

BUTTE RECORD.

GEO. H. CROSETTE, Editor.
OROVILLE, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE.—We are under many obligations to J. W. Tucker, Esq., of San Francisco, for the present of a piece of the much celebrated Atlantic Cable. We thank him for his kind remembrance and generosity. Inasmuch as every Atlantic cable received by the last steamer contained a description of the cable, its construction is doubtless familiar to our readers. The possession of a piece of the veritable cable which spans the Atlantic, that was aloft of the Niagara, and through which the electric current passed, is something to be proud of. Tucker never puts his hand to anything that is not genuine, as his thousands of customers can testify. The curious can call and examine it for themselves.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.—Our Tax Collector, W. H. Hobart, Esq., announces by notice in another column, that the State and county taxes of 1858 are now due, and that, in accordance with the provisions of the revenue law, five per cent. will be added to such as remain unpaid after the third Monday of the present month. The burden of taxation may be lessened by prompt payment.

INDEBTEDNESS OF BUTTE COUNTY.—From the Report of the Treasurer which we publish to-day, it will be seen the indebtedness of Butte county, including this interest on unredemmed scrip, is over \$70,000. It is evident that Butte is not getting out of debt very rapidly. Just now, although her scrip has been redeemed up to the 22d of December 1857, the county expenses, however, have been much lighter during the present year, than they were for 1857.

Hon. D. P. Talmadge formerly a member of the Legislature of California, from Eldorado county, died in the State of New York, recently, while on a visit to his native place.

LUCKY ESCAPE.—A man named Barrett, a painter engaged in work upon the Asylum at Stockton, fell from the structure a distance of some fifty feet, luckily without sustaining any injury. The lunatics that saw the accident, expressed great joy at its occurrence—they having conceived the idea that Barrett and the other mechanics are engaged in a conspiracy to deprive them of their liberty.

ABSTRACT OF PROPERTY.—It will be noticed in the Abstract of Property etc., which appears elsewhere in to-day's paper that the amount of poll tax is not set forth. This is in consequence of the illness of Mr. Weaver our ex-assessor.

Mrs. Wood.—The Theatre was jammed on Sunday and Monday nights to hear and see the performance of the company of which Mrs. Woods is the main feature. She is a most pleasing comedienne and very sweet singer, and overawing with vivacity and fun. She was most heartily greeted by her audience, and could have continued attracting full houses for many more nights. Hope she will visit us again.

INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH.—We learn from the *Trinity Journal* that Governor Weller has ordered the Indians of the northern counties to be expelled until they are willing to be removed to the reservations. To do the flogging part he has ordered General Kibbe to the north, accompanied by Colonel Henly as bearer of the olive branch of reservation peace. We commend this action of the Governor. The murderous redskins of that vicinity require a good flogging. But think of Col. Henly, the late "War-horse of Democracy," as the gentle Olivia of Lecomptonism! The precious Lamb!

SENATOR DWIN.—It is reported that this distinguished "Lime Point" man has been making a speech at Providence, R. I. What impudence! to present his hypocritical countenance at Providence!

OFFSHOOTER STEAMER.—Report states that the steamer "Princess" is to be placed on the route between San Francisco and Sacramento, as an opposition boat.

COUNTY SCRIP.—The County Treasurer gives notice that he is prepared to redeem all warrants drawn on the general fund of the county and registered prior to December 21st, 1857, together with a few numbers registered on the 22nd. Lucky holders of such scrip can be made glad by calling at the Treasurer's office, and passing "in their checks."

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.—At the meeting of the Justices of the Peace for Butte County, held in Oroville on Monday last, J. S. Berry and C. G. Lincoln, Esqs., were chosen Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions, for the ensuing year.

PROPERTY ASSESSED.—The total assessed value of property in Butte county, for the year 1858, is \$4,306,262.00.

SQUATTING.—An enterprising cuss named Ray, has squatted on twelve hundred acres of land near Fort Langley and is selling out lots to unprincipled customers. His lots are not worth a "second of exchange" on Adams & Co., and his titles tattered.

STANLEY THE SLIPPERY.—The Sacramento *Beaver* says that R. H. Stanley, the Jeremy Diddling lawyer who committed such wholesale swindling in Sacramento, writes to a friend from his retreat in the Sandwich Islands, avowing that "the wine used in these Islands is so inferior in quality, that life to me is becoming unendurable." He desires to get back to the healthful rot-gut of the capitol, but fears the majesty of the law.

A BLOW TO FLATTERY.—An up country gentleman named Flattery was badly cut on the head by an erratic sky-rock on the celebration in Marysville on Monday last. Of course it was an accident for Flattery is an ever welcome guest in Marysville.

HAND BLOWN OFF.—During a celebration at Crescent City, Del Norte county, in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph, a man named Cyrus Stone, had his right hand blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon, while ramming home a cart-ridge. He is an "off-handed" gunner.

DEMONTAGE.—The *Solano Herald* mentions that scamp or scampkins find a fine mare belonging to Mr. Olinger, near Vacaville, on Monday night. The mare was valued at five hundred dollars. We suppose this outrage was perpetrated by the same class of scoundrels who obstruct railroad tracks and destroy orchards—lineal descendants of him who fired the temple of Diana.

SOLANO COUNTY.—From the *Herald* we learn that the assessed valuation of property in Solano county is upwards of four millions of dollars. The State and county tax amounts to one dollar and thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of assessable property. Solano is a wealthy county.

POOR, KNOWN.—Poverty Bar, Calaveras county, appears to have been appropriately named. Until very recently there were no women at that place. Several young ladies having made their homes there, an active demand for "store clothes" has arisen among the miners, and it is believed that Poverty Bar will soon sustain a dry goods establishment.

STARBED.—Trinidad Alvarez, says the Red Bluff Beacon, cut another Mexican, in a house in the upper part of town, on Saturday night. The wounded man, it was thought at first, would die, but later advice assure us that he is in a fair way to get well.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—We are under obligations to E. S. James, Esq., Wells Fargo & Co's San Francisco express messenger, for files of papers. We thank him for his attention, and regret that we can only return his favors once a week.

The Violation of Principle and Pledges.

Notwithstanding the Popular Sovereignty professions and pledges of the Lecompton party, in California and elsewhere, the whole tenor of their course exhibits a deadly hatred to the principles avowed by the Cincinnati Convention, and a falsity to the pledges there made. Had not the administration made its Kansas policy a party test, the phase now assumed by that question would have rendered its solution as easy as it was previous to the introduction of the Calhoun contrivance. Honest men were not left free to entertain an honest opinion. All must bow to Lecompton straight, or feel the force and power of Federal authority in their political relations. Wherever the satellites of that monstrous iniquity could usurp the Democratic organization, they did not hesitate to prostitute it to their base purposes, and when to weak too accomplish that, with a reckless characteristic of sectional and unprincipled demagogues, they have bolted from the Democratic organization, and collecting the fag-ends of factions and isms have organized Lecompton societies.

The fate which attends a rudderless ship, beckons the Lecompton party to their destruction. Their efforts to uphold Lecompton straight, and the arguments then used to sustain their position, with which they flooded the country, rise up like the ghost of Banquo to confound their support of the English Bill. With an unprincipled and blind adhesion to central dictation they rush madly on regardless of their former protestations. Requiring every one to sanction plan, unadulterated Lecompton, they should stand or fall by that policy. Failing to sustain that measure, they demolish their own acts, votes and arguments, by the passage of the English Bill, the provisions of which are not in accordance with the recommendations of President Buchanan's annual message, which recommended the wise policy adopted towards Minnesota to be followed thereafter. Why was not that wise policy, recommended by the President, pursued after the failure to pass Lecompton? Was it because the assault upon the principle of popular sovereignty had not succeeded, and because Federal power had determined that Congress should interfere to form and control the domestic institutions of States and territories?

Abjuring the Minnesota recommendation of President Buchanan, as they had formerly disavowed the principles and pledges of the campaign of 1856, they support as the "quintessence of popular sovereignty," the provisions of the English Bill. With the provisions of that act, our readers are already familiar. It excludes Kansas from admission into the Union, for an indefinite term of years. It excludes Oregon also. How they can reconcile that act with the territorial resolution of the Cincinnati Convention; must certainly pass the comprehension of honest and consistent men. The National Democratic resolution "recognizes the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

No one can deny that the policy sought to be established by the English Bill is an evasion of the Cincinnati resolution. Suppose the administration adhere to such territorial policy. Its effect will not be more disastrous than upon the Pacific coast, by the exclusion of the recently organized State of Oregon. It is claimed for Kansas that she possesses the ratio of population necessary, under the Lecompton rule, to claim admission into the Union as a free State, or with such fundamental law as a majority of her actual residents may see proper to adopt. If this be true, then the only territory to be excluded by the discriminating rule established by the English bill, is Oregon, and, to come in under that rule, with her present population, Oregon must adopt the Lecompton constitution, so recently rejected by Kansas. Is it the true democratic policy of California to aid in preventing the admission of Oregon? Is it not rather to our interest to secure as great a representation at the Federal capital as we are justly entitled to under the Democratic policy of 1856?

No one supposes, however, that the Administration or Lecompton party, will insist upon this rule so far as Oregon is concerned. Her admission is already decreed. What then is the effect of this rule, established ad hoc broken by the Lecompton party? Merely to punish the people of Kansas for not accepting a constitution, which Congress first endeavored to force upon them, and then to purchase their acceptance. A rule to punish the inhabitants of a single territory, but to be disregarded by government when dealing with other territories, and which men in every portion of the Union are called upon to sanction as true national democracy. Verily, the millennium of demagogues and bunners has arrived! It is no longer honorable, or an evidence of manhood, to maintain an intelligent and consistent course. Those who have been simple enough to imagine that intelligence, honor and faithfulness to principle and pledges, have anything to do with politics, must go down upon their marrow-bones, and ask forgiveness of Lecompton and Gwid.

Forney's Press remarks that, when Kansas was promised admission by the Democratic party, no such idea prevailed of prescribing the ratio of population as necessary to her admission, nor was Oregon thought of as ready to assume the robes of a State government. Now Oregon is half in without the requisite population, and Kansas is to be forced to wait till she has the ratio, which may keep her out of the Union for years to come. We have heard a vast deal said about the "equality of the States," the "rights of the States," and the constitutional guarantee as to new States, &c., but we are living in a new era, when new doctrines are taught, and new tests applied.

This whole question can be settled at the approaching session of Congress, and the responsibility of whatever agitation may hereafter ensue, will overwhelm those who prevent it, whether Republicans or Lecomptonists—or both!

GETTING ALONG.—John McBride, who attempted to take his life last Saturday, is getting along comfortably at the San Francisco hospital.

County Interests and County Schemers.

The Plunkeys and Bolders from the Democratic organization of Butte, who convened recently in Oroville, in their platform of resolutions declared that they desired a paper that would support the interests of the county. There is a vast difference which sometimes arises in the minds of men as to what constitutes the real interests of the county. Among the names which figured in that interesting convocation of bunners and tools, may be found some which a short time since demanded of the county three thousand dollars for the Public Square, upon which the county buildings stood, and to which they had impudently set up a title after those buildings had been erected. The county papers opposed this as a scheme of sharpers and tricksters to fleece the tax-paying public. Is it possible that these gentlemen would like to have a paper so devoted to the interest of the county (?) as to advocate the payment of such bills, when presented by these patriotic resolutions?

Again, if our citizens will examine the names mentioned in the proceedings of that body, they will find that a majority of them were wagon-road patriots of 1857, and, of course, wagon-road and railroad patriots of '58. Here is another question, involving the interests of the county, and of their course whenever the subject has heretofore risen, it would appear that they consider it the interest of the county to go in debt half a million of dollars to build roads "ranches," and other improvements already made to accommodate the travelling public, but not upon other routes. They would scorn the idea of its being the interest of the county to open a road to, and establish a bridge or ferry at the Junction, although doing so might have the effect to bring us the wealth, the trade and travel of Plumas. According to these patriots, the interest of the county is to construct a road along the route already established, and which leads that trade and travel to an adjoining county.

It will thus be seen that there is a great difference of opinion concerning the interests of the county, and men who are at liberty to think for themselves upon such matters do not always think alike. Now then, to secure a paper to advocate the great interests of the county which are so dear to these patriotic reemigrants from the Democratic organization, and from Democratic principles, they should take some plan that is low down in the pocket, and who is willing to let others think for him. Install him as Editor. It is true, with a poor man, you might be obliged, for awhile, at least, to pay over money due the office, but which had been collected by you, but that would not last long. Once get the scrip and bonds of the county issued, and you could come to a divide that would be entirely satisfactory to any one who permitted himself to be governed by others. Of course, a paper thus started, would soon convert the tax-payers of Butte that is for the interest of the county to pay for every claim to the Plaza, to issue bonds for the purposes of building roads by everybody, "ranch," and by every other body's "improvements." The tax-payers of the county have not heretofore thought it politic to buy "straw" titles and throw the bolts of the county into the meshes of Wall street, but that is all owing to their unenlightened mental condition! Once get an organ that will grind out the invitation of "The Spider to the Fly," and they may be captured as once. Then shall bonds and scrip flourish, and all subordinate and conventional bunners be satiated therewith. Tax-paying business shall be brisk, and cash shall be a burden, of which the collector shall relieve every head.

There are a few gentlemen who have been deceived into the support of that organization. But the great majority of them are the base and servile tools of corrupt schemers, who have purchased their "like sheep from the shambles." The leaders of the organization have made enough out of the county to enable them to make an organized effort hereafter to carry their swindling schemes. (Carefully they ought to have a paper devoted to their interests. If they cannot procure a cheap press, and a broken font of type from the Custom House, or from some Lecompton office, on time, to be paid for in county bonds, "they are in bad luck" and have not improved their credit by abandoning Democratic principles.

"CALIFORNIA HOME JOURNAL."—This is the title of a new weekly paper just issued in San Francisco. Its typographical appearance is neat, if we except its heading. Its contents, however, sink the action and the swindling Calaveras Sales Room of Custom House spigots and Pinelbeck varieties. These singular features in polite literature were explained on turning to the name of the paper, where appeared the name of J. C. Dunbar, Editor. This gentleman will be remembered as Editor of the Custom House organ, the *Golden Era*, and his herculean labors in favor of Lime Point and Gwid. Dunbar—but which labors did not secure him the Port Wardenship of San Francisco. A pilgrimage to the Federal capitol did not satisfy his office-seeking propensity, but resulted in the death of his paper. It was these disappointments, doubtless, that drove him from political life into the ranks of pure literature. After his many discouragements, and the great energy and perseverance he has exhibited, we certainly wish him success. To make the *Journal* as popular as the *Athenaeum*, Mr. Dunbar should copy Anna Cora Weeks in every particular.

SHOWING THEIR TRUE COLORS.—The political guerrillas and lunatics who rushed so promptly and furiously to the support of Federal Lecomptonism, begin to show their true colors since the election. Previous to that event they were loud in their devotion to Popular Sovereignty, and in proclaiming that Douglas was with the Administration. They throw off the mask now, having no immediate use for further hypocrisy. The Sierra California, never Democratic and scarcely pin-feathered in Lecomptonism, remarkably active before the election in proving that Douglas was with them, now accuses Douglas of the heinous "crime of having called the Republicans "Black" and the Know-Nothings "Thugs" and "Night prowlers." Have not the conductors of that paper reason for denouncing him now that they dare? for sneering allusions to his course as the promulgator of the "great doctrine of popular sovereignty," and to himself as "the great Democratic Statesman," who must never be admitted into the Lecompton ranks? Verily, the Lecompton press are anxious to annihilate the Sierra California for the stalwart blows he has for merely given the opponents of Democracy, as well as the death blows he now administers to the "buzzards, lazaronis, Danies, mud-heads, infamous traitors and vagabonds" of Lecomptonism.

FROM NEW YORK TO FRASER.—From the San Francisco Prices Current, we learn that the Steamship Herman sailed from New York for Fraser river on the 23rd of August. She was heavily loaded, carrying over six hundred and fifty passengers; one hundred and twenty men as crew, all told; one hundred and fifty tons of freight; coal enough to take her to Valparaiso; and two thousand barrels of provisions as stores—the heavy cargo making her draw full twenty feet of water.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE IN BUTTE COUNTY.—Mr. Charles Schermer of Morris Ravine, three miles from Oroville, has a small vineyard four years from the seed, grown on volcanic soil on the slope of the Table Mountain, that has produced a fine vintage this season. Surplus grapes from this vineyard have been converted into a very superior article of white wine. An interesting fact connected with this vineyard, is that it has been grown from the seed taken from the Los Angeles black grape, and the product is a beautiful white grape—sweet and delicate. The wine from it is free from the acid and roughness so peculiar to California wine when new. We regard this an interesting and triumphant discovery to vine-growers.

Illinois Election.

The regular annual State election will take place on the first Tuesday of November next. A San Francisco paper thinks the result of the election in Illinois "will make or break a prominent candidate of that State for the next Presidency." It should not be so regarded. Stephen A. Douglas, for President, without regard to the result of the approaching election in that State. The national principles which he now upholds in opposition to the combined power of Republicanism and Lecomptonism, cannot be put down by a single State, nor by a dozen States. It must require a national struggle to defeat national measures and national men. The malignant venom of Federal-Lecomptonism that sought a union with Republicanism to exclude a truly national man from councils that they would be filled only by rabid sectionalists to prey upon each other, will recoil upon itself, even though the local coalition should triumph in Illinois. They cannot carry their prostitution baseless and treachery into the campaign of 1860. The power that forced Buchanan to abandon the principle of popular sovereignty, would never permit him to carry his unholy and corrupt coalition into a national campaign. They would like to see the halls of Congress become the theatre of battle between the North and the South—between Lecomptonism and Republicanism. They would have no national man to interpose in their sectional war. Hence their union against Douglas in Illinois. They vainly hope that his defeat through base Federal treachery and unscrupulous use of power, would leave the contest of 1860 between Republicanism and Lecomptonism. Vain as was the hope to pass Lecompton! Vain as was the hope to force the English infamy upon the people of Kansas! Vain as were the Democratic hopes of Mr. Buchanan's administration! They may defeat Douglas now, but they will not dare to defeat him in 1860. Without a national man in the field, Lecomptonism would not hesitate to encounter Republicanism, and we confess that we should consider it a fight between sectional skunks, which result it might would involve the triumph of one section over another. Lecomptonism dare not measure strength with Republicanism with Douglas in the field with his National doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. The National men of the South would rally to his support the only refuge from the sectional retaliation they had feared, leaving the Hammonds, Belts, Maynes, with the government, today have corrupted to their base purposes to wage their sectional war. The only refuge of the country will be in the Douglas policy. The South will see it and gladly accept it. The better portion of the North, glad to escape from the sectional strife to which they are invited by Lecomptonism and Republicanism, would aid in the inauguration of national principles, amid the triumph of which Lecomptonism and Republicanism will pass into oblivion, and be remembered only as a national nightmare, which for a time paralyzed the energies and patriotism of the nation.

THE CABLE CELEBRATIONS.—The rejoicings over the successful laying and working of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, has given birth to many poems, in California, as well as elsewhere. Some of these poems contain much sense, and some of them much nonsense. The poem delivered at the Marysville celebration, by JOHN R. RIDGE, Esq., is one worthy the occasion and the man. We have taken the liberty to publish it, as showing that California possesses a talent that is equal to any impromptu demand. It will be found on the first page.

An interesting article from the report of Lieut. A. W. Hipple, upon the Indian tribes along the coast of the thirty-fifth parallel, is also given. It furnishes much curious information relative to the primitive inhabitants of those territories, of whom but little has been known, except from their merciless interruption of emigrant trains, and their general hostility to the white man. Their traditions and superstitions, as presented by the official report, contain much that is entertaining and instructive.

NEWSPAPER FILLINGS.—In the first number of the Weekly Record, was an article concerning "Outside Matter," upon which the *Trinity Journal* comments thus:

"An editor who has not industry enough to fill two sides of a weekly paper with something new and original, ought to take in his sign and go sprawling in somebody's clearing, or take his axe to break, or knives to grind, or something that he can do."

And, say we, any editor who thinks that a sheet, filled inside and out, with nothing but his own writings, is superior, or more acceptable to newspaper readers than one made up in part of extracts from the works of authors and editors, bygone and contemporaneous, is a self-sufficient individual who ought to swap places with the Devil—moveover he is mistaken.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—A New York paper gives a map of the gold districts of the Pacific, including Fraser river. By this enterprising wood cut California is attached to Brigham Young's domains. Commencing at the north, Greenland hangs down like a bullock's head—then comes New Caledonia, Washington Territory, Oregon, and Utah extending west to the Pacific, and south to Mexico! This attachment to Brigham's harem may occasion surprise to some Californians, and has probably been occasioned by our harem-carem population. It will, doubtless, take more than Fraser river and few wood cuts to wipe out California.

HELD BROKE.—An Indian *Tyee* may his title decrease—attacked one Cox, and there by broke the peace. The Indian, bent on Cox's life, "said, rushed upon him with uplifted knife, 'tis said, shoved before the Indian's head, and left him lying on the field for dead; and this is the brief history of a fight, they say took place on Greenhorn, Monday night.—*Yreka Union* 30th ult.

A PRETTY CONTEST.—The Alta California and Bulletin, of San Francisco, the two leading purveyors of organs of the immediate city, are engaged in a most exhilarating warfare upon each other. If only one half of what they say of each other, they are the most malicious of slanderers. They are the reformers truly. The Alta says it has "nailed the black falsehoods upon the still blacker frontlet of their originator [the editor of the Bulletin] where they will remain as one more additional brand of dishonesty, other than that which nature located there so plainly." &c. To which the Bulletin replies by designating the Alta as "a vile, vulgar, classic and plain terms—such as 'the pale-revered crew who control that ageish concern'; 'so-called piece of crochety humanity'; 'who would desert his country and religion'; 'the cowardly treacherous, mercenary, nervous, rotten Alta'; 'a criminal to make an example of.' &c. And this is a journal in California in 1858!—*Marysville Express*.

Such conduct on the part of the San Francisco Press is almost as disgraceful and contemptible as the advocacy of Lecomptonism in the present enlightened age.

RANCH PRESS.—Brigham Young charges the War Department \$2000 for three days' use of the "Church Pasture," on the banks of the Jordan river.

DEATH OF THE PANGLOSSIST AND PHILOSOPHER GEORGE COMBE.—So universally has Combe's *Constitution of Man* been read in America, says a London correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing on the 20th August, that news of the author's death cannot be without interest in California. George Combe was a man as remarkable in his way as your own Franklin, and commands as wide a fame, as a shrewd, practical philosopher, whose lessons of improvement have done much to better the condition of the world. Next to the Bible, and Robinson Crusoe there have been a greater number of Combe's books sold than of any other work extant. Mr. Combe exemplified in life the value of his teachings on health, for thought, and temperance, and a victim of a pulmonary complaint, from early life, he prolonged his life to the full three score and ten years, and died, as he lived, in the full possession of his faculties, and in the enjoyment of life, free from the disease which he had so long battled with. He was a man who was similarly afflicted, attained also to a good old age, by aid of a sound knowledge and a judicious use of the principles he had so long taught. At Moor Park, a celebrated place for hydro-pneumatic practice, though the Scotch philosopher was not there as a patient, but merely to enjoy the pleasant social always gathered together at that establishment.

REPORT

Of the Treasurer of Butte County from the first day of July to the thirtieth of September, 1858, inclusive.

1858 STATE FUND.	
July 1 To balance on hand as per last report	\$12407 28
Sept 30 To amount received from State taxes 1858	1728 18
" To amount received from Poll tax 1858	2222 88
" To amount received from Foreign Miner's Licenses	4804 00
" To amount received from Payroll Sales	14 76
" To amount received from military tax 58	138 83
" To amount received from collector on licenses due from last quarter	39 79
" To amount received from licenses	232 50
	\$21588 22

1858 CONTRA.	
Sept 30 By amount paid collector's commission on State taxes	201 19
" By amount paid collector's commissions on Foreign miner's licenses	1104 92
" By amount paid Recorder's commissions on Foreign miner's licenses	144 12
" By amount paid Assessor's per diem	885 75
" By amount paid Auditor's commissions on poll tax	36 85
" By amount paid Assessor's commissions on poll tax	135 00
" By amount paid State Treasurer	13673 28
" By amount paid Treasurer's commissions on poll tax	452 78
" Mileage	30 00
" By balance in treasury	4924 33
	\$21588 11

1858 GENERAL COUNTY FUND.	
July 1 To balance on hand as per last report	\$1300 50
Sept 30 To amount received from county taxes 1858	1440 15
" To amount received from poll tax 1858	1181 92
" To amount received from Foreign miner's licenses	4804 00
" To amount received from Fines Justice's courts	255 25
" To amount received from Justice's courts	168 00
" To amount received from licenses	3385 50
	\$12535 62

1858 CONTRA.	
Sept 30 By amount warrants redeemed	854 39
" By amount paid collector's commissions on county taxes	167 68
" By amount paid collector's commissions on Foreign miner's licenses	1104 92
" By amount paid collector's commissions on Foreign miner's licenses	144 12
" By amount paid Auditor's commissions on licenses	72 92
" By amount paid Auditor's commissions on poll tax	24 57
" By amount paid Auditor's commissions on poll tax	90 00
" To Treasurer's commissions	316 75
" To balance in Treasury	1900 30
	\$12535 62

1858 SCHOOL FUND.	
July 1 To balance on hand as per last report	\$1043 70
Sept 30 To amount received on county taxes of 1858	288 04
" To amount received on poll taxes of 1858	500 00
	\$1831 74

1858 CONTRA.	
Sept 30 By amount warrants redeemed	767 00
" By amount paid collector's commissions on county taxes	33 54
" By amount paid Assessor's commissions on poll tax	125 60
" By amount paid Auditor's commissions on poll tax	7 50
" By amount paid Treasurer's commissions	27 90
" To balance in Treasury	670 74
	\$1831 74

1858 ROAD FUND.	
July 1 To balance on hand as per last report	321 74
Sept 30 To amount received on county taxes of 1858	144 03
	\$465 77

1858 CONTRA.	
Sept 30 By amount paid collector's commissions on co. taxes 1858	16 75
" By Treasurer's commissions on poll tax	51 50
" By balance in Treasury	418 52
	\$465 77

1858 INDIGENT SICK FUND.	
July 1 To balance on hand as per last report	\$506 71
Sept 30 To amount received on county taxes of 1858	1008 09
	\$1514 80

1858 CONTRA.	
Sept 30 By amount warrants redeemed	1278 46
" By amount paid collector's commissions on county taxes 1858	117 33
" By Treasurer's commissions	41 87
" By balance in treasury	77 14
	\$1514 80

1858 COURT HOUSE AND JAIL FUND.	
July 1 To balance on hand as per last report	\$70 39
Sept 30 To amount received on county taxes of 1858	144 03
	\$214 42

1858 CONTRA.	
Sept 30 By amount warrants redeemed	63 34
" By Treasurer's commission	2 05
	\$65 39

1858 ESTATE FUND.	
July 15 To amount received from Nancy E. Berry	\$77 50
Sept 9 To amount received from P. Maguire	6 00
	\$83 50

1858 CONTRA.	
Sept By balance in Treasury	\$83 50
	\$83 50

RECAPITULATION.	
State Fund	\$21588 22
General county fund 1857	12407 28
School fund	1831 74
Road fund	465 77
Ind. Sick fund	1514 80
Court house & jail fund	214 42
Estate fund	83 50
Total balance in the treasury	\$38390 04
Total balance on the following funds:	
State fund	4924 33
General county fund	1960 30
School fund	870 71
Road fund	465 77
Indigent Sick fund	77 14
Estate fund	83 50
Total balance in treasury	\$8364 50

STATEMENT	
Of indebtedness of Butte county as appears from the books of the county Treasurer, ending September 30, 1858.	
Amount of unredemmed warrants registered on the 30th of September	\$54202 35
Amount of unredemmed warrants registered on the 30th of September	15770 50
	\$69981 85
WM. LATTIMORE, Treas. Butte Co.	
Oroville, October 1, 1858.	

SLANDEROUS.—The San Francisco Telegram says that the comet, now visible in the heavens is a great tail-bearer.

AIR-GUN SHOOTING.—A few days ago, some experimenting with an air gun took place at Eureka. The gun was discharged at a mark set twelve feet distant. One of the balls struck the mark, a nail head, and returned, hitting one of the parties present, burning a hole through his coat sleeve, and dropping on his foot. Another ball returned and struck the same person on the leg. Percussion charges were used, which may have caused the balls to rebound. If such is the conduct of air-guns, they are quite like the heathenish booming weapon, which can be thrown so as to return and strike the thrower's skull, and kill the man next him. We should