

# Weekly Butte Record

GEO. H. CROSETTE, Editor.

OROVILLE, SATURDAY, NOV. 20th.

There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. ONLY PATRIOTS—OR TRAITORS.—S. A. Douglas.

THANKS.—Gov. Roop, of the Nevada Territorial Legislature, has our acknowledgments for a copy of an Act to Provide for the Formation of Corporations within that Territory.

CONNECTION.—In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, published in our last week's issue, the allowance made to R. Hewitt, Esq., for services rendered, was given at \$307—it should have read \$207.

DELINQUENT TAXES.—By reference to a notice published in another column, it will be noticed the delinquent tax payers will avoid a suit and costs by calling at the County Treasurer's office and squaring accounts, before the expiration of twenty days, as the delinquent tax list is now in the hands of the District Attorney, who will use every means to enforce payment.

ANOTHER SUIT.—We are informed that the papers were filed in the Clerk's office yesterday, commencing another suit against the Board of Supervisors and the Railroad Company, regarding the recent issuance of bonds to the amount of \$36,000. Mr. J. J. Clymer is plaintiff in the case.

THANKSGIVING.—But little attention was paid by the denizens of our quiet little burg, to the day (Thursday last) set apart for prayer and thanksgiving, except that numerous turkeys were carved, and bottles of champagne disposed of according to ancient usage.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Smokers and tobacco-chewers will find a magnificent article of cigars and tobacco at the store in the Theatre building presided over by our affable fellow townsman, S. R. Rosenthal, Esq., or at the Young America store, on Montgomery street, where Mr. G. Roseboom will be found, ever ready to supply the wants of the public, either at wholesale or retail. See their advertisement and give them a call.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.—An invitation has been extended us, by the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School, through the Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Peltou, to be present at the opening exercises of the School, which will take place at the buildings, near Marysville, on Monday next, December 2nd. We regret the complication of causes which will prevent our attendance, as the exercises will, no doubt, be of an imposing character and well worthy of the occasion.

FLOATED OFF.—The heavy rain of Tuesday night last, and consequent rise of Feather River, caused the wheels and fixtures attached to the mining claims of Messrs. Faulkner & Dyer, opposite town, to start upon a prospecting tour down stream, thereby closing the mining operations of the company for this year.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Messrs. Deamer & Wallis, as will be seen by advertisement, are prepared to furnish the public with choice articles of wines and liquors, of all descriptions. They would also be pleased to write "received payment" and sign their names to certain bills.

AN AX TO GRIND.—The Marysville Express, all of a sudden, professes to have an "exalted opinion" of our Democrats. Some one is wanted to turn a grind stone.

A GOOD "GOAK".—The White-rigites holding up the Crittenden compromise and hitting the Republicans over the heads for not voting for it in Congress, when their own representatives did not.

RICH DIGGINGS.—Recent prospecting has demonstrated the long supposed fact that rich deposits of gold are contained within the bosom of Table Mountain, near Cherokee Flat, and a very short time will now, beyond a doubt, open one of the richest mining districts ever discovered in California. The great basin will be tapped in a few months, by the Table Mountain Mining Co., when its immense richness will be fully known. The district thus opened is very extensive and will consume years of toil before it can be worked out. We are not disposed to be over joyous or enter into a vein of bragadoocio, but we do firmly believe that Butte County will very soon take the lead in extensive and rich-paying mining operations.

UNIFORM.—The Oroville Guards have made arrangements for the manufacture of their uniform in San Francisco, and expect to have them delivered by the middle of December. We understand that it is the intention of the company to have a grand military ball after the arrival of their uniform.

GEN. FREMONT.—Advices from the East indicate that the charges preferred against Gen. Fremont have been found to be true, and that he will probably be court-martialed. He is now about as dead as though he had received a fire from Price's battery.

SOCIAL PARTY.—The second of the series of parties now being held, at stated intervals, at the Armory of the Oroville Guards, will take place on Friday evening of next week. A general invitation is extended to all, to join in the pleasures of the dance, and our friends in the country, who may be pleased to grace the Hall with their presence, will find no attention neglected that will tend to make their visit a pleasant one, or their happiness complete. Fill up the Hall, ladies and gents, and let pleasure be your motto.

BADLY BURNED.—A little son of Mr. R. L. Patten, was badly burned about the face, a few days since, while playing with powder and a toy cannon.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—By reference to a notice published elsewhere in to-day's paper, it will be seen that an application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of John Dolan, convicted of the murder of William Sharkey, near Evansville, in this county, in the Fall of 1857, and whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, by Gov. Wells.

## Vengeance.

After the capture of Port Royal and Beaufort by the Federal fleet, the demonic spirit of revenge seized upon the traitors at Charleston, and they threw to the breeze the black flag, the emblem of murder, plunder, and treason, and notified the world that they expected no quarter for themselves and would give none to the "Yankee invaders." It appears that they afterwards communicated their diabolical intentions to their Chief Bandit, who, no doubt would like to see the prisoners of Castle Pinckney, summarily disposed of, but being posted as to what might be expected from the other side, he advised them to stay their murderous determination, and to treat the fated subjects as prisoners of war. No doubt they will do as they please, under their sovereign capacity as the State of South Carolina, thereby following out their old doctrine and Ishmaelistic proclivities. Of course these Sodomites predicate their action upon the result of the Federal Courts in regard to the event of the trials of certain renegade Yankees who joined the Cotton privateer fleet, in hopes to make money faster by plunder than by honest mackerel catching. If the Federal Courts condemn them, or any of them, whether they are ever executed or not, then, say these vengeance seekers we will hang Col. Cochran and others we have at our prison to appease our maddening thirst for Northern blood. As Davis and his parliament have had notice of the intentions, and warm inclinations of the Charlestonians towards the persons placed at their hands by his order, although he may advise different measures, still he must be held to acquiesce in their inclinations, unless he acts in the matter so as to remove all doubts. If he leaves the persons in their hands, and the Federal Courts should condemn, then he sanctions the black flag and its consequences. We make no boasts, nor threats to vengeance upon the Union prisoners in the hands of the traitors; but we would call the Secessionists' attention to certain facts of history and prophecy; read Romans, 12 and 19,—(we wonder if they ever read the Bible)—or are they like Wise said his constituents were in his district, as to newspapers? He said "there was only one newspaper in the district, and he thanked God there was not more than one man in ten who could read it." In former times there was a battle fought on the plains of Chalons, in Europe, and such another may be fought on the plains of South Carolina, near Charleston, with the battle cry of "the blood of our murdered brothers has called us here to visit the fate of Babylon upon your people, and your towns and cities." Remember the battle of Angora, by the Mogul, and the fate of the Turkish Sultan, Bajazet. These things may all happen again, in our own country, should the barbarism of the haughty chivalry warrant the application of the power, and justify the act, by their carrying out their black flag doctrine.

FEATHER RIVER BRIDGE.—The severe storm of last Tuesday night stopped all travel and transportation across Feather River at this point and for miles up and down, except with small boats, which is a dangerous mode of conveyance across streams as turbulent as the Feather is, when swollen by heavy rains and melting snow. While ferries are depended upon as a means of crossing, these interruptions of communication will continue, during the late Fall, Winter and Spring months, or for nearly one-half the year—causing vexatious delays and serious damage to the traveling public and the business men of our county, besides preventing access to the county seat, for several days at a time, of one-half the tax-payers of the county. The necessities of the public, demand the removal of this obstacle to communication at the earliest possible moment, by the building of a substantial bridge across the river, at some point sufficiently near the town to insure convenience.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and done for years past, the petitions circulated, charters granted and promises made, we appear to be no nearer realizing the desired object than when the matter was first talked of, years ago. There are those interested in the building of a bridge who have acted thus far, no doubt, with pure motives, and have done all in their power to accomplish it, but have, unfortunately, had those associated with them who are so narrow-minded, selfish and puerile, not to say mean-spirited, that they would neither aid in furthering the enterprise or give place for those who would. Such men should now be compelled to stand one side by the voice of public opinion, and enterprising men, with capital, enlisted and encouraged in prosecuting the work. The building of a bridge is an absolute necessity, and any further excuses or delays will impair the confidence reposed in those who have control of the enterprise.

We thank the Butte Record, Marysville Democrat, Express, etc., for their kindly personal notices of our "military skill." We shall be pleased to exhibit our proficiency as a marksman, on the editor of the BUTTE RECORD, whenever he can make it convenient to come to Placerville and "set himself up."—Placerville Republican.

Fearing that your "exhibit" of "proficiency as a marksman," would correspond with that of Gen. Price, we decline "making it convenient" to "set ourselves up" as a target to receive any such fire.

This following is a true copy, says the Mariposa Gazette, of a "hic" old "Notice" found the other day posted by the Post-office door in this town. It was taken on the spot by our Special Artist:

There will be peripatetic Received until Saturday 23 inst. to build a School house in District No 3 in Merced county on Meriposa Creek Description as follows 30 feet long 20 wide 12 hie 8 winders the plank that is set up to be dressed on the inside Wether Boarding to be dressed Shingle roof plain gornish floor All to be done in Good Workman order this 11 of Nov 1861.

A schoolmaster can probably find employment in that District, judging from the orthography of the above "peripatetic."

TORN OFF.—Briggs, the Forbestown stage driver, had the top of his coach jerked off the other day, while descending the Mt. Hope Hill.

GAME.—Venison, wild geese, &c., abounds in the market at present.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.—Since the capture of Mason and Slidell from a British steamer, by Commander Wilkes, all the old rusty law books in the country have been overhauled, to find, if possible, the law of nations and the opinions of eminent statesmen touching the point, and much has already been said and written upon the subject. What little knowledge we claim to possess, of international law, is based upon a common sense view of events as they transpire;—all, we think, that is necessary to form an opinion, justifying the summary arrest. The British Government maintains a position of neutrality in the present contest and has warned its subjects, by proclamation, against interfering or aiding in the American struggle, except at their own peril.

The steamer from which Mason and Slidell were taken, had just brought from England a cargo of arms for the rebel government, which, all we admit, were contraband goods, and transferred them to the rebel steamer Nashville, from which she took the traitor functionaries, for the alleged purpose of conveying them to Europe. Consequently, from the moment she sailed from the shores of England, with her contraband cargo, until her re-appearance there, with Mason and Slidell, she was engaged in an illegitimate and unlawful enterprise—one which the British Government had expressly and emphatically said it would not sanction, and one in which she must engage, if at all, at her own risk. Such being the case, any liberties taken with her by a war vessel of the United States—the liberty of search, detention or of capture, was perfectly justifiable. Any naval officer, failing or neglecting to take such liberties under similar circumstances, would be derelict of duty, and should be summarily removed from command. If Commander Wilkes committed any error of judgment in the matter, it was in not seizing the vessel and bringing her into port, as a prize to the Government.

THE TEST.—Senator Stark, of Oregon, recently appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Baker, is now on his way to assume his seat in the Senate of the United States. If reports are correct, he is a true representative of the "Peace Democrats" of the Pacific coast, and carries to his brethren in the East, their endorsement. His course in the Senate will therefore be regarded as an index to the principles and purposes of the party, upon this coast. Their vaunted support of the Government, their boasted love of country and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, will be tested by his acts, and by them must they stand or fall, as there is no middle ground to be occupied during the present condition of our national affairs. But little difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the position taken by him upon the leading questions of the day. His support of the Government, in its efforts to crush rebellion, if at all, must be direct, open and positive, without even a semblance of opposition, or of yielding to the demands of treason. Any other course will establish, beyond a question, the enmity of himself and his party to the Government and its institutions, and the consequent, at least tacit, support of the rebellion. Watch well the record.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—In a private letter to the Oregon Statesman, a gentleman gives his views on this subject, as follows:

"I hope the necessary steps will be taken to require every man who expects a patent to land, or who may have any demand against the Government, to swear allegiance to the United States. True men would do it cheerfully, and those who would hesitate ought to be put on the same footing as traitors and alien enemies, which they profess to be. There is no propriety in giving men the benefit of government, when they will not swear to support it in return, and are plotting its overthrow and cheering at every reverse it meets.

Requiring the oath of allegiance of all who propose to receive anything from the United States, or to cast a vote which may influence its government in any degree, is not and cannot be construed into an act of partism or oppression. The man who will not do so, is not fit for a citizen.

It has been suggested that Congress ought to pass a uniform law for Congressional elections. If they do so, why not make an unequal qualification of every elector. Here we are, a State in the Union, but with a disunion representative in each branch of Congress, and the only living issue at our next election is to be whether we shall remain, or plunge into revolution. A Union party is our hope for present safety, but any party may be beaten sometime, if not this year, the next, and we must as soon possible, have a better security against revolution than any party can afford, against a busy minority of untiring activity and unbounded hate."

REBEL RECOGNITION.—Speaking of the capture of Mason and Slidell, and the decrease of the chances of the recognition of the rebel Confederacy by European Powers, the Shasta Courier says quite sensibly:

While on this subject, it may as well be remarked, that there has apparently been too much importance attached to the fact of recognition by European Powers of that bastard Confederacy. The fact of recognition only says this: "We recognize you as a nation of the earth. That is all. It does not disturb or in any way affect the position of that people so recognized as a nation, toward any other Power, and particularly a power engaged in prosecuting an energetic war against it. Indeed, we can see reasons why Davis' government should be the last to demand recognition from the European Powers, and especially from France and England. The two Governments are bitterly and deeply opposed to the institution of slavery. It is safe to say that all Englishmen and Frenchmen are abolitionists. Slavery, as "Vice President" Stephens has informed us, being "the chief corner stone" of the Confederate Constitution—it is not easy to see how these nations could do a very great deal in the way of sympathy for a thing they abhor. It might be mentioned that Mississippi owes to the citizens of these Powers nearly thirty millions of dollars. This they would have to pay, and it would materially modify the chivalric zeal of that honorable State if it knew that it had "come down" with that little balance, once repudiated by the advice of this same Davis. The truth is they have everything to dread from this recognition, while to the United States it is really a matter of indifference.

CHRISTMAS BALL.—A. Thatcher, of Wyandott, is making preparations to give a Christmas ball. Don't all engage partners and bugles at once.

## District Court—November Term.

Hon. WARREN T. SEXTON, PRESIDING.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22d, 1861.

Isaac Freeman vs. W. F. White—Defendant allowed to withdraw note from Court.

W. R. Brown vs. Adair & Herron—Judgment entered by default.

D. C. Rose vs. J. E. Lowrey—Motion for judgment by default overruled and defendant allowed to file answer.

People vs. Dennis Murphy—Trial resumed and defendant found guilty of manslaughter.—Saturday, December 15th, set for sentence.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23d.

H. Harris vs. H. Edsel et al—Cause tried, submitted and taken under advisement.

MONDAY, NOV. 25th.

R. Marchella vs. N. Zambolich—Clark Ritchie, Capt. Ralph Bird and J. M. Clark, appointed Commissioners to make division of property, if found practicable upon examination.

Alex. McShery vs. Geo. Hull—Cause dismissed.

H. Gerke vs. O. P. Stewart—Defendant allowed until Saturday, November 30th, to pay certain costs.

H. Gerke vs. J. M. Sneider—Same.

H. Gerke vs. W. Boyles—Same.

H. Gerke vs. P. W. Hays—Same.

W. R. Brown vs. W. Lattimore et al—Plaintiff allowed to file an amendment to complaint; defendant's sureties on official bond allowed judgment for costs.

Fontena vs. Gouzy & Gouzy—Defendants allowed 5 days to pay costs and file answer.

C. Baltimore vs. Lewis Knox—Cause dismissed.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26th.

John Verzan vs. McGregor & Newton—Cause on trial by jury.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27th.

Joel Burlingame vs. His Creditors—Decree of final discharge entered.

John Verzan vs. McGregor & Newton—Trial resumed, pending which, Court adjourned until Friday, November 29th.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29th.

Verzan vs. McGregor & Newton—Cause on trial.

LATE FROM NEW MEXICO.—John S. Watts, the lately elected Delegate from New Mexico, on his way to Washington, for which he leaves on the train this evening, arrived here this morning, and delivered at headquarters a number of important dispatches for Gen. Fremont, etc. He left Santa Fe on the 13th of October, and states that the next mail from New Mexico will furnish interesting news. The occurrences lately transpiring in the Territory are favorable to the Union cause, and great enthusiasm was manifested everywhere.

A company of New Mexican volunteers under Captain Mink, about two weeks before Watts left, was attacked in the night at Allamogosa, thirty-five miles below Fort Craig, by 110 Texas rebels under Captain Copeland or Copwood, and their horses stampeded. About half of the company was sent out to recover their animals. The Captain in command talked of surrendering the force, but the men would not entertain the idea, but seized their guns, secured their horses, and retreated to Fort Craig. The Texans made Craig, a Sergeant, and a Lieutenant, prisoners, and seized three wagons and started for the Mesilla.

A force of over one hundred United States troops and volunteers started in pursuit of the rebels from Fort Craig, overtook them, killed their Captain and ten men, and wounded about thirty, and killed thirty of their horses. The ammunition of the Federal troops became exhausted, they retreated to Allamogosa, and the balance of the marauding Texan rebels escaped to Mesilla.

A force of twenty-one New Mexican volunteers had been dispatched to the neighborhood of Bent's old fort, or Fort Wise, for the purpose of meeting there and escorting or arming a company of volunteers from Denver City. While enroute on one bank of the Arkansas, a band of filibusters, pretending to be also Union volunteers, were encountered on the opposite bank, or at least very close at hand. Some of the latter visited the camp of the New Mexican Union forces, and displayed a great deal of anxiety to gain information. The Captain of the New Mexicans, a very shrewd man, sent spies among the filibusters and discovered their designs. He sent a dispatch to the commandant at Fort Wise, and the latest information was that fifty-one dragoons, under Capt. Long, and twenty-one New Mexicans, under Capt. Martin, were between Fort Wise and Bent's Fort in hot pursuit of the hostile flying filibusters. Our informant is decidedly convinced that the next mail will bring accounts of the total annihilation of the enemy, and the securing of the entire property in animals, arms and ammunition.—Missouri Democrat.

WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES.—Fifteen years ago, experiments were made in Great Britain to test the effect of vibrating action and long-continued changes of load on wrought iron bridges and girders. The results to which they led were the construction of a number of bridges built on the principle that the strength of the structure was dependent on its form. Dr. Fairbairn, the President of the British Scientific Association, lately in session at Manchester, stated that in order to test the theory of the influence of vibration in causing the rupture of iron beams and bridges, he had constructed a small iron plate beam of 20 feet span and 16 feet depth, representing the proportions of one of the girders of the Sappo bridge, and exposed it to conditions similar to those of a bridge subject to change of load as produced by the passage of trains, and in proportion to the heaviest rolling load. The beam was first loaded to one-fourth its breaking weight, and it sustained a million changes of load without injury. The load was then increased to nearly one-half its breaking weight, when the beam gave way at 5,175 changes.—It was thence inferred not to be safe to build bridges on which the rolling load would have this proportion to the breaking weight.

COMBERLAND GAP.—Referring to the Cumberland Gap, the Louisville Democrat says:

Much has been said about this point, and in future the interest in that quarter is likely to increase. It is situated about ten miles from Cumberland Ford, and has been celebrated, for a century, as a great depression in the mountain ridge, which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to Northern Alabama. Through this gap, very similar in its appearance and characteristics to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a century, thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi valley, from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton, and their pioneer confederates entered the land of "cane and turkey" over this route, the best, and, in fact only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from East Tennessee into Kentucky.

The Grand Jury of Amador, at the November term found true bills in the following cases: 1 grand larceny, 4 perjury, and 4 petit larceny. They also made 13 presentments: thus: 3 violations of license law, 1 assault with deadly weapon, 1 misdemeanor.

The Amador Ledger says the Cavalry Co. forming in that county is filling up rapidly.

## Board of Supervisors.

November Term.

November 21st.

On petition of St. John Jackson and others, the County Surveyor, A. Clymer, and J. C. Longmore, were appointed viewers, to view out a road from Johnson's ranch, on Butte Creek, to Helltown.

On petition of J. C. Mandeville and others, the County Surveyor, J. C. Mandeville and Eli Strong, were appointed viewers, to view out a road from Chico to Dogtown.

November 26th.

Eli Goodale, appointed Road Overseer and Road-tax Collector for Bidwell township.

J. S. Dickey, appointed Road Overseer and Road-tax Collector for Concow township.

J. H. Armstrong, appointed Road Overseer and Road-tax Collector for Oregon township.

Order made, requiring District Attorney to give an additional bond, of \$10,000, as required by an Act approved May 17th, 1861.

WEATHER.—The weather, during the past week, has been cold, wet and disagreeable.

Attention Company!

THE SPOONS of the Series of Parties will be given at the Armory Hall of the Oroville Guards, on FRIDAY, the 6th of December 1861. TICKETS \$2.50, to be had of the Managers.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

N. B.—Due notice will be given of the Third of the Series.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAMER & WALLIS,

(Successors to E. Parker.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS

&c., &c.,

THEATRE BLOCK, OROVILLE.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public that they are still doing business at their old stand, and are constantly in receipt of goods at prices which cannot fail to please those who purchase from them.

Thankful for past favors a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

We have also on hand some

Choice Port Wines!

AND FRENCH BRANDIES!

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES!

BRANDIES OF THE VINTAGE 1825

All Persons indebted to them are requested to pay their bills by the first of January, 1862.

DEAMER & WALLIS.

## NOTICE.

To Delinquent

TAX PAYERS!

OF BUTTE COUNTY.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, BUTTE CO.,

December 3d, 1861.

The Delinquent Tax List for the year A. D. 1861 has this day been deposited with the District Attorney, and unless the Taxes therein specified are paid to the County Treasurer within twenty days from the date of this notice, action will be commenced by said Attorney, for such Taxes and Costs.

A. STEPHENSON,

County Auditor, Butte County.

## SOCIAL PARTY.

A SOCIAL PARTY WILL BE GIVEN AT

The Wyandott Exchange

On Christmas Night!!

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25th, 1861.

A general invitation is extended.

A. THATCHER.

## Acknowledgement.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO

Establishment.

EXPRESSING HIS MOST HEARTFELT thanks for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed on him heretofore, the subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his numerous friends and patrons that, for their accommodation, he has re-located and re-opened the "YOUNG AMERICA"

CIGAR STORE,

on Montgomery street, next door to A. McDermott's Drug Store. Pledging himself to deal with all "on the square," and to give entire satisfaction to all his patrons, he hopes to receive a continuance of their kindness and favors.

SIMON R. ROSENTHAL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco, Theatre Block Cigar Store, corner of Hutabock and Bird streets, and

"YOUNG AMERICA" CIGAR STORE, Montgomery street, next door to McDermott's Drug Store.

P. S.—G. Roseboom, Esq., will be happy to see his friends at the "Young America" Cigar Store, on Montgomery street.

Notice.

Oroville, Butte Co., Nov. 29, 1861.

TWO HON. WARREN T. SEXTON, JUDGE OF the 15th Judicial District, and P. H. HARRIS, Esq., District Attorney: Will take notice that application will be made to John G. Downey, Governor of the State of California, to remit the punishment of John Dolan, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of Butte county, for the crime of murder, at the November term of 1857, tried in the District Court, found guilty and on the 3d of January 1858, sentenced to be hung; which punishment was commuted by the Governor of California, to imprisonment for life.

A. MAURICE, Jr., Att'y for John Dolan. We hereby accept notice and waived copy of the above.

WARREN T. SEXTON, Judge 15th Judicial District.

P. H. HARRIS, Dist. Att'y.

Oroville, Nov. 29th, 1861.

COUNTY OF BUTTE—SS.

I, H. M. Phipps, Clerk of the District Court in and for said county of Butte, do hereby certify that the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original notice now on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, this 29th day of November, 1861.

H. M. Phipps, Clerk.

By MILES CHAPIN, Deputy.

## IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC DISCOVERY.

The London American makes public the discovery of "a telegraphic cable, and a mode of working it, that renders distance, and the media through which such cable is laid, and auxiliary instead of an obstruction, obtaining likewise supplies of power from a hitherto unsuspected source." The invention is the product of Wm. P. Pigott, of London, an eminent medical electrician. The peculiarity of the cable is that instead of requiring an enormous electric charge to be forced through the whole length of a line by powerful batteries, at each successive transmission of a signal, as at present, in long sea and land routes, the wire continues statistically charged as it is laid, while the least disturbance of the equilibrium of this passive electric charge—inoperative and uninfused until called into action by the operator—answers through all its length to the slightest transmitted influence, and so serves every practical purpose. The enormous tension that electric cables now undergo, arising from the great power of the electric current required for long distances, and which is believed to have caused the failure of all marine cables more than three hundred and fifty miles long hitherto laid, is thus obviated. The earth currents, which have previously been great obstacles, are absorbed and utilized. The cable depends for its supplies either on the voltaic current created by bringing together wires of different electric property in construction, or by self-acting generators placed at any desired distance, throughout its length, as so many rays of power absorbing from the moisture of surrounding media, whether air, or earth, or sea, enough electricity to become statically charged; and so, at the slightest impulse, is capable of conveying communication to any conceivable distance. The invention is in the hands of the British Government. Its least merit is the probability that it will reduce the cost of telegraphic communication to a fifth of the present rates.—[Boston Jour.

SALMON RIVER MINES.—It appears that a small place has been found on Salmon River, nearly up to the best class of placer diggings in California in 1848. A few men have taken out three or four hundred dollars a year. That vicinity will doubtless yield a large amount of gold next year. Immense crowds have flocked there from Oro Fino, and the prospect is that the immigration of miners from California will continue to increase, and there will soon be more people there than there are west of the mountains.—[Oregon Statesman.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH BLOCH

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

THE...

Largest and Best

ASSORTED STOCK OF

G