THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT.

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

CITY OFFICIAL PRESS.

PLACERVILLE, CAL.

Saturday..................September 6, 1862.

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 I.*

County Central Committee.

Placerville	Ike S. Titus, Chairman
Cosumnes	J. D. Rankin
Mud Springs	Ch. Meredith
Diamond Springs	S. F. Hamm
White Oak	A. A. Howard
Salmon Falls	Levi Smith
Coloma	B. T. Loufbourrow
Mountain	J. R. Tolles
Georgetown	J. S. Blackwell
Greenwood	D. Fairchild
Big Bar	S. Brashear
Lake Valley	W. F. Leon
Kelsey	J. J. Lawyer

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale an elegant new Superroyal Washington Press, with inking apparatus, roller mould, chases, etc., all in admirable order. Also, a Half-medium Adams Press, suitable for printing cards, quarter sheet posters, etc.

GELWICKS & JANUARY.

THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Blanks.—Neatly printed Blank deeds, mortgages, declarations of homestead, powers of attorney to collect telegraph dividends, marriage certificates, etc., always for sale at this office. Orders from a distance promptly filled.

Our thanks are due John McF. Pearson for a bottle of "Robinson's blackberry wine."—We found it a most *excellent* a.ticle, having a most delicious flavor and good body. Mr. Pearson has a good stock of it on hand, at his establishment near Cedar Ravine.

We are indebted to Hernandez & Anderson and Bradshaw & Co. for Sacramento and San Francisco papers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. are entitled to our grateful thanks for papers by the pony express, and other favors during the past week.

The Catholic Fair.—The fair held last week by the ladies of St. Patrick's Church was eminently successful in every particular. All who attended it were delighted with the manner in which they were treated, and will be sure to attend the next one given by them. Father Largan informs us that the nett proceeds amount to a little over fourteen hundred dollars. A handsome sum. The ladies desire us to say that they are deeply grateful to all who so liberally aided them.

Firemen's Meeting.—The monthly meeting of Neptune Engine Co. No. 2, will be held at their house on Thursday evening next. The members are particularly requested to attend as business of exceeding importance will be brought before the meeting.

Fire.—On Monday morning last, about half-past three o'clock, our citizens were startled by the cry of fire and the ringing of the bell on Confidence Engine House. An unoccupied house, next to Kelly's liquor store, a few doors below the Mountjoy House, was discovered to be on fire. Our Department promptly as ever rolled their machines, but were not called into active service, as the fire was extinguised by some parties living in the neighborhood. A portion of the floor of the building was burned, and from all indications it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Our citizens at this time of the year should be particularly watchful to guard against a destructive conflagration.

I. O. O. F.—A regular session of Zeta Encampment, No. 5, will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, in this city, on Tuesday evening next. All Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend.

Railroad Meeting.—Mayor Jones issued a call for a railroad meeting at the Court House on Thursday night. The meeting was well attended, the most of our enterprising and wealthy citizens being present. Mayor Jones was elected President and Ogden Squires Secretary. The President, briefly and lucidly, stated the object of the meeting. On motion a committee of five—consisting of Geo. G. Blanchard, John Kirk, F. A. Bee, A. C. Henry and C. W. Brewster—was appointed, with full powers, to prosecute a survey for a railroad route across the mountains—the committee to report at the earliest possible moment. The whole matter has been judiciously placed in the hands of energetic, business men, who will promptly and vigorously prosecute the survey. It is generally conceded that we have the shortest and only feasible route, and this fact, we have no hesitation in saying, will be clearly demonstrated by the committee. When the committee make their report we will take pleasure in laying it before our readers.

The place to get good liquors—Black's. He also keeps the very finest quality of Havana cigars. He is clever fellow and deserves the immense patronage he receives.

"I Did it."—Abraham Lincoln has always at his tongue's end an unanswerable excuse and apology for the rascalities committed by his understrappers, and the greater the thief is, the more spirited is the Presidential interference. Witness the devotion of his Excellency to the interests of Simon Cameron. When that distinguished despot was arrested at the instance of Pierce Butler, for false imprisonment, and there was a probablilty that Simon would suffer, it was enough in the eyes of the law for Abraham to assume the dignity of an Oriental satrap, say "I did it," and the illustrious prisoner goes free.

No ordinary man would have dared to share the notoriety of the financial exploits of *Simon* Cameron. The whole country was shocked and amazed at his peculations and frauds, which were of such gigantic proportions as to call forth even from a Republican House of Representatives a resolution of censure. Abraham Lincoln dares to share the fame of Simon Cameron. In his late special message, he by insinuation rebukes Congress for its censure, saying in substance:—You were wrong in censuring Cameron. It was me: I did it—now what will you do?

"*I did it!*" What supercilious insolence, coming from such a man as Mr. Lincoln, who occupies by chance a position once held by George Washington. *I did it!* So that is to be the way the American people must be answered when they become uneasy over frauds and violations of their liberties! I, Abraham Lincoln, *I did it!* is the Presidential ukase which is to stop the mouths of the American freemen complaining of oppression. To such a pass we have come at last.—*American (Penn.) Volunteer.*

Daniel Webster on the Republicans.—About the time William H. Seward announced the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" in the Senate and on the stump, the great Webster, who understood the witch hangers as well as any other man in the world, stated, in conversation with a friend, the following prophetic words:

"If these infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those that differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility; and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it in blood."

The Election.

The election is over. It was pretty much a one-sided affair. We acknowledge the corn—are free to confess there are fewer Democrats in El Dorado than we believed. The fusionists handsomely cleaned out the great, united, invincible Democracy. They did it easily and thoroughly, and what is worse, could do it a "little more so" to-day, because a successful faction always gains strength when it has offices at its disposal. We advise fishy Democrats, fence men and trimmers to wait on Sanderson, Harvey & Co., and tell them how hard they worked for the ticket and how devoted they are to the Union. Call early, and make atonement for the past and give pledges for the future.

The election is over, and we feel easier and breathe freer. Our glorious Union is safe. We feel no more concern about it. Sanderson and Saxton and Harvey and Burr are pledged to save it, and they'll do it. Have they not the will, the ability, the patriotism to save it? Won't their election add strength to the army and courage to the soldiers and energy and sagacity to the Generals under Pope—"the dashing and brilliant and successful Pope"? Won't it make all rebeldom howl with indignation? Won't it make the Confederate Generals shake in their boots?

While we regret the defeat of our party we rejoice that the "Union is safe"—Harvey's sagacity, Saxton's judgment, Sanderson's firmness and Fitch's honesty have saved our imperilled Union. Have we not much for which to be thankful? The election of such wise and honest and patriotic men proves how thoroughly loyal and discriminating the sovereigns of El Dorado are—proves that none but men of stainless character and pre-eminent ability, can succeed here—proves that everything the national Administration may do will be cordially indorsed here—proves that our liberal and enlightened fellow citizens are willing to confer upon the negro all the privileges and immunities granted to white men. Taking all this into consideration, have we not reason, as loyal Union men, to rejoice at the election of Union savers? We want to save the Union; so do Harvey and Sanderson, if we may credit their professions, and they are in position to do it, are pledged to do it, are expected to do it, and we all know they'll do it or, in the classic language of Saxton, "bust!"

The Postage Stamp Currency.—Says the *National Intelligencer:* There appears to be a very general misapprehension with regard to the act authorizing the payment in stamps, and "to prohibit the circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar," which was approved July 17, 1862.

Under the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Treasury, and *not* the Postmaster General, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositories of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them on application for United States notes; and from and after the 1st of August next such stamps shall be received in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented in sums not less than five dollars to any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository, selected as aforesaid. Hence this law does not make postage stamps a legal tender, nor does it require Postmasters to receive them in exchange for United States notes.

It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish postage stamps to be used as a circulating medium under this law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable in United States notes by the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositories as the Secretary of the Treasury may select. No postage stamps can be thus exchanged at postoffices or redeemed by the Treasury Department unless furnished through the agencies of said Department. Postage stamps now sold by Postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them; and if such stamps are gummed to pasteboard or other paper which soils or otherwise renders them unfit to be used in the prepayment of postage, they will be rejected for postage, because when so soiled they cannot be distinguished from stamps that have already been used for postage.

The Klamath Indians.—A correspondent of the *Alta*, writing from Fort Ter-Waw, gives the following account of the Indians at the North:

The Indians here, although no cowards naturally, as their combats with each other and with the bear and other wild animals conclusively show, are constantly in awful dread of the white man, looking upon him as a superior creation. They have at some former time evidently felt the weight of his power, and their proud, wild spirits have been humbled. They have nothing, no right nor interest which they will not yield at his demand, however they may protest against it, and they will patiently submit to any indignity or any invasion of the sanctity of their homes by the basest and meanest of white men where they would punish one of their own or a neighboring tribe with the greatest severity. They have a singular mode of settling their domestic troubles among themselves. The intruder, as soon as discovered, is seized by the enraged husband or father and his friends, and every rag of clothing torn from him, with all money, beads or other trinkets he may chance to have about him. These are rent in fragments, and distributed among the crowd, as proof of the law's fulfillment, while the culprit is allowed to escape amid the jeers of the multitude. It is not uncommon to see a bevy of squaws punishing some poor fellow in this manner for some imaginary wrong or insult, and there have been cases, and frequently, where the same punishment has been administered among themselves. The Indians do not object to white men marrying squaws if they will keep them and treat them well. But it is not uncommon for them to abuse and send away their squaws, and often with several *little responsibilities* on their hands, which the Indians do not like, as they become a bill of expense on their tribe.

Fare to Europe.—By general agreement the price of a passage on board the European steamers has been raised nearly 15 per cent. The Cunard line has raised its rates from $130 to $150 first class, and $75 to $90 second class, by the steamers leaving New York, and from $116 to $125 first class, and from $60 to $75 second class, by the steamer sailing from Boston.

The Election.—If the Democracy have carried more than one county (Siskiyou) in the State, we are not aware of it. The Abolitionists have succeeded everywhere by a sweeping majority, and Sambo has triumphed at the expense of poor white laborers.

Skedaddling from the Draft.

We take the following from the New York *Times*, of August 13th:

Such an exodus of numbers as might have taken place, may be imagined from the crowds who are compelled to stay at home under the orders of Secretary Stanton. A spontaneous resolve upon travel appears to have seized the masses of those who had the shadow of a shade of pretext for denying that they are citizens of the United States. Hearty, robust, stalwart men, who have lived here, made money here, and been protected here for five, ten or more years, daily present themselves for passports to leave the country, avowedly because they, though not liable, are afraid of being drafted. Such is the combination of ignorance and cowardice which has seized some men. So far as at present developed, nobody manifests any reluctance to let such men go, and many say "good riddance."

Of the thousands of pretended foreign subjects who have obtained passports to leave the country, not a few have been detected in perjury by the shrewd cross-questioning to which they are subjected at police headquarters. The questions put are somewhat leading, as for instance: "When did you take out your first papers?" "Where did you vote last?"—"When were you naturalized?" "How often have you voted?" "When did you declare your intentions?" The natural impulse to tell the *truth, or to stammer in* wrong a.ne, has caused the detection of a number of these Judases, who have been provided with secure quarters. The form of certificate given by the acting British Consul is, that he "has good reason to believe that Mr. —— is a British subject."

EFFICACY OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-questioning not unfrequently develops the fact that what is good reason for one official, may not be equally good for another. The culprit is quite certain to be satisfied of this, to his cost. Some of the most glaring cases of endeavoring to evade the draft have been developed. One young man, recognized as a native born, though presenting a certificate that he was a British subject, was arrested. His mother, armed and equipped with a letter from a member of Congress, applied to Superintendent Kennedy for the release of her son, and in conversation actually stated that she had informed her son, before he made application to the British Consul, that he was born in this country.

An amusing instance of stultification occurred yesterday afternoon, during the examination of an applicant for leave to go to California, by a fine looking young man, who said he was nearly 21 years of age, and had lived in this country since he was ten years of age, and was not a citizen. The cat was let out of the bag in this wise, just as the inspector—or, rather, Deputy Provost-Marshal—was about signing his name:

"Going to leave the country, eh?"

"No; I am going to California to look after some property."

"But you can't hold property in this country if you are not a citizen?"

"But I am going to get it for my brother."

"He can't hold it, either, unless he is a citizen."

"But he is a citizen, and I am going to get it for him. It was left for him."

"You can't hold property if you are not a citizen, I guess we will have to notify the authorities to hand over that property to the State!" [Exit Elmira man rather confused and in a hurry.]

CAME TO THE WRONG PLACE.

Not a few dismayed foreigners applied for privilege to go to various parts of this State, the Eastern and Western States, under the impression that they were to be arrested if they had no passports.—They were, of course, informed that there is no design to interfere with local travel; that any loyal citizen, who does not intend to evade the draft can travel unmolested. Persons about to sail for Europe in the first or second cabin of steamers were referred to the United States Marshall to have their passports vised. Many native applicants for leave to visit Europe or California were referred to the State Department at Washington. In spite of the extensive publication of the regulations governing travel, it was wonderful how many simple-minded persons came to the Police Headquarters when none but the United States Marshal, the Foreign Consuls, or the State Department could help them. It was quite evident that everybody don't read the papers yet. All were, however, directed where to apply, in the most courteous and affable manner, and even men who require a species of adumbration to get an idea into their heads, were finally instructed as to the proper mode of procedure. For the benefit of those who have not yet comprehended the restrictions upon locomotion, we give the following general directions:

THE SKEDADLERS' BRIGADE.

The numbers of those arrested in the act of leaving the country to avoid the draft, bid fair to furnish some recruits for the army forthwith, as Superintendent Kennedy has received the following instructions from Major Turner for their benefit, viz:

"Persons arrested and detained for attempting to evade the draft, you will release on their giving bond in one thousand dollars, with good security, conditioned that they will perform military duty or provide a substitute, if drafted. If not done, convey such persons to the nearest military post or depot, and there place them on military duty."

The affidavits and proofs against those already arrested were yesterday being prepared by Mr. Kennedy and his assistants. It is not probable that many of the culprits can give the necessary bond. Such as fail to comply will be forthwith handed over to the tender mercies of Gen. Brown, commanding at this post.

RULES GOVERNING TRAVEL.

If a foreign subject desires to leave the country, he must obtain a passport from the Consul of the country to which he owes allegiance. This passport must be vised at the police headquarters before the bearer can leave the country.

Citizens liable to draft desiring to go to California, Canada, Europe, or any other part of the world, must get passports from Secretary Seward. These can be procured by any passport agent, the most enterprising of whom will doubtless advertise the locality of their offices.

Citizens not liable to draft desiring to leave the country, can obtain passports from Superintendent Kennedy or United States Marshal Murray. The latter gentleman has charge of those who are to go in the first and second cabin.

All loyal citizens intending to travel from one loyal State to another without intending to avoid the draft, can do so without impediment. There is no intention to interfere with local travel.

THE FORMS OF OATH ADMINISTERED.

Aside from the cross-questioning and the oath, the Provost Marshal and his deputies have seldom any evidence to rely upon in deciding upon any passport.—The following is the form adopted for aliens:

"You do solemnly swear that you are not a citizen of the United States; that you have at no time declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that you have never claimed to be a citizen of the United States by voting at any election therein."

For citizens over the age liable to draft, the subjoined is administered, comprising an oath of allegiance:

"You do solemnly swear that you bear true allegiance to the United States and the Constitution and laws thereof, and that you are now over the age of forty-five years."

A similar one is administered to minors, as follows: "You do solemnly swear that you bear true allegiance to the United States, and the Constitution and laws thereof; and that you have not yet attained the age of 18 years."

The following episode occurred yesterday morning between Deputy Carpenter and a young Irishman, who wanted permission to go "home."

"Where were you born?"

"In Doublin, Sir."

"How long have you been in this country?"

"About ten years, sir."

"Ever been naturalized?"

"Sure, sir, I swore for a citizen two years ago."

"Very well, my friend, if you can swear for a citizen, you can fight for the country. This is your home now, and *you can't need a passport to stay here.*"

Millard Fillmore.—A St. Louis gentleman, writing from Buffalo, says:

"I had the pleasure of shaking hands with the Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President. He did not hesitate to express his views upon the present state of affairs of our country. He is a conservative man. I give you his own words '*that the Abolitionists in Congress had undone what the army had done.*'"

Asking and Receiving.—Father Lavelle, of a parish in Ireland, asked of his countrymen in California the sum of $500, to aid the distressed in his parish. Already $1,400 have been forwarded to the reverend gentleman. He asked for bread and the Irishmen of California did not send him a stone. They have sent some $5,000 for the poor of other parishes in Ireland.

A large proportion of the civic functionaries of France are Jews. A foreign journal says that M. Achille Foule, at Paris, is but the head of a cohort of Jewish notabilities, financiers, and employes, who are quite as *numerous* in the departments as in the capital. At Lyons, Marseilles, and other departments of the south, a large number of the higher government officials are Jews.

The Dog Law.—The local event of the day is the registering of dogs in obedience to the requirement of the State dog law.

Yesterday, a Teutonic gentleman, who has had his eyes opened lately to the frailties of the Republican party, took his dog to be registered, when the following colloquy ensued between him and the township clerk, a wool-dyed Abolitionist:

"I vants to git my tog in der rechister," said Mynheer.

"What is the name of your dog?" asked the clerk.

"Abe Lincoln is ter name."

"Abe Lincoln! I won't register a dog by that name."

"You can go to h——ll, den," said the Teuton. "I calls my dog vat I blease; and as dish tam dog law is one of te goot tings we get mit ter Republicans, I calls my dog Abe Lincoln."

Much against his will, the township clerk registered "Abe Lincoln," and sent him forth with a collar on his neck, with a license to live a year if he should behave himself and keep from getting mad.—*Dubuque Herald.*

The Difference Between Parties.—The difference between the Republican and Democratic party on a vital question is, that the Republican party is opposed to the rebellion of secession, while the Democratic party is opposed to the rebellion of abolitionism, and secessionism, and to all other issues which aim to subvert and nullify the Constitution. Let this important fact be borne in mind in all discussions between Democrats and others. The Democratic party is loyal to the Constitution, and will defend it from every assailant; the Republican party will defend it only from the assaults of one class of its enemies. The Democratic party respects and conforms to all the restraints and obligations of the Constitution; the Republican party conforms to and will respect only such of its restraints and obligations as it is its will and interest to respect. These are the distinguishing characteristic traits of these two parties—one respecting the Constitution as the supreme law, the other obeying in preference a party platform or the opinion of a single individual as the higher law.—*Amador Dispatch.*

The "Pressure" of which the President Complains.—In the President's Address to the border State Representatives he said:

"I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. General Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country can not afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

This is a confirmation of all that the people have suspected concerning the Abolitionists. It means that "the pressure" in favor of an abolition war is strong, virulent, *persistent, factious.* It is an advertisement to the country that he almost yields to that pressure, and, if accepted literally in the border States, which, he justly says, "hold more power for good than any equal number of members," it will undo all the work of Halleck's army, and remove the Confederate borders to Ohio.

This he does in response to abolition "pressure;" to please those who are in favor of sacrificing 26,000,000 of white men for 4,000,000 negroes.—*Indianopolis (Ind.) State Sentinel.*

Coughs.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. 28m3

We would call attention to the advertisement in our columns of Watts' Nervous Antidote one of the most remarkable discoveries of modern times. It is not like the thousand and one remedies offered to the public that cure everything, but it is a specific remedy for all cases arising from nervous derangement. Its merits have been proved in numerous instances known to us, from various causes, and many a bed ridden invalid has been restored to health. This is one of the remedies of the day which is really worthy the confidence of the public. Having read the advertisement, go to the nearest druggist and procure a bottle; then will you join with thousands in its praise, and be grateful to us for calling your attention to this most miraculous medicine.

We are unable to give the election returns for township officers in this issue of the Democrat. Some Democratic Justices of the Peace and Constables have been elected, and we think a Democratic Supervisor.

The negro, says the New Hampshire *Patriot*, is regarded as much better than a white man, by Gen. Hunter. A letter from Hilton Head says that while the white soldiers are "not getting half rations," and have only "salt horse" and hard-bread, "the nigger regiment can draw fresh bread every day from the bakery." Another letter says no white soldiers are so well taken care of as the negro regiment—that the latter are well fed, well clothed and have entirely new tents, unfit for use, most of which were condemned six months ago. The same letter also says the white soldier receives less respect than a negro, and he says "this was shown the other day by an officer high in power, when a nigger insulted a white, who resented it, and finally a general melee took place. The officer interfered, and knocked down and kicked one of the whites, and had most of the white party arrested, while Sambo was allowed to go scott free, thus encouraging the nigger in his insolence." We learn from another source that this "officer high in power" was Gen. Hunter himself. The Boston *Post* thinks "the country will not tolerate this;" and we wish we could see *some evidence in supp*[illegible] but we see none. On the contrary, daily experience and observation convince us that nothing better is at present to be expected from those who control public affairs.

One year ago, says the New Hampshire *Patriot*, just before the battle of Bull Run, a large rebel army under General Johnson was in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and General Patterson was in command of an inferior force on the Upper Patomac. Johnson had direct railroad communication with Manassas, and took his army there in season to save the rebels from defeat at Bull Run. General Patterson was thereupon denounced as a traitor by the whole Republican press, for not preventing Johnson's retreat. Just before the recent battles in front of Richmond, General Jackson was in the same Valley, and Fremont and McDowell had two large armies, each superior to his, to oppose him. But Jackson took his army to Richmond to aid the rebels in their desperate attacks upon our forces there, and Fremont and McDowell made no movement to prevent it. Why are not these officers subjected to the same censure that was so freely bestowed upon Gen. Patterson? Patterson's force was inferior to Johnson's, but Fremont's and McDowell's were at least double those of Jackson. If Patterson was in fault for not stopping Johnson's retreat at Manassas, then Fremont and McDowell were far more censurable for allowing Jackson to join his army to that at Richmond. Yet we hear not a word of censure upon these officers. And why? Simply because they are Republicans, while Patterson is a Democrat. That explains the whole matter.

Stampede in Maine.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that when the cars stopped at Bethel, Maine, station, on the 9th instant, about twenty-four able bodied and intelligent appearing young men came aboard en route for Canada, fearing that they might be drafted for the war. At the next depot about ten more of the same class joined them, and at Norway about twenty more. We have no doubt that these men were Republicans of the "Wide Awake" order, who are vociferously in favor of prosecuting the war until slavery is "wiped out." A correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes from Farmington, Maine, that this company was headed by two of the most radical Abolitionists of Franklin county. The writer, however, says there are plenty of good Democrats who will fill the State's quota and ask no aid from the cowardly fanatics who, after working all their lives to destroy the Union, consistently leave it to be defended by others.—*N. H. Patriot.*

A Foolish Girl.—The Rochester *Union* gives an account of two school mistresses of Chicago, who went with two gentlemen to Beloit to spend the 4th of July. On the 5th a book keeper was prevailed upon to marry one of the teachers. The young bride was so excited in consequence of her foolish act that she became insane. In her madness she attempted to throw herself from the fourth story of the hotel where she and her husband were stopping. She refuses to see the man to whom she was so suddenly and indiscreetly united.

Wounded and Killed.—It takes but little space in the columns of the daily papers; but O! what long household stories and biographies are every one of these strange names, we read over and forget!

"*Wounded and killed!*" Some eye reads the name to whom it is dear as life, and some heart is struck or broken with the blow made by the name among the list.

It is our Henry, or our Thomas that lies with his poor broken limbs at the hospital, or white, still, and ghastly face on the battle field. Alas! for the eyes that read; alas for the hearts that feel!

"He was my pretty boy, that I've sung to sleep so many times in arms!" says the poor mother, bowing in anguish that cannot be uttered. "He was my brave, noble husband, the father of my little orphan children!" sobs the stricken wife. "He was my darling brother, that I loved so, that I was proud of," murmurs the sister, amid tears; and so the terrible stroke falls on homes throughout the land.

"Wounded and killed!" Every name in that list is a lightning stroke to some heart, and breaks like thunder over some home, and falls a long black shadow upon some hearth-stone.—*Home Magazine.*

The Use and Abuse of Italic Letters.—In good prose, (says Frederick Schlegel) every word should be underlined. That is, every word should be the right word; and then no word would be nearer right than another. There were no Italics in Plato. What! asks Holofernes, did Plato print his books all in Roman? In mentioning Plato, I mentioned him whose style seems to be the summit of prefection. But if it be objected that the purpose of Italics is to give force to style, which Plato, from the character of his subjects, was not solicitous about, I would reply, that there are no Italics in Demosthenes. Nor are there in any of the Greek or Roman writers, though some of them were adepts in the art of putting as much meaning into words as words are well fitted to bear. Among the odd combinations which chance is ever and anon turning up, few are more whimsical than the notion that one is to gain strength by substituting Italics for Roman.

BIRTHS.

In this City on the 30th ult., to George Shultz and wife, a Daughter.

DEATHS.

In Carson City, Nevada Territory, August 27th, Henry, son of W. H. Pettit, aged 11 months and 2 days.

In Upper Placerville, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Iantha McKean, wife of Wm. McKean.

New Advertisements To-Day.

PALMER, HANSCOM & CO.,
Golden State Iron Works,
MANUFACTURE
IRON CASTINGS
— AND —
MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,
Knox's Amalgamators,
Special Department for
MANTEL GRATES, STOVE WORK, CALDRONS, ETC.,
No's. 19 and 21, First Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Heath & Brodie Crushers
sep6] Always on hand. [3m

NATIONAL RESTAURANT!!
MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE OASIS SALOON,
PLACERVILLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Placerville and the public generally, that he has taken the above named house and renovated and re furnished it in the best style. I am prepared at all times, day or night, to accommodate those who may favor me with their patronage, with the very best of everything the market affords, prepared in any desired style.

Oysters, Chickens, Turkeys & Game of all kinds served to order.

Fruits and Pastry of all kinds constantly on hand. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. JOHN MILLER.
aug17 3m

CARY HOUSE
BATHS AND HAIR-DRESSING ROOM.
RUSSIAN STEAM BATHS!
GALVANIC BATHS!
Iron, Sulphur and Medicated Baths!
Also, HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS!
HAIR-DRESSING AND BARBERING, by the most skillful artists.
Private Entrance for Ladies through second story of the Cary House.
J. L. PERELIE, J. JAMESON, Proprietors.
aug10

S. HARRIS.
Corner of Main Street and the Plaza,
PLACERVILLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Havana Cigars, Tobacco, Books, Stationery, Cutlery, Playing Cards, Yankee Notions, Fruits, Green and Dried, Nuts and Candies,
AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
Also, receive by every Steamer the latest Atlantic and European Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals, and all the WEEKLY CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES. sep6 3m

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, *and are exhausted nature's great restorer.* They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day.—Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a delicate stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York. CRANE & BRIGHAM, Agents, San Francisco. [july4-eowly]

A. H. REID'S
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,
In the rear of the Old Round Tent,
MAIN STREET, PLACERVILLE.
THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they can at all times obtain at his establishment, the very best of driving teams and saddle horses, at the lowest rates.
Horses boarded by the day, week, or month, on the most reasonable terms.
july1-3m A. H. REID.

WISCONSIN
LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE
Main Street, above Cedar Ravine Bridge.
PLACERVILLE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, with the finest Buggy Teams and Saddle Horses in the mountains.
Horses kept by the day or month at the lowest rates. Try me and be convinced.
Attached to the stable is a large shed and secure Coral, suitable for pack trains.
July1-3m R. H. REDD.

Ex-City Sexton.—Undertaker.
JOHN ROY,
DEALER IN AND MANUFACTURER OF
Furniture, Matresses, Bedding, etc.,
Which he keeps constantly on hand, or manufactures to order, at short notice and on reasonable terms. Upholstering neatly executed.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
COLOMA STREET,
Next door to the Office of the Democrat,
july4 3m Placerville.

City Sexton and Undertaker.
A. VEDDER,
SEXTON AND UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order all sizes of COFFINS. Will also furnish Funerals with Hearse, Carriages, etc. Graves dug—and everything requisite for Funerals furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
A. VEDDER also manufactures and keeps always on hand all kinds and sizes of
Window Sash, Doors, Blinds, Bedsteads Tables, Kitchen Safes, Wardrobes,
Or any article in Furniture, Carpenter or Undertaker's department—all of which he warrants to be made of the best materials and workmanship.
Manufactory and Wareroom, next door above the Soda Factory, above Stony Point, Main street, Placerville. june7-3m

OASIS SALOON,
South side of Main stree, Placerville,
D. D. JOHNS, PROPRIETOR.
(may24tf)

Deutsche Apotheke.
BOTICA ESPANOLA.
PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.
MORRILL BRO'S
Apothecaries and Druggists!
MAIN STREET, PLACERVILLE,
Few doors below the Mountjoy House,
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c.
THE FAR FAMED
IRON MIXTURE
— AND —
CAMPHORATED INJECTION!
Constituting an Infallible Remedy in Gonorrhea and Gleet, and all affections of the Urinary Organs; producing powerfully tonic and radically curative effects, with such astonishing promptness and rapidity that they have taken precedence, throughout Europe and the Atlantic States, over all other preparations for the cure of the above-named complaints,
TO BE OBTAINED AT
MORRILL BROS',
Apothecaries and Druggists.
[aug30]

ROBERT WHITE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
(Main st., Placerville, and Broadway, Upper Placerville.)
DEALER IN EVERYTHING connected with his business, which he sells at Moderate Prices.
The UPPER TOWN STORE will be well supplied with a complete assortment of
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL, ETC., ETC.
Every article sold at either establishment will be guaranteed of the best quality. aug15

MINERS' DRUG STORE!
R. J. VAN VOORHIES & CO.,
DRUGGISTS
— AND —
APOTHECARIES,
MAIN STREE, PLACERVILLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Etc.
Prescriptions Compounded.
ALL ORDERS sent to our care will receive prompt attention. Remember the direction,
R. J. VAN VOORHIES & Co.
(SUCCESSORS TO PETTIT & CHOATE,)
july4 MINERS' DRUG STORE. 3m

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
PONY EXPRESS.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 11th instant, we will run a
PONY EXPRESS, DAILY,
— BETWEEN —
SACRAMENTO AND VIRGINIA CITIES!
Carrying letters and exchange papers through
From San Francisco in 24 Hours!
From Sacramento in 15 Hours!
From Placerville in 10 Hours!
RATES:—All letters must be enclosed in our franks, [illegible]
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Placerville, August 9th, 1862—tf

PIONEER STAGE COMPANY,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS
And Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!
From Sacramento to Virginia City in 28 Hours!
From Virginia City to Sacramento in 22 Hours!
ON and after this date the Pioneer Stage Company will run TWO DAILY STAGES between the above points.
THE FAST LINE,
Carrying passengers in Concord Coaches, from Folsom to Virginia City, leaves Folsom daily at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Carson City next morning at 7 o'clock, and at Virginia City at 11 o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Virginia City at 3 o'clock A. M., arriving at Placerville at 10 o'clock P. M.; leaves Placerville next morning at 2½ o'clock, arriving at Folsom at 6½, connecting with the Morning Train for Sacramento and Lincoln, and with Stages for all parts of the State.
THE ACCOMMODATION LINE,
Through in Fifty-Six Hours, leaves Folsom at 8 A. M., stopping over-night at Placerville and Strawberry Valley; arriving at Carson City at 12 M., and at Virginia City at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leaves Virginia City at 3 o'clock A. M., stopping over-night at Strawberry Valley and Placerville; arriving at Placerville at 8 o'clock P. M., leaving Placerville at 6 o'clock, next morning, and arriving at Folsom at 11 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Sacramento Valley Railroad in time for the San Francisco boat.
LOUIS McLANE & CO., Proprietors.
Office Agents:
H. MONTFORT....................Sacramento.
THEO. F. TRACY....................Placerville.
J. C. DORSEY....................Carson City.
WM. H. SIMMONS....................Virginia City.
August 2nd, 1862.—tf

NOTICE.—The regular monthly meeting of the HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of Placerville, will be held at their Synagogue, on Sunday, September 7th, 1862. A full attendance of all members is requested, as business of great importance is to be brought before the meeting.
By order of the meeting.
A. NACHMAN, Secretary.
aug16td

FOR SALE.—HOMESTEADS
— AND —
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!
BUILDING LOTS for from $10 to $200 each! Also, 50 vara lots and entire blocks of beautiful garden land, in the City and County of San Francisco, on the line of the San Jose Railroad, at the WEST-END DEPOT.
THE TITLE IS PERFECT!
Being a Spanish Grant, finally confirmed and patented by the United States. The Shafter Bill respects this title, the city authorities respect it, the District Courts and Supreme Court of the United States respect it—besides
The Title has been Forever Quieted by a Final Decree and Judgment Against the City!
So that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a lot and not a law suit.
Office, No. 19 Naglee's Building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant Streets, San Francisco.
june28x3 HARVEY S. BROWN.

STRAY OX.—Came to the Chicken Ranch about three months since, a white and yellow spotted Spanish Ox, with Spanish brand on the right hip. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and take him away.
JAMES SAMPSON.
Chicken Ranch, June 21st, 1862.—1m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
Lower side of Plaza, near Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Furnish all kinds of Help for Families, Hotels, Farmers, Mining Companies, Mills, Factories, Shops, etc., etc.
Also, have a REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and attend to all business in that line.

Miscellaneous Advertising.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
BY direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, you are hereby notified that the State Teacher's Institute will be held at the City of Sacramento, commencing Tuesday, September 23rd, and continuing through the week. Its object is to entertain, instruct and improve the Teachers of the State in their vocation. Experienced and accomplished Educators from different sections of the State, will be in attendance and aid in securing interest and profit. The Institute will also organize itself into an Educational Convention, for the discussion of all matters of interest to our Public Schools.
Trustees are requested and expected to order a vacation in their respective schools for a sufficient length of time to allow Teachers to attend, and to urge upon them the importance of attending and acquiring such information as will render them more efficient in their profession.
M. A. LYNDE,
Sup't Public Schools El Dorado Co.
Diamond Springs, August 23rd, 1862.—2w

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 9th, 1862.—tf

Clothing, Dry Goods, Etc.

GO TO AARON KAHN'S
NEXT DOOR TO THE GREYHOUND SALOON,
Where you can see an entirely new stock of the latest styles of
Spring and Summer Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, ETC., ETC.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and carefully selected assortment of
Frock and Business Coats;
Cassimer, Linen and Satinet Pants;
Marseilles, Silk and Satin Vests;
Silk, Straw, Cassimer and Wool Hats
Sewed and Pegged Boots;
Sewed and Pegged Shoes and Gaiters
Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags,
And a general assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
All of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.
Gentlemen are invited to give me a call before purchasing, as I have an assortment of goods from which the taste of the most fastidious cannot fail to be suited.
COLT'S PISTOLS,
Of all sizes, constantly on hand.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
Paid for
County Warrants and Gold Dust
N. B.—New Goods received every Week.
AARON KAHN,
Main street next door to the Greyhound saloon.

JUST ARRIVED
At the Old Round Tent Clothing Store!
Old Round Tent Clothing Store!
Old Round Tent Clothing Store!
THE LATEST STYLES AND THE BEST GOODS IN MARKET!
Go to the Old Stand!
Go to the Old Stand!
Go to the Old Stand!
THE GREAT EMPORIUM
— OF —
GENT'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
— AND —
FURNISHING GOODS
A fine assortment of FULL SUITS, of the latest fashion, of [illegible] material, and of colors to suit all fancies.
A large stock of DRESS COATS, manufactured from the BEST BROADCLOTHS.
Also a lot of BUSINESS COATS.
In the line of PANTS AND VESTS we have a choice assortment, of all qualities.
Of BOOTS AND SHOES, we have the finest assortment to be found in the mountains:—BENKERT'S DRESS BOOTS AND GODFREY'S AND WING'S BEST MINING BOOTS, always on hand.
Of HATS, we have the GENUINE PERUVIAN, of all colors, latest style of SILK and CASSIMER, and the finest PANAMA and STRAW.
Our stock of FURNISHING GOODS comprises everything necessary to a gentleman's complete and fashionable toilet.
DAVIS & JONES' finest WHITE and FANCY SHIRTS always on hand.
A large assortment of GLOVES, including BUCKSKIN, CASSIMER and genuine INDIAN TAN.
TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet Bags, etc., of every description.
COLT'S PISTOLS!
Of the Improved Pattern, always on hand.
Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. We consider it no trouble to show goods, and will always be pleased to afford any one the opportunity of comparing our goods and prices with those of other merchants.
P. SILBERMANN & CO.
P. SILBERMANN. [july4] ISAAC PARMAN.

OLD STAND, ESTABLISHED IN '53.
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
S. BAMBERGER respectfully informs the citizens of Placerville and the public generally that, having just returned from the Bay City, where he purchased a splendid assortment of spring and summer goods, he is able to furnish the latest styles at the very lowest prices.
A choice assortment of Spring and Summer SUITS, to meet the approval of every eye.
BUSINESS COATS of every style and all qualities.
In PANTS AND VESTS my stock can not be excelled.
Of BOOTS AND SHOES I have the finest assortment in town, comprising Benkert's Calf Boots and Gaiters, as well as all other classes of dress and mining boots from the best manufacturers in the East.
Of HATS I have a splendid assortment, consisting of Panama, Silk, Straw, Cassimer and Wool.
My stock of FURNISHING GOODS includes every article necessary to complete the gentleman's fashionable toilet.
A Large Assortment of DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,—White, Colored and Fancy Ruffled.
GLOVES.—A large assortment of Buckskin Indian Tan, Kid, Silk and Thread Gloves.
TIES, CRAVATS, Handkerchiefs, etc.
TRUNKS, Valises and Carpet Bags of every description.
COLT'S PISTOLS, of all sizes, constantly on hand.
THE HIGHEST PRICE
— PAID FOR —
GOLD DUST & COUNTY ORDERS.
Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I can afford to sell as low as the lowest.
aug10 S. BAMBERGER.

L. ELKUS,
Main Street, Placerville,
Has just received a large stock of
CHOICE CLOTHING!
Consisting, in part, of
Fine Black Frock Coats,
Fine Black Pants,
Fine Cassimere Pants,
Davis & Jones
Puff-bosom Shirts,
Marseilles Shirts,
Silk and Flannel Undershirts,
Silk-warped Undershirts,
Linen, Silk and Cashmere Drawers,
Benkert's Boots,
Sewed and Pegged Boots, best quality;
Oxford Ties, Gaiters and Shoes, etc.
And a large assortment of Straw, Cassimere and Wool HATS. Also, a large assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Which I will make to order, on the shortest notice, and guarantee to fit. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. L. ELKUS.
Main street, Placerville,
50 J street, Sacramento,
june1 between 2d and 3d.

CALL AND SEE
H. A. CAGWIN & CO,
— AT —
THEIR NEW STORE!
Next door to Van Voorhies' Drug Store.
may17