THE UNION RECORD.

OROVILLE, SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

The Presidential Election.

The election on Tuesday last passed off on this coast, and, so far as we can learn, in the Atlantic States, in an extraordinarily quiet manner. But, though there were few visible tokens of excitement, it nevertheless existed, all the more intense that it was smothered. The declaration of Copperhead orators and newspapers that, if *fairly* beaten, they would submit, left us to infer that they, like the Secessionists of the South, had concluded to go through the formality of an election. Then, if the "majority rule" worked into their hands, well and good; but, if not, and Abraham Lincoln should be elected, they would hunt up a pretext for revolution—declare that the election was not *fair*, or some such thing. This was the *inference* they desired the people to make from their declaration or covert threat. It now remains to be seen whether they will cry "*unfair*," and inaugurate resistance to the authorities in the North, and thus openly ally themselves with Jeff. Davis according to John S. Berry's programme; or whether they will acquiesce in the will of the majority to as great an extent as possible without breaking up their quasi alliance with Dixie. Time will show. Let us bide our time, and we shall yet see ye great Copperhead make its expiring wriggle.

"Coming Down."

The New York Herald of a recent date has an article on the general "coming down" of gold and everything else. Although the Herald is more variable and fluctuating than even the gold market, or anything else, we make the following extract from its article:

"Everything is coming down, and coming down with a crash. The reason of all this is that the rebellion is coming down. Early has come down already. Grant will move presently, and then Lee will come down. Then Sherman will come on Hood like a thunderbolt, and and nothing will be left of the so-called Confederacy but a few starved negroes, a good deal of waste paper, and the mortal remains of Jeff. Davis. Then Maximillian will come down from the throne now tottering upon French bayonets. Louis Napoleon, who, according to foreign correspondents, begins to feel very weak, will come down also. Lord Palmerston will come down, with Earl Russell at his heels. We shall have the Jack and Gill business all around. A great many people, at home and abroad, on thrones and off thrones, at the North and at the South, copperheads and abolitionists, bond and free, white and black, will certainly come down when the rebel rag is hauled to the ground, and the flag of our Union goes up and floats proudly from every flagstaff on this great continent."

Preliminary to the final and complete coming down of the bogus Southern Confederacy, its last remaining strong support, the Copperhead Democracy, gave way and came down with a crash on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1864. Since then, the stillness of death pervades the wreck and ruin of the mushroom concern yclept modern Democracy; but there are no mourners. Those who "stood from under" in the eleventh hour have no expressions but those of thanksgiving and joy at their providential escape from the dust and dirt of the ruin.

We hope Father Abraham will now "come down like a thousand of brick" on all who, in any way, seek to interfere with his plans in a manner to retard the triumph of the Union arms and the restoration of peace—real peace—in all the land. "Come down" upon the rebels and their aiders and abettors everywhere, with a last vigorous effort—then the "power of the Lord" will come down, and secession will go down, never again to raise its head in these United States So mote it be.

Hood and Sherman.—The Stockton Independent seems to think that the rebel Hood, by marching his army into Tennessee, has got it into a position where it cannot extricate itself. Such, indeed, does appear to be the case. Hood has a superior force in his front, commanded by the veteran Thomas, and a large force in his rear to cut off his retreat, while Sherman is making for Atlanta to commence offensive operations in that direction. The head and the heart of the rebellion is unquestionably in deadly peril. Grant seems to be master of the situation in Virginia, and Sherman controls the vital point in Georgia. If these great chieftains can maintain their foothold, farewell to the Jeff. Davis Bubble—it will burst as suddenly as many other bubbles which have for a time attracted the eye of the world, and disappeared—at first seeming to be possessed of great vitality, but, like meteors, passing from sight before the fact is realized that they are only evanescent vapor, after all.

More Forcible Since Election.—"Where is the fire?" asked a Copperhead, rushing out of his house in Batavia, New York, in alarm at the ringing of the church bells over Sheridan's victory. "In the front, flank and rear of the allied Democracy of the South and the North," was a Union neighbor's ready reply. The *cold water* thrown on the Northern wing of the "Dixie Democracy" on Tuesday last only appeared to add fuel to the consuming fire which is so rapidly sweeping it from existence.

There is a hospital for the insane of the army and navy, at Washington, which contains 250 persons from the army and 20 from the navy. We shouldn't wonder if Major General McClellan would become an inmate of this institution. He lost his memory after his Peninsular campaign. There is no telling what other faculties he may lose on account of his equally disastrous Presidential campaign.

Solitary and Alone.—The returns from Allison's precinct, Nevada county, show one vote cast for Lincoln. We understand that this voter is an Englishman by the name of Vail; a substantial citizen of property, who declares that this Government is the best in the world, and that it is his duty as well as privilege to support it.—*Appeal.*

It is well that this precinct affords a respectable *Vail* to partially cover its disgrace and shame; otherwise, it would be the duty of the authorities to abate it as a nuisance.

About 1,500 of the rebel prisoners confined on Rock Island have recently enlisted in the service of the United States. They are to be sent to the Northwest Territories to take part in operations against the hostile Indians. At present they are separated for personal safety from their fellow prisoners, some of whom manifest much hatred towards them because they have volunteered.

The Result.

One of the most memorable political campaigns which has ever occurred in this or any country has just closed. There can scarcely be a doubt as to the result, even in the mind of the most inveterate Copperhead. Abraham Lincoln has been re elected President of the United States of America. He is the sixth President who has been called upon by the people to serve them in that capacity for two terms, or eight years. As appropriate to the occasion, we give in this connection the names and terms of office of the five preceding two-term Presidents: George Washington—April 30, 1789, to March 3, 1797; Thos. Jefferson—March 4, 1801, to March 3, 1809; James Madison, March 4, 1809, to March 3, 1817; James Monroe, March 4, 1817, to March 3, 1825; Andrew Jackson, March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1837. The interval between Jackson's last and Lincoln's first term was twenty four years. All of the two-term Presidents were born on Southern soil—four being natives of Virginia, while Jackson was born in South Carolina, and Lincoln in Kentucky. It is a noteworthy fact that the four first named foresaw that evil consequences would result from the extension of slavery, and regretted that no plan for its abolition could be agreed upon in their day. It is also remarkable that the fifth, in his Executive capacity, throttled and defeated the nullification and secession schemes of Calhoun and his slave aristocratic followers, and promulged the immortal declaration, "*The Union must and shall be preserved.*" This patriotic motto of Andrew Jackson has been adopted by Abraham Lincoln, and has been the mainspring of all his actions as President.

It is eminently fitting that, as Southern born Americans have sought to overthrow the Government of the United States, in which Southern men have enjoyed the largest part of the honors and privileges, with the hearty consent and co-operation of the Northern people—we say it is eminently fitting that Southern-born patriots and statesmen should be the most prominent leaders in our struggle for National preservation and the overthrow of the Southern conspiracy against the Union. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, like Jackson, are from *the people* of the South, or, as the haughty "chivalry" express it, "the inferior races." They are representatives of a class who, at the South, have exercised scarcely more real control than the negro slaves. They have been in subjection to three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders. But a better day is dawning for the South, when a handful of pampered aristocrats shall no longer control and shape its destiny; but the free people of the South will unite with the freemen of the North in declaring that no aristocratic or barbaric institution shall longer curse these United States with its contaminating influences. Having discovered the cause of all our calamities, they will strike at the root of it and utterly destroy it. This will restore to our unhappy country Union and Peace on surer, more enduring foundations than have previously existed, and will place us, as a nation, once more on the road to prosperity and greatness, at no distant future to become the mightiest nation that has existed on the face of the globe.

A Modern Jeffries.—General Albert Pike has been appointed the rebel Chief Justice for Arkansas, and is holding Court at Washington in that State. The Court has decided that all citizens of the State who have taken the oath to the United States Government are guilty of treason, and the penalty is death. Several of the citizens who took the Union oath during the two weeks General Steele held Camden have been arrested, and hence a general stampede in that section to reach our lines by those who have taken the oath, of whom there are over eight hundred. This renegade Yankee, Pike, exercises his new powers with the blood-thirstiness of a Jeffries. Looking at the career of this man (remarks the New York Herald), charity would suggest that he is insane. Born in Massachusetts, bred a lawyer, with a liberal education and possessing no mean qualities as a poet, he took up a kind of roving life in the West, and, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he turned up in Arkansas, where he turned soldier and joined the rebel cause. His brutality in this capacity, at the head of his Indian troops, will not be forgotten. He instituted the savage system of scalping the wounded men on the battle field, and in every way gave evidence of a wantonly cruel nature. And yet he actually made application to the Government authorities in Missouri, subsequently, to permit him to return to his allegiance and claim parole for his officers. The Herald says it is "not aware of the course the Government pursued; but we presume that the atrocity of his conduct forbade all chance of the application being favorably received, and it is probable that the natural ferocity of his character is now developing itself in the exercise of the judicial functions which Jeff Davis has bestowed upon him."

The Irishmen Loyal.—Much has been said and written relative to the disloyalty of Irishmen, and much contumely has been poured upon their heads in consequence of the fears entertained that the Irishmen of the State generally intended to vote in a body for McClellan and Pendleton. We know not how it was yesterday in other parts of the State, but we do know that but very few Irishmen voted the Copperhead ticket here. The large mass of them who voted at the polls in this place voted straight for Lincoln and Johnson. We have reason to believe that they did the same in other parts of the county and State. Hereafter, we hope we shall hear less of the disloyal Irishmen than we have heard during the campaign. 'Tis true, many of them have Democracy stamped so deep on the brain that they cannot distinguish between patriotism and disloyalty; but the large mass of them are honest and will vote right when they are satisfied that the word Democracy is only a blind to deceive them. All honor, say we, to the loyal Irish. Over thirty of that nationality voted here yesterday, and not exceeding five voted the Copperhead ticket.—*Nevada Gazette.*

The above applies to a great extent to the Irishmen of Butte county.

One could almost believe the following passage, from one of Macaulay's most celebrated essays, to have been prophetically written for the benefit and wholesome instruction of the "Peace" press and party of our country. "The world is of opinion," he says, "in spite of critics like these, that the end of fencing is to hit, that the end of medicine is to cure, that the end of war is to conquer; and that those means are the most correct which best accomplish these ends."

The Pirate Florida Captured.—A Boston dispatch of Nov. 8th says: "The United States steamer Kearsarge arrived here last night. She brings as prisoners of war, the chief engineer and boatswain of the Alabama, and the surgeon and 16 men of the pirate Florida. The latter vessel arrived at Boli Bay, San Salvador, on the night of the 9th of September. The Massachusetts was also waiting in the harbor for coal. Capt. Collins determined to sink the Florida in port, and at 3 o'clock started for her, shelling her on the quarter without doing great damage. Capt. Collins now called out to them to surrender or he would sink her. The First Lieutenant of the Florida replied that, under the circumstances, he would surrender. The Florida was towed to sea. Her Captain, Morris, and one-half his crew, were ashore. No lives were lost. Twelve of her officers and 58 of her crew were captured.

The Dutch West Indies for Sale.—It is reported that the Danish Government, since the sad result of her war with Germany, being unable to hold its West India possessions, is anxious to sell them to the United States. They consist of the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. St. Thomas is one of the finest harbors in the West Indies, and would be a convenient coal depot for the navy. The people of the islands are said to be in favor of annexation, and the proposition is not without its advocates in influential official circles. It is doubtful, however, whether Spain, England or France would permit the transfer without an effort to secure these possessions among themselves.

Richmond.—A lady, for several years residing in Richmond, and who has recently arrived in Philadelphia, paid $3,000 in rebel money to get there. The rebel authorities have advised all females and non-combatants to leave Richmond as soon as possible. They do not believe Richmond can be taken by assault, but fear that Grant will succeed in starving them into a surrender by cutting the railroads. They freely admit that the loss of Richmond is the end of the rebellion, but they are determined to hold out to the last. Every male is in the army, and prices are enormously high.

The Guardians of the Flag.—W. H. Beard, in the East, has nearly finished a picture entitled "The Guardians of the Flag," of a patriotic character. On the rocky peak of a mountain, cloud environed, from a rude staff supported by the rocks, the American flag floats; and below it, on every side, a score of eagles, in various attitudes, are engaged in keeping watch and guard over it. Inscribed on the rock, at the base of the peak, are the dates 1776, 1812, 1861—the first, moss grown and lichened; the last, sharp and well defined.

News from Sherman.—A report is telegraphed that General Sherman had burned Atlanta, and marched through Georgia for Charleston. The Union says this is not very probable. Gen. Sherman is satisfied of the importance of holding Atlanta, and has assured the President of his intention to retain his prize. He has doubtless started for Macon or Augusta, for the purpose of doing all possible damage to the resources of the enemy in Georgia, while Hood's army is far away.

The sixteen-wheeled railroad car, intended for the President's use, is finished, and is awaiting orders at Alexandria. It is the most elegant thing of the kind ever seen in this country. Its total cost was about $30,000. It has sleeping apartments, parlor, and a Secretary's office. It is to be presented to our Chief Magistrate, and to be used by himself and his successors.

Murders by Rebel Guerrillas.—A San Francisco telegram of the 10th says: "J. Mason and Jim Henry have murdered three men between Gilroy and Visalia, because they were Republicans. The murderers declared their intention of slaying every Republican they met. One man was murdered in the presence of his wife and four children."

Immediately upon entering Atlanta, Colonel Walker, who was in command of the column, sent the following dispatch to General Geary: "General: We have possession of the town. The Second and Third Divisions entered together. The flag of the Third Brigade will be the first to float over the city. Glory Hallelujah. This elects Abraham Lincoln."

Meteoric Showers.—Professor Silliman telegraphs from Virginia City that the great meteoric shower of 1833 will be repeated between this date (10th), and the 15th instant, and will be visible on the Pacific coast from the 12th to the 14th. He wishes any observations respecting it communicated to him.

Camp Union.—The regular garrison at Camp Union, Sacramento, consists at present of 238 members, and the attached garrisons, 126—total, 364. Of this number, all but about forty voted for Lincoln and Johnson. Of the forty, a portion voted for McClellan and Pendleton, and the remainder did not vote.

Cotton on Government Plantations.—Advices from Arkansas say the cotton crop on the leased plantations is more than the average in amount and quality. Picking has already begun, and the arrival of fresh troops in that State gives assurance that the guerrillas are not likely to be able to disturb the hands.

Union Rejoicings.—The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in San Francisco, on Thursday, respecting the Eastern election news. One hundred guns were fired, and an immense audience was addressed in the evening in front of the Union Committee Rooms.

General Sutter.—The Marysville Appeal says General John A. Sutter, a legal resident of Sutter county, but for several months absent, manifested his Unionism, on Tuesday, by traveling from Benicia to Yuba City that he might cast his vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

Jim Lane is tough and must have metal in his flesh as well as in his spirit. Under the broiling sun of last August, he stumped Southern Kansas, rode 50 miles a day for 18 days, and made three speeches per day—never missing an appointment.

John Lynch, the new Republican member of Congress from the Portland (Maine) district, was born there of Irish parents, and began life as a cart-driver, and has worked himself up to the position of an intelligent and wealthy merchant and honored citizen.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

THE UNION SAVED!

The Pacific Greets the Atlantic!

THE EMPIRE, KEYSTONE AND THE WHOLE NORTH RESPONDS:

"We are Coming, Father Abraham!"

HOW ARE YOU, LITTLE MAC?

"I DO NOT REMEMBER!"

The Latest Election Returns.

Below we give the latest election news from the different States, up to the hour of going to press:

CALIFORNIA.

A San Francisco dispatch dated Nov. 10th says: "The returns from thirty counties, some of which are incomplete, show a majority of nearly 17,000." The following are the Union majorities in a few counties: In San Francisco, the total vote was 21,008; of which, Lincoln received 12,574, and McClellan 8,434; Union majority, 4,140. Sacramento county, 2,429 Union majority—gain, 820; Yuba county, about 600; Nevada county, 910; Sutter, 130—a gain of 100; San Joaquin, 420; Santa Clara, 737; Santa Cruz, 522; Shasta, 424; Sierra, 418, incomplete; Solano, 347; Stanislaus small Union; Trinity, 200; Yolo, 176; Tehama, 90; Plumas, 138 as far as heard from; Lassen reported 200; El Dorado, 1,050; Mariposa, 44; Alameda, 700; Napa, 100; Placer, 370; Calaveras, 500. Alpine, Amador, Los Angeles and Monterey give Union majorities. Colusa, Siskiyou and Tulare give small Copperhead majorities. Gen. Bidwell's majority for Congress in this District will probably reach 6,000.

OREGON.

The returns from this State denote that it has gone overwhelmingly Union; though some time will elapse before the full result is known.

NEVADA.

Dispatches from the new "silver State" claim nearly 3,000 Union majority.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 8.—A drizzling rain prevailed all day. The election is proceeding quietly here and in Brooklyn.

New York (via St. Joseph), Nov. 8.—The Herald gives McClellan 37,500 majority in the city, with all the wards in. The Union men claim the State by 20,000 majority. Albany gives McClellan 2,500 majority.

Buffalo, Nov. 8.—This city gives about 500 Democratic majority. Rochester gives a Democratic majority of 72—a Union gain of 127 over last year. The indications are that Lincoln's majority on the home vote will be 35,000. Oswego county gives about 2,000 Union majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Nov. 8.—Alleghany county gives Lincoln about 9,000 majority—a Union gain of 1,155. Philadelphia city, 10,000 majority for Lincoln. Returns from the State show almost invariably Union gains.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

Cleveland, Nov. 8.—Scattering returns from Ohio and Indiana show a Union gain over the October election, and indicate that Lincoln has carried the two States by heavy majorities.

Indianapolis, Nov. 8.—Lincoln's majority in Indiana will be from 30,000 to 35,000. The soldiers' vote here stands Lincoln 202, McClellan 13.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The election is proceeding quietly. The startling developments of yesterday are having a most salutary effect. Democrats are coming in scores—Mayor Sherman voted the straight Union ticket to day. A large number of men were arrested, this morning, on the Central Railroad train, from Shelby, Christian, Jasper, Fayette, and other counties, and examined by Provost Marshal Jones and Commissioner Nelliker. Many of them confess that they were sent here to vote the Copperhead ticket, or to fight if not allowed to vote, and that their expenses were paid. They were to be furnished pistols by parties here on their arrival. Walsh has confessed, implicating some leading Copperheads here in a diabolical plot to set free the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and fire the city in various places.

Later.—Lincoln's estimated majority in the State is 15,000. Chicago gives Lincoln a majority of 1,750.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit gives McClellan 1,000 majority, and Wayne county 2,000. The returns from Michigan, as far as received, show considerable rebel gains.

WISCONSIN.

As far as heard from, Wisconsin has gone Union by a large majority.

IOWA.

Lincoln's estimated majority in Iowa is 30,000. Keokuk gives 430 Union majority, and Dubuque 350 Democratic—Union gain.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Nov. 8.—Thirty one towns, including the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich and New London, give Lincoln 1,159 majority.

MISSOURI.

Partial returns from the several wards in St. Louis at noon foot up: Lincoln 1,107; McClellan, 358. The soldiers' vote at Jefferson Barracks stands: Missouri soldiers—Lincoln 29, none for Mac. Kansas soldiers—Lincoln 51, none for Mac. Michigan soldiers—Lincoln 15, none for Mac. Ohio soldiers—Lincoln 28, Mac 1. Iowa soldiers—Lincoln 168, Mac 12.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Nov. 8.—Partial returns from 24 counties, exclusive of Jefferson county and Louisville, give McClellan 487 majority. In Louisville, the official vote is, McClellan 4,813, Lincoln 1,844.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Nov. 8.—The city gives Lincoln 2,317, McClellan 12. Gallatin gives Lincoln 119, and McClellan 12.

Later.—By the Sacramento Union of yesterday, we learn that Maine, New Hampshire, Masssachsetts, Vermont and Rhode Island have gone Union by tremendous majorities. Minnesota gives 3,000 majority for Lincoln. Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee are reported Union, while Kentucky is in doubt. The Sacramento Union says it is doubtful if McClellan will get a single electoral vote. In addition to this good news, there is a gain of Union Congressmen in several States. Fernando Wood is defeated in New York.

More Rebel Inhumanity.—A detachment of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, which captured several guerrillas and their horses near Fayette, Missouri, recently, found the scalps of white men fastened to the bridle of one of the horses.

A dictionary of slang words is to be soon published in London. The author has devoted ten years to the task, and has collected 10,000 slang words and phrases.

Davis' Straits.—In reference to the recent visit of Jeff. Davis to Macon, Georgia, an exchange remarks:

These visits of Davis to the far South furnish one kind of landmarks by which we may recapitulate the decay of the rebellion, or at least the restriction of its limits. In the spring of 1862, when our armies were beginning to press down toward Alabama and Mississippi, Davis made a visit to his own State to stir up the people. At that time he had the choice of *three routes*, viz: the great Southern road through Knoxville, Chattanooga, etc.; the middle route, through Augusta, Atlanta, etc.; the interior Southern route, by Macon, etc. He went by Chattanooga on that occasion, and could then go to his home in Mississippi. In 1863, after Bragg's defeat, he made another tour, but at that time he was restricted to *two routes*, the Chattanooga route being closed against him, and he could no longer go to his home in Mississippi, for the Yankees were there. Now, in 1864, he is again on the tramp, but he is limited on this occasion to a *single road*. He must go by Macon, or not go at all. Both Chattanooga and Atlanta are barred against his progress. And he is not only deprived of his ability to go to Mississippi, but it would be a very hazardous experiment for him to trust himself anywhere in Alabama north of the Montgomery Railroad.

Thus we may be able to trace, even in these compulsory pilgrimages of the rebel chief, the constantly receding limits of his power. It will not be long, we trust, before the third and last route of travel now open will be closed by a new flank movement of Sherman, and then he will be unable to penetrate Georgia at all.

A citizen of Washington has sent one hundred dollars to General Grant, to be given to the man who first unfurls our flag in Richmond.

James H. Hardin, a citizen of Kentucky, has been sentenced to twenty years at hard labor for engaging in treasonable designs against the Government.

It is stated that over 3,000 rebel deserters have already availed themselves of Grant's proclamation assuring them of Union protection and employment.

Lapland is for sale. It has been suggested that the British Government purchase it for a penal settlement. It would furnish but cold comfort for criminals.

The late billiard match at Boston, between R. M. Wilmarth, of that city, and Henry Eaton, of California, for $1,000, was won by Wilmarth by seven hundred and eighty-two points.

Poisoning Soldiers at Benicia.—A dispatch to Adjutant General Evans, Tuesday, from Quartermaster Morris, at Benicia, has the following intelligence:

"One whole company at the barracks poisoned. No deaths. Investigation is being had, and woe betide the guilty party. I have a water contractor (Copperhead) in irons."

Pierre Soule in Mexico—What For?—Our latest Mexican news reports the arrival of Pierre Soule at Vera Cruz on the 22d of September. This conspicuous rebel, it will be remembered, was formerly a Senator of the United States from Louisiana, and was, as poor Pierce's mischief making Minister to Spain, the principal contriver of the famous Ostend manifesto on the Cuban question. Since the outbreak of the rebellion, he has been flitting about from one side of the Atlantic to the other, like the Flying Dutchman, as a sort of wandering embassador of Jeff. Davis. He has gone to Mexico at last, probably to try to patch up some sort of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Confederacy and the Emperor Maximilian; and in this capacity we may expect, before long, to hear of this mysterious Soule and his mysterious movements again.—*N. Y. Herald, Oct. 18th.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

THE NINTH DIVISION, FOURTH COLLECTION District, comprising Butte County. Notice is hereby given, that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to Income Tax, under Joint Resolution, imposing a special Income Duty in addition to the one assessed under the Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt, made and taken by E. Dunham, Assistant Assessor of the above mentioned Division and District, will remain open for examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof, at Oroville, Butte County, California. Office—on Myers Street. Office hours, between 9 and A. M., and 4 P. M. Immediately after the expiration of the said fifteen days, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessor. All appeals to the Assessor must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting, which the decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN M. AVERY,
Fourth Collection District, California.
Oroville, Nov. 12th, 1864.

U. S. Internal Revenue

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual List of Income Taxes, under the Excise Laws of the United States, as assessed by E. Dunham, in the County of Butte, has been returned to this office for collection, and that the taxes thereon have become due and payable. The Deputy Collector will be at his office, Bird Street, Oroville, and is now ready to receive and receipt for taxes and duties, and all persons who shall neglect to pay the taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Deputy Collector, within thirty days from this date, shall be liable to pay ten per cent. additional thereon, and the amount so due shall be a lien in favor of the United States, from the time it was assessed until paid with the interest, penalties and costs that may accrue upon all property, and the rights to property belonging to such person or persons.

GEO. W. PRINTY,
Deputy Collector Internal Revenue,
9th Division, 4th District,
California.
Nov. 12th, 1864.

Notice.

TAX-PAYERS OF BUTTE COUNTY—THE Assessment Roll is now in my hands, and unless your taxes are paid by the 30th of this month, an addition of 15 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, by the District Attorney, before suit, and 25 per cent after suit. H. B. HUNT,
Treasurer and Tax Collector Butte County.
Oroville, November 9th, 1864. n54-tf

Union Infirmmary,

Long's Bar Road, One and a half mile from Oroville.

DR. H. YOUNG, PRINCIPAL. THIS INfirmary is in a salubrious location, and established high and dry for the reception of patients desirous of a temporary home for the recovery of health, and will be conducted under the immediate care of Dr. Young & wife. No exceptionable cases need apply. Terms moderate, and invariably in advance. n53-tf DR. H. YOUNG.

For Sale.

THE WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE Ranch situated in Con Cow Valley, Butte Co., California, known as the Old Thompson & Mullen Ranch. The undersigned will sell, subject to Mortgage, and on reasonable terms. The Ranch is well improved and well watered all Summer; good house, good barn, and beautifully situated on a public road. Good climate, Winter and Summer; a splendid Summer Resort for the unhealthy people of the Valley, and with a good orchard, a good road to and from the valley, is capable of turning off 50 tons of hay per season, with all the small grain and vegetables necessary, and of a superior quality. For further particulars, enquire at this Office, or at the Ranch. W. M. H. HULLEN.
Con Cow Valley, Nov. 12th, 1864. 3m-54

The Polish rebellion seems to be completely quieted. Order reigns in Warsaw; but, though there are theaters open, the public flock, most of all, once a week to the station of the railway to St. Petersburg. That fashionable promenade collects each time from four to eight thousand persons. There is music there, also, but of a particular kind—weeping, sobs and groans. That promenade, or that amusement, call it what you will, is named the adieu to the banished political criminals. This fashion has been but lately introduced by the agitators. Although the day fixed for the departure of the convoys is always kept secret, yet the whole of Warsaw hears of it in the night, and from 4 o'clock in the morning the station is filled by a compact mass. Only a few dozen persons are sent off at a time, and yet thousands go to bid them farewell.—*Exchange.*

Spanish-American Vote.—Nearly every citizen of Spanish American origin in San Francisco voted for Lincoln. The same vote in the Southern counties must have been cast for Lincoln. Gov. Downey must have been aware of the political sentiments of the Spanish-Americans, and hence, perhaps, his declension.—*Appeal.*

Rock Creek TANNERY!

A. J. HOUSER & CO.,

INFORMS THE PUBDIC, THAT THEY HAVE constantly on hand at their Saddle and Harness Shop, in Chico,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

LEATHER!

Calf and Kip Skins,

UPPER LEATHER,

HARNESS AND SOLE LEATHER,

To which they invite the attention of Farmers, Teamsters and others, who may desire anything in their line.

A FINE VARIETY OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather. Also, Saddles, Harness, Bits, Spurs, Saddle-trees, etc., constantly on hand at their establishment,

AT CHICO, ON MAIN STREET.

Heavy Harness warranted, and disposed of on reasonable terms. A splendid variety of

HOME-MADE COLLARS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

A Share of the Public Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.

54-tf A. J. HOUSER & CO.
Chico, November 12th, 1864.

HURRAH FOR

CHEAP JOHN!

NEW GOODS!

NEW PRICES!!

I WILL SELL ALL GOODS ON AND AFTER the 15th day of October 1864,

From 10 to 20 Per Cent

CHEAPER

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN TOWN!

I have got a Good Assortment of

Clothing,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps,

AND ALSO, A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO.

Which I will sell 20 per cent. cheaper

Than any Other House

IN BUTTE COUNTY!

Call and See For Yourself,

AT CHEAP JOHN'S STORE,

Montgomery Street,

Next Door to Perkins',

N. DZERGOWSKY.
Oroville, Oct. 15th, 1864. n50

Great CHANGE in BUSINESS

NEW GOODS!

AT AUCTION PRICES.

I WILL SELL HEREAFTER, GOODS OF ALL sorts, at Auction Prices. A full assortment of the following goods will be constantly kept on hand:

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!!

Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths, etc.

Persons wishing to purchase, will save ten per cent, on all Staple Articles. The cash system will

Be Strictly Adhered To.

By this means we can give

GREAT BARGAINS.

D. N. FRIESLEBEN.
Oroville, Oct. 1st, 1864. n48

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Sale.

ESTATE OF LYMAN BRISTOL, DECEASED. In accordance with an order of the Probate Court of Butte County, made on the 20th day of September, 1864, I will sell at the Court House door at Oroville, on the 9th day of December, 1864, to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate belonging to the Estate of Lyman Bristol, deceased. Block thirty-four (34) block thirty-five (35,) block thirty-six (36,) block thirty-seven (37,) block thirty-eight (38,) block thirty-nine (39,) block forty-five (45,) block forty-six (46,) block forty-seven (47,) block forty eight (48,) block forty-nine (49,) block fifty (50,) block fifty-one (51,) block fifty-two [52,] block fifty-three [53,] block fifty-four [54,] block fifty-five [55,] block fifty-nine [59,] block sixty [60,] block sixty-one [61,] laid down on the map of the Carrolton Estate of the town of Oroville. Also, a claim to the Ball Rock Ranch, on Berry Creek, Bidwell Township, County of Butte. Also, a place known as the Small Ranch, near Bald Rock, Bidwell Township, County of Butte, containing about 700 acres. Also, a Pitch Ranch, near Nimshew, Butte County. Also, a Pitch Ranch in Bidwell Township. Also, a Ranch in Mountain Meadows, Plumas County, known as Rice & Benner Ranch. Also, a Ranch on Butte Creek, Hamilton Township, County of Butte, described as follows: Bounded on the West by Butte Creek, on the North by land owned by Seneca Ewer, on the East by land owned by Cook, on the South by Rice & Littlefield, containing 330 acres more or less. The above land will be sold, subject to the approval of the Probate court of Butte county; ten per cent to be paid down, and the remainder on the confirmation of the sale and execution of deed. Any kind of legal currency will be received in payment.

L. VAN ORDEN,
Administrator of the estate of Lyman Bristol, de'd.

Butte Gold and Silver Mining Company,

LOCATED NEAR HONCUT CITY, BUTTE County, California. Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 8th day of October, 1864, an assessment of three dollars ($3,00) per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable to Fred Howard, Secretary, at the office of the company at Laporte, Sierra County, California, on the 10th day of October, 1864. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th day of November, 1864, will be advertised on that day as delinquent; and unless payment be made before, will be sold on the 26th day of November, 1864 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Trustees.

FRED HOWARD, Secretary.
Laporte, October 8th, 1864.

By order of the Board of Trustees, the time mentioned in the above notice of the Butte Gold & Silver Mining Company for the publication of the delinquent list, is hereby extended until November 19th, 1864.

FRED HOWARD, Secretary.

HENRY YOUNG, SURVEYOR,

OROVILLE.

Watches, CLOCKS, & JEWELRY!

SELLING AT COST FOR THIRTY DAYS,

BY GEO. E. SMITH.

Call in and Examine the Goods and Prices, and judge for yourselves.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, COMES this document greeting—that I am disposed to sell, AND WILL SELL, any portion or all of my stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND Fancy Goods,

AT NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES!!

Providing always that I can find buyers, and providing further, and this document is issued with the express understanding that all Goods sold at this time and at these prices, are to be paid for

IN CASH ON DELIVERY!

Without any equivocation or mental reservation whatever.

Beautiful Silver Hunting Watches,
from $14 to $30.
Ladies Gold Belt Buckles,
from $5 to $12.
German Silver-Plated Teaspoons,
$1,50 to $2 per half dozen.
Table Spoons and Forks, Plated with Pure SILVER,
from $3,25 to $4 per half dozen.
Solid Gold California Made Rings, and Other Jewelry,
AT THE SAME RATES.

Call soon or you miss the chance of getting these Goods at such prices.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY

WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods,
At New York Wholesale Prices,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.

All kinds of work in my line done as usual, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

GEO. E. SMITH.
Oroville, Oct. 22, 1864. n51

OROVILLE MARKET!

HAVING PURCHASED OF W. W. BENTON the Butcher Shop known as the Oroville Market, on Montgomery Street, under the Odd Fellows Hall, we shall continue the business at the old stand. We keep constantly on hand

The Very Best of Meats,

And of every variety the market affords. No pains will be spared to fill all orders in the most satisfactory manner, while purchasers can rest assured that they will be served with such an article as represented.

ALL MEATS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and a fair share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. JOHN GRNENFIELD.

Merchants' Saloon,

CORNER OF MAIDEN LANE & THIRD STS.,

Opposite City Market.

St. Nicholas Exchange,

ADJOINING ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

D Street,

MARYSVILLE.

D. McCARTY, Proprietor.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

LIQUORS & CIGARS!

I BEG TO INFORM MY OLD FRIENDS AND patrons, that I have taken the St. Nicholas Saloon in connection with my present establishment, the Merchants'—and shall, as heretofore, be happy to accommodate them in the double capacity at both Houses. D. McCARTY.
Marysville, Sept. 10th, 1864. 6m n4.