

UNION JUDICIAL TICKET

ELECTION, OCTOBER 31st.

For Supreme Judges,  
OSCAR L. SHAFER,  
L. SAWYER,  
S. W. SANDERSON,  
JOHN CUREY,  
A. L. RHODES,  
For Superior Judge,  
JOHN SWETT,  
For District Judge,  
I. S. BELCHER,  
For County Judge,  
JESSE O. GOODWIN,  
For Justices—Marysville City,  
D. J. LUCAS,  
A. R. SAMPLE,  
For Justices—Marion Township,  
A. J. ZABRISKIE,  
EDWARD MOORE.

A MONSTER Union meeting was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 10th.

ELECTION.—The State election of Wisconsin takes place to-day.

GR. SCOTT, it is said, is engaged in preparing a memoir of his life and times.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—Eggs may be preserved for any length of time by excluding them from the air.

WOOL.—The steamer St. Louis carried away 49 bales of wool and express matter, valued at \$18,000.

S. C. HASTINGS, the richest man in Solano county, reports to the Federal Assessor that his annual income is \$9,536.

The Sanitary Committee at the Bay has received additional contributions from city and country amounting to \$1,167.

FAITH.—The Governor of Alabama is sure that God is going to see the Confederacy safely through!

WASHO GUARDS.—This Company, lately organized in Virginia City, numbers ninety-five men.

TURN VEREIN.—The Carson City (N. T.) Turn Verein Association gave their first anniversary ball last evening.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—In the city of Utica, New York, there were six editors conscripted.

NARLY COMPLETED.—The telegraph line connecting Salem (Oregon) with Yreka will be all up in a few weeks.

INDIANA SHOT.—Two Indians were shot a few days ago near Weaverville, Trinity county, on suspicion of acting as spies.

The whole number of conscripts drawn in the city of New York, is a little over 19,000.

The Republic has a leading editorial on "Money, its uses and abuses." What the deuce does an editor know about money?

The investigation into the burning of the steamer Ruth, seems to show pretty clearly that the \$2,000,000 in charge of Maj. Brinton was entirely destroyed by the fire.

PRINCE BENNETT.—Among the list of the Twelfth Ward conscripts, in the city of New York, appears the name of J. Gordon Bennett, Jr., of the Herald.

INDIANS IN TEXAS.—Camp Independence is to be again garrisoned, as the Indians north of that point have warned off some white men, and are murdering others.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Government Treasury notes stand at about 30 per cent. discount, while the Confederates are selling at a discount of 1,000 per cent.

MONEST.—Gen. Gilmore, before leaving for his position before Charleston, was offered a Major-Generalship, but he declined the honor until he had won it.

SHEEP.—The Virginia Bulletin says immense droves of sheep are pasturing in the valleys around Virginia ready to furnish food for the first and all of the families in it.

RETURNING.—The Daily Mountaineer (Dallas, Oregon) says the streets of that town are thronged with returned miners from the Boise and Florence diggings, where they come to winter.

STATE LIBRARY FUND.—There has been paid, from the Secretary of State's office since August 18th and to September 30th inclusive, into the State Library Fund the sum of \$7,537.70.

A LONG TIME.—The U. S. steam frigate Brooklyn, one of the Mississippi squadron, returned to New York a few weeks ago, having been under steam 498 days, and consumed 3,680 tons of coal.

GR. BOYLS has issued an order for the imprisonment of 6,000 negro laborers from 14 counties in Kentucky, for the purpose of building the great military road through that State toward East Tennessee.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday last two Chinamen were robbed of \$100 in open day, on the road from Shasta to Middletown. The Courier says that a regular system of Chinese robbery has been established in this country.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.—The opposition Pacific Steamship line has changed its route. The Moses Taylor, which left on the 3d inst., sailed for Panama, to which port she will continue to run until new arrangements are made for making the transit at Nicaragua.

In view of the atrocious fact that the slaves in Maryland are freeing themselves rapidly by the skedaddling process, the papers of that State advise owners to favor emancipation by the law as the only means of realizing anything for their fugacious property.

THE FIRST.—Governor Letcher, in his message to the Legislature, says "Virginia will not be the first to sue for peace." Very well, gentlemen; settle that question of priority between yourselves, but as Virginia contains so many of the first families, we supposed that she might take a pride in being first at the funeral of the Confederacy.

THE COPPERHEAD LOAN.—The New York city ordinance loaning the credit of the city in the sum of \$3,000,000 for the relief of the drafted men, is likely to prove successful. It was thought that the act would be abortive on the ground that the loan would not be taken. The Tribune of August 31st says it will be successful.

The National Tax.

When first the proposition was made in Congress to levy a direct tax for the support of the Government and the war, the Democracy greeted it with a storm of denunciation, as they did every measure necessary to sustain the country against rebellion. The only complaint of intelligent loyalists was that the proposition was not earlier presented and enacted into law. The people had never been taxed for the support of the National Government, except indirectly by the addition to the price of imported articles of the amount of customs duty thereon. Practically, they had enjoyed the privileges and protection of the Government free of cost. Its benefits fell upon them like the gentle dew of heaven. Lying duties on imports did well enough when the country was at peace and its civil expenses did not exceed eighty millions per annum, while its Mexican war debt had dwindled down to seventy millions. But when a gigantic rebellion had to be subdued, when a million soldiers and a navy of 500 vessels had to be procured and supported, it was clear that direct taxation must be resorted to if we would make both ends meet and keep up the National credit. It was no part of the Copperhead programme that the Government should be able to do this, hence the Copperheads assailed as violently the policy of taxation as they did the issuance of Treasury Notes which taxation was to make good and redeem. They never proposed any other plan for keeping the National Treasury in funds. It was sufficient for them to oppose the plans of the Administration, and the vigor of their opposition was proportioned to the wisdom and sufficiency of those plans. Taxation and "greenbacks" promised to supply the money necessary to carry on the war and maintain the public credit, and for that reason they were denounced as unconstitutional and oppressive, in spite of the fact that the Constitution explicitly authorizes direct taxation and gives Congress the power to establish the National currency, and that the first Treasury notes were issued to the amount of nearly a hundred millions by Polk and Buchanan's Democratic Administration.

Disregarding the opposition clamor, Congress persevered in its wise policy, and we see the results in Government securities above par, our soldiers paid up to the first of August, the interest on our debt regularly liquidated in gold, a sound National currency taking the place of the notes issued by private banking institutions, and the war debt rapidly finding itself into the hands of our own people at low rates of interest. These results could not have been achieved without direct taxation. How different our financial situation would have been in the absence of this measure, we may learn by taking a glance at the financial aspect of the Confederate States. We have the testimony of Robert Toombs, a member of the Rebel Administration, that our enemies began their wicked experiment with good credit in Europe—whereas the United States' credit was very low. Toombs says:

At the beginning of this struggle we had large national resources and unequal public credit. We borrowed gold at par for our bonds. Wealth laid its treasures at our feet, and poverty itself claimed it as a privilege to augment our resources with its mite.

The only way to improve these resources and keep up this credit, argues Toombs, was a resort to taxation; but the Confederate authorities delayed the collection of taxes tardily levied until a period in the second year—fatally too late to support their currency. The consequence is, that the Confederate currency had depreciated two months ago "more than one thousand per cent. below gold and silver, and four hundred per cent. below suspended bank notes." These are Toombs' own words. They inform us that while United States "greenbacks" have depreciated the private banking issues in the North, the shillings of the rebel Government are worth four hundred per cent. less than the paper of suspended banks in the South! There are five hundred millions of these shillings in circulation, worth only fifty millions of standard bullion, says Toombs. Wheat is worth eight dollars a bushel in currency, the people hoard what little gold they have left, and United States Treasury Notes, as we learn from the Savannah (Georgia) Republican, are greedily bought in Southern cities at three hundred per cent. premium over Confederate paper. At the first news of decided success to the Union arms, the rebel loan—bearing eight per cent. interest and secured by a lien on the cotton crop—tumbled from a premium of three or four per cent. to first twenty and then thirty per cent. discount. The Union cause owes its successes and its present prospect of permanent triumph principally to the superior financial management of the National Government. Toombs, late Secretary of the Rebel Confederacy, admits this, for he says:

We were united in favor of war; they were divided. They have kept twice the men in the field that we have, paid half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent.; ours more than one hundred. The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we have had the advantage.

The secret is simply this: our paper issues were contracted, not expanded; prompt provision was made for their absorption in the form of a fixed loan; the interest on this loan was punctually paid in gold; a direct tax was levied the first year of the war; the receipts from customs were increased by a higher tariff; the direct tax was extended and enlarged the second year; a banking law was enacted which has inaugurated a sound National currency on a permanent basis. These measures have made that great difference between the financial status of the Rebellion and the Union which Toombs confesses and deplores, and which is a true index to the relative political and military situation of the two sides. In view of these results and this difference, what loyal American will complain that he is required to pay taxes for the support of a righteous Government, wisely administered?

OHIO ELECTION.—This State election, which takes place on the 13th inst., is being very energetically contested by the Copperheads, though it is generally considered there is a poor chance for the success of Vallandigham. A State law allows the soldiers in the field to vote, and they number over 40,000—of which John Brough will probably receive 35,000. The State last year gave a Democratic majority of 5,577.

IOWA ELECTION.—The Iowa State election takes place on the 10th of November next. Political matters there are a little different than in any other State. The candidate for Governor, on the Democratic or Copperhead ticket is Gen. J. M. Tuttle, a volunteer in the service of his country. How he can run on a Copperhead ticket, is more than we can reconcile, but we suppose he is like the Democrats of California, in one respect—he wants office—out of office, like a fish out of water, a modern Democrat, makes a few convulsive gasps and dies. But we must be satisfied with the fact that he is a war Democrat, and running on a Copperhead State ticket. Therefore, let the result terminate as it may at the election in Iowa, the chief magistrate of the State will be in favor of supporting the war and the Administration of President Lincoln. Hear what Gen. Tuttle said himself, in accepting the nomination:

I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to the full extent of our power, until the rebellion is suppressed, and of using all means that may be in our possession, recognized by honorable warfare, for that purpose. I am for the Union without an if, and regardless of any slavery stands or falls by its restoration, and in favor of peace on no other terms than the unconditional submission of the Rebels to the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States.

In case of Tuttle's election, will the editor of the Express claim it as a Democratic victory? We will wait and see, though the probability is that the Administration State ticket will succeed, and let Gen. Tuttle out. Of Gen. Tuttle, the N. Y. Daily News, a Copperhead journal, says:

Gen. J. M. Tuttle, one of the most subservient military tools of the Administration, accepts the nomination for Governor that was denied him by the State Convention. It matters not, however, whether the nomination was regular or otherwise, in either case the Democracy of Iowa will be disgraced by his election. Gen. Tuttle is too intimately connected with the history of arbitrary arrests to have any claims upon a party that denounces them. In Illinois, when depriving citizens in official station of liberty by military power, he violated the Democratic principle in its most sacred form, and it is too late for him to ask the suffrages of those whom he has betrayed.

The N. Y. World, a milder paper of the Copperhead species, endorses the nomination by saying his letter of acceptance "is a good and patriotic one." Neither of these papers, however, publish the document. Why will not the editor of the Express publish the letter, and tell its readers that it is the platform of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa?

THIS RECORD.—When the first bill making appropriations for the payment of volunteers, passed the House of Representatives, there were five negative votes, viz: Burnett, of Kentucky; Morton and Reid, of Missouri; Vallandigham, of Ohio; and Ben Wood, of New York. The three first, on the opening of hostilities, joined the Confederate army—and the last two might have done so with more credit to themselves and posterity, than to have assumed the position of Northern allies. Mr. Vallandigham's position is well known, and also Ben Wood's. Val. was beaten for Congress in his effort at re-election in the Dayton district, and is to-day, as everybody knows, the nominal candidate for Governor of the Copperhead fraternity of Ohio. He stands a better chance of being struck by lightning, in the cold regions of Canada while in exile, than of being elected to the gubernatorial chair. Ben Wood was re-elected to Congress, and is the only one of the five who voted against army supplies, who will take a seat in the next Congress. Fortunately for himself, and more unfortunately for the country, he lived in the lower wards of New York, which gave a Copperhead majority of five or six thousand. He represents, most truly, that class of people designated by Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, as the "mudsills" of the North—from the semi-loader to the lowest depths of immorality. The represented and the representative are cast in the same mould.

STRANGE CONTRADICTIONS.—Down in Knoxville, Tennessee, the Confederates call Union men "traitors!" In the free States, the Copperheads class Union men "Abolitionists." Now here is a strange incongruity, and a palpable contradiction. The Copperheads cannot say that the Union men all over Tennessee are "Abolitionists," but they insist that their congeners here—the Union men and supporters of the Government—are "Abolitionists." The fact and truth is, Union men are not "Abolitionists" per se—but because the South, in her mad career for the destruction of the Government, has hastened emancipation, we are all set down as "Abolitionists." The peculiar institution has begun to totter and fall of its own weight, and forsooth, because we will not bury ourselves under its ruins, we are "Abolitionists." Slavery is none of our bread and meat, and if the rebellion is about to strangle this incubus upon the general prosperity of the South, we shall be justified in standing out of the way, and let the thing tumble. It seems that the Copperheads, though, in this State, will soon discover into what kind of company they are drifting. If they are not with the Union men of Tennessee, they must necessarily be joining hands with the rebels.

VERY CONCERNED.—The Copperheads are very anxious for the restoration of the Union, but it must be restored under Democratic rule. They insist that Pierce, Buchanan, and even perhaps Breckinridge are the proper men to sit in the Presidential chair, and issue the restorative process. It never can be restored under the administration of such a man as Lincoln. Oh no! the job would be botched; the work would be half done; the constitutional rights of the South would not be truly observed! We like political hypocrites, but the Copperheads of 1863 more than fill the order. With many of them, and a majority too, the only use of the Government is to afford a paying office. Out of office, they think they might as well be out of country. Well, there is some consolation in reflecting over this conceited and selfish assumption set up by certain men of Northern birth. It is highly probable, looking at political matters as they now stand, that the Union will remain long severed if we wait for its restoration through the organization and success of what is known or styled the Democratic party of the day! Moura, ye Copperheads.

GOV. WALLACE, of Idaho Territory, late Congressional Delegate from Washington Territory, will probably be nominated by the Union men of Idaho to represent them at Washington. The Idaho Union Convention meets Oct. 26th.

THE CHAPMAN PIKES.—A San Francisco

dispatch of the 5th inst. says: The trial of the pirates proceeded to-day. The cross-examination of Surveyor McLean elicited nothing new. Naval officer Farwell corroborated the Surveyor's testimony. The uniforms found on board the schooner were part of his stores, and not manifested. On cross-examination witness said he knew the carpet bag in which the papers were found belonged to Harpending, because all the other papers and letters in it were addressed to Harpending. Witness identified Harpending's handwriting. Harpending while at Alcatraz had admitted to witness that in documents found were in his handwriting. Captain Lee's testimony was corroborative of the other testimony. Captain Wynder, commander at Fort Alcatraz, identified certain documents which were found on board, and which were before the Military Commission. The character of these documents was not divulged to-day, with the exception of one, which is the draft of a plan to capture Alcatraz Island and Fort Point.

PAPER VS. GOLD.—There are 88 banks in Rhode Island, with a capital of \$21,000,000 on a specie basis of a trifle over half a million.

MASON & POLLARD'S ANTI-MALARIA is pronounced by the testimony of hundreds of the Best Family Medicine.

For the Prevention and Cure of All Bilious Diseases—Fever and Ague and Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever and Jaundice, Stimulates the Capillary system, and obviates congestive symptoms. Is a Scientific combination of Strictly Vegetable substances, CONTAINING NO POISONS, And adapted peculiarly to the Climate of California—to all ages And both sexes; will do more to Cure Bilious disease in less Time and with greater Safety Than any other Medicine known.

RICE, COFFIN & CO., Agents. A CARD.

I wish to inform the public that the Common Council have wrongly decided that I keep a Restaurant, and made me pay a license for the same; when the truth is I keep only a Boarding House, and furnish meals to my boarders at regular hours.

MRS. SARAH O. SMITH, oct21-1w Marysville, Oct. 26th, 1863.

Photographic Albums, Card Photographs of distinguished persons, and copies of fine Paintings, etc., are selling at New York prices by LAWRENCE J. HORTON, Optician, 637 Clay street, San Francisco.

Send for their Catalogue—free.

Masonic Hall Association.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall Association of Marysville, held on Monday, September 21st, 1863, an assessment (No. 1) of ten per cent. per share was levied, payable to the Secretary immediately.

H. H. REES, Secy. oct21-1w

MINING NOTICES.

MANATEU.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Manateu Mining Company, an assessment of fifteen (15) cents per share was levied, being assessed to the Secretary at Smartsville on or before the 20th inst.

LYMAN ACKLEY, Secy. oct21-1w

GETTYSBURG.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gettysburg and Swanton Consolidated Mining Company, held at the Empire Hotel on Saturday the 24th day of October, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. For order of Board of Trustees.

L. T. CRANE, Secy. oct21-1w

PACIFIC M. & C. O.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pacific Mining Company, an assessment of two (2) cents per share was levied, payable to the Secretary on or before the 20th inst.

By order of the Board of Trustees, L. A. SANDERSON, Secy. oct21-1w

GUADALUPE DE LOS ANGELES Gold and Silver Mining Company, Durango, Mexico. Office No. 13 Court Block, San Francisco, Sept. 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of stockholders in the above Company will be held on Tuesday, October 20th, 1863, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President, L. A. SANDERSON, Secy. oct21-1w

RED ROCK.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Red Rock Mining Company, held at their office in Timbuctoo September 22d, 1863, an assessment (No. 3) of ten cents per share was levied, payable on or before October 1st, 1863.

EUGENE HAWKES, Secy. oct21-1w

TIMBUCTOO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Timbuctoo Silver and Copper Mining Company will be held at the office of the Secretary in Timbuctoo, on Tuesday evening October 13th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

T. H. McFADDEN, Secy. oct21-1w

Gentle Annie G. and S. Mining Company.—Notice.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the above named Company, September 12th, 1863, an assessment of fifty cents per share was levied upon each and every share of the capital stock of the company, payable to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Tax Collector's office, Court House.

G. A. KING, Secretary. oct21-1w

LONG VALLEY.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Long Valley Mining Company, held August 22d, 1863, at Smartsville, an assessment of 10 cents on each share was levied, payable to the Secretary on or before September 15th, 1863. All who have not signed the deed of Trust are requested to come forward, sign the deed and take their stock. For order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. CARPENTER, Secy. oct21-1w

Masonic Hall Association.

PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATING THE CELLAR will be received by the Building Committee of the Masonic Hall Association until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday October 10th, at the office of T. W. McGraw, corner of Fifth and D streets.

By order of the Trustees, MARTIN & CO., Office, 221 Montgomery st., Up Stairs, Will Contract for the

PURCHASE OF COPPER ORES, as specified in the prospectus of the Copper Tin and Nickel, Henry Martin, J. F. Greenman, New York, San Francisco, Cal. oct1-1w

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of the county of San Francisco, made on the 17th day of October A. D. 1862, in the matter of the Estate of Sebastian Hofstetter, deceased, the undersigned, Administrator of said Estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in parcels and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on WEDNESDAY October 14th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property: Five horses, two sets of harness, one green stone, one platform scale, fifty-two small cows, seven calves, one cow, one calf, and one steer, four Terms of sale Cash. JOHN F. PLATTMAN, Administrator. oct1-1w

Lost!

A PACKAGE OF PAPERS IN MARYSVILLE, or between Marysville and Charley's Ranch, of no value to any one but the subscriber. Any one leaving them at J. Baldwin's Jewelry Store will be paid for all trouble. O. M. EVANS, oct6-1w Marysville, October 5th, 1863.

COAL MINERS WANTED!

GOOD COAL MINERS WANTED at the MANHATTAN COAL MINE, Contra Costa County, Mount Diablo.

W. M. PROSSER, Superintendent Manhattan Coal Mine, Mount Diablo. oct7-1w

REED ORGAN!

I HAVE FOR SALE A FINE REED ORGAN, with sixteen stops, suitable for a small Church or Hall; second-hand, and well sold low.

S. H. LONG, A. B. Street, Singing Schools. Buy the "VOICE OF PRAISE," A new work, just issued, containing 100 new songs, suitable for Singing Schools and Chorus. For sale by S. H. LONG. oct12-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A situation by a steady young man as Druggist, or Clerk in a dry goods store. Is fully competent for either place. Apply at S. F. HALL'S Intelligence Office, Odd Fellows' Building, upstairs.

WANTED—A middle-aged lady, who has had considerable experience, would like a situation as Nurse. Can give the best of references. Apply at S. F. HALL'S Intelligence Office, Odd Fellows' Building.

WANTED—A good Gardener for the country—steady employment; wages \$40 per month. S. F. HALL'S Intelligence Office, Odd Fellows' Building.

WANTED—A German girl for a private family in Marysville. Wages \$30 per month. Apply at S. F. HALL'S Intelligence Office, Odd Fellows' Building.

THE LEADING INSURANCE CO.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, - Conn.

Cash Capital, - - \$100,000  
Cash Assets, - - 620,623 89  
Invested in California, 50,000

S. L. LOOMIS, Pres't.  
H. Kellogg, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BRANCH, N. W. COR. MONTGOMERY & COMMERCIAL STS., SAN FRANCISCO.

Premiums received by the "PHOENIX" for insurance in this State are retained for investment in California securities, and together with \$50,000 already invested in bonds, are held subject to risk.

For Loss under California Policies, "making the PHOENIX A HOME INSTITUTION!"

All losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid in United States Gold Coin at points where they occur.

R. H. MAGILL, General Agent.

Policies issued and renewed in this State and popular Company, on all classes of desirable property without delay incident to the "sub-agent" system, and at rates as low as solvent and fair profit will admit of.

J. F. SMITH, Resident Phoenix Agent, Marysville.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

GO AND SEE THE NEW STYLE CLOTHING! French Cassimeres, Velvet Marselles, And Silk Vestings, OF THE MOST ELEGANT PATTERNS.

M. SHREYR & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, Have just received at the MART OF FASHION! No. 38 D Street, OPPOSITE THE WESTERN HOUSE, A new and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!

Get up expressly for the market, OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, For the Fall and Winter Trade.

And of a quality unsurpassed by any house in this section of country, which they will dispose of on such terms as cannot fail to give the most perfect satisfaction. They have in store a very large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS! Together with a fine stock of BOYS' CLOTHING! Velvet and Silk Vestings, Beaver Cloths, - ALSO - Trunks, Valises, Indian Tanned Gloves, &c., which they offer at very reasonable prices.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, At the shortest notice, and in the most approved style.

M. SHREYR & CO., No. 38 D Street, Opposite the Western House.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO. 436 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY give public notice that the Company is now prepared to insure against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, On Buildings, Ware and Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property.

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is \$750,000!

The largest sum at present to be taken on any one policy, \$100,000.

All Losses Payable in United States Gold Coin.

The Personal Liability of Stockholders, under the law of this State, is recognized.

The following list of names is a sufficient guarantee of the stability and responsibility of the company: Louis McLane, J. M. Wadsworth, Frederick Billings, Henry Carlton, Jr., Wm. V. Lewis, A. L. Tuttle, J. B. Thomas, J. G. Bray, A. S. T. Lawton, J. Whitney, Jr., Edward M. Smith, L. B. Beuchley, Henry Bellman, William Sharpe, William Alvord, Charles Mayne, Edwin Davis, P. L. Weaver, Samuel O. Deschamps, H. M. Nichols, H. L. Dodge, J. B. Gales, J. H. Henshaw, W. A. Dana, P. W. Brock, J. M. Brown, Edgar Mills, C. T. Wheeler, Austin Spry, Stockton: J. H. Jewett, Sacramento: J. C. Alsworth, Marysville: W. B. Leidl, Portland, Oregon: A. J. RALSTON, Secretary, San Francisco, July 22d, 1863.

The Stock of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY is owned and managed exclusively by residents of the Pacific Coast, thus affording a threefold inducement to our community:

First—Undoubted security.

Second—A speedy adjustment of losses.

Third—The retention of Capital in our own State.

Office in Marysville at the Marysville Water Works, corner of D and Fourth streets.

San F. Wells, Agent. oct12-2m

Notice to Tax Payers!

MARSHALL'S OFFICE, Marysville, September 30th, 1863.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL OF PROPERTY within the City having been approved by the Common Council and placed in my hands for collection, notice is hereby given that the City Tax upon the property therein listed is now due and payable, and the laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

A. W. JOHNSON, City Marshal. oct1

GRAMBSS' HOUSE, 8 B STREET, VIRGINIA, N. T.

Fourth House South of the Post Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS and Private Boarding. The friends of the pro and sec. will find this place a most desirable one. FRANK GRAMBS, oct1m