THE UNION RECORD.

OROVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 21.

For President, in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tenn.

(Subject to the Decision of the National Union Convention.)

Bogus vs. Genuine Chivalry.

A great many false theories and ideas have been exploded by the war of rebellion. The slave-aristocratic politicians of the South claimed many peculiar traits of superiority for the people of the slave States as against the Northern people, which, had not the present civil war been inaugurated by them, might, from their frequent repetition, have been generally received as facts. It is scarcely necessary to allude to their "five-to one" theory—that is, that five Northern men as soldiers were only equal to one Southern man—as Southern Generals have already confessed the supremely ludicrous nature of the assertion, and Northern Copperheads only claim now that *one* of their "Southern brethren" is equal to *three* "Abolitionists." Having relinquished all claim to this physical superiority, they still arrogate to themselves the exclusive appellation of "Chivalry" *par excellence*. With this assumption as a leading characteristic of the most prominent of the rebel leaders, the natural presumption would be that war on their part would be distinguished from that of inferior nationalities by the magnanimity shown to the enemy, when they come in subjection to their power. Claiming to have sprung from the chivalrous cavaliers of the Old World, with their hereditary chivalry more fully developed by the "civilizing and christianizing" character of Southern institutions, it was naturally supposed that the conflict on their part would be characterized by acts of the most lofty chivalry, far eclipsing any other people in this respect. But alas! for Southern Chivalry—the desecration of the graves of Union soldiers in Virginia; the scalping of the Federal wounded and dead at Pea Ridge by the allies of the "Confederates"; the sacking of Lawrence, Kansas, by the fiends led by that arch-fiend, Quantrell; the butchery and atrocities lately committed at Fort Pillow by the command of the *chivalrous* Forrest; the hanging of hundreds of Union men in various parts of the South because they refused to join the ranks of the rebels—these and many other like acts of savage barbarity—have stamped the "Confederate Government" with such a damning record, that it will be execrated by future historians as the most wicked and diabolical conspiracy of modern times.

In contradistinction to the policy inaugurated and carried out by the rebel leaders, a glance at the course pursued by the Federal Government and its military officers towards the people of the South, irrespective of their loyalty or disloyalty, reveals a magnanimity and benevolence unparalleled in the history of nations. When New Orleans came in possession of that glorious old remnant of Jacksonian principles upon whom the "chivalry" bestow the epithet of "*Brute* Butler," the people of that great Southern city were found to be in a starving condition under rebel misrule, and arrangements were at once made to feed them at the expense of the Government they were called upon, and many of them desired, to destroy. At Norfolk, Virginia, after its capture, the people were found to be in a similar condition, and a similar policy was pursued towards them—they were fed by the Government against which they rebelled. The same magnanimous conduct has marked the progress of the Northern armies throughout the entire South—a chivalrous spirit has been displayed which, before the war, was claimed to exist only in the bosoms of the Southern aristocrats. In view of these facts, it is time the term "chivalry" should cease to be applied to the Southern conspirators except in derision, and transferred to those noble defenders of our Government who have shown themselves to be possessed of this noble attribute in its highest type. Let us hear no more of "Southern Chivalry." Henceforth, Northern Chivalry is the only genuine article.

"DEMOCRACY" LET LOOSE.—The "Democracy" held a "ratification meeting" at San Francisco, in Union Hall, (what a desecration!) on Monday evening, which was addressed by C. R. Street, of Yuba, Hamilton, of Los Angeles, Granger, of Butte, Barber, of Tuolumne, and other candidates for martyrdom, following in the footsteps of the illustrious and chivalric Chipman, and evidently longing to enter the portals of Alcatraz, though lacking the courage to talk treason in the most approved style of Vallandighammers. The speech of Street, editor of the California Express, is published in full in that paper. As every other word after the opening paragraph is "tax" or "taxation," it seems that Street has determined to let his "nigger" hobby rest awhile, in the hope that the new hobby will carry him and his *confreres* to their goal—secession—as speedily as the worn out "nigger." In concluding his speech, Street conjured his "fellow Democrats" to "make San Francisco what the noble old city of New York is—a Democratic city"!! When we remember the terrible and bloody riot inaugurated by "Democrats" in the city of New York, we understand what this "*Peace*" editor means by proposing to make San Francisco "a Democratic city," though the citizens of that place may well pray to be saved from such "Democracy." Street was evidently in a *high way* at this assemblage of the K. G. C., and made a desperate attempt to get on the road to fame, but "the trail of the serpent" is too plain to deceive anybody.

GENERAL GRANT was at one time a citizen of this State, and was engaged in business here—hence some propose to claim him as a Californian. The best men of this war were naturalized in California, that's a fact; and so were some of the meanest ones. The Appeal says a married sister of Gen. Grant is now living in Sutter county.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Copperopolis that, when the news of Grant's victory of the 12th reached that place, one hundred guns were fired by the Union men there, who wound up the jubilee by three cheers for President Lincoln and a "tiger" for Grant. While copper "feet" at that place are abundant, Copperheads seem to be scarce, or very quiet.

"Who is Responsible for the War?"

In the California Express, or, more properly speaking, the "Rebellion-sustaining Express," of the 17th inst., we find an article with the above caption, in which the editor of that delectable secession sympathizing sheet endeavors to lay to the charge of the Republican party the inauguration of the present most "unnatural and unnecessary war." How well this untiring advocate of disunion has succeeded in convincing the jury before whom it pleads that they should find a verdict in its favor, remains to be seen. It will be revealed by the action of the people at the ballot-box, on the first Tuesday in November next. If this plea is a just one, and should be so esteemed by the jury, the free voters of free America, they will find for the "Rebellion-sustaining Express" by electing to the Presidency and Vice Presidency men who, by word and deed, will say to the seceding States, as does this whilom pleader, "Wayward Sisters, depart in peace"—or, "Slave Despotism, uproot the pillars of Freedom, overturn the glorious government of Washington and his illustrious compatriots, banish Justice and Liberty from America, and spread anarchy and oppression from sea to sea." Suppose, for the sake of the argument, that, as the Express says, John Brown did begin a war in Virginia, was not that war begun years before the firing of the rebels upon Fort Sumter? Did not Gen. Lee and others most successfully "nip in the bud" that attempted outbreak of fanaticism? Was not John Brown's body soon made to "dangle in the air," until his extinguished life paid the penalty of the laws? Was not that reckless raid of an infuriated madman the natural result of the lawless and unpunished acts of men in the slave States, fit only for "treason, stratagems and spoils," in hanging, without semblance of trial, scores of free American citizens, for opinions' sake? After the John Brown raid upon the soil of the "Old Dominion," had not the government fully vindicated itself, and secured to all, North, South, East and West, (if it had ever been threatened,) the privilege of a free and constitutional choice, at the polls, of National rulers, in November, 1860? Was not the condition of the nation that of unsullied peace, when the Presidential election of 1860 occurred? Even the Express, that over-anxious, ardent admirer of artful treason, will not libel God's truth by denying this proposition. The nation was wrapped in peace, clothed with prosperity as with a garment, when Lincoln was elected Chief Magistrate, and that, too, in as fair and constitutional a manner as was ever any President? Who broke that peace? Who disrobed America of that unparalleled prosperity? For what was it done? What has been the result thus far? Was it the adhering States? Was it the act, *per se*, of the National Government? Had she, in fiendish anticipation of an assault upon and annihilation of the inherent and constitutional rights of the seceding States, and the citizens thereof, clandestinely drawn from their midst all the arms and munitions of a defensive war, and carefully stored them away at points incapable of access by the defenders, ready of command by the offenders, to be turned upon the slave States as soon as Lincoln was inaugurated, for the unconstitutional purpose of destroying life, limb and property? Floyd said *No!* while he, the petted, fostered traitor, breathed. A. H. Stephens said *No!* at Montgomerey, and yet says *No!* wherever in bitter remorse he moves. History says *No!* on every faithful page. Who says Yes? None but the insatiate enemies of freedom—of mankind, and *facts* give them the damning lie.

When Sumter was fired upon, had the General Government even *threatened* one overt act of wrong to the parties, or any of them, who broke the peaceful National silence of arms? Not one threat had escaped the lips of men in power, as all will admit except those who, like the Express, treasure up,

"Deep in unfathomable mines
Of hellish schemes of Treason,
Disunion's dark designs,
Without one ray of Reason!"

the utmost hatred for our glorious Union.

Then, who *is* responsible for the war? Those who, to more securely fasten the chain of slavery on the black, were willing to imperil the freedom of the white man. Those who, unscrupulous as to how they obtained the reins of power, determined to hold them, or sever the rudder, and set the ship adrift among the shoals and rocks, to drift upon the merciless waves of chance, to find a haven—God only could know where. Those who in perjury conceived, and in murder and treason brought forth, the iniquitous rebellion which has crimsoned the garden land of God's footstool most needlessly in fratricidal gore! Those who, in defiance of the majesty of high Heaven, had entered into hellish covenant to count their enshackled human chattels *at the foot of Bunker Hill*, the germinating spot of human freedom. Those who, found hungry, thirsty, naked, bruised and wounded, had had wine and oil poured in their wounds, skillfully cared for, taken to the National inn, and all expenses paid, and accruing charges provided for. These are they. And history will so record it, and that record will be made up, in part, by the posterity of these hell born, hell-bound national culprits. There was no necessity for this war, and there is no reason why it should be prolonged *one day*. But the same misanthropes who caused, continue it. Woe betide them! They have *never* proposed to do aught but disintegrate the Government; the Government has never essayed to do anything but properly defend and protect itself. To repel insurrection, invasion and robbery, it has, *ex necessitate*, gone to the gory field, with the sword in one and the blooming olive branch in the other hand. She says, "Come back, ye erring ones, and all shall be forgiven and forgotten."

AT the San Francisco election, on Tuesday, the Copperheads kicked up a disturbance in the Tenth District. The mob overpowered the police, and the Provost Guard came to the rescue with drawn sabers and scattered the crowd. These Copperhead rioters appear to have tried Street's plan of making San Francisco "a Democratic city," though with rather indifferent success. The election returns of the city show 11,110 votes cast, the highest vote received by any Copperhead candidate being 3,424. McCoppin, Rowell and Titcomb, Independents, were elected Supervisors.

A COPPERHEAD remarked in the East lately that Grant was only carrying out McClellan's plans, when the reply was: "Well, that is more than McClellan ever did."

Iron-Clad Vessels, Iron-Colored Soldiers.

We make the following extracts from the Enquirer, of April 15th, a rebel paper, and Jeff Davi's organ, published at the rebel Capitol—Richmond, Va:

"So far we feel sure of the issue; all else is mystery and uncertainty. Where the first blow will fall, when the two armies of Northern Virginia meet each other once more face to face; how Grant will try to hold his own against the master spirit of Lee, we cannot even surmise. But it is clear to the experienced eye that the approaching campaign will bring into action two new elements, not known heretofore in military history, which may not unlikely decide the fate of the gigantic crusade—the enemy will array against us his new iron clads by sea and his colored troops on land. Europe will watch with nervous interest the first great trials made of these improved Monitors, if it should be our good fortune to finish and equip our own vessels of that class in time to meet them on equal terms. * * * *

The only serious encounter that can be called a fair trial of iron clads, resulted in the destruction of the Monitor Keokuk by the superiority of our projectiles, steel bolts and spherical shot, devised by Brooke, the ingenius inventor of the deep, seasounding line. The Yankee gun boats, occasionally iron clad, with their light drafts and powerful guns on pivots, have ascended our rivers with impunity, frightened the people on shore and controlled the country for miles around. The prestige that attended them at first, and cost us so dear, has however completely vanished; like every dreaded danger, they succumbed as they were fairly looked in the face. Now we know fully their vulnerability and the perils of a water transport for troops, with their helplessness when attacked in boats. Since these first trials, however, the Yankees have made great efforts to remedy the evils that attended their early iron clads—their want of buoyancy, their sinking too deep forward to approach well at certain landings, the necessity to tow them out at sea, and their slowness, which would embarrass the fleet to which they may be attached. They claim now to possess vessels as buoyant and free in motion as ordinary steamers, impenetrable to any known projectile, including the new Whitworth guns, and provided with a heavier armament than the last built iron clads of the English. These they propose to carry into our harbors, and if we there can meet them a conflict such as the world has not yet seen will take place. * *

The other new feature likely to give a strange coloring to the summer's campaign is the LARGE FORCE OF ARMED **Blacks** which OUR ARMY proposes to employ. They have apparently reconsidered their first plan of using them merely for garrison duty. And we see them in Virginian and other points of attack, placed in the van, or sent, well mounted, on foraging expeditions, in order thus to season and harden them for war. While it cannot be expected that they will ever fight with the bravery or gallantry of our own men, we are disposed to believe that they will be as soldiers, but little inferior to the RIFFRAFF OF GERMANY and IRELAND, which enters so largely into the composition of the Northern army.

It does appear then, by the Enquirer, that the Southern chivalry and aristocracy have *degenerated* so low as to bring master and slave side by side with the same equipments of war, shoulder to shoulder and "cheek by jowl." A large force of armed blacks! and Southern Chivs. confronting the army of the Federal Government. Oh, what fallen countrymen, and what glorious consolation it must be for sympathising Copperheads who pretend to be furiously opposed to "negroes bearing arms." In justification, however, of the employment of Blacks in their army, the chivalry consider them "but little inferior to the riffraff of Germany and Ireland, which enters so largely into the composition of the Northern army." This comparison is certainly quite *complimentary* to those Foreigners who toot their horns for the Confederates and the chivalric Democracy!

THE WONDERFUL SACK OF FLOUR.—The Sacramento Union of Wednesday says: It will be recollected by our readers that a resident of Austin, Reese River, packed a sack of flour on his back from Austin to Clifton, a few weeks ago, on a wager, and that the sack was afterwards sold again and again for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund. On Monday, J. McNiell received a dispatch from N. A. H. Ball, stating that the sack of flour had been sold at Gold Hill for $6,000. Last evening, McNeill received from Ball the following: "Gridley and his sack of flour left this morning for Sacramento. See to both. Total, yesterday, in four places, twenty five thousand dollars." Gridley will probably arrive at Folsom at noon to-day, and visit the picnic ground at Bellows Grove. The sack of flour will, of course, still be for sale, either on the picnic grounds or at the Congregational church, this evening.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The New York correspondent of the London Times is alarmed at the stream of immigration which "continues to pour into New York in a steadily increasing volume from Germany and Ireland, and to a smaller extent from England." "Last year," he writes, "the average weekly number of arrivals was upwards of 3,000. This year it promises to be 5,000." These emigrants leave the worn out fields of the Old World to lie as fallow ground, while they turn to the more productive and profitable fields of the New—and well may the tottering monarchies view the subject with deep concern. But with the "promised land" of Freedom before their eyes, the German and the Irishman are well content to leave the Fatherland which could give them only their nativity, on their pilgrimage across the sea, to find a *home*.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.—The Merced Banner declares that the recent Democratic Convention of Merced county was called by the Secretary of the County Central Committee, and that the Chairman never heard of it. Only a few wire pullers, it would seem, knew of the meeting. This is not a strange occurrence for modern "Democracy." In this county, only a portion of the precincts were represented—we don't know whether the others were notified or not, but it is likely the K. G. C. left them out in the cold intentionally.

HENRY CLAY'S REMAINS.—After an interment of twelve years, the remains of Mr. Clay were lately removed, upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington Cemetery. The wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend, the poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, whilst a gold ring, bearing the initials "J. W.," which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweler's store.

BEALE, ex-Surveyor General, says "the mines are the negro of the Pacific coast." Then they must be mines of "black diamonds."

News of the Week.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac state that reinforcements were constantly arriving; that the roads were improving, and that a movement was soon expected. A letter from Newbern states that Lee was drawing all the rebel forces from North and South Carolina, who were constantly passing over the North Carolina roads to reinforce him. It is stated that Lee was strengthening his works, but it is believed that Grant will outflank him.

A New York dispatch of the 17th says the World learns that large reinforcements have been sent to Butler, and that his force amounts to sixty thousand. Butler has divided his forces; one portion are watching Petersburg and keeping the rebel troops there, while another is besieging Fort Darling. A third force, larger than the others, is marching on Richmond. Prominent officers predicted that the city would be ours by the 18th. In addition to the reinforcements must be added Sheridan's cavalry, which is expected to render great assistance. Butler has also Kurtz' force, which has cut the Danville Railroad and destroyed the iron bridge across the Appomattox. A Washington dispatch says that on Monday, the 16th, the enemy, moving under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's lines, causing some confusion and considerable loss; but soon the fog lifted, Smith restored his lines, and the enemy were driven back to their original position. At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Butler's force guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, Butler retired. The Petersburg papers are quite despondent, though claiming victories. They admit the loss of seven Brigadier Generals and forty Colonels. Beauregard is said to have, by shrewd strategy, got his forces by ours and has gone into Richmond, perhaps to Lee—but this is only "perhaps."

An official dispatch from General Sheridan, dated Bottom's Bridge, May 13th, says: On the 9th, he marched around the enemy's right flank; in the evening of that day reached the North Anna river, without opposition. That night he destroyed the enemy's depot, three trains of cars, two locomotives, 200,000 pounds of bacon, and other stores amounting to 1,500,000 rebel rations, tore up the railroad track for ten miles, destroyed several culverts, and recaptured nearly 400 of our men. On the morning of the 10th, he resumed his march on this line of operations, crossing the South Anna, capturing Ashland Station, destroying a train of cars and some buildings containing a large amount of commissary stores. He also destroyed several miles of the road, six culverts, trestle bridge, etc. About 7 o'clock in the morning on the 11th he resumed his march on Richmond. He found the rebel General Stuart, with cavalry, concentrated at Yellow Tavern. Sheridan immediately attacked him, and after an obstinate contest gained possession of Brock turnpike, capturing two pieces of artillery and driving the rebels across the north fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a party charged down the Brock road, capturing the enemy's works near Richmond. During the night, Gen. Sheridan marched the whole of his command between the first and second line of works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad and the Mechanicsville turnpike. Finding the works very formidable, he gave up the intention of assaulting them. He then determined to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow bridge, which had been partially destroyed by the enemy, but which was repaired in thirteen hours, under a heavy artillery fire from a rebel battery. After crossing, General Merrill attacked the enemy and drove him off handsomely, pursuing as far as Gaines' Mills. The enemy, observing our recrossing the Chickahominy, came out of their second line of works in considerable force and attacked the divisions under Gregg and Wilson. After a severe contest, they were repulsed and driven back to their works. These divisions, after collecting their wounded, recrossed the Chickahominy. Our loss of horses will not exceed 100. All our wounded were brought off except about thirty, mortally wounded, who were left at a farm house. Richmond papers mention the death of Gen. Stuart, the famous rebel cavalry officer, shot in battle and taken prisoner. Sheridan's command reached the left bank of Turkey Island, in the James river, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th, and formed a junction with Butler. The value of property destroyed by Sheridan is estimated at ten millions.

Dispatches from Sigel, received at Washington on the evening of the 17th, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of the rebel Gen. Imboden, under Breckenridge, at New Market. The enemy's forces were superior in numbers, and he gradually withdrew from the battle-field and recrossed the Shenandoah river, having lost five pieces of artillery, and about 600 in killed, wounded and prisoners, but bringing in all his trains and his wounded. He states that, in consequence of the long line, and the trains which he had to guard, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight. Besides artillery and cavalry, the enemy had about 7,000 infantry. Sigel states that his retrogade movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order without any loss of material or men.

The latest news from Gen. Sherman is to the 12th. The enemy's position at Dalton has at last fallen before the corps of Howard, Schofield, Palmer and Hooker. Severe skirmishing occurred for some days, resulting in a loss to us of 800 killed and wounded, the greater number being slightly wounded. The loss was felt chiefly in Geary's division of Hooker's corps and Rankin's division of Palmer's corps. It has been developed that Dalton was almost if not altogether impregnable to a front attack. The flanking movement by McPherson secured the vital point at Snake Gap, opening upon Resaca, fifteen miles in the rear of Dalton. This was no sooner done than Sherman shifted the main body of his troops to the right, following McPherson. Johnston had no alternative but to take flight from his stronghold in the mountains. Kilpatrick, at the head of a division of cavalry, reached Johnston's rear and destroyed the railroad a few miles south of Resaca, on the night of the 11th. Johnston's army is believed to be 60,000 strong, including 15,000 cavalry. Sherman's army is in magnificent fighting trim. Forrest is reported to have crossed the Tennessee river to make a raid on Sherman's rear. There are preparations for him along the roads south of Nashville. The Herald's special dispatch states that McPherson captured, on the 13th, nine railroad trains below Resaca, Georgia, laden with various military stores for Dalton. From the advantages that have been gained, hopes are entertained that Sherman's speedy success will keep pace with operations in Virginia. Sherman's estimates his loss thus far in the campaign at 3,000 killed, wounded and missing.

LATER.—Sherman occupied Resaca on the 16th, after a desperate battle. Johnson's army was strongly posted, but various portions of the works were carried by storm, and on the night of the 15th the rebel army was withdrawn across the Oostanaula, leaving 2,000 killed and wounded, 700 prisoners, seven pieces of artillery and some stores. Sherman's loss was 3,400 killed, wounded and missing. Hooker, who did the heaviest fighting, was slightly wounded. Kilpatrick was painfully and, it is feared, mortally wounded.

A Washington dispatch of the 15th says the total number of wounded brought up from the battle field so far is 12,700. An army surgeon, who arrived on the 13th, says there were but 15,000 wounded remaining at Fredericksburg and Belle Plain. The Herald's special dispatch says: The Second Corps lost 1,500 killed, 7,000 wounded and 1,400 missing; Fifth Corps, 1,200 killed, 7,500 wounded and 1,300 missing; Sixth Corps, 1,000 killed, 6,000 wounded and 1,200 missing. Burnside's loss was in about the same proportion.

One million dollars was handed over to the Sanitary Commission, on the 17th, by the Chairman of the New York Metropolitan Fair Committee, as the first installment.

The Battle of Spottsylvania.

The New York World's special dispatch, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Spottsylvania, May 12th, 8:A. M., says: "Our army is this morning entirely engaged in the fiercest battle and is pressing on to victory. After a sanguinary but generally unsuccessful battle on Tuesday, the 10th, the army yesterday was comparatively quiet. It was intended to assault the enemy's right in force, and a column consisting of a portion of the Six Corps and Birny's division of Hancock's Corps was first intended to undertake this. But this was afterwards abandoned. In the forenoon two companies of the Six Corps commenced driving the sharpshooters from their positions, in a house commanding a partial view of our lines, killing and capturing several of their number. In the afternoon rain fell, continuing until after dark, laying the dust, cooling the atmosphere and raising the spirits of our troops. Fires were built and supplies cooked. Bands began playing. The forest along the lines was undisturbed, for once, by rebel shells. Meanwhile news arrived toward evening that the troops under General Sheridan had penetrated to the vicinity of Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad, had torn up about twelve miles of the track, captured a rebel supply train, and recaptured three hundred of our men taken prisoners in the Old Wildernesses battles. Cheers succeeded the announcement of this news wherever made known. During the night arrangements were made for an attack on our side. This morning the enemy were seen pushing toward our right, and ostensibly erecting an abattis in front of Hancock's troops. It was suspected that this was only a blind to the real intention of the enemy, and it was anticipated. After midnight the second corps (Hancock's) pushed to the left of the sixth corps (Wright's,) between that and Burnside's command, and on the left of the Spottsylvania road. At half-past four this morning Hancock attacked the enemy in front of him, our forces opening a withering cannonade and making resistless charges against every part of the enemy's position. The cannonade was replied to with vigor, and our charges vigorously resisted, but the determination of the outset overwhelmed everything. The troops rushed into the rifle pits of the enemy, bayoneting them in their works, cutting their lines and capturing in the first charge, over 3000 men and several guns, including the greater portion of the Stonewall Bridge, belonging to the division commanded by Gen. Ed. Johnson—himself was taken prisoner. The assault continued till nearly a whole division of the corps was captured and other troops amounting to 1000 men. A dispatch from Grant, dated "near Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 6:30, P. M," is as follows: "The eighth day's battle closes leaving between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, including two Generals and thirty pieces of cannon, in our hands. The enemy was obstinate and seemed to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company whilst we have destroyed and captured one division of Johnston's, one brigade of Dobbs' and one regiment entire of the enemy."

Grant also sent a dispatch to the President, announcing that he had moved on the enemy's works again at Spottsylvania Court House, on Thursday morning, Burnside and Hancock making grand and impetuous charges with bayonet by the corps, surprising the enemy and producing the wildest consternation in their ranks, crushing Lee's right and center, halting his entire line and driving it back several miles with awful slaughter. Grant remained master of the field, with all the dead and wounded in our hands. The rout of the enemy is complete.

A dispatch from Secretary Stanton places the number of prisoners captured by Hancock at 4,000, including a Major-General, several Brigadiers, and between thirty and forty guns. A dispatch received at Washington on the 14th from the Commissary of prisoners at Belle Plains announces the arrival there of over 7,000 prisoners, including 400 officers.

GEN. CHIPMAN.—The Shasta Courier pays quite a compliment to this distinguished individual. As the "Gen." was a practising lawyer in Shasta for several years, the remarks are from the books. It appears the "Gen.", who has so immortalized himself among the Copperheads, was born in the State of Vermont and 'rared' in Michigan, where he was known by the sobriquet of "Black Chip." And says the Courier, at an early period of the rebellion, he became so thoroughly imbued with alcohol and negro wool two indispensible ingredients to make a Copperhead particularly poisonous, that he has at last been lodged in Fort Alcatraz out of the reach of his being harmed by an outraged people. We know him well enough to know that he will take the oath so that he may be enabled to get his regular tod.

MINING FEVER IN NEW YORK.—A San Franciscan in New York writes as follows:

New York is just getting the mining fever. Hundreds of corporations are forming to work gold, silver, quicksilver and copper mines in Arizona, Colorado, Humboldt, Nevada and Idaho. The more absurd, uncertain and unreliable they are, the better the stock sells—the higher the excitement goes. All stocks are rising; everything you buy to-day is higher to-morrow. I could take any one of the wildcat silver mines organized in California, and put it upon the New York market to-day and make thousands of dollars; but the bubble will certainly burst before sixty days pass. If you think it possible to continue longer, send on your agents, with assays, statistics and wonderful accounts of fabulous wealth, and the sharks will all bite, for the mania is upon them.

JOURNALISTIC TALENT.—The Sacramento Union, rising to the dignity of the great events it has been called upon to discuss, dashes off a daily essay on some leading topic which in its grasp of thought, vigor of treatment, and Adisonian strength and polish of diction infalliby captivates and convinces. In such articles as "The Lustre of Guilt," 'Solution of the Sword,' and "Three Day Courage," we recognize the discipline of its touch, and acknowledge its power.

LASSEN COUNTY.—The whole Union ticket, with the exception of the County Clerk, Assessor and one Justice of the Peace, is elected in this county, after all the crowing of the Copperheads. The Quincy Union says that the Union men at Susanville threw off their ticket to secure the election of county-seat.

THE Attorney General, Mr. McCullough, has given it as his opinion that members of State military companies (militia) are not exempted by law from the payment of the Military Poll Tax, although they are exempted from the payment of all other poll tax.

SPIRITUAL papers are publishing a great story to the effect that out of the mouth of a young lady who died in Mount Joy, Ohio, lately, there grew, after death, a rose, hard as ivory. What is the next humbug?

BORN—In this city, on Wednesday, May 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Abrams, two boys and four girls.—*Marysville Appeal.*

This looks like a rather wholesale matter—either a wholesale birth or a wholesale yarn.

THE Aquila has been removed from her old position, but is aground again. The old tub will probably be abandoned when fully discharged.

ANOTHER BRAWLER SHUT UP.—One Harrington, who calls himself a nephew of ex-Governor Downey, of California, showed his smartness, last night, by drinking the health of Jeff Davis, and damnation and tar and feathers to General Grant. For this Constitutional exercise of free speech and manly assertion of his attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Harrington has been ruthlessly seized by "the blue coated minions of the Administration," and will be hurried to the Bastile of Churchill, there to split the firewood of Democratic indignation and pack the sand of repentance, until, in due time, he shall take the cruel oath and give the heavy bonds that shall set him at liberty to do the same over again.—*Gold Hill News, May 14th.*

THE widow of the late Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, formerly a resident of Los Angeles county, has taken a house in San Francisco for the purpose of educating her children.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMORY HALL!

Winter & Funston's Stereoscopian

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE,

Will open at the above Theater,

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Monday & Tuesday Evenings, May 23 & 24.

GIGANTIC STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, surpassing anything ever presented to the public. REMARKABLE AND ATTRACTIVE VIEWS OF HOME AND FOREIGN LANDS, photographed from Nature, in their most attracting forms, can be studied here.

The scenery and objects of history presented are true to nature, and highly valuable as a necessary assistant in cultivating the fine arts.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF VIEWS EACH EVENING.

Battle Fields of the Present Rebellion,

PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT GENERALS,

Beautiful Statuary,

From the most renowned masters in ancient or modern art, produced on more than 30,000 square feet of canvas, brilliantly illuminated.

CAPT. T. G. FUNSTON, who was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, will describe each view presented. Cards of admission, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST Office at Oroville, Butte County, California, May 21st, 1864. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising. If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Adams J H	Alexander S
Anthony Miss W A	Anselle J W 2
Anthony L R	Abbey Daniel
Babcox Mrs E C	Boyle Charles 2
Barrett Kate	Barker John
Bennett Charles	Borde Henry
Dodge W R	Donnally Miss M
Devens E T	Edd Wm
Fearn Miss E	Fisher Theodore
Gwin Jas	Holden F
Hover J B	Howard G C
Henderson L	Harry I
Hale H Y	Jackson J G
James Wm	Jones Robert
Kiernain Mich	Kinney Thos
Littlefield N	Locherman Mary
Linden F	Mullen S M
Moulton H	McClelland S
Marple H	Mansfield J
Marks S & Co	Meeds D G
Nelson W C	Nutter A P 2
Nelson John	Overly John
Rainey S J	Reid John
Reese Wm S	Rice H. L.
Rich I	Saddlemyer Wm
Schofield H G	Tomson P
Vassar	Wallace Wm J
Ward C D	Wheeler G
Wilcox A D 2	Wilkerson Jos E
Wilson J B	Young Sol

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Jefferson P J	Nicholas P
Petterson P	Ginbetich M

J. G. GOWNER, P. M.

Bonnet Gold and Silver Mining Company.

WYANDOTT DISTRICT, BUTTE COUNTY California. Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 14th day of March 1864, and an assessment levied previous on the 5th day of February, 1864, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

NAMES.	NO. CERTIF'S.	NO. SHAR'S.	AM'T.
Sam Ross	1	100	$15 00
Not iss'd John Smith	2	200	30 00
do Wm Zummalt	7,8,9	400	38,87
Francois Gouy	10	50	7,20
F. Delecloy	15	75	5 00
Frederic Goutard	16	200	30 00
August Bonnet	17	100	20 00
do do	18	100	20 00
Owen H. Ginty	24	100	20 00
do do	25	100	20 00
Thomas K. Burke	31	25	5,00
Gouy Joseph	33	50	7,50
Not iss'd August Bonnet	35	50	10,00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 14th May, 1864, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary, will be sold at Oroville on the 28th day of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office on Montgomery Street, to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the Sale. Office, Montgomery Street

THEODORE T. ROHTE, Secretary.

Oroville, May 20th, 1864. 4w-29

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECRETAL ORDER OF sale, issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the county of Butte and State of California, under the seal thereof, in favor of J. D. Pollard, plaintiff, and against P. Riley, defendant, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to sell the mortgaged premises hereinafter described, to satisfy the judgment mentioned in said order, to which reference being had, more fully appears, I have levied upon, and will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in said county and State, on

Monday, the 13th Day of June, A. D. 1864,

at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: "That certain piece and parcel of real estate in the village of Dogtown, county of Butte and State of California, and being on the west side of the main travelled road leading from Oroville and Pence's Ranch to the Forks of Butte and vicinity, adjoining and bounded on the upper side by property owned by one W. G. Jones, and on the lower side by a certain slaughter house owned by one H. Hollister; the said piece of real estate consists of six acres, more or less, fronting on the main travelled road or street, and enclosed with a fence; also, one large frame building now used as a hotel, and known as Pollard's Hotel, with the household furniture and appurtenances belonging to said hotel, together with a stable, barn, sheds and outhouses, located and being on the said described piece of real estate. Also, another piece and parcel of real estate, situated next below the above described property, consisting of about four acres of garden land, enclosed by a fence. Also, one large blacksmith shop, situated below the said Hotel, and opposite property owned by Louis Vertun, with the tools and implements belonging to said blacksmith shop. Also, another piece of real estate in said village fronting one hundred feet on the road leading from said village to Lovelock's, Inskip and Honey Lake, running back three hundred feet, bounded on the east by the property of one Buffum, and on the west by the property of one John Moore, with a stable or barn situated on the said real estate. Also, another piece and parcel of real estate in said village fronting one hundred and twenty-six feet on the road from Oroville to Lovelock's, and running back about forty feet, bounded on the upper side by the store and property of John Moore, and on the lower side by the property of one Lewis Vertun, and nearly opposite the blacksmith shop before mentioned, with a large wooden building now used as a store or warehouse, situated thereon, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining."

Dated Oroville, May 21, 1864.

F. W. DAY,
Sheriff of Butte County.

By B. F. JONES, Under-Sheriff.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was this day—May 7, 1864—dissolved by mutual consent.

MICHEL FREISHOLZ,
GEO. KRAFT.

May 21, 1864. 4w-n29

MARYSVILLE.

LATEST SPRING

STYLES!

NOW RECEIVING BY

FLETCHER & HOBSON.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising NOVELTIES in DRESS GOODS, viz:

POPLINS, CHALLIES, and GLAICE MOHAIRE,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
BL'K and COL'D SILKS, FOULARDS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, LAWNS and CHAMBREYS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, LINEN, LAWNS, etc.,
SUMMER SHAWLS and DUSTERS,
SILK and LACE SACKS and MANTILLAS,
PARASOLS and SUN SHADES,
LADIES' and MISSES' HATS,
NEW TRIMMINGS and EMBROIDERIES,
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Also, a complete variety of

Staple and Housekeeping Goods,

IRISH LINENS, BLEACHED MUSLINS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS, TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN and NAPKINS, SILK and WOOL
CURTAIN DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN,
COCOA and STRAW MATTING.
SHADE HOLLANDS & FIXTURES,
CORNICES, MATS and RUGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

(3 to 18 feet wide.)

The above Goods will be offered at Low Prices.

Country orders carefully filled and fowarded promptly.

FLETCHER & HOBSON,
NO. 31, D STREET, MARY