Mountain Democrat.

"Our Country—always Right; but Right or Wrong, our Country."

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

PLACERVILLE:

SATURDAY,.....OCTOBER 6, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

(OF KENTUCKY.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOSEPH LANE,

(OF OREGON.)

For Presidential Electors:

VINCENT E. GEIGER,
ANTONIO F. CORONEL,
ZACH. MONTGOMERY,
ALLEN P. DUDLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senators:

L. FISK, JAMES E. BOWE.

For Members of Assembly:

R. K. Boyd, Chas. E. Pettit,
S. P. Moffat, Daniel B. Soltes,
J. S. Blackwell, Alex. Irvine,
G. W. Hunter, C. D. Broecke.

For Public Administrator:

J. H. Miller.

For Supervisor—First District:

D. McCausland.

A Word to our Douglas Friends.

It must be evident to every dispassionate, reflecting man, who is at all familiar with political movements, that the contest for the Presidency has narrowed down and is now between Breckinridge and Lincoln. We are free to admit that on the adjournment of the Conventions at Baltimore, the prospects of Douglas did not appear altogether hopeless, and many true Democrats, considering him the *regular* nominee of the party and endorsing its principles, rashly enlisted under his banner. We never regarded his chances as promising; and from the moment of the nomination of Breckinridge, by the unwavering Democratic States, Douglas has lost ground. But had all who at first embraced his heresy adhered to his fortunes, still his prospects would have been unfavorable, for in the strong Democratic States he had few followers. In Convention he was not backed by the stetling old champions of the party; he had forfeited the confidence of the masses by coquetting with the Black Republicans, voting with them and against the party he professed to be a member of, and alienated his friends by his imprudent, gratuitous and intemperate assaults upon Southern Democrats and Southern institutions.

It is a fact, incontestible and incontrovertible, that his strength is daily diminishing, his popularity waning, and his political views obnoxious to a majority of the Democratic party. He who once enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Democracy, who was respected for his fidelity to party, admired for his genius, and handsomely rewarded for his services, has fallen from his high estate by betraying the party that supported and honored him, and renouncing the principles he once seemingly cherished. His remarkable speech at Freeport, in which he enunciated doctrines at varience with the Democratic creed—doctrines tinctured with Republicanism—shocked, amazed and alarmed Democrats. They suspected his fidelity to the Democratic party when he fought side by side with the Republicans in the Senate in opposition to the Democratic Senators, and their suspicions were confirmed by his Freeport speech. His inordinate ambition and the applause of his Republican friends lead him to believe that he was the most popular man in the Union, and that he was sufficiently powerful either to force the Democracy to nominate him or to disrupt the party. Urged on by the shrewd Republican leaders and inexcusable vanity, he exultantly proclaimed himself, on the floor of the Senate, an "unconquered rebel," and bid defiance to the Democracy of the Nation. Like all vain, ambitious, reckless politicians, he went a step too far. Had he persued a mild, conciliatory course; had he clearly explained his Freeport speech; had he promised to adhere to the Democratic creed; had he acted with his party on a question of vital importance, he would have won the regard of every Democrat and received the nomination for the Presidency at Charleston almost by acclamation. But he did nothing of the kind.—Failing to dictate to the party, he next attempts to disorganize it. But he will again be unsuccessful. Democrats will forgive anything sooner than treason to their principles. No statesman or politician, however talented and however beloved hitherto by Democratic associates, can court the favor of other political parties, and allow his heart to go after strange gods, as Douglas has done, without sinking in the estimation of the Democracy of the country beyond reach of the hand of resurrection.

How stands Breckinridge? Has he wavered in his attachment to Democratic principles? Has he voted with the Republicans?—courted their favor?—attempted to disorganize the Democratic party? Has he presumed to dictate to it? Has he given its platform a false interpretation? Not at all. With inflexible fidelity he has adhered to the Democratic party. In "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," he has advocated its creed. He occupies the same ground precisely now that he did in '56, when he was elected Vice President. He is still the same earnest, zealous, devoted and incorruptible Democrat. He did not seek the nomination, it was given to him, because the Democracy had confidence in his integrity, his ability, his virtue and his patriotism.

And now, Democrats, which of these two men do you prefer? Which is more worthy of your confidence—your support? Democrats who are wise, who appreciate the doctrines of their own party, and have a suitable faith in their vital energy and recuperative powers, will calmly answer, Breckinridge, the true representative of the Democratic party. Let our friends beware of syren-like invocations to fuse with any other party. Let us stand firmly by our colors and principles—for the future never looked more auspicious to the sagacious Democrat than at this moment. The masses everywhere are enrolling themselves in the Breckinridge ranks with "fearful steadiness." They are impatient of contests that look only to the elevation of individuals or the success of a clique. They demand a recurrence to the old landmarks of the party, and will be satisfied with nothing less. Principles, not men, is what they have been taught to believe the true motto of Democracy, and for principles they will contend. What Democrat, unless actuated by motives purely personal, will desire to retard that result?

We wish to impress it on the minds of our Douglas friends that the Democratic party is the only permanent, efficient, practical political association, which can be relied on to meet and resist and triumph over the dangerous fanaticism of the Black Republican party. Those who would rebuke the Republican party and defeat the pernicious errors which it advocates, will best accomplish their work by association with the Breckinridge party. It is a vigorous, live Democratic party, which gives expression and practical effect to sound, pure, patriotic principles. It must triumph in this State, and impart vigor and strength to Democracy throughout the Union, and those who, by their counsels and active efforts, aid its progress and secure its ascendancy, no matter what their previous acts may have been, will receive the gratitude of its members and share its honors in the future and in the hour of victory.

The Main Object.

In the patriotic language of President Buchanan, "the main object of all good Democrats is to defeat the election of the Republican candidates;" and if that great object is uppermost in the minds of the Douglasites of El Dorado, and we do not doubt it, they will not hesitate to adopt the course which they know to be best calculated to lead to that result. They know, but they dislike to admit the fact, that the Douglas candidates have no strength; that they have few warm, no sanguine supporters; that the people are dissatisfied with them; that complaints have been heard from every quarter; that Conness owns and will control them; and that every vote cast for them, while it can do them no good, but increases the chances of the Republican candidates. They know, too, that the Breckinridge candidates are popular, strong and estimable gentlemen; that they were nominated with great unanimity and will be enthusiastically supported; that they are acceptable to every member of the party; and that their election is a "fixed fact." The duty, then, of all good Democrats who desire the defeat of the Republican party, is plain and unmistakable; it is to use their influence and cast their votes for the Breckinridge nominees. They can do so without a sacrifice of principle. There is no obstacle except such as may be opposed by mere factionists, who hope to profit by the success of the Republicans. Every intelligent man knows that the only effect of running a third ticket here will be to weaken the Democracy and thus aid the Republicans. Will the friends of Mr. Douglas pursue such an obstinate and factious and senseless course? We hope not, we believe not. Many of them are still Democrats at heart, and we appeal to them to come back to their old friends and their old party. We will extend to you, fellow Democrats, the right hand of fellowship, and warmly, heartily welcome you back.

Backing Out.

Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Breckinridge National Central Committee, sent the following dispatch to Senator Gwin by the last Pony Express:

NEW YORK, September 22d, 1860.

TO HON. WM. M. GWIN: Tide in favor of Breckinridge and Lane setting strong during the last fortnight. Douglas is fast losing his little strength at the South. His Electors in Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, North Carolina and Mississippi decline to serve. The Union Electors, without a doubt, will be elected in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

ISAAC S. STEVENS.

The above speaks for itself, and must convince every intelligent Douglas man that the South will cast her entire vote for Breckinridge. Douglas's friends are rapidly falling from him. His house is tottering. If he continue in the field he will be shamefully, disgracefully beaten and place those who support him in a false position. Not a single Electoral vote will he get. The example of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, all conservative States, will be followed by the whole South, and the effect must be to weaken Douglas in the free States. If he desire the defeat of the Republican candidates and the success of the Democratic candidates, he will at once withdraw from the contest, while he can do so gracefully, and without injury to himself and friends. By delaying, he may endanger the success of the Democratic candidates. He has it in his power to retrieve his honor, to regain the esteem and affection of the Democratic masses, to be once again an honored and trusted member of the Democratic party. A fine opportunity presents itself—will he embrace it? or will he obstinately keep in the field to elect Lincoln President?

We earnestly ask our Democratic friends in the Douglas ranks to reflect seriously before they commit themselves irretrievably to the fortunes of the fallen politician. He is a candidate without a party, his friends are deserting him, and soon, to use the forcible language of a great but disappointed statesman, he will despairingly exclaim—"Where am I to go?" You have taken one wrong step, fellow Democrats; retrace it ere it be too late.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY—WHAT IS ITS MISSION?

The position of the National Democracy is so plain that a man may run and read it, and though a fool, understand it. The "Anti-slavery," or Republican party ask the people to place them in power in order to exclude "slave" property from the Federal Territories, and thus, by penning up the population of the South within existing limits, they hope to so demoralize and undermine the social order, that it shall finally be overthrown, and negroes forced to a common (legal) level with white citizenship—the final and avowed object of that traitorous and infamous party.

The Breckinridge Democracy accept and meet this issue without hesitation, equivocation or compromise. It holds this to be a government of white men, founded on equal rights, and therefore, Southern citizens shall have equal protection for their persons and property within the Federal jurisdiction, and the same chances for the expansion, prosperity and progress of Southern society as that of the North.

It is, therefore, in complete and utter antagonism to the party now supporting Lincoln; not alone as regards the practical question of the Territories, but in respect to the final results to be worked out. If the former could ever succeed, it would, of course, revolutionize our system, and render Democratic institutions impossible. The success of the latter will preserve the *status quo*, the existing order, equality for white men, and subordination, or "slavery" for negroes, as they existed when the government was formed, and ever since, and always must exist, if the government is to be preserved at all. The so-called Republican party is the instrument of British aristocracy, working for the overthrow of our institutions, blindly, no doubt, but as clearly and absolutely so, as if its leaders received orders direct from Downing street, and though its rank and file are honest and desire to be patriotic, its representative men—its Sumners and Giddingses—are so debauched and besotted that they would welcome monarchism at any moment, if they could thereby abolish slavery.

But the masses have been blind to all this; to the moral treason and unspeakable infamy of this anti-slavery party; for the old Jackson Democracy having accomplished their mission in regard to the currency, have been used for several years past, by trading politicians, to advance the interests of factions and cliques; thus instead of meeting the great issue forced on the country by the anti-slaveryites, the Democratic organization has been employed to dodge it altogether. And the whole struggle at Charleston and Baltimore was to continue this state of things, to keep the Democratic party in the field as an instrument of the politicians for dodging the question—that was, to be neither "slavery" nor "anti-slavery," neither in favor of admitting nor excluding slave property from the Territories; in short, that was to continue playing dummy, and advocating the "great principle of the Nebraska bill," for the benefit of individuals and cliques, without the slightest regard to the peace of the country, or the safety of the Union.

But the honest and patriotic portion of the old party were determined to meet the question before the people—to accept the issue tendered by the "anti-slaveryites"—to place the party in a true position—to stand up like honest men and faithful Democrats, before the world, and declare that the equality of white men and subordination of negroes, was the natural order of American society, and therefore that "slave" property should be protected as other property in the Federal Territories, and Southern society should have the same right of extension and the same chances for progress and prosperity as that of the North.

Of course the old party hacks objected to this. The timid and doubting, the traders and speculators, who believed in the name, but had no conception of the principles of Democracy—the political infidels, who believe in nothing but the spoils of office, and the plunder of the treasury, would never consent to meet the issue tendered by the anti-slaveryites, and therefore the old organism, so long kept together by the cohesion of the spoils, fell to pieces. But those who had so long profited by the party machinery, gathered up the remains—the rotten planks and rusty nails, and damaged timbers of the old Cincinnati Platform, and nominating their representative man, the "Little Giant of the West, they again insult the intelligence of the country with the catch-words, and stereotyped phrases, which, for so many years past, have been the main reliance of this class of politicians.

They now stand before the people, open and admitted charlatans—neither on one side nor the other, of the great question of the day; indeed boast that they are nowhere on the great and overshadowing issue that directly involve the peace, prosperity and even safety of thirty millions of American freemen!

But the generous and patriotic men, who labored so long and patiently to renew, with fresh life, the old party, and make it a bulwark against the advancing hosts of anti-slaveryism, finally gave it up in dispair, and abandoning the tricksters and trimmers to the fate that is destined to overtake them, nominated Breckinridge and Lane as the exponents of the new truths, but old faith of the advanced Democracy. Here, then, we are at last, with a party that stands up fairly and squarely before the people, and meets the issue tendered by the anti-slaveryites; and should it fail to elect its candidates in November, it will still win a glorious victory, for it will demolish and disperse the rotten and mercenery materials that now encumber its progress. And when the election is over, and the political atmosphere cleared of the mists and vapors that now confuse and confound the people, then will remain only the National Democracy and the advocates of *negro equality*. And when that time comes, when equality of white men against affiliation with negroes is the clear and distinct issue, who will doubt their decision, or that the anti-slavery party will not be rejected, crushed, utterly annihilated by the hot indignation and overpowering disgust of American freemen?

JUNIOR.

HERMITAGE, Oct. 3d, 1860.

DIAMOND SPRINGS, Sept. 28, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On Wednesday evening last, the Bogusites of this place and vicinity, had quite an imposing demonstration. The announcement having been made several days previously, that Gen. J. A. McDougal and Judge J. W. McCorkle would speak here on that evening, the citizens of this place and vicinity, to the number of one hundred and thirty, came together to hear those gentlemen expatiate upon the principles of Squatter Sovereignty. Of this number, about seventy-five were National Democrats, or supporters of Breckinridgn and Lane—thirty were Republicans and the remaining thirty-five were Bogusites, or supporters of Douglas and Johnson. The meeting was organized by the election of E. N. Strout, our Democratic Supervisor, as Chairman. Gen. McDougal then took the stand, and proceeded to deliver a speech of two and a half hours in length. His speech consisted of nothing but a tirade of abuse of Mr. Breckinridge and the Democratic party. He stated, that southern men objected to Mr. Douglas on no other ground than that he was born north of Mason and Dixon's line. It is generally conceded here that he was insane, as no sane man would have made such a statement. He was followed by Judge McCorkle, who spoke for two hours, abusing Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge in the coarrest terms. As a specimen of blackguardism, his effort surpassed anything which I have heard for a long time—afforded evidence of such proficiency in that branch, as to entitle him to a diploma from Billingsgate. His whole speech consisted of nothing but abuse of southern institutions, southern men and African slavery. When the meeting adjourned, Mr. Leach, Republican nominee for the Assembly, mounted the stand, to announce that some Republican would speak in Placerville, on Saturday evening. The Douglasites, not being in a good humor, interrupted him, and he was forced to leave the stand, amid loud cries of "dry up old pudding-head."

The remarks of these gentlemen were characterized throughout, by a reckless disregard of truth, and a violence of assault upon the character and motives of Mr. Breckinridge and those who are supporting him in this contest. It was difficult for me to sit by and hear charges made, without the shadow of truth, and without the expression of my indignation. These charges have been trumped up for the occasion, and are intended, as slanders generally are, to produce a certain effect—their authors not caring whether they be true or false. Mr. McCorkle stated, that Breckinridge would have withdrawn, had not President Buchanan exercised his constitutional power to keep him on the track! But Mr. Breckinridge has too strong a hold upon the estimation and regard of the Democrats of this precinct, to be injured by such assaults as these. No statesman ever uttered or advocated sounder constitutional or union doctrines, than did he in his letter of acceptance. He has always advocated the doctrine which is now sustained by every National Democrat in the Union—that the citizens of each State have the right to emigrate to the Territories, which are the common property of all the States, and there, under the Constitution, they are entitled to have their property, of whatever character it may be, protected. All national men, of all parties, now concede the point, that the people of a Territory have no right to exclude slavery or any other speices of property, prior to the formation of a State Constitution, and that the citizens of all sections are equally entitled to protection at the hands of the government in their right of personal liberty and property.

The cause of Breckinridge and Lane is daily gaining ground in this county. Many Democrats who thoughtlessly announced themselves for Douglas and Johnson, are now declaring their intention to leave that faction and go with the true, National Democracy, and support Breckinridge and Lane. "The sober second thought" has produced a slow, but real change in the public mind. 'Tis said that "revolutions never go backwards," but are always progressive in their character.

"Like to the Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course knows no retiring ebb, [pont."
But keeps due on to the Propontic and the Helles-

Should the same spirit, which now animates the Democracy of this State, prevail throughout the Union, Mr. Douglas will be buried so low on the sixth day of November, that the sound of Gabriel's trumpet will not reach him on the day of judgment. EL DORADO

GEORGETOWN, Sept. 29, 1860,

EDITORS DEMOCRAT: I attended the great rally of the "Abolition Democrats," as they have not been inappropriately termed, at Coloma, on the evening of the 27th, and also the Republican meeting last evening at this place, and I must say, without fear of contradiction, that the Douglas party, late so loud and so sanguine, has become nearly extinct. McDougall and McCorkle posters having been circulated extensively for a grand rally for the past two weeks, it was supposed that the mountains would pour forth their thousands of hard-fisted people. A band of music was forthwith procured; when lo and behold, the "mountains labored and brought forth a mice." The music wended its way towards Uniontown, and there met the grand procession of the united forces of the sore heads of Uniontown, Sailor's Flat, Red Hills, Michigan Flat and a right smart sprinkling of Placervillians. They marched into town, but not being accustomed to music I am unable to say what tune was played, whether Yankee Doodle or the Rogue's March, but presume it was the latter, judging from the complexion of the crowd. The saloon keepers and other permanent fixtures of the town, expected to reap a rich harvest from the congregated *Dogs*., but they were sorely disappointed. Doctor, the gentleman that speaks the English language, little Bob and prince Arthur were expected to liquidate freely, but they didn't.

The Colomaites were confident of seeing an immense procession, but it was a failure. The procession consisted of 104 persons, all told, by actual count, and upon the sidewalks were congregated about 200 Breckinridge and Lincoln men.

What enthusiasm McDongall was greeted with! He was very hoarse. He said he intended to speak as long as he could. He made the most labored apology that has been made in the canvass, this pet of Douglas. As he looked over the crowd and beheld the feature of those noble-hearted men, whom he has deserted and now denounces, who stood by him manfully when he ran for Congress, in supporting the good old Democratic cause, he could read in their countenances compassion mixed with contempt for the position he now occupies. He said: "Years ago I came here to advocate my own claims to a seat in the National Congress and I was elected; but now I come to plead the cause of my country. [Prolonged silence.] I have been told there are a good many Republicans in Coloma. I wish to say a word to them. Mr. Lincoln is recommended because he is a good rail-splitter—splits 200 a day, all chestnut rails. Why, gentlemen, there is not a chestnut tree within 200 miles of where Lincoln lived. Breckinridge went to Iowa and nearly starved to death. He is a third rate lawyer. Old Gwin owns California; has Latham in his pocket. He hoped the people would not forget to elect members to the Legislature who would send a Douglas man to the United States Senate." [Probably himself, although he is only working to save his country.]

The above is about the substance of his trifling speech. It disappointed everybody, and failed to convince even the Douglasites that the speaker had the capacity to represent the State of California in the United States Senate.

McCorkle, Judge Johnson and Dr. Harvey also spoke, but without evoking any enthusiasm. The whole affair was a grand fizzle. Had the Breckinridge Democrats and the Republicans kept away, the meeting would have been contemptible in numbers.

Last night the Republicans held a meeting here, their stronghold, where they have gained many proselytes from the Douglasites. This is the home of the wire working, arbitrary John Conness, the leader of the bogusites, who has captured Denver, Foster and a few others, and compels them to pay him homage. The Republicans had a large torchlight procession, and a very enthusiastic meeting. It was addressed by Mr. Fitch, who pleased his friends mightily.

Really there are but two parties in this vicinity—the Breckinridge and the Lincoln. What folly, then, for Democrats to join the Douglas ranks, who will not have a corporal's guard in November. The people are beginning to understand the importance of the issues involved, and are rallying under the National Democratic banner, upheld by Breckinridge and Lane. Conness and his ticket are a "used up community." Yours, MINGO.

PLACERVILLE, Oct. 5th, 1860.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT: As this communication is very brief and of some importance, I trust that you will grant it a place in your columns.

The Douglas County Central Committee meet again to-morrow, for the purpose of taking into consideration the removal of Mr. Dubois from the ticket. It is a ticklish job, and must be handled cautiously. I have it from one of the members of the committee, that a majority of the committee are in favor of removing Mr. Dubois, and substituting some less objectionable candidate; but "Honest John" is opposed to the change, and insists upon having things his own way. The probabilities are, that the majority will crawfish. "Misery loves company," and Dubois being a strong Bulkheader, if he should remain on the ticket, and he and Conness be elected, Conness will claim it as a Bulkhead triumph, and very justly, too; but if defeated, then Conness will have one to sympathise with him.

The only interest I feel in this matter, is, that I won't vote for any (Parsons) Bulkheader if I can help it, and I think I can. I want the committee to act consistently. If they take off Dubois because he is a Bulkheader, they must also take off Conness, or their action will not be approved by honest men.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

HENRY CLAY'S DOCTRINE.—Black Republican organs and speakers wilfully and basely misrepresent Mr. Clay. They assert and attempt to deceive the people into the belief that if Mr. Clay were living he would be a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln. What was his doctrine? Do the Republicans advocate it? Certainly not. We take the following extract from the report of the Committee of thirteen, of which Mr. Clay was Chairman, made in the United States Senate, May 8, 1850:

"To avoid *in all future time*, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slave question—existing as the institution does, in some of the States, and prohibited as it is in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress, in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired so long as it retains the territorial form of government—leaving it to the people of such a territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitle them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

That was Mr. Clay's doctrine in 1850, and it was Democratic doctrine then, too, it is Democratic doctrine now. Mr. Breckinridge indorses it, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln repudiate it. Not "until the people of a Territory have attained to a condition which entitle them to admission as a State," have they a right, according to the doctrine of Mr. Clay, "to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery." Mr. Douglas takes the opposite ground, and so does Mr. Lincoln.

CEDARVILLE.—"Truly the Breckinridge fires are burning brightly and fiercely in this region," writes a sound old Democrat of Cedarville, under date of the 30th ult. "I have never known such a demand for Democratic documents in any previous canvass; and the signs of the times clearly indicate an under current in favor of Breckinridge and 'the Constitution and the equality of the States,' that will be altogether irresistible. The people are aroused and are flocking *en masse* to our banner. The spirit and enthusiasm at the meetings of our Club are truly gratifying to the friends of free government, and perfectly marvelous and distressing to all 'Squatter Sovereignty' advocates."

Common Council Proceedings.

PLACERVILLE, Oct. 2, 1860.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Mayor Wade presiding.

Present—Aldermen Bush, Carson, McBeth and Arvidsson.

Minutes read and approved.

Report of survey of Reservoir street, by W. Henderson, presented and read.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported that they had failed to make a contract with Mr. Thos. Hogsett for hose, but had contracted with parties to construct a cistern at the intersection of Coloma and Center streets; they also recommended to the Board the immediate purchase of one thousand feet of hose.

Report and recommendation accepted.

On motion, the Fire and Water Committee were authorized to contract with some responsible party for the purchase of one thousand feet of double riveted leather hose for the Fire Department.

On motion, his Honor, the Mayor, was added to the Fire and Water Committee, for the purchase of the hose.

Bond and contract of Peter Dempsey and Michael McCusker, to build cistern, was presented and accepted.

Alderman Bush offered the following bill for an Ordinance to declare Reservoir street a public highway, which was adopted:

The Common Council of the City of Placerville do ordain as follows: That the street known and described as Reservoir street, as in the following notes of the survey thereof, be, and the same is hereby declared a public street in said city.

Report of the Collector read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Report of Marshal read, accepted and ordered on file.

Report of City Treasurer read and referred to Finance Committee.

Petition from twenty-three Chinamen, praying the Board to appoint John G. Reynolds a special policeman, for what is known as Chinatown, was read, and, on motion, laid on the table.

The following was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Sheriff of this County, or any of his deputies, be permitted the use of the Station House for arrests made by them; said leave to be under the superintendence of the City Marshal.

Salaries of the following Officers were presented and allowed: City Marshal and Collector, $120; City Treasurer, $20.

Bill of W. Henderson, of $10, for surveying Reservoir street, referred to the Finance Committee, and by them recommended to be allowed.

At the suggestion and recommendation of Pat. Lynch, Chief Engineer of the Placerville Fire Department, the bill of Mr. John Libbey, for work done on Engines Nos. 2 and 3, was allowed, in the sum of $200, being a reduction of $100 from the original bill.

On motion, the Board adjourned till next Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

JOHN E. KUNKLER, Clerk C. C.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF SESSIONS—SPECIAL TERM.

HON. JAMES JOHNSON, JUDGE; HENRY MAYENDAUM AND C. P. IRWIN, ESQS., ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

A special term of this Court was held on Wednesday last, when the Sheriff made return of the following Grand Jurors, who were duly sworn and empanneled, to wit: E. W. Welton, foreman; A. D. Park, F. F. Barse, Thos. B. Wade, H. W. A. Worthen, R. B. McBride, C. L. Duncan, F. E. Luck, J. W. Shields, B. F. Post, W. H. Clark, Wm. Price, John Fountain, T. C. Nugent, T. H. Cunningham, and A. T. Melvin.

After listening to a charge from his Honor, Judge Johnson, the Grand Jury retired, to consider of their verdicts, and Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, October 4, 1860.

The Grand Jury came into Court, and presented true bills of indictment against the following parties, and were discharged, to wit:

Samuel Warcox and Henry Madison, for assault with intent to commit robbery; Ah Tun, for burglary and petit larceny; T. J. Allen, Wm. Fow and Charles Boyle, for robbery—two indictments; Armand Pichonnier, assault with intent to commit bodily injury; John Daniels, burglary.

Court adjourned until to-morrow, at 10, A. M.

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A. DESPECHER & FIELD,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES AND BRANDIES,

—AND—

EUROPEAN GROCERIES,

No. 55 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

WINES:

100 casks CLARET WINE;
50 ½ casks CLARET WINE;
25 ½ casks SAUTERNE WINE;
500 cases CLARET WINE, fine and medium;
SHERRY, MADEIRA, MALAGA and PORT WINES, in wood and glass;
HOCK, SAUTERNE and PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

BRANDIES,

OF VARIOUS BRANDS,

Extra Fine, Medium and Low Priced.

A Large Stock of Liquors,

Of all kinds.

ABSYNTH, KIRSCH and VERMOUTH, BITTERS, SYRUPS and CORDIALS.

200 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE,

Of all well known Brands.

100 cases Champagne and Crab-Apple CIDER;
200 cases OLIVE OIL, pints and quarts;
50 cases French and Spanish OLIVES;
CAPERS, ENGLISH PIE FRUITS, ANCHOVIES, and every variety of

ENGLISH OILMAN STORES.

PICKLES, PRESERVES and SAUCES, together with a full stock of

FINE GROCERIES.

To which they invite the attention of Dealers and Consumers. Orders from the country promptly filled. No. 55 J street, near Third,

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A. DESPECHER & FIELD,

No. 55 J Street, Sacramento,

HAVE FOR SALE:

100 bbls. Hams,
100 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
100 mats China Sugar,
25 cases, 1500 lbs. Pure Honey,
FRENCH AND WAX CANDLES,
Fine Black and Green Teas,
50 cases Skelding's Lard,

At the lowest market prices.

Orders promptly filled. o6-1mis

THOMAS HOPE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

DAIRY BUTTER.

THIS has long been known as the best brand brought to the San Francisco market.

Consignments received via Isthmus and Horn, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,

o6-3mis 113 Battery street, San Francisco.

THOMAS HOPE & CO.'S

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

THE GENUINE UNMIXED N. O.,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

WE shall be in constant receipt of the above favorite article, which we offer in lots to suit. Orders promptly filled.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,

o6-3mis 113 Battery street, San Francisco.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

SACRAMENTO STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Largest, Best and Cheapest

HOUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

☞ By its recent improvements and enlargement, it can now accommodate all who apply.

R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

San Francisco, July 17, 1860. o6-3m

DELAWARE AND HAVANA

LOTTERIES.

FRANCE, BROADBENT & CO.,

o6] AGENCY,....SAN FRANCISCO. [tf

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a General Election, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1860, throughout the State of California, the following State Officers are to be elected, to wit:

Four Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Electors are also advised that it is their privilege to vote for or against calling a Convention to revise and change the Constitution of this State. The ballot used therefor may contain the words "For a Convention," or the words "Against a Convention," or words to the same effect.

The Act entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30th, A. D. 1860, is submitted to the people of the State for ratification. Each elector voting for the same shall write or have printed on his ballot the words "Pay the Debt," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Repudiate the Debt."

The following Officers are likewise to be elected in the County of El Dorado, to wit:

Two Senators, eight Members of the Assembly, Public Administrator, one Supervisor for the First District, composed of the Townships of Placerville, Coloma and White Oak.

Also, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables in each Township.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

Attest: WM. A. JANUARY, Clerk.

By OGDEN SQUIRES, Deputy.

Placerville, October 3, 1860. o6 td

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of El Dorado County, California—Placerville, Oct. 3d, A. D. 1860.—It is ordered that the following be established as Election Precincts, for the purpose of the next General Election, and that all Precincts heretofore established, not hereinafter named, be and the same are hereby abolished, to wit:

BIG BAR TOWNSHIP—Gary Eagle, Volcano Bar, Volcanoville, Mount Gregory.

COLOMA TOWNSHIP—Cold Spring, Coloma, Gold Hill, Uniontown, Red Hills, Rock Bridge.

COSUMNES TOWNSHIP—Brownsville, Cedarville, Buzan's Bridge, Cayoteville, Fairplay, Indian Diggings, Mount Aukum.

DIAMOND SPRINGS TOWNSHIP—Diamond Springs, Newtown, Pleasant Valley, (Spencer's) Ladies' Valley, Tiger Lily House, Sly Park House.

GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP—Garden Valley, Georgetown, Gaddis Creek, Boggle Hill, Half-Way House.

MUD SPRINGS TOWNSHIP—El Dorado, Aurum City, Buckeye Flat, Frenchtown, Spanish Camp, Missouri Flat, Duncomb's Store, King's Store, Henderson's Store, Pattie's Saloon

MOUNTAIN TOWNSHIP—Grizzly Flat, Henry's Diggings.

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP—Centerville, Greenwood Valley, Maine Bar, Cave Valley, (Farnsworth's) Spanish Bar, Spanish Dry Diggings, Wild Cat Bar.

KELSEY TOWNSHIP—Spanish Flat, Kelsey, Nelsonville, Irish Flat, Brockliss' Bridge, Strawberry Valley, Half-Way House (Wagon Road).

PLACERVILLE TOWNSHIP—Chili Bar, Coon Hollow, Placerville, (1st, 2d and 3d Wards) Upper Placerville, Lake Valley, Reservoir, Sportsman's Hall, Smith's Flat, White Rock, Blakeley's Ranch.

SALMON FALLS TOWNSHIP—Kanaka Flat, (Patterson's) Negro Hill, Salmon Falls, Wild Goose Flat.

WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP—Clarksville, Durco House, Jayhawk, Green Valley, Tennessee Creek, Vaughn's Store.

A true copy. Attest:

WM. A. JANUARY, Clerk.

o6-1e By OGDEN SQUIRES, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Hon. District Court of the Sixteenth Judicial District, in and for Amador County, on a judgment rendered on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1860, in favor of Charles W. Fox, and against James Finley, for the sum of two thousand six hundred and sixty-nine 55-100 dollars ($2,669 55-100) with interest on the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars, from the 28th day of September, A. D. 1860, at the rate of three per cent. per month, until paid, and on the sum of one thousand two hundred and twelve 12-100 dollars, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with fifty-nine 60-100 dollars costs of suit, and accruing costs, I have levied upon and will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in the city of Placerville,

On the 27th day of October, A. D. 1860,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of the said James Finley, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: A certain Water Ditch, known as Finley's Ditch, situated on the North side of the Cosumnes River, in El Dorado County, commencing at a point on said River near the Yeomet Falls, and running parallel with said River, passing near the house and through the ranch of said Finley—together with the water rights, privileges, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

W. J. BURWELL, Sheriff of El Dorado County, Cal.

By G. W. COMMINGS, Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Placerville, Oct. 4, 1860. o6-td

A. DESPECHER & FIELD,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Brandies and Choice Groceries,

No. 55 J street, Sacramento.

CASH and prompt-paying short-time Buyers are invited to examine our stock, which is composed of the choicest goods brought to this market.

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS,

SCHNAPPS, BITTERS,

And every variety of Case Goods;

Oils, Olives, Sauces, Anchovies, Sardines

And French Preserved Game and Meats.

FINE EUROPEAN GROCERIES,

For sale in quantities to suit. Many articles not usually found, suitable for Spanish and French trade.

Merchants, Hotel and Restaurant Keepers will find our stock complete, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

No. 55 J street, near corner of Third,

o6-1mis Sacramento.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,

113 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SUGARS,	RICE,
SYRUP.	BACON,
TEAS,	PORK,
COFFEE,	LARD,
CANDLES,	BUTTER,

For sale in lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly filled on the most favorable terms. o6

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocery, Provision and Liquor

STORE,

MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Cary House,

PLACERVILLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED desire to inform the citizens of Placerville and vicinity that they have just returned from the Bay City, with a carefully selected assortment of

Groceries, Provisions, Liquors,

CROCKERY, etc., etc., which they are prepared to dispose of, wholesale or retail, at lowest market rates.

CARSON VALLEY TRADERS will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing, as we are satisfied we can offer them superior inducements.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS promptly attended to. Mark Goods H. & B., (H. over the B.) Placerville—W. L. P., Folsom.

☞ Goods delivered in any part of the City free.

o6-3m HENRY & BYE.

☞ DIAS, ☜

Family Grocer,

COLOMA STREET,

Two doors below the DEMOCRAT Office, Placerville.

Every article required for Family use, in the GROCERY AND PROVISION LINE,

Kept constantly on hand, and WARRANTED to be of SUPERIOR QUALITY. A share of public patronage is solicited. ☞ Goods delivered, in any part of the city, free of charge.

o6-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of El Dorado.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Estate of LEWIS FLINT, deceased, will, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Probate Court, in and for said County, offer for sale at public auction,

On Saturday, 13th day of October, 1860,

At the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court House door, in said County, all the right, title and interest of said deceased, in and to the following described personal property, lying and being in the County and State aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

TWO GRAY MARES,
TWO MULES,