the enemies of the Government—the leaders and supporters of the Administration party of to-day:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of ———, respectfully submit to Congress that, in the nature of things, antagonistic institutions can never unite.

"That an experience of more than threescore years having demonstrated that there can be no real Union between the North and the South; we therefore believe that the TIME HAS COME for a new arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we earnestly request Congress at its present session, to take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful and equitable DISSOLUTION OF THE EXISTING UNION, as the exigencies of the case require, leaving the South to depend on her own resources, and to take all the responsibility in the maintenance of her existing slave system, and the North to organize an Independent Government, in accordance with her own ideas of justice and the rights of man."

Accompanying this document was the following:

"N. B.—The person to whom this document is *transmitted, is earnestly* requested to circulate it for the signatures of men and women, and see that it is speedily sent to either Senators Wade, Wilson, Hale, Seward, Fessenden, or to any other suitable representative in Congress."

Those same Senators who were to take charge of this disunion paper—Wade, Wilson, Hale and Fessenden—are still members of the Senate and champions of the Administration, and are now palmed off as "unconditional Union men," while the fifth of them (Seward) is the Premier of the present Administration; and all "loyal" men are called on to render them their hearty support in the cause of the Union and the Constitution! Can they be trusted? Are they friends of the Union? Do they desire its reconstruction? They say "there can be no real union between the North and the South;" and they petitioned Congress to "take measures for the speedy, peaceful and equitable dissolution of the Union." In 1850 they wanted to dissolve the Union, and in 1863, it is fair to infer, if they are honest, they are opposed to its restoration. And does any one doubt that they reflect the sentiments of their party?—They are its representatives; their sentiments were well known, and they were honored with office by it because it endorsed their sentiments. This clearly demonstrates that the Administration party desires the dismemberment of the Union.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Recorder of the City of New York, in his address to the Grand Jury, made reference as follows to those who taught and now teach Higher Law doctrine, to those who nullified Congressional enactments, by odvocating and passing Personal Liberty Bills, to those who preached Sharpe's rifle theology, and to those who incited riots in order to effect the release of fugitive slaves from the officers of the Government. A dangerous example had been set the poor men of the North by the Abolition leaders, and it is not strange that they followed it, when they believed their rights were being taken from them. Judge Hoffman thus rebuked the "powerful and influential" Republican teachers:

One of the worst signs of the times has been the prevalent disregard of and want of respect for the laws and the lawfully constituted authorities. Dangerous men—dangerous because powerful and influential—have, by example and precept, taught the people to disregard and disobey constitutional and legal obligations, and, sometimes upon one pretext, and sometimes upon another, have countenanced (if they have not counselled) disobedience and resistance. They have aimed their shafts not only at legislative enactments and constitutional provisions, but at officers of the law—the judges of the land and the decisions of the courts.

LIBERAL.—Some of the abolition editors are liberal cusses. One of them is willing to bestow on his political opponents his inheritance—prepared for him from the foundation of the world. He is in favor of "giving the rebels Greek fire and the copperheads hell-fire."

A FACT.—It is a fact, patent and indisputable, that everywhere Democratic speakers and Democratic organs advocate order, obedience to law and submission to the lawfully expressed wishes of the majority; while, on the other hand, Abolition speakers and orators are just as busy in inciting violence, disorder, bloodshed and anarchy. There is not an Abolition organ in this State that has not encouraged and exulted over mob violence, and every Abolition spouter has preached it from the stump. Every one of them has sneered at the Constitution and villified the Democracy for upholding the laws.

Noble Sentiments.

The motive which actuates the Administration party is clearly and forcibly exemplified by the language of its leaders and representatives. Their intense and inextinguishable hatred of the Southern people is a matter of history. For years it has rankled in their hearts; since the war commenced it has burst forth in all its fury. Joshua R. Giddings, rewarded by Mr. Lincoln with a lucrative appointment for his brutal teaching, exclaimed, a short time before the inauguration of the civil war:

"I look forward to the day when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and I will hail that day as the dawn of a political millenium."

Wendell Phillips, the master spirit of the Administration party, expressed the hope that—

"The site of slaveholding capitals might be obliterated, so that the antiquarian would search in vain for the place where they stood."

The Abolition Governor of Wisconsin declared that there "ought to be no place for the owl to hoot or the bittern to mourn; no monument to show that a human being once inhabited the city where the war began;" and his savage declaration was reiterated and praised by the Republican party everywhere. The Administration organ at Washington recommended that "towns and cities should be laid waste and plantations ravaged, as England was ravaged by the invading Normans." On the retreat of Lee from Gettysburg, the New York Times said that "the just retribution" to be visited on Virginia would be that "her soil would be devastated, and her people driven from their homes, their fields blasted and their property destroyed." Not content with this merciless "retribution," the Post went a step further, and urged that "all who had borne arms against the Government should be sent to penal colonies, or hired out for a small consideration to the Western farmers." In other words, the pensioned vagabond of the Post urged the Administration to enslave the white people of the South. We could fill our columns with similar sentiments from Abolition leaders, but the above are sufficient. A party actuated by such motives must soon become the scorn of the civilized world, and will pass out of existence amid the jeers and execrations of every true American.

DOWN WITH SLAVERY.—Down with slavery, is the cry of the Abolitionists. To emancipate the slaves of the South they are willing to subvert the Government, desolate the country, pauperize the people and cripple and butcher hundreds of thousands of white men. They have no sympathy for their own race; it is all bestowed on the African race. In their endeavors to free the negroes, they will enslave the whites. Abolish slavery, and what will be the result? "Their liberty," said Henry Clay, "if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races."—Clay saw the danger of the triumph of Abolitionism and implored his countrymen to crush it. Said he:

"I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty of the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible, for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races. I beseech Abolitionists themselves to pause in their mad and fatal course."

And this speech was made against one of the identical measures of this Administration and not the worst one—a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Since the passage of that measure the Administration has proceeded from bad to worse, and not content with abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, is seeking to abolish it in the States, in violation of the Constitution and laws. But what better could be expected of the knaves and fanatics who rule the American people?

"SIR, the Abolition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more nor less than civil war and a dissolution of the Union. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."

That is what the patriot hero of the Hermitage thought of the Abolition dynasty which now curses this country.—The same opinion was held, and frequently declared, by such statesmen as Jefferson, Madison, Webster, Clay, Wright, Douglas and all the true patriots who formerly graced the halls of Congress before the Empire began—before such knaves and fanatics as Sumner, Wilson, Wade and Lane deluded the people and dictated the policy of the Administration. The people have brought disgrace and ruin upon the country by following the teachings of the latter, and unless they speedily retrace their steps "the slow, unmoving finger of scorn" will follow them to their graves.

BRADSHAW is entitled to our thanks for late numbers of the New York Clipper, Tribune and Leader; Hernandez, for the daily delivery of the Sacramento Union, and Wells, Fargo & Co., for regular files of the San Francisco, Sacramento and Virginia dailies.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. Brier will preach in the Presbyterian Church to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M.

Facts for the People.

The Abolitionists, dreading the day of settlement, are zealously endeavoring to make the people believe that the South is responsible for the war, and that the Democratic party even urged the Southern States to secede. This is false. Congressional records prove that Abolition leaders provoked it and defeated every proposition to avert it—prove that every proposition for adjustment and compromise, submitted to Congress, came from Southern members and received the unanimous support of the Democrats. The Committee of Thirty-three, in the House, was appointed on motion of a member from Virginia. In the Senate, the Committee of Thirteen was proposed by a Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Powell); and the Crittenden propositions were offered by the late venerable Senator from Kentucky whose name they bear. The Border State propositions were drawn up by a Southern member and submitted by another, and sanctioned by all; yet all these propositions, just and honorable and humane, were rejected by the almost unanimous vote of the Republicans in the Senate and the House. They insisted on a rigid adherence to the creed of the Chicago Platform. They did not want the difficulty amicably adjusted; they wanted to get the control of the Senate, and they could only do so by forcing the Southern Senators to secede. To preserve their party and keep it in power they deemed it necessary to plunge the country into a lamentable war, and they, therefore, recklessly and vindictively defeated all overtures for peace. The Crittenden propositions, satisfactory not only to the true Union men everywhere, but acceptable even to the extremists of the South, never received one solitary vote from the Republican party in either house. War, not peace was what they wanted and what they deliberately provoked. "For partisan reasons," they would listen to no terms of compromise. The Republican organs, with a single exception, declared their deadly hostility to all compromises, and the Republican party indorsed their language. In the Peace Congress the Republicans voted down every measure of conciliation, and refused to let the people be heard. They deemed it their first and highest duty to stand by and on the Chicago Platform. But it was not Congress alone that suffered its independence to be crushed by the Chicago Platform, or used that miserable structure "to shut the gates of mercy on mankind." President Lincoln, in his inaugural, declared it a law to him, and placed it before the Constitution, insisting upon preceding his official oath by a declaration of fidelity to it. His weakness and narrowness, constituted the strength of the predominant faction in Congress; and history will justly throw the guilt of the present state of affairs upon the radicals and fanatics of the Republican party.

SAVE THE COUNTRY.—A late Washington dispatch says:

"Senseless alarms are again started in every direction, about the safety of Washington. We want more troops here, not to save the Administration, but to save the country."

We think it is about time to think of saving "the country," instead of "the Administration." Such a change in the programme would go far to save the country and be welcomed by the people. If the Administration cannot be saved by saving the country, let it fall. So far it has been all for the Administration, and every man who refused to fall down and worship it has been classed as a traitor. Supporters of the Administration place it above the Government and the country, and to keep it in power, would subvert the one and desolate the other.

CONSISTENCY.—The Abolitionists, in one breath, declare all compromise dishonest, disgraceful, unmanly and ineffective; in the next breath, they assure us that they were willing and anxious to compromise, but the South refused! These consistent chaps think it patriotic to oppose a Democratic Administration, but treason to oppose an Abolition Administration. They are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but stubbornly refuse to volunteer to prosecute it vigorously. Their actions give the lie to their professions.—Boastful, cowardly, venal and vindictive, they are following in the footsteps of their tory ancestors, and endeavoring to rob freemen of their liberties, while professing to be the peculiar champions of freedom.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—The corruptions at Washington are growing too enormous and odious for even Republicans to swallow. The refusal of the Administration to prosecute or rebuke the swindlers is equivalent to indorsing their villainy. It certainly encourages them to rob the Government, knowing that they can do it without fear of punishment.—The New Haven Courier, an influential Abolition paper, says:

Contractors have carried on the war.—The blood of our men, the graves of our killed, the tears of the orphan and widow, have been coined into money. They have swindled the Government out of hundreds of millions of dollars. They have piled fortune upon fortune. As a distinguished officer at Washington said, "all the operations of this war are carried on by swindlers."

HONEST ABE.—We see it stated that Mr. Lincoln has declined to receive his salary in greenbacks for the past year.—That's right. The idea of making Honest Abe take his own shinplasters is quite like making a slanderer eat his own lies. As that old farmer from Illinois said of Abraham, he may be none too honest and be is d—d smart; he knows greenbacks won't be worth any more after the next Presidential election than his own oath is now, and *therefore*, he very sensibly refuses to receive them.

PRESIDENTIAL WEAKNESS AND OBSTINACY.—Nothing better illustrates, says the Boston Courier, the weakness coupled with obstinacy that so prominently characterizes President Lincoln, than the way in which he yielded to radical pressure in issuing his emancipation proclamation against his own judgement (if we can believe his own words), and the way in which he now adheres to that fatal measure when it constitutes the chief obstacle to the [illegible] of Union and peace. It is well occasionally to recall Mr. Lincoln's pledges, in the very words in which they were made to the people, that all may comprehend the depth of faithlessness into which his radical allies have precipitated him. In his Inaugural Address the President says:

"I do but quote from one of my speeches when I declared that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.' Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and have never recanted them.

DISGRACEFUL.—The most outrageous abuses are complained of in the transportation of troops on the Mississippi. Over 1200 men were recently packed on a single transport, with as little regard to health and comfort, as if it were bearing so many hogs to market. The horror of the situation can scarcely be imagined.—Many of the men died from heat, filth and suffocation. Officers, in their comfortable berths, paid no attention to the complaints of the privates. A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette says, "while the soldiers were thus crowded and suffering, officers were having a happy time in the cabin with loose women from Boston and New York. Contrabands waited upon them and wine and song kept up the merriment until the transport reached Vicksburg. Is it not time for the Secretary of War to put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings?"

IMPORTANT SUIT.—The Grosch Company filed a complaint against the Gould & Curry Company, in the twelfth District Court of San Francisco on Monday last. This is one of the most important suits ever commenced in California, for the recovery of property valued at five million of dollars. The plaintiffs claim three quarters of the celebrated Comstock mine, which was discovered and located by the Grosch Brothers, from whom they derive their title. The mine is now in possession of and worked by the defendants. The plaintiffs demand that "an account may be taken of all products of the Gould & Curry mine, while the same has been in the possession or under the control of the defendants, and that they may be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs three-quarters thereof;" that the defendants be enjoined from making any dividends; and that a "Receiver may be appointed of the property and effects of said Gould & Curry Company, and that on the amount due the plaintiffs being ascertained, he may be directed and required to collect the same from the property of the said Gould & Curry Company."

CATHOLIC SERVICE.—On Sunday, first of November, Most Rev. Joseph S. Alemany, Archbishop of San Francisco, will officiate in St. Patrick's Church, in this city. Mass will be celebrated at 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M. Vespers at 7½ P. M. During the week the Archbishop will visit the Churches at Coloma and Georgetown.

DIRTY WORK.—Some of the Abolition papers are publishing extracts from the private correspondence said to have been stolen from Jeff. Davis' library, in Mississippi, carefully concealing the dates, and making language written ten or twelve years ago apply to an entirely different state of facts in 1860 or '61. Some of the letters are known to be forgeries, and the most of them are supposed to be. This is characteristic of Abolitionism, the foundation principle of which is falsehood.

DAILY DEMOCRATIC PRESS.—A new Democratic paper, bearing the above title, made its appearance in San Francisco on Tuesday last. It is neatly printed and edited by the ablest political writer on the Pacific coast, Beriah Brown, formerly of the Sacramento Republican. We hope the Democracy, not only of San Francisco but of the State, will give it a liberal support. If they do, it will wield a powerful influence throughout the State, and destroy the venom distilled through the pensioned Abolition organs, the Sacramento Union and kindred sheets.

THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The free navigation of the great river of the West, is much after the fashion of the other free things permitted by the same authority—so burdened with restrictions that the freedom is scarcely apparent. An official order by Mr. Chase, of July 25th, notifies all concerned that merchandise will be permitted to pass on the Mississippi river by "paying five per cent. on the invoiced value thereof." Steamboats running upon the river are required to give bonds in the sum of $20,000 that no merchandise will be carried unless according to the provisions of the order. A St. Louis paper pertinently asks:

"Whence does Mr. Chase derive his authority to place a tariff on our domestic trade? Why are shipments from New York to New Orleans free, while St. Louis is required to pay a tariff of five per cent.? Is not the law unconstitutional, and an obstacle instead of an encouragement to legitimate trade, since many regard this tax as another evidence of the Higher Law doctrines which prevail so lamentably in Washington."

SICK OF THE WAR.—From the number of diseased persons in Massachusetts, who were quite healthy before they were drafted, it would seem that they were sick of the war.

EXECUTED.—The following named persons were executed for desertion from the army of the Potomac, August 29th, in the presence of 25,000 troops. The Protestant, the Hebrew and the Catholic stood side by side, each uttering prayers for departed souls: George Kuhna, Hanoverian, aged 22 years, unmarried; John Telane, Italian, 26 years old, wife and family; Charles Walter, Prussian, 28 years old, wife and child; George Reineze, Italian, 23 years old, wife and child; Emile Lal, Prussian, 30 years old, wife.—Exchange.

Take notice of the above. The five victims were all foreigners—four of them men of family, only one unmarried. At the same time eight other deserters, five from New England States, two from New York, and one from Pennsylvania, all single, were pardoned. Was the crime for which the five foreigners suffered death, desertion or nativity?

If you want your washing well done, buy a Dashaway.

DEATHS.

In this City, on the 19th inst., Hattie Imogene, only daughter of W. T. and Mary L. Henson, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

In this City, on the 18th inst., Charles, infant son of C. and Helen Bosworth.

In this City, on the 20th inst., John, infant son of F. and M. Nicholas.

New Advertisements To-Day.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—BARBER'S ITCH.—This foul and unsightly eruptive disorder of the face is speedily and permanently eradicated by a few applications of this emollient Ointment, and the Pills, by purifying the blood, assists the operation. Many cases abandoned by physicians as hopeless, have been immediately cured by these medicines. In measles, small pox, scald-head, itch, ringworm and all cutaneous diseases the effect of these remedies is swift and sure. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½, and $1 per box or pot. 15b

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NATIVE CALIFORNIA WINE!

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Celebrated Vineyard of El Aliso, at Los Angeles.
Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed by a discerning public during the last six years, we beg to assure our customers that they may rely upon obtaining, as heretofore, wines of unexceptionable quality, comprising
Sainsevain's Extra White Wine, Vintage of 1856,
Sainsevains' Extra Angelica Wine,
Sainsevains' Port Wine,
Sainsevains' Madeira Wine,
Sainsevains' Wine Bitters.
These wines can be had in lots to suit from the principal Wine Merchants and Liquor Dealers throughout the State.
In ordering your wines, be sure you ask for the "Sainsevain Brand," as inferior kinds are often substituted.
SAINSEVAIN BROS.,
Depot, No. 506 Jackson street,
sept19i3m San Francisco.

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MUST BELONG to that which pleases every one and such is the case with
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This most delicious wine, wherever introduced, has become the accepted POPULAR
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SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS can be had of the principal Wine Merchants and Liquor Dealers throughout the State.
Depot, No. 506 Jackson Street, San Francisco.
N. B.—In ordering your wines, be sure to ask for "Sainsevains' Brand," as inferior kinds are often substituted. sept19i3m

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New York Ledger	3 50
New York Clipper	3 50
New York Mercury	3 50
New York Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	3 50
New York Illustrated News	3 50
New York Harper's Weekly	3 50
New York Leslie's Pictorial	3 50
St. Louis Weekly Republican	3 50
Louisville Weekly Journal	3 50
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	3 50
Boston Waverly Magazine	3 50
Boston Pilot	3 50
Boston True Flag	3 50
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50
Boston Flag of our Union	3 50
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50
Harper's Monthly Magazine	3 50
Atlantic Monthly Magazine	3 50
Monthly Novelet	3 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Ladies' Repository	3 50
London Illustrated News	14 00
London Weekly Dispatch	13 00
London Bell's Life	13 00

☞ Any Newspaper, Magazine, or Review, not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished to order. Subscriptions received for all the Sacramento and San Francisco Weeklies, at publishers' prices.
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WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Placerville and the surrounding country, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of
Fall and Winter Clothing!
To be found in this market, consisting of the MOST
Fashionable Dress Coats;
Black Doeskin Pants;
Cassimere Business Suits;
Beaver and Pilot Overcoats;
Beaver and Pilot Suits;
Blue Flannel Suits;
Benkert's Boots and Shoes;
Fall Style Silk and Cass. Hats
Davis and Jones' Shirts;
Silk, Velvet and Plush Vests;
And a general assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc., etc.
Also, a good assortment of YOUTHS' and BOYS'
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COLT'S PISTOLS,
Of all sizes, constantly on hand.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
PAID FOR
County Warrants and Gold Dust

☞ Gentlemen desiring the Latest Styles and BEST GOODS to be had, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am sure I can suit the taste of the most fastidious.
N. B.—New Goods received every Week.
AARON KAHN,
Main street, under Masonic Hall.

Autumn and Winter Clothing
AT
S. BAMBERGER'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM!
— — Consisting of — —
Fine Black Cloth, light and dark col'd Cassimere Coats;
Fine Black Doeskin, light and dark col'd Cassimere Pants;
A large Assortment of Cassimere Suits;
Velvet, Silk, Marseilles and Cassimere Vests;
Also, a Fine Assortment of Silk, Beaver, and Cassimere Hats;
A Varied Assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, from the best Manufactories in the East, consisting of Benkert's, Wing's, Godfrey's, etc.
Also, a Complete Assortment of Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, Etc., Etc.
COLT'S PISTOLS, of all sizes, constantly on hand.
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE ☜
— PAID FOR —
GOLD DUST & COUNTY ORDERS.
☞ Thankful to my patrons for former favors, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same, and will spare no effort to merit their approbation.
S. BAMBERGER,
Next door to Postoffice, Main street.

P. SILBERMANN,
— AT THE —
"OLD ROUND TENT!"
RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Placerville and vicinity that he has just received an invoice of splendid custom made
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.,
Consisting, in part, of
Fine Black Cloth and assorted Cassimere Dress Coats;
Cassimere Suits; Cassimere Business Coats, Pants and Vests—a fine assortment;
Hats of every style, manufactured expressly for our trade;
Boots of all qualities, sizes and prices—such as Benkert's, Godfrey's, Wing's, Underwood's, Union, Metropolitan, &c.;
Mission Mills Blankets, all colors;
Under and Over Shirts; Drawers, etct, etc.
Also, a Splendid Assortment
— OF —
Gents' Furnishing Goods!
— SUCH AS —
Davis and Jones' White and Fancy Shirts;
Cravats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
Knit Silk, Thread, Buck and Woollen Gloves;
Merino, Woolen and Cotton Socks, etc.
TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet Bags, etc., of every description.
Together with a large variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell at the LOWEST CASH RATES. He will abide by his motto, Quick sales and small profits.
He solicits an examination of his stock and prices, guaranteeing to all who purchase of him the most satisfactory results.
COLT'S PISTOLS!
Of the Improved Pattern, always on hand.
All of which will be sold very LOW for cash.
P. SILBERMANN.

SELLING OFF!
To Close Out Business!
A. HAAS
Is selling off his
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
— OF —
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods!
Of the Latest Styles and of Every Description.
— ALSO, —
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
— AT —
Greatly Reduced Prices!
Many articles BELOW COST, to close out business in this City.
The Ladies are Invited to Call and Examine for Themselves.
A. HAAS,
july25 Main st., near the Plaza.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE P. AND S. V. RAILROAD COMPANY, Placerville, October 3d, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Assessment, of Ten Dollars per Share on the Stock of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, is due and payable at the office of the undersigned in the City of Placerville, El Dorado County, California, within thirty days from date.

All shareholders are requested to make payment on or before that time, or such assessment will be promptly collected in the manner prescribed by law.

OGDEN SQUIRES,
octl0m1] Sec'y P. and S. V. R. R. Co.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINATION meet at Diamond Springs, on the Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All Teachers should recollect that their certificates hold good for one year only, from their date, and should be renewed by a re-examination, at the expiration of that time. No Teacher can be legally employed, or draw the public funds, on a certificate older than one year.

M. A. LYNDE,
Sup't Public Schools for El Dorado County.
Diamond Springs, August 8th, 1863.—4f

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call at the store of Mr. A. KAHN, with whom I have left my accounts, and settle.

All accounts not paid at the expiration of a month from the date of this notice, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

ISAAC S. TITUS.
Placerville, October 17th, 1863.—1m

POCKET-BOOK FOUND

FOUND, on Monday last, between this city and Coon Hollow, a pocket-book containing papers and greenbacks. The owner can have it by describing property and paying costs, by calling on Mr. Cooms, at Middletown.

Placerville, October 18, 1863.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE at this office.