

J. J. Knowlton & Co., are our authorized Agents for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements. Office—Cor. Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.—The Supervisors will meet on Monday next, August 8th, for Equalization of Taxes.

Flags were raised at half-mast in San Francisco, on Friday, in respect to the memory of Gen. McPherson.

HENRY JOHNSON has been appointed by Gen. McDowell Government Detective for this Department.

Six of the 11-inch guns on the Kearsarge, weigh six tons each, and carry 200-pound balls.

We understand, says the Colusa Sun, that the Methodist contemplate holding a camping meeting near Grand Island Mills, sometime in September.

The President has signed a bill adding ten cents a day to the pay of soldiers, who will henceforth receive fifty-three and a half cents per day more than is paid to the soldiers of any other nation.

It was Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, the candidate for Vice President, who in the Senate of the United States, when the secessionists were deserting their posts, dared to say to them, as he significantly shook his finger at Jeff Davis, "If I were the President, I would arrest you as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors."

SCHOOL CENSUS FOR GRAFTON TOWNSHIP.—The following is a report of the number of children residing in Grafton Township No. 7, for the year ending the 31st of July, 1864:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes Boys between 4 and 18 years (45), Girls do (48), White children under 4 years (40), Do. bet. 4 and 18 years (136), Do. born in California under 21 (97), Do. do between 4 and 6 (28), Do. attending public schools (40), Do. do private schools (6), Do. not attending any school (6), Mongolian children between 4 and 18 (1).

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Monday, August 1st.—A certified copy of map of the town of Knight's Landing was adopted by the Board, and placed on file for the use of Assessors and Tax Collectors.

AUG. 2d.—Accounts audited, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$1,114 02.

The Board will meet again on Monday next for the equalization of taxes, and on Wednesday for the transaction of other business.

HEAVY MORTGAGE.—A chattel mortgage from the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company to McLaughlin & Heuston has been recorded in the San Francisco Hall of Records. The mortgage is made to secure the payment of first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$500,000, with interest now due of \$7,500—promissory notes—summing up in the aggregate \$360,000 with \$3,000 interest, and for the purchase of a lot on Townsend street for depot purposes for \$30,000, amounting in all to \$968,000, with interest at ten per cent per annum. \$482 worth of revenue stamps are affixed to the document.

COUNTY COURT.—J. A. Hutton, Judge—Met August 1, and disposed of the following business:

T. J. Dexter vs. His Creditors.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty for Dexter, C. H. Gray, Sheriff, was appointed assignee.

Thos. A. Bunnell vs. E. C. Brown.—On motion of I. W. Jacobs, Atty for plaintiff, cause was continued till November term.

Daniel A. Lewis vs. His Creditors.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Attorney for plaintiff, C. H. Gray, Sheriff, was appointed assignee.

J. E. Allen vs. R. S. Gasey.—On motion of H. H. Hartley, Atty for defendant, cause was continued till the September term.

James T. Rice vs. His Creditors.—On motion of J. W. Snowball, Atty for plaintiff, said plaintiff was discharged from his debts.

PROBATE COURT.—August 2d.—In the matter of the estate of Stephen Shellhammer, deceased.—The Administrator, by C. P. Sprague, his Atty, moved for final settlement. Account opposed by Burnett, Atty for the heirs, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

In the matter of the estate of Ransome St. John.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty for Administratrix, the 5th day of September, 1864, was set for settlement of final account.

In the matter of the estate of Calvin Gallup.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty for petitioner, letters of administration were granted to Mrs. Mary E. Gallup.

In the matter of the estate of David P. Boyd.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty for Administrator, the 5th of September next was set for final settlement of account.

In the matter of the estate of M. W. Sherman.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty for Administrator, order was made to sell real estate.

In the matter of the estate of L. R. Hopkins.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty for administratrix, the 5th of September was set for final settlement.

In the matter of the estate of David Hoagland.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty for administratrix, household goods, &c., were set apart to the use of the family, and six months further time allowed for settlement of estate.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret Finney.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty for administratrix, the 5th of September, 1864 was set for final settlement of account.

Can Uncle Sam Pay his Debts?

One of the strong ropes that Copperheads have attached to their political capstan, for the purpose of tearing down the Government, is our national debt; leaders of the clan, in attempting to dissuade poor but honest men from lending their aid in the suppression of treason, and in endeavoring to persuade them to support rebel sympathizers, will tell them the national debt can't be paid; if they volunteer they won't get pay for their services, and their families must starve; that during the first two years of the war, the Government contracted debts at the rate of more than two million dollars per day; that the expenses of the Government are as heavy now as they have been since the war commenced; that the Government debt to-day amounts to more than fifty dollars for every man, woman and child in the United States—North and South, young and old, white and black; that the Government debt to-day amounts to nearly two billions of dollars; that it would take in pure gold ten millions of pounds weight to pay the debt; that it amounts to nearly five thousand tons of pure gold; that if a man was employed to count the amount in dollars, and should count at the rate of sixty dollars a minute, ten hours a day, and three hundred and sixty five days in a year, it would take him one hundred and fifty-nine years to count the amount. Now this is all true, except the "can't," the "won't," and the "must;" but they are alarming figures, and ought to cause Copperheads to shudder. Copperheads! sympathize with the rebels that have originated this debt, which never would have been created, had not you sympathized with, and given comfort to the enemy.

But to the question—Can the debt be paid? Copperheads think honestly that it cannot. They do not know of any system of revenue that could be devised that would extinguish the debt. Then if the Administration has devised such means without oppression, a change of Administration ought not to take place.

A late telegraphic dispatch announces the entire national debt to have been, on the 20th of July, 1863, \$1,790,033,564 and that on the 20th of July, 1864, it amounted to the sum of \$1,796,203,367. Assuming that these figures are correct, (and we have no reason to doubt them,) the debt has increased during the year preceding the 20th of July last, \$6,169,798.

On the 20th of July, 1863, the war had been in progress, dating from the firing on Sumpter, two years, three months and seven days. Assuming, then, that we were free from debt when the war commenced, the figures would show, that over and above all that we paid for that length of time, our debt had increased at the rate of \$2,176, 582 per day.

The figures would farther show, that from the 20th of July, 1863, to the corresponding day and month of 1864, the debt increased at the rate of \$16,903 per day; thus showing that the increase of indebtedness previous to July, 1863, was one hundred and twenty-nine times as rapid as it has been since that time; hence it would follow, that if our revenue system had been so arranged that we had collected one dollar more to each one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, making the amount one hundred and thirty, to each one hundred and twenty-nine, there would have been no debt contracted during the last year that would not have been paid, and the amended revenue laws of the last session of Congress cannot fail to increase the revenue in that proportion.

We will now assume what the Copperheads assert to be true, that the expenses of the Government were as great during the year ending the 20th of July, 1864, as they had been during the two years preceding, and it will also be observed that during those two years we had an average increase of \$994,452,430; whilst the last year the increase of indebtedness was only \$6,169,798; then assuming the broad ground, that we paid nothing the previous years, we must have paid during the year ending the 20th of July, 1864, the sum of \$788,283,632.

Now, suppose that the late act will increase the revenue one one hundred and twenty-ninth, and the expenses of the war remain as long as it continues, the same as they have been, our revenue would keep up the expenses; so that the debt at the end of the war would be just what it is now, it would only take, according to a strict arithmetical calculation two years three months and nine days to extinguish the debt.

Copperheads tell us the debt cannot be

paid; this shows their incapacity. They tell us we may as well not have a Government as to be thus involved in debt; this shows their appreciation of our nationality.

What lover of his country would not endure even for twenty years the taxation that he is now subject to, for the purpose of preserving the Union? What Copperhead would not refuse to endure it for twenty days, if such refusal would give success to the rebellion? And yet they dare to assert that it is the Union party who are fostering treason.

By reference again to the figures, it will be seen that our national debt for the last year has not increased one-fourth as fast as it did under Buchanan's Administration in time of peace, and yet they have the—(?) to ask again to be placed in power.

[COMMUNICATED.]

KNIGHT'S LANDING, Aug 4th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—In the News of the 30th ult., "Jonathan" occupies nearly a column and a half of your paper in a vain effort to answer my communication of the 23d, and in trying to place others as well as myself in a false position, and no doubt flatters himself that he has succeeded in doing so for at least one week; with many perhaps he has, but with many more he has only succeeded in making himself very ridiculous. "Jonathan" says: "Pike seems a little inclined to dodge the question by quoting from Thurlow Weed." I have no desire to dodge the question at all, but I used Thurlow Weed's testimony because he is one of the leading men who brought the party now in power into being, and therefore would not be likely to testify against his own party, unless truth and justice demanded it. But Thurlow Weed did testify, and "Jonathan" does not offer to refute the testimony, but rather confirms it by asking, "How aid the rebellion?" Not by any sympathy they have for the rebellion or with traitors; merely because of their existence the arch traitors are enabled to fire the Southern heart," &c. It matters but little how the aid is rendered—whether it is by sympathizing with them in the cause of rebellion, or whether it is by adopting such measures in the administration of the Government as would of necessity drive from its support into the support of the Confederacy, all of the loyal element within the rebellious States—the aid is, nevertheless, rendered, the Southern army fearfully increased in numbers, and army and people made a unit in sentiment, feeling, and sympathy. It is in this way that the Administration has "played into the hands of the rebels," and rendered himself so popular at Richmond, that the rebels there held a jubilee when they heard of President Lincoln's nomination at Baltimore for reelection.

As to "which party has done most to foster rebellion," "Jonathan" says, "I did not think there was any question about it." The "arch traitors" have long since boasted that Jeff Davis was "running two Congresses—one at Washington and one at Richmond; that the policy adopted by the Administration was just the policy he would have marked out for Mr. Lincoln to pursue; that they had more to fear from the Union sentiment in the South than they had from Federal arms;" and such a policy on the part of this Government as would encourage and foster that loyal element within the seceded States would have demoralized the rebel authorities to such an extent as to have forced them ere this to sue for peace. Does "Jonathan" think "there is any question" about this proposition? If he does, I must conclude that he has surrendered the right to exercise his own judgment into the hands of others, and has reserved only the right to think what they think, and reiterate what they speak.

Again Jonathan says: "And by opposing the Administration in its war measures, you oppose the Government, and give aid and comfort to the arch traitors of the rebellion." That depends upon whether the Administration is the Government or not; and if it is, whether it is infallible or not; if it is not, and I believe it is not, then I may err, and I believe it has erred; this being my belief, I act upon it, and exercise what I believe to be a constitutional right, guaranteed to me in our fundamental law, and condemn the error; and if I am chargeable with treason for believing the Administration in error, the Administration is not free from the taint if I prove it in error.

Jonathan asks, "Where do Harris, of Maryland, and Long, of Ohio, belong? They are willing to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and thereby destroy the Union as it was." What Mr. Harris, of Maryland, may have said on the occasion to which I presume Jonathan refers, I know not, never having read the speech; but I wish to ask Jonathan if Mr. Long, of Ohio, said without any qualification that he was in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy? If you know what he did say, you know that he did not! Mr. Long, of Ohio, in his speech, on the 8th of April last, in the lower House of Congress, said: "I believe there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former;" and for the utterance of these sentiments, Speaker Colfax offered a resolution to expell Mr. Long. Now, will Jonathan allow me to ask him whose or to what party Mr. Conway, of Kansas, belongs? I have not a copy of the resolutions offered about two years since by Mr. Conway in Congress, and will the substance of them I remember, and will give them; they are to this effect: "That the President be requested to issue a Proclamation, recalling the United States army from the Confederate States; that the independence of the Southern Confederacy be acknowledged, and that treaties in regard to boundaries, commerce, &c., be entered into with the Southern Confederacy." Does this direct proposition to divide the Union, by acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, coming from a good "loyal" Republican, "give any aid and comfort to the rebellion?" Does it subject the author to the imputation of "treason?" and does Mr.

Colfax, or any other "Union" man, offer resolutions of expulsion? Does it effect Mr. Conway's status as a loyal member of this loyal "Union" party? Nay, verily! And why? Because Mr. Conway is in favor of abolition—first, last, and all the time; and if that cannot be accomplished, then disunion must follow. The leaders of this "unconditional Union party" have had this end in view from the first—viz., slavery must be abolished, or the Union divided. Wendell Phillips, in a speech in the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, about a year after the war broke out, said, "He had labored for eighteen years to dissolve this Union, or abolish slavery;" and so "loyal" and patriotic was this sentiment regarded that on visiting the Senate Chamber the next day the Vice-President did him (Phillips) the distinguished honor to descend from his seat to welcome him upon the floor. But Wendell Phillips is only one of scores and hundreds of men, who are bright and shining lights in the "Union" party, who have given utterance to such and similar sentiments; and it is by such men, and the satellites of such men, that Democrats are called "traitors and sympathizers with, and the aiders and abettors of treason and rebellion."

But listen to this: "Where do Seymour, Vallandigham, and Wood belong? Are they not the leaders of the present Democracy?" Will not their influence be felt in the Chicago Convention? And is it not a matter of history that they have imported rebels direct from Richmond, red with the blood of our brothers, to assist them in making a platform for the Democracy?" "Just think of it; Vallandigham, Jacob Thompson, Wood, C. C. Clay, Seymour, and Geo. N. Sanders, on British soil carefully preparing a platform for the great American Democracy!"

As to the position of Vallandigham, Wood and Seymour, whether they are or not "the recognized leaders of the Democracy," is of no consequence now; what I wish to call attention to more particularly is, this "matter of history" that Jonathan has discovered—this importation, by these "recognized leaders of the Democracy," of these "rebels from Richmond, red with the blood of our brothers, to assist the Democracy in making a platform!" &c. This savors much more of the ravings of a desperately mad fanatic verging upon lunacy than it does of "history," and the only "history" of the consultation of the parties named upon British soil, in regard to the Democratic platform, will be written, not on paper or parchment, nor on tablets of stone, but upon the fevered brain of the "loyal leaguers," who acknowledge nothing as true but that which emanates from the precincts of their own hireling, venal press, who acknowledge no law but that executed by military authority, and no Constitution but the Emancipation Proclamation.

There is a little piece of "history," (if the telegraph is reliable,) connected with the presence of these "imported rebels on British soil;" it is to the effect that Horace Greley had an interview with them, under the auspices of the President; but why it should be more criminal for one than for another to hold intercourse with "rebels on British soil," if it has been done at all, I cannot tell; perhaps Jonathan can.

In speaking of the arrest of C. L. Weller, Jonathan says: "He (Weller), in a speech at San Francisco, a few days ago, exhorted Democrats to arm themselves here in California and oppose force by force; that is, if one should have been stealing horses or recruiting for Jeff Davis, and the Federal authorities should object to that kind of proceeding here on the Pacific, and should, under authority, proceed to arrest such an one, he says that authority must be met by force, and to do that Democrats must arise!" The Sacramento Union of Wednesday, July 31st, contains what it says is the speech of Mr. Weller, and no such language as Jonathan ascribes to him is found in it; nor is there any language there that could be distorted so as to convey any such ideas; so if Jonathan has not borne false witness against Chas. L. Weller, then the Devil is a saint.

Jonathan says, "The next question at issue between us is, as to whether any one at this place (Grafton) or vicinity, or any where else, withdrew from the Baptist Association because of the passage of the resolutions referred to," &c., and then says: "You will observe that 'Pike' is willing to do indirectly what he declines doing directly; yet I cannot see that the sin is any the less on his part, consequently he will let the Evangel speak." What it is that I "declined to do directly," but did "indirectly," and what the "sin" is which I should have committed in that connection, Jonathan does not vouchsafe us any information, but leaves us to arrive at it as best we can. Jonathan, in his communication which called forth mine of the 23d ult., charges "indirectly" that certain delegates from the Grafton Baptist church withdrew from the Association in October last, because of the passage by that body of certain resolutions. To show how much truth there was in this charge I quoted the remarks of the Evangel, which denied in direct and emphatic terms the truth of the Sacramento Union's report in regard to the withdrawal of the delegates of the Church named. The Evangel is certainly a "loyal" paper as the Union; besides, one of the Evangel Editors was Clerk of the Association, and the other was one of the most active business members of that body; hence I conclude they were as competent to know and report what transpired as the Editor of the Union; but Jonathan thinks it is "wicked" to deprive him of the use of so nice a weapon, by showing how false it is, and a "sin" to introduce such testimony to prove the baseness of the charge made. But the funniest part of the whole is, Jonathan declares that "truth" must be vindicated, and then proceeds to copy the Union's report of that affair, right in the face of the Evangel's denial of its truth, with the brand of falsehoods yet burning upon it; and he says it is his "painful duty to vindicate truth." Truth was vindicated with a vengeance by you on that occasion, and it must have been, indeed, a "painful" task, as it ever will be when you undertake to vindicate it.

Jonathan then says: "This certainly is leaving the Grafton delegates in rather an unenviable position, and I would suggest that I cannot for a moment think that respectable delegates from Yolo would be guilty of such impropriety as to be found objecting to the reception of resolutions, making speeches against their adoption, and taking an active part in an Association to which they did not belong."

I have no doubt that to Jonathan this is quite a muddle, but to a man familiar with Baptist usages it is quite clear and perfectly consistent; and as Jonathan cannot bear the whole light at once he must receive it by degrees. First, then, when a member of a Baptist church asks for and receives a letter of dismission from a church, it takes effect when that letter is handed in to another church, and the member received by a vote; and until that is done the member is amenable to the discipline of the church granting the letter. In the case under consideration, a motion was made, that "to conform to the boundaries of the two Associations, the Grafton church be granted a letter to the Pacific Association, to take effect when received into that

Association." Safe? Was this "respectable?" Now, Jonathan, "is it not a consolation to you to feel that you are acquainted with the history of the current events of the day?"—What about that, prop, eh? Now, Mr. Editor, a word to "O. T. W." and I am done for the week. He says: "We have been looking for his force, that we might make the attack, for we cannot discover that he has attacked us, and we are no force before us worthy of our attention."—Very likely; but he must have felt it, for he has been brought by some process to our ideas of "not having politics in churches if we don't want them;" this is quite a concession, and we are profoundly thankful for it; and he also believes with me, that the Proclamation has just the right ring about it.—But O. T. W. thinks "that the cause of the war need not be taken into consideration." The inquiring mind cannot help it, and you might as well try to stop the angry current of a mighty river as to stop the inquiry, Why have we this civil war in our land? It will be investigated and sifted out, and woe to those upon whose garment blood is found. Yours, P. H. K.

Eastern News.

The following are from the latest Eastern dispatches to the Union:

The Continental Telegraph furnishes advices to Aug. 4. The details of the assault on Cemetery Hill, east of Petersburg are given, and confirms the story of the repulse. The rebels admit a loss of 3,000 men in the battle. The loss of the assaulting columns has been stated about the same. Early is said to be superintending the gathering of the harvest in the Shenandoah valley, and by way of deterring the Union forces from attacking him, deserters are sent to inform our General that he has 35,000 men. It is of very great importance to Grant that Wright should put an end to that harvest, or at least turn the crop in another direction. The Nineteenth Army Corps is in Virginia. Previous reports to that effect are now confirmed by advices from New Orleans. Wright's army therefore consists of the Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, with Crook's division of cavalry—a force sufficient to defeat Early's single corps and capture Staunton.

From Atlanta we have some very good news, coupled with a disaster. The cavalry force sent to destroy the Macon Railroad, Hood's only available railroad, succeeded in making a complete wreck of that road for a distance of eighteen miles. On their return march captured a large quantity of whisky, and, while indulging, were attacked and defeated. Colonel Edward McCook was killed.—About five hundred of the command have arrived at Marietta. The balance, said to number 3,200 surrendered. However, the object of the expedition was accomplished, and Hood's position has become critical. He cannot retreat now without finding Sherman at his heels and sacrificing his heavy war materials.—There is a reasonable prospect a decisive battle at Atlanta.

The Springfield Republican, commenting upon Fremont's sudden adoption of the Copperhead view of confiscation, remarks, "When he undertook to anticipate and dictate the policy of the Government in his famous Missouri proclamation of August, 1861, he not only ordered that all disloyal persons taken with arms in their hands should be court-martialed and shot, but that the property of the disloyal should be confiscated and their slaves freed. The President asked him to modify this order so as to conform to the confiscation law by Congress, but Fremont declined to do so, and the President himself modified the order."

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.—A few days since a conveyance was recorded in the Recorder's Office of this county, in which the description of the land was as follows: "Lying and being the town of Woodland, Yolo county, State of California, and known as commencing at the south-east corner of a lot of land sold by W. J. P. to H. and B., running with the said lot, south 200 feet, thence North 200 feet, thence west 80 feet." The question is, how much land was conveyed?

ADAMS AND THE EMIGRANT.—Two noted Washoe pedestrians, run a race six hundred yards for a wager of \$500 a side, at Carson, on Saturday last.

SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.—All spiritualists throughout this country and Canada will meet in convention in the city of Chicago on the 9th instant.

BIRTH. In Washington, Yolo county, July 30, the wife of E. S. Stockwell, of a son.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF CALVIN GALLUP, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Calvin Gallup, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said MARY E. GALLUP, at Woodland, or to C. P. SPRAGUE, her Attorney, in the said county of Yolo.

Assessment Roll for the year 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Assessment Rolls, Maps, Books, and Original Lists have been filed in the Clerk's Office of Yolo county, and that the Board of Equalization of said County will meet at Woodland, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1864, for the purpose of Equalizing said Assessments.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Specific Contract.

Mr. Editor:—Everything is quiet in front; General "Pike," Surgeon General Downing, and Prof. Woods, Chief of Engineers, having fallen back to their base of supplies. There was a skirmish last week between "Pike" and "Jonathan," which resulted in "Jonathan's" turning "Pike" right and left wings, and capturing his supply trains; "Jonathan" was enabled to do this by reason of having "intercepted a communication," entitled "History of current events of the day," which gave him the key to "Pike's" fortifications.

These symptoms of quiet afford us an opportunity to redeem our promise, made some weeks since, to give your readers Mr. Observer's views of the "Specific Contract Law," which provides that in an action on a contract in writing for the direct payment of money made payable in a specified kind of money, judgment for the plaintiff may be made payable in the kind of money specified in the contract.

The question now in the minds of the people is, whether a note made payable in gold coin may be paid in green-backs; in other words, whether the Specific Contract law is or is not constitutional, or rather, in contravention of the act of Congress making green-backs a legal tender.

Mr. Observer did not claim to be positive, but the views he expressed were about as follows: A negotiable Promissory note, in order to secure its qualities as such, must not only be paid in money, but it must be in a specified kind of money, such as dollars, pounds, francs, &c., and it was his opinion that a note payable in pounds could not be paid in dollars; or, if so paid, and the payee, or his endorsee, could prove that he had been damaged by reason of such payment, he could recover his damages from the maker of the note.

Again: If A promises to pay B three months after date, one hundred dollars in wheat, at seventy-five cents per bushel, he cannot extinguish the debt by paying the one hundred dollars in money, unless B is willing to take the money instead of the wheat; and at the expiration of three months, if A fails to furnish the wheat, B may bring his action for one hundred dollars, (the face of the note) and for damages for not paying the note in wheat; and if it should so happen, at the time of the maturity of the note, that wheat was worth one dollar and a half per bushel, instead of seventy-five cents, his judgment would be for two hundred dollars instead of one hundred; this would especially be the case if B's original object was to get the wheat.

Further: If A promises to pay B one hundred dollars in U. S. coin, of the denomination of half-dimes, and A fails to comply with the conditions of the contract, B may bring his action for the one hundred dollars and for damages; and whatever damages B proves that he has sustained by reason of A's non-compliance, he will recover; especially would this be the case if B's first object was to get the half-dimes.

Then, Mr. Observer thought it would follow, if the "Specific Contract law" had not been passed, and if A should give his note to B, whereby he promised to pay him, three months after date, the sum of one hundred dollars, in U. S. gold coin, A could not extinguish the debt by paying the one hundred dollars in green-backs, unless B was willing to take green-backs instead of gold; and if, upon the maturity of the note, A should fail to pay the same, B might bring his action for the recovery of the one hundred dollars, and for damages for A's non-compliance with the contract; and if one dollar in gold, at the time of the maturity of the note, was worth two dollars in legal tender notes, B would get his judgment for two hundred dollars instead of one hundred.

Hence, it would follow that if we had no Specific Contract law, a note payable in gold could not be paid in green-backs without subjecting the maker to an action for damages, which would be assessed by a jury according to the evidence adduced; wherefore, Mr. Observer concluded that the act could not result in any special benefit, except in precluding the necessity of adducing evidence to prove the amount of damages sustained.

If the act, then, be invalid, and these views correct, no one need fear a great loss in consequence of its invalidity; so that, practically, it makes no great difference whether the act is valid or not.

Here Mr. Observer seemed inclined to discontinue the expression of his views, when we remarked that his illustration reminded us of the old lady who had a perfect test by which she could determine the quality of indigo, which was by sprinkling it in water, and if it was good it would either sink or swim, and she had forgotten which; whereupon he continued: Mr. A resides in the mountains of Idaho, and has property there of the value of many thousand dollars; he is located so far from the head of navigation that the freight upon every article that he procures from market costs him twenty-five cents per pound; Mr. B is an extensive copper dealer, in San Francisco; Mr. A also trades a great deal in the State of California, while his property is in Idaho. A and B enter into a contract in writing, whereby A promises to pay B, three months after date, the sum of ten thousand dollars in U. S. copper coin; he makes default in the payment, and B goes to Idaho and commences suit against him, and the *Lex loci contractus* governs the case; he gets his judgment for ten thousand dollars in copper coin, the weight of which coin would be fifty thousand pounds; the freight on which would amount to twelve thousand dollars. A's property is advertised for sale, to be sold for copper coin to satisfy the judgment; it is sold, and of course not for a very valuable consideration, from the fact that there was not a great supply of copper money in the country. A would, of course, appeal from such a proceeding.

Mr. Observer thinks the proceedings would be reversed by any supreme court in the world, who would decide that if A had not complied with the conditions of his contract he might pay the damages in legal money of the country.

A twenty-five pound lump of gold and quartz was taken from a claim at Smith's Flat, Sierra county, the other day. It was worth a little over \$4,000.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MISTAKES.—A Western paper, in commenting upon several of the alleged mistakes of the President, says:

"Another supposed mistake was the President's retention and promotion of Grant himself. The country has not forgotten the outcry against this 'drunken,' this 'pro-slavery,' this 'blundering,' this 'speculating' General after the battles of Belmont and Shiloh."

"He drank whisky; he occasionally swore; he smoked horribly; he never was known to pray, but was irreligious man; he was pro-slavery; he speculated in cotton; his victories were only the result of blind luck; he was dull and not very well educated; he marched his men horrible distances; he paid no attention to storm or shine, food or starvation, swamps or dust, cold or snow, but marched and fought with such recklessness of human life. There was a long, a loud, a savage cry for his removal from command and dismissal from the service, but the President stuck to him with remarkable pertinacity which has been a cause of offence to some in several instances, and it is due to the President alone, and to none other, that the Republic has the eminent services of General Grant to-day."

A LITTLE BIT OF HISTORY.—The Troy Times calls to mind the fact that in the Constitutions of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, formed before the date of the Constitution of the United States and in force at its adoption, and also in the Constitution of Georgia and Pennsylvania, formed soon afterwards, in respect to the "qualifications of electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislatures," there was no distinction on account of color in those nine States. Connecticut and Rhode Island, being under the old royal charters, could have none. South Carolina, by its Constitution of 1776, allowed negroes to vote, but in 1778, the privilege was restricted to "every white man," &c. In Delaware, by act of February 3d, 1787, emancipated slaves and their issue were debarred "the privilege of voting at elections or being elected." And even this seems to have been a violation of the letter of the Constitution of the State. It is well known among intelligent men, that the practice of admitting free persons of color to vote, obtained universally at first, among all of the original "Old Thirteen." In Virginia, negroes voted side by side with white men until 1830.

RETURNING.—For a few weeks past we have noticed many familiar faces.—After thorough washing, combing, and clean-shirting, we were enabled to recognize the owners of said "phizzes." They proved to be returned Washcoites. It is hardly necessary to say that they were "dead broke." Everything demandable, from a shirt to a chew of tobacco, has been in demand ever since. A panic nearly ensued in our office—there was such a "ruu" when we accidentally let the fact be known that we had just purchased a dollar plug of the weed.—Napa Reporter.

Why is the heart of a lover like the sea-serpent? Because it is the secreter (sea-critter) of great sighs (size)

J. J. KNOWLTON. H. W. CHENEY. J. J. KNOWLTON & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, N. E. Cor. Montgomery and California Sts., (Over Pacific Bank.) July-30 SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN M. MILLIKIN. T. J. MILLIKIN. MILLIKIN BROS., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND IMPORTERS and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, etc No. 165 J street, between 6th and 7th, July 30-tf SACRAMENTO.

STOVES !! STOVES !! JUST RECEIVED, A Fine Lot of those Celebrated "Leader" ... AND ... "Golden Harp" COOK STOVES.

TINWARE! TINWARE!! A LARGE ASSORTMENT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, — BY — B. C. AUSTIN, 324 Clay Street, San Francisco.

N. E.—The Leader Stove is entirely different from any stove heretofore introduced into this market. The top is made double with a hollow space between, thus insuring the outer thickness from becoming red hot. The top is so constructed that any size boiler can be used. The oven is large and is made with ventilators, so as to secure any degree of heat desired. Persons wishing to purchase a Stove, the most complete and convenient yet invented, will do well to call and see the "Leader." July 26-3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day taken charge of the Estate BERNHARD RATHWIG, Deceased, and will administer on the same; all persons having claims against said Estate will present them within ten months from this date or they will be forever barred. WM. S. EMERY, Pub. Administrator. Woodland, July 12, 1864. July 15-4t

Notice. THOSE indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are respectfully requested to call and settle with GILES E. SILL. The books will be found at the old stand, in Woodland. July 9.* J. L. DOWNING.

Estate of M. W. Sherman, Dec. NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at Buckeye. GEO. W. SCOTT, Administrator. July 9-4t

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo. The people of the State of California, to THOMAS J. CLARK, Greeting: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of CAMILLUS NELSON in said Court filed against you within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county, if served out of this county but within this Judicial District, then in twenty days, but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 13th day of July, 1864, in said Court.— Said action is brought to recover judgment for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars with interest on said sum from the 30th day of October, 1862, as specified in complaint on a promissory note, given by you, B. B. Glascock and others, dated June 2d, 1862, for the sum of \$2,000, payable on or before the 1st day of January, 1863, with two per cent. per month interest from date, with a credit thereon of Eleven Hundred Dollars, made the 30th of October, 1862, all of which is fully set forth in the complaint, a copy of which accompanies this Summons. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to answer the Complaint as directed, plaintiff will demand judgment against you for the amount as herein above specified. In Testimony whereof I, L. C. BROWNELL, Clerk of the 6th Judicial District Court aforesaid do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 13th day of July, AD 1864. July 15 3m L. C. BROWNELL, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Yolo. In Justice E. M. Hiatt's Court Grafton Township, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, To CARL LADUE, Greeting: YOU are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the Township of Grafton, in the County of Yolo, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. to answer unto the complaint of J. & J. W. Baldwin who brings action to recover the sum of One Hundred and ninety one dollars and eighty eight cents, due upon a promissory note, when an judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer. To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1864. E. M. HIATT, Justice of the Peace of said Township. May 28-3m

STOCK RANCHED.

NOTICE THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of Stock Raisers and the public generally, that he has got one of the finest RANCHES for stock in the State, it is located about 6 miles above TRAMA MILLS on Antelope Creek, Tehama County. Terms per Month --- \$2 00 F. M. PRATT. June 4-tf

E. & C. CRUNLER. COLUMBUS BREWERY, Corner of C and 16th streets, Sacramento.

LAGER of the FINEST QUALITY may be obtained in any quantity at this well known establishment and at the DEPOT.—Gruhier's Saloon, Sixth street, between J and K streets. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. nov 9-tf

JOSEPH CONBOIE, UNDERTAKER, 106 J St., bet. Fourth & Fifth, SACRAMENTO. Everything requisite for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms. N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. Jan 16-6m

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, R. P. GLASS WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the well known Livery and Sale Stable from Adams & Glascock, at Woodland, and he is prepared to carry on the business as usual. He has always on hand good Saddle and Buggy Horses. Feed for sale in any quantity. Jan 25-n Woodland.

Kerosene Oil.—The best quality of Kerosene Oil can be had cheaper at RAYBURN'S than any other place.

THE "BOYS" DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

From which all others derive their Vitality! Established in 1845, Improved from time to time and fully perfected in 1862!

Substantially and strongly built, and less liable to get out of order than any other machine now extant. They GATHER and SEW ON at the same time. THEY NEVER DROP STITCHES! Run lightly, sew rapidly, and are almost noiseless! They do the FINEST or COARSEST WORK with equal facility.—Latest improved BRAIDERS, BINDERS, ROLLING PRESSES, ADJUSTING HAMMERS, etc., go with each Machine. Letter "A," for family use.....\$60 00 Letter "A," pearl finish, with cover, price 75 00 Letter "B," for family, dress makers, or tailors' use, price 85 00 Letter "C," heavy manufacturing for Upholstering, Carriage Trimming, and Harness Makers.—To this machine especially the attention of manufacturers is solicited. Price..... 85 00 Letter "D," light cylinder. Price.....115 00 Letter "E," heavy cylinder. Price.....140 00 Unequaled for boot and shoe work.

We have also for sale the Genuine New England Machines, (Formerly sold at \$25), price.....\$15 00 WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR MACHINES. Purchase only of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market. DEMING & CO., No. 3 Montgomery st. (Masonic Temple), San Francisco, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast. Agency for Sacramento, W. SHARP, 142 J street. For Marysville, S. D. Baldwin, 57 D street. For Woodland, J. S. CUNNINGHAM. June 25-3m

NOTICE TO PERSONS VISITING THE CITY! Headquarters for Boys' Clothing.

ALL Strangers visiting the city are particularly invited to call on R. T. BROWN & CO. CORNER FOURTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

And examine their Extensive Stock of GENTS' and BOYS' Fashionable Clothing —AND— FURNISHING GOODS, Comprising every conceivable Style, and adapted to the Wants of All and at Very reasonable Prices.

We are receiving by every steamer immense additions to our stock. R. T. BROWN & CO., Cor. 4th and J streets, Sacramento. d: -tf

NEW GOODS!! CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY.

FREEMAN & BARBER HAVE JUST returned from San Francisco with a large and varied stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, Superior in quality and quantity to any ever offered to the people of Yolo county.

GROCERIES. Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Salt, Flour, Bacon, Ham, Coramels, Potatoes, etc., etc.

HARDWARE! Spades, Shovels, Nails, Files, Axes, Tinware, of all sorts.

OILS, PAINTS, DRUGS, AND READYMADE CLOTHING Of all kinds. Shoes, Boots, Hats, and Caps.

DRY GOODS. In this line we have a complete stock. The highest market price paid for produce. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place, FREEMAN & BARBER, nov 8-tf Woodland, Yolo county.

DON'T FORGET! THAT G. K. VAN HEUSEN Is Still at His Old Stand, 304 J STREET, BET. 7th AND 8th, And Furniture and Bedding, Crochery and Glassware, and other articles, at Wholesale or Retail, As Cheap as any other House in Town. N. B.—Highest price paid for Second-Hand Furniture. Old Furniture Repaired and Varished, by Jan 16-3m G. K. VAN HEUSEN.

CASH PAID FOR SHEEP SKINS By S. W. RAYLEY, Knight's Landing.

Notice to Wool Growers.—Just received, a fine lot of Wool from and Town, at RAYLEY'S.

Books and Stationery, of all kinds for sale at Rowley.

DRY GOODS! —FOR—

SPRING AND SUMMER! O'CONNELL, RYAN & CO., Call attention to

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THIS KIND With which their EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB STOCK Is Replete.

The Character of their House FOR FIRST CLASS GOODS !! IS WELL KNOWN.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VARIETY —OF— ALL THE NEW DRESS FABRICS

Is Complete in their NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS No. 33 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

P. S.—Attention is directed to the New Spring Mantle—a beautiful garment. may 14-3m

B. KOZMINSKY, . . G. W. LOCKE, . . S. LEVENSON. B. KOZMINSKY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO E. GOODKIND & CO., No. 166 J St., Sacramento, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, TOBACCO, Brier Weed, Turkish, French and MEERSHAUM PIPES,

CARDS, MATCHES, SNUFF, Smoking and Fine-Cut Tobacco, CIGARITOS, ETC., ETC.

ALSO, DRIED FRUITS, And a full assortment of NUTS!

Particular attention given to Country Orders. Jan 23-tf

NEW GOODS, SPRING GOODS, SUMMER GOODS,

—OF— THE VERY LATEST STYLE AND PATTERN CAN BE FOUND AT B. LASKY'S.

228 J Street, bet. Eighth & Ninth Who has just received a large assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and shoes, Boys Clothing, Hats and caps,

ALSO A VERY FINE SELECTION OF LADIES' SHOES, ETC., All of which he offers for sale twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in SACRAMENTO.

B. LASKY, m 21-3m 228 J street, bet. Eighth & Ninth.

DEUEL, GRIFFITHS & CO., Wholesale and Retail

DRY GOODS DEALERS, No. 248 J street, SACRAMENTO,

Have just received a full assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS Adapted to the wants of the Spring and Summer Trade.

April 30-3m Of those for whom we find emotion cherish Secure the shadow are the substance perish.

TO STRANGERS! Beals' Daguerrotype Rooms will be open from SUPPER UNTIL DAWN, where all varieties of PICTURES will be taken in a superior manner and at the shortest notice. Rooms—125 J Street, Sacramento. P. S.—Don't mistake the name of our rooms—some have called them "Beals' Rooms."

The Woodland News.

Birds and their Songs.

From the earliest time birds have excited the admiration and attention of man. The delightful spring season would be mournful without them, just as winter is rendered more gloomy and desolate by their departure. What a tender picture is the very nest of a bird! That little downy bed, hidden among the green boughs, and watched by careful affection, while songs of love float around it. And then the bird itself, what a beautiful, aerial, light form. Add to this splendid coloring and plumage, the dots of changing hues, the blue, green, and gold, with the pure, shining freshness of their white and black feathers.

We are usually attracted by the wonderful power of flying, by which the feathered race is lifted far above the sphere of every-day life. Their majestic sailing and circling, the happy, graceful hovering and floating in the air, their soaring and falling,

"Now below, where the stream is gushing,
Now on high, where the clouds are rushing."

We pass over their migrations and wonderful instinct to mention their song. Song is the bird's mystery, and its different degrees are almost endless; some think they understand these sounds.—What a range of tones between the cawing of the raven and the voice of the nightingale or the voice of the mocking-bird! The shrill cry of the osprey is terrible as he swoops upon his prey, but how tender and alluring is the cooing of a turtle-dove! Wonderful are the accents of a single song bird's now rapidly prattling, now drawn out long and soft, then fine with sudden stops, or again shrill and disjointed, expressing, in fact, the feelings of content or sorrow, the tender affection of love or the rage of jealousy.

The spring is the season when they make the whole country one orchestra. While the morning is yet cold, there are only a few chirps, but enough music in them to make one desire their repetition. As the day gets warmer, the air is filled with cheerful memories, and you feel more joyful, and more lifting up of the heart than when any other music meets your ear. Many have amused themselves in making imaginary scales of bird's notes. This of course is a difficult matter, as no two persons can be exactly of the same ear and opinion on the subject.

The language of birds is a tongue language, hence they can sing or whistle, and it is the most perfect of the lower or animal creation. King Solomon is said to have been versed in the language of birds. It is related of Benedict IX. that he understood the voices of birds. In former ages it was believed that their language could be learned by diligent study. Some fairy tales mention one who studied for three years the barking of dogs, the songs of birds, and what the frogs say when they croak. Many persons, later, have studied for honors in this branch of philology. Toward the middle of the last century a German scholar, investigated the goose language, intending to write a Goose Lexicon. Another, as late as 1837, in an inaugural dissertation, gives some examples of the animal language, with its interpretation, and among others a conversation of cocks and hens.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Mr. John Seymour's report contains many thrilling incidents. We extract the following, which transpired on the battlefield at Gettysburg:

A rebel prisoner asked for a clean shirt for his young comrade, whose fresh but blood-stained bandages told of a recent amputation just above the knee.

One of the Sanitary Commission gave the shirt but said the boy must first be washed. "Who will do that?" "Oh any of the women yonder." A kind looking woman from Philadelphia was asked if she was willing to wash a rebel prisoner. "Certainly," was the prompt reply, "I have a son in the Union army and I would like to have somebody wash him."

With towel and water in a tin basin, she carefully walked through the mud to the tent. Careful not to disturb the amputated leg, she gently removed the old shirt and began to wash him; but the tenderness of a mother's heart was at work, and she began to cry over him, saying she imagined she was washing her own son. This was more than he could bear. He, too, began to weep and asked God to bless her for her kindness to him. The scene was too much for the bystanders, and they left the Northern mother and the Southern son to their mutual grief, wishing that tears could blot out the blood of this unnatural rebellion.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Societies.

GRAFTON LODGE, No. 141.
Hall at Knight's Landing. Stated meetings Saturday evening, on or after the full moon.
J. W. BALDWIN, W. M.
J. W. SNOWBALL, Sec'y.

YOLO LODGE, No. 81.
Hall at Cacheville. Stated meetings—Saturday evening, on or before the full moon.
A. H. WILLARD, W. M.
D. SCHINDLER, Sec'y.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 156.
Hall at Woodland. Stated meeting—Saturday evening, after the full moon.
ISAAC DAVIS, W. M.
F. S. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Odd Fellows Societies.

WOODLAND LODGE, NO. 111.
Hall at Woodland, I. O. of O. F. Meets every Saturday night at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Odds Fellows Hall, College Building, Woodland.
J. W. TILLEY, N. G.
C. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Good Templars' Societies.

COLD WATER LODGE, No. 50.
Meets every Tuesday evening, at Union Hall, Knight's Landing.
ROBT. ROBERTS, W. O.
J. R. BEANE, Sec'y.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 46.
Hall at Woodland. Meets every Thursday evening.
J. R. JACKSON, W. O.
MISS M. F. FIKE, Sec.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 73.
Hall at Woodland, I. O. of O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, Woodland.
C. F. REDDING, W. G. T.
W. L. TOMB, Sec'y.

Military Companies.

UNION CAVALRY.
Meets at Buckeye. Regular Drill days. First Saturday in every month.
J. EDGAR, Capt.

WASHINGTON GUARDS.
Meets at Washington. Regular Drill meetings, every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Armory.
AMOS MATTHEWS, Capt.

WOODLAND GUARDS.
Meets on the 1st Monday in every month, at the Court House, in Woodland. Regular drill days last Saturday in every month.
C. W. LEWIS, Captain.

HOTELS.

CACHEVILLE HOTEL.

W. Campbell, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his numerous friends and acquaintances that he has taken the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate families and permanent boarders, in the best style and most satisfactory manner.

The DINING ROOM is spacious, and is well calculated to accommodate any number of guests.

The BAR-ROOM is also large, and will at all times be supplied with the choicest brands of WINES and LIQUORS that can be procured in the San Francisco market.

The proprietor has spared neither trouble or expense in fitting up this Hotel in all its essential appointments, to make it the best Hotel north of Sacramento.

Mr. Campbell hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire on his part to please his patrons, to receive a share of the public patronage.
W. CAMPBELL.
Cacheville, March 29, 1862. m29-1f

TOLL'S HOTEL,
COR. K & SEVENTH ST., SACRAMENTO,
SCHOONMAKER & SMITH, Props.

This Fire Proof Hotel HAS BEEN Newly Furnished Throughout.
And presents superior accommodations to the traveling public.
An Omnibus always in attendance at the Cars and Boats to convey passengers to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
n14-3m

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE,
(FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING)

DENTSCHES CATHANS,
I Street, between Front and Second,
SACRAMENTO.

HENRY TRECHLER, Proprietor.

This House is in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot. The Best accommodations for Families at moderate terms.
Board per week, \$4 50; with Lodgings, \$5 50
Meals, 37 1/2 cents; Beds, 25 and 50 cents.

N. B.—Red and White Wine, of Yolo county manufacture, always on hand.
jan24-3m

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!!!

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.

HAVING been awarded the First Prizes at the different State Fairs for Monumental work, we would respectfully call Particular Attention to our specimens of California Marble, and Workmanship now on hand. It is the best Marble ever found in the United States, and is not excelled in Europe for general purposes. It is free from flint or iron, more compact, of finer texture, and susceptible of as high a polish as the best Italian. As we quarry our own Marble, and are practical workmen in it, we can furnish anything in our line Cheaper than the Cheapest.
And as Good as the Best! To satisfy yourselves of the fact, please call at our
Premium Pioneer Marble Works,
K Street, between 5th and 6th,
SACRAMENTO.

AND A. H. HENKIN & CO.
Sculpture and Ornamental work done to order.
jan24-1f

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISING

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.
624 Clay street, San Francisco.

THE ONLY
CLOTHING HOUSE
IN THE STATE,
WHERE A

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
and

FURNISHING GOODS

MAY BE FOUND AT
Prices to suit the Times.

624 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.
ag22-1f

C. H. KREBS,
(Late Fredericks & Krebs.)
No 183 J Street, Sacramento,
Would hereby inform his former customers and the public in general that he has again a complete stock of

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS Varnishes,
Wall Paper,
Artists' Materials,
Etc., etc.

Also, a superior stock of
COAL OIL LAMPS.

All of which I offer at San Francisco rates. The cheapest place to buy
Kerosene or Coal Oil.

A call is solicited.
C. H. KREBS,
188 J. STREET, between 6th and 7th,
feb20-3m SACRAMENTO.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS,

PAPER HANGING,

Picture Frames and Mouldings,

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAINS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

—ALSO—
AGENT FOR HOW'S MACHINES, and the NEW ENGLAND MACHINE.

Price \$10 00.
W. SHARP,
142 J Street, bet. Fifth & Sixth,
(South side),
SACRAMENTO.
m21-3m

1863 AND 1864.

HATS! CAPS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED, FROM
Europe and the Eastern States, by
LAMOTT,
HATTER

A Large and Magnificent Lot of New Styles of
SOFT AND SILK HATS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE
Sold at Prices Lower than any House in the State.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS
IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

SILK HATS,
Of the New Style and all Styles, Made to Order.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!
NOTICE! NOTICE!!

LAMOTT
HATTER AND FURRIER,
Corner of J and Second streets, Sacramento,
Has just received the Largest and
The Best Assortment of FURS
To be found in the State
Of all the
DIFFERENT QUALITIES now in FASHION.
Also, on hand,

Fur Gloves,
Fur Collars, and
Buffalo Overshoes.
For Gents and Ladies, adapted to those traveling over the mountains. On hand

A Fine Lot of BUGGY ROBES.
All of which are guaranteed as represented.
Being a Practical Furrier, he knows what he is selling.
In purchasing Furs, beware of whom you buy.

Furs Repaired and Relined
At short notice.
LAMOTT,
37 J Street, near corner 2d.
d12-1f SACRAMENTO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,
AND
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & C.,
CAN BE HAD AT
RAVELEY'S
Knight's Landing.

Kerosine Oil—The best quality of Kerosine Oil can be had cheaper at RAVELEY'S than any other place

California Steam Navigation Co.
The fast and splendid steamers
Chrysoptis and Yosemite,
Will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO at 2 o'clock, p.m., from foot of K street, Sacramento.
Steamer *Chrysoptis*, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer *Yosemite*, Poole, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For MARYSVILLE and intermediate landings EVERY DAY.
Change of day for RED BLUFF.

Until further notice the Steamer of the California Steam Navigation Company will make ONE trip per week to RED BLUFF, leaving SACRAMENTO
Every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a.m.
And RED BLUFF

Every Tuesday Morning.
A. REDINGTON, Agents,
W. H. TAYLOR, Sacramento.
Freight received at Knight's Landing every day.
S. W. RAVELEY, Agent.
Knight's Landing. June 6-1

FOR SACRAMENTO.
The fine steamer *DEFIANCE*,
ZIMMERMAN, MASTER,
Will make two trips a week from Knight's Landing to Sacramento.
The price for freighting grain, will be \$1 75 per ton and for lumber \$5 per thousand feet.
S. W. RAVELEY, Agent.
may2-1f

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
CONGRATULATE you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

As compared with melodeons, harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised.
WILLIAM MASON.

BEST of their class of which we have any knowledge.
MORE THAN 200 EMINENT ORGANISTS.
In every respect far superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen, whether in Europe or America.
Geo. WASHBURN MORGAN.

NEXT to a church organ, and that a good sized one, the best instrument with which we are acquainted to accompany church song.
New York Musical Review.

EXCEEDS in my estimation every other instrument of this general class.
THOMAS HASTINGS.

THE favorable testimony of nearly every organist or pianist of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments.
New York World.

LONG hearing them will satisfy the most skeptical that they are just what the church has been waiting for.
New York Observer.

REALLY very effective and beautiful instruments.
LOWELL MASON.

GRAND accompaniment when the congregation sing.
IRENEUS.

VERY efficient church organ, brought within a small compass; not easy to get out of order, and sold at a low price.
New York Examiner.

NEVER seen anything of the kind which interested me so much.
GEORGE F. ROOT.

SURPASSES anything in this line I have seen, whether French or American.
In plain or elegant cases, with one to twelve stops. Prices \$85 to \$500 each.

A. KOHLER, San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Agent.
Orders promptly attended to.
mar 5-3m

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed for many years upon the firm of
A. DESPECHER & FIELD
—AND—
FIELD & CO.,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that in order to be up with the times, and to supply a great want in this community, they have taken the
SPACIOUS SALESROOM
Nos. 75 and 77 J Street,
ONE BLOCK ABOVE their old location, where they intend keeping in addition to their large stock of
WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS
Of all kinds, and Exclusive Department for the sale of
FINE GROCERIES.
And every article usually kept in the best regulated establishments of the larger Eastern cities and Europe.
Dealers and consumers are invited to call upon us and look through our stock, as we are confident they will find it to their interest in making purchases.
FIELD & CO.
Formerly A. Despecher & Field,
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SACRAMENTO.
June 11-1f

Kerosine Oil—The best quality of Kerosine Oil can be had cheaper at RAVELEY'S than any other place

Watts' Nervous Antidote is for sale, Wholesale, by
CRANE & BRIGHAM,
Cor. of Front & Clay Sts., San Francisco.
Retail by
FREEMAN & BARBER, Woodland.
S. W. RAVELEY, Knight's Landing.
jy 30-3m

IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS!!
MODERN CHEMISTRY has given to the world many new and valuable compounds, and the physician should have a proper knowledge of the chemistry of life, that he may with safety prescribe that which is best suited to meet the wants and supply the demands of animal economy, thereby arresting disease, and effecting a cure much sooner, without injury to the constitution.
DOCTOR A. BALL has accepted the proffered aid of science in isolating and concentrating active principles in rendering medicinal agents safe, prompt, efficient, and pleasant; the old, usual nauseating, and bulky drugs he discards altogether.
DOCTOR BALL has been engaged in the general practice of medicine for forty years, and having had great success in the treatment of the following diseases, has determined to advertise for the benefit of suffering humanity.
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea—In all their complications and stages, Dr. BALL has a new and valuable remedy, which will radically cure in one-fourth the usual time. Potassium, Mercury and Balsams discarded.
Spermatorrhoea—And its complications, Dr. BALL has a specific.
Rheumatism—Dr. BALL has a specific for this terrible disease, which will give relief in a few hours, and cure in ten days.
Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Pimples, Piles, &c., Skillfully treated, and permanently cured, in one-fourth the time usually required in such cases.
Leucorrhoea—And the thousand and one diseases with which woman is often afflicted, Dr. BALL has successfully treated by discarding all the old unsatisfactory remedies and substituting pleasant and efficient medicines, which act like a charm; in a few days the cheek begins to bloom like the rose, and in two or three weeks cheerfulness, activity, and health is the inevitable result.
DR. BALL has correspondents in London, Paris, and Boston, who supply him with all the new and valuable medicinal agents as soon as approved by the great Medical Lights.
Dr. Ball is no Quack.
He is a regularly educated physician of forty years standing, and has a diploma, which he will be pleased to exhibit to those who may wish to see it.
Persons living at a distance, by sending a description of their complaint can have their medicines put up in a package and sent by mail or per express in such a manner as not only to insure safety in transit, but so that no one would suspect what are the contents.
Reference will be sent by mail to those who may wish to inquire as to the Doctor's ability, before placing themselves in his charge.
Dr. A. BALL, M.D.,
617 Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal.
Consultation personal or by mail FREE.
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And all kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange.
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Groceries,
Nails, Oils,
Paint,
Potatoes
Downer's Kerosene Oil,
Cigars, Tobacco,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
S. W. RAVELEY,
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WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE!

IS THE
MIRACULOUS MEDICINE!

The Elixir Vita so long sought by the Philosophers of all Ages.

HEAR! HEAR!! READ AND TRY!!

I have had an INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM for six weeks, so bad I could not move or stand. I tried every known remedy without effect. I got one bottle of Watts' Nervous Antidote. I had no pain. I got another and am quite well. I have found it as every one says. It is a wonderful remedy.
THOS. M. TAYLOR,
428 Greenwich street.

I was very much afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance and Bleeding Piles. I have taken the Nervous Antidote and am perfectly restored to health; the twitching nerves also around the mouth is removed, and I am again working at my trade with ease and cheerfulness.
HENRY TOBIAS, 6 Talman St., Brooklyn.

One bottle of the Antidote has cured me of Liver Complaint and a violent Pain in the Side. I can now go to work.
W. M. THOMPSON, Kent av., Brooklyn.

Watts' Nervous Antidote has cured me of a Cough and Nervous Debility of very long standing. I feel the greatest benefit from it, in sleep, appetite, and general health.
JANE THOMAS, Fifteenth st., west of 8th av.

I have received great benefit from Watts' Nervous Antidote in Nervous Debility and Deafness; it has improved my hearing, general health, and spirits, in fact I have received the greatest good from it.
MRS. TROTMAN,
Coopers' Av., Newport, L. I.

April 3d, 1849
To Talbot Watts, Esq: Dear Sir—your medicine is the most astonishing thing I ever met with in the world. As I told you I was Weak, Nervous, had no Appetite, and not able to do anything; I took one teaspoonful of your medicine at night, and in the morning I got up fresh like a different person, ate a good breakfast, did my work easily, and altogether felt quite well and happy.
LOUISA THOMPSON,
54 Cannon street.

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Paint,
Potatoes
Downer's Kerosene Oil,
Cigars, Tobacco,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
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