

THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT.

Published weekly, except on Sundays, at Placerville, Cal., July 10, 1866.

Keep it before the People!

Every citizen who reads this paper will find it a most valuable and interesting acquisition to his library.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Placerville, Cal., July 10, 1866.

THE CITY AND COUNTY.

RECEPTION OF SCHUYLER COLfax.—On Friday evening of last week Hon. Schuyler Colfax and party were met at Upper Placerville, by a number of our citizens, and escorted to the City House and immediately proceeded to the City House.

Colfax was tired, dusty and impatient to take some rest, but he was most graciously and hospitably received.

Colfax is a fine, manly and energetic man, and his reception speech seemed interesting and timely.

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Lincoln of John Brown.

The Republicans glorify and almost daily John Brown, the old thief, robber and murderer of Harper's Ferry.

They are trying to educate the masses to believe that he was not only a great but also a good man.

They make night hideous by yelling songs to his memory.

What did President Lincoln think and say of this "glorious old martyr"?

Did he think him an object of admiration? Did he justify his "raid" into Virginia?

In his Cooper Institute speech in New York, in February, 1860, Mr. Lincoln said: "Orsini's attempt on Louis Napoleon, and John Brown's attempt at Harper's Ferry, were in their philosophy precisely the same."

In other words, old John Brown was an assassin. Yet he is more honored by the Abolitionists than any other dead man, not even excepting Lincoln himself!

Why do they honor his memory?

Booth and John Brown.—"There is," says the Washington Union, "quite a coincidence between these two notorious murderers, relative to their capture. Both were driven to the wall by their pursuers, and both were shot while defending themselves—Booth's wound being mortal, and that of John Brown being very painful though not mortal, and he was compelled to limp to the gallows with an unhealed wound; he was not so lucky as Booth."

Both were brave, bold and bad men, who conspired against the laws of their country. Their congenial spirits are now, doubtless, enjoying "sweet communion" in the shades of Tartarus.

Par noble fratrum! Just think of it—the god and devil of the Abolitionists at home in hell together! Their souls go marching on, but whether Booth's "body lies mouldering in the grave" or not, is one of the secrets of Abolition civilization.

Connect.—The Boston Traveller, in commenting upon the malicious work of slandering our most successful General, says severally and truly: "Some of the papers are very swift in denouncing Gen. Sherman, and abound in insinuations that he is a traitor, or at any rate is to be classed as sympathizing with traitors."

When we find such ungenerous and unfounded imputations in any paper, we cannot resist the conclusion that the writer is one who judges others out of the fullness of his own heart."

The Sacramento Union has been industriously engaged for months in manufacturing and circulating "such ungenerous and unfounded imputations" against General Sherman, and the Traveller hits the pensioned libellers of the Union full in the face when it says they "judge others out of the fullness of their own heart."

Chicago is said to be the largest lumber market in the world. Twenty-eight millions of feet arrived in one week, the largest amount that has ever been received at any port in the same period of time.

Mr. Allen, one of the sufferers by the riots in 1868, recently obtained a judgment against the City of New York, in the Supreme Court, for \$11,250. San Francisco will have a chance, we hope, to pay for the frolics of her loyal mobs.

A few heavy judgments against her for such little sprees would improve the morals of her "solid" tax payers, and have a beneficial effect on the efficiency of her police.

There are nearly three hundred newspapers published in the two Canadas, employing two thousand persons; and eight thousand schools, educating sixty thousand boys and girls.

It is proposed to hold an international exhibition at Bombay, India, in 1868.—The United States Consul there has been requested to call the attention of our government and manufacturers to the fact.

Well Named.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican calls political preachers—"Brimstone Ministers." "Our Boy" designates them—"Old Nick's Recruiting Agents."

Putting Their Tarbores.—It takes the Pioneer Stage Company to put passengers through from San Francisco to Virginia "in less than no time." The Dutch Flat concern was a swift institution, but evidently doesn't know how to travel.

It is great on dragging, but weak on making quick trips. On the Fourth, one of the Pioneer stages made the distance between Shingle Springs and Virginia, carrying eleven passengers, mail, express, baggage, etc., in four hours and forty minutes.

The Dutch Flat route is now far behind time. The Virginia stage is now far behind time. The Pioneer stage is now far behind time.

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Classical Impert.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the most influential Abolition journal in New England, commenting upon the public discourse elicited by the death of Mr. Lincoln, says:—"Some of our theological rhetoricians, in their haste to vindicate the ways of God to man, profess to see a great deal more than is to be seen by unannointed eyes, and undertake to find in the first fruits of the great crime the accomplishment of the divine purposes in its permission."

They may guess right or wrong, but it is only a guess, and sometimes irreverent and shocking to Christian sensibility.

One of the most frequent of these petty interpretations of Providence takes this form: God saw that Abraham Lincoln had too kind a heart to visit retribution on the rebels; He therefore removed him and entrusted the work to Andrew Johnson.

An assertion like this implies knowledge of what God's wishes as to the punishment of rebels, and in the second place that He was obliged to let Mr. Lincoln die because He could not control him.

Ministers who utter such language disgrace their calling and make a mockery of religion."

Beware!—A letter from Washington says: "Let those beware who attempt to oppose the policy of President Johnson. Mr. Lincoln has been credited with firmness, but in his successor's little finger there will be more of the Jacksonian firmness than there was in Mr. Lincoln's whole hand."

We trust that there will be enough of "Jacksonian" patriotism in Johnson's heart to subdue his personal animosities and direct his "hand" to a policy that will accord with the Constitution and subserve the interests of the Republic.

The time has gone by in which the "policy of the President" is not to be questioned. "Military necessity" was "played out" when the war ended, and if the President thinks the people will blindly acquiesce in "his policy," he is vastly mistaken.

Be it good or bad, it will have its opponents—it already has them, even among the most devoted followers of Lincoln. "Firmness" is a good quality when exercised properly—a valuable endowment to the public man when connected with a good heart and sound intellect; but when brought to the aid of measures founded on narrow views and the offspring of passion, it degenerates into stubbornness, and is one of the most damnable qualities of the human heart, and is exemplified in the department of that not very respectable animal, the Ass.

Magnanimity.—Magnanimity, says the San Francisco Examiner, is the highest attribute of mankind. Lacking this quality, no one can be a man in the true sense of the word. It is the father of amenity and inseparable from civilization. Brutes are not devoid of it. A dog will cease to rend his opponent when he gets him on his back. It is recognized in his adversary on the ground. Only the abolition ranters seem wanting in this quality. They have neither the forbearance of the dog, nor the liberality of the prize fighter.

The wolf ceases to lap blood when his stomach is full, but these creatures know no satiety or glut. They are not satisfied with demanding their victim's life, but would torture him before-hand with the most refined agony. What rightly constructed mind can read the huge and multiplied lies which the newspapers have been filled for the past month or so, about the head of the subjugated Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, without feelings of disgust? If he has rendered himself amenable to the law, let him be tried by the law and adjudged by the law. Why seek to rob him of his manhood and his character away?

What will the world say when they read these things? What will after generations say when they come down as historians? Is it necessary thus to prepare the public mind for judicial murder? O shame, where is thy blush?

We will probably have, one of these days, the true version of the arrest of Davis. In the meantime, the "Frank" affair, according to the Ohio Crisis, stands as follows:—"Four or five different—and all authentic—accounts of the capture of Jefferson Davis have been published within a week, and the original 'catard' of his having been captured in his wife's dress has dwindled to very small proportions. Barnum, the humbug showman, has 'purchased' at an immense cost—so the advertisements say—an old female dress, which he claims to have been worn by Davis, and hundreds of stupid fools by their quarter to see it. The latest dispatch from the War Department in regard to the affair is as follows: 'The water-proof cloak and shawl worn by Jeff. Davis at the time of his capture, were presented to the War Department, to-day, by Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry. The cloak was worn as a skirt, and the shawl as a hood. Under this female apparel, Davis wore a full suit of drab and a pair of cavalry boots.' This is the very latest official Stantonian bulletin upon the subject. An India rubber cloak and shawl are pronounced female apparel! Two weeks ago Stanton telegraphed that Davis was captured in his wife's dress and crinoline; now he reports only a water-proof shawl and cloak; next week it will probably be a towel and a pair of spurs. The fact is that the people have been stuffed with lies upon this, as upon almost every other subject, connected with the rebellion."

A Fall has recently been discovered at the junction of Ryan's Creek and the Upper San Joaquin. The water of the Creek plunges into the bed of the San Joaquin over a precipice or wall of granite upwards of two hundred feet in height. The river itself runs through a narrow gorge or cleft in the granite, which appears to have been rent asunder by some terrible convulsion of nature. The fall and its surroundings are described by those who have seen them, as rivaling in wildness and grandeur, the scenery of the Yosemite Valley.—[Exchange.]

Tax State Geologist, Prof. Whitney, has found the altitude of some of the mountain peaks of Talara County to be 15,000 feet.

The taxable property of Oregon last year amounted to \$75,000,000.

Melting and its Ministers.

We find the following splendid article in the Sonora Democrat, as it will apply to none of our city ministers, "all of whom preach 'Christ and Him crucified,' and no politics, we transfer it to our columns without fear of a local application. It is certainly pleasant to live in a community where the churches are devoted to the service of God only, and where the Word is preached in all its divine purity for the purpose of leading sinners to repentance. We fear, however, that the churches at Sonora have been converted to some other use, and that their ministers worship more at the shrines of mammon and politics than at that of our blessed Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. They, perhaps, 'thank God that there is a hell for traitors,' and teach that Democrats should be allowed no 'places of quiet and peaceful refuge' within the pale of religion; preach to the pockets instead of the hearts of their congregation, and are more anxious about their salaries than the salvation of souls. But we digress. The Democrat says:—"During our editorial experience we have frequently had occasion to complain—bitterly and in strong language—against a certain class among the clergy. This we have done through no dislike to ministers of the gospel, or account of their holy calling; and certainly with no desire to do aught in derogation of religion generally, or the religious tenets of any particular sect or denomination. The good and true man who preaches from the Word of God, let his abilities be great or small, we love and respect. The Christian religion—pure and undefiled—is a most exemplary code of morals for the government of mankind. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that bad men get into the ministry, just as they do into the noble profession of the law, the editorial chair, and other vocations of life. Designing demagogues assume the clerical robes in order the better to carry out their vile and unhalloved schemes. Whenever we find such they shall not be an honor to our hands. We do not intend they shall disgrace the pulpit and humbug the people with our consent. Of late years large numbers of ambitious men have entered the ministry in the United States, actuated by the basest and most unworthy motives. Many of them pursue the calling because of downright, inherent laziness; they don't like hard work; and have not brains and industry sufficient to make a living in the legal or medical profession. They make a business of preaching—as much so as the blacksmith, the carpenter, or any other mechanic or tradesman. The only thing they care for is the gratification of souls—the least of their concern. The only anxiety—the only aim and object—is, to make it pay. The consequence of this is that such men as we have described are always found taking advantage of popular excitements and pandering to the worst passions of the hour. Had they lived in the days when Christ came upon the earth they would have been among the leaders of the mob that crucified him. As it is, they do what they can towards bringing into contempt the cause in which He labored. It is no very difficult matter to get these worldly preachers, long faces and sanctimonious whine, to hide their true character. Listen to their blasphemous rant in the pulpit; hear their curse like very drabs all who do not bow at their altar. Slavery and slaveholders—the 'damnable rebellion,' rebels and traitors—copperheads and Union men. These are the subjects on which they dilate at the present day. War and vengeance find no readier advocates. They forget that Jesus Christ preached peace and good will to men; that the Christian religion is founded upon love and mercy; that

It is always mild religion and humble. Plays like the tyrant, plants not faith in blood; But seeks destruction on her chosen wretch; And holds her grandeur on the public good."

"These demagogues and fanatics have driven men, women and children from the churches which they had attended regularly for years. Rather than bear the malicious sneers, the cowardly taunts, and down-right abuse and insult of these so-called divines, it is preferable to remain away from the house of God. We know this of our own personal knowledge. It is to be marvelled at that we expose and denounce such villainous characters—men who drag the sacred robes through the slime of politics and make their pulpits the rostrum for 'stump' speeches?"

WHAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN SAID.—Mr. Lincoln, in his last annual message, left on record an acknowledgment concerning the patriotism animating his opponents in the last election, which those who appropriate to themselves the "loyalty" of the country, will do well to consider. It is generally believed that those who boast the most of their "loyalty" are contented with the boast, and are the least likely to demonstrate their devotion to the country by patriotic action. They do it because they believe it is popular, and in the hope of procuring a fat office or a contract. Said Mr. Lincoln:—"No candidate, high or low, for any office whatever, has ventured to seek votes on the ground that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In awarding the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another, and to the world, this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause."

AN EXPLODED HUMBUG.—The Boston Courier says: "The woman's clothing in which Jeff. Davis was reported to have disguised himself turns out to have consisted of a cloak and shawl. They have been presented to the war Department by Col. Pritchard who captured him. We believe that other men have worn cloaks and shawls without being suspected of patting on their wives' garments. In the cold season the streets of Boston are crowded with men wearing cloaks and shawls."

James S. Burdett is in our city on a visit.—He is still "good looking" and expects to "come in" for another term as Judge. We have no objection.

MARRIAGES.

At Lathrop, July 4th, and Justice J. B. Richardson, Mr. A. Adams and Miss M. L. Denton, all of Lathrop.

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Tribute of Respect.

AMONG PLACERVILLE CITY OFFICERS, July 10, 1866.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Commander of the Universe to call from our ranks Sergeant Henry Miller, of this City, to his reward, that in the death of our fellow-citizen, we have lost a brave soldier, and the State a worthy citizen.

Resolved, That the City hereby express their sympathy for the widow and relations of our deceased companion in arms, and that while we and they mutually mourn his loss, we are happy in the thought that he gave his life in defense of the right, and in the protection of the weak against the unprincipled.

Resolved, That in memory of our deceased comrade, the flag be draped in mourning, and that the following resolutions be adopted: That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the City papers for publication.

A CALIFORNIA SONGSTRESS.—Miss Anna Sontag, of San Francisco, has created a sensation in Leipzig, Germany, as a vocalist. A Leipzig paper says: "Miss Sontag possesses one of those rare voices which nature has endowed with every beauty and charm characteristic of great singers. Strength and fullness of tone are in her combined with native warmth of expression, and remarkable compass. As the results of the artistic culture of such rich material we may notice precise enunciation, great flexibility of intonation, easy and scarcely noticeable breathing, and beautifully depicted sound painting."

"CONVERT," a correspondent of the Union Democrat, in answer to the question "was John Brown a traitor?" says: "Yes and no—that is, he was a traitor when he was hung; but he has changed his course since he has been on the march, and he is now a patriot. Jefferson was a patriot when he died, but he was hung, and he is now a traitor. 'Times change,' you know, and 'men change with them.' The lines—

There's no repentance in the grave Or pardon offered to the dead!" has no application to the present generation. That is an old, exploded Christian doctrine."

AMERICAN TRADE TO CHINA.—The American vessel that sailed on a trading voyage to China, departed from New York in February, 1844; but so rapidly did our trade with the Celestial Empire increase, that in 1859 there were fifteen American vessels at Canton, exceeding in number those of any other nation except Great Britain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of El Dorado.—J. S. HERRICK, Defendant, a non-resident of said township, greeting.

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office in Placerville, California, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., in answer to the complaint of Robert Bell, to defend against the same, and to show cause why you should not be held to answer the same.

JOHN BUSH, Justice of the Peace.

ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

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Miscellaneous Advertising.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, the Underigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-30 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate ruled on annually. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupon attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to: One cent a day on a \$50 note. Ten cents " " \$100 " " " " \$500 " " " " \$1,000 " " " " \$5,000 " " " " \$10,000 " " " " \$50,000 " " " " \$100,000 " " " " \$500,000 " " " " \$1,000,000 " " " " \$5,000,000 " " " " \$10,000,000 " " " " \$50,000,000 " " " " \$100,000,000 " " " " \$500,000,000 " " " " \$1,000,000,000 " " " " \$5,000,000,000 " " " " \$10,000,000,000 " " " " \$50,000,000,000 " " " " \$100,000,000,000 " " " " \$500,000,000,000 " " " " \$1,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$5,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$10,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$50,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$100,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$500,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$1,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$5,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$10,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$50,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$100,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$500,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " " \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 " " " "