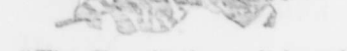


THE RED BLUFF BEACON.

OFFICIAL PRESS OF THE COUNTY

JOHN R. RIDGE, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.



"The Constitution as it is, and

the Union as it was."

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

COL. J. D. STEVENSON.

L. P. FISHER, Newspaper Agent, and

also General Agent for the transaction of

any and all kinds of business in San Francisco,

is the regularly authorized agent of

the "Beacon" in that City.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN R. RIDGE, Esq., is authorized to attend to any and all business in my name during my absence from Red Bluff.

C. E. FISHER.

Will Be Restored.

The Government of the United States, as founded by the authors of the Constitution, is remarkable for its simplicity, when administered according to the true principles which led to its formation, and which controlled its construction. The delegates who assembled at Philadelphia for the establishment of a "more perfect Union" came from districts, practically far more remote from each other than Maine is at the present era, from Texas, or California from Florida. They represented constituencies differing widely from each other in habits, in the structure of social life, in their systems of local government and with industrial pursuits, varied by geographical and climatic peculiarities. The Statesmen of that day saw that to make a great and powerful nation, to preserve tranquility at home and respect abroad, Union was indispensable, and to establish and preserve Union they devised that system which, adhered to in its integrity, secured the utmost latitude of individual freedom, and the most perfect independence in the control of local interests combined with an ample aggregation of power for national purposes. In its original simplicity our system contemplated that the General Government would be confined to the exercise of powers essential to the purposes of its creation and that the local governments, as best understood in local interests, were to be untrammelled in their protection and development.

Thus while our Fathers created a government strong and efficient for National purposes, they wisely provided against either anarchy or central despotism by reserving to the States respectively or to the people, within their respective local divisions, the control of those vast complications which under our theory can be entrusted with safety, only to those who are immediately interested. While the government of the United States was administered according to its true intent and meaning, serious collision between it and any of its members, or any portion of them was out of the question, and increase of territory and the creation of new States could go on to an almost limitless extent without disturbing the harmony and efficiency of the combination.

It is to the departure from this great leading principle, of non-interference by the nation, with subjects of purely local interest, that we owe our present National difficulties.

From an early era in the history of the Constitution a party has always existed which, doubting the efficiency of a system so simple as the one recognized in that instrument, has sought by expansive interpretation and construction to assume for the General Government, powers never contemplated by its founders and which it is safe to say, if they had been persistently urged in the convention which framed it, would have totally defeated the establishment of the Government of the United States. Whenever this party has obtained the control of the National Administration its proclivity has been shown by the inauguration, under specious pretexts, of acts well calculated to arouse local alarms, and excite sectional jealousies. Congressional Legislation, designed to foster special interests, provoked sectional organizations for its defeat and gradually weakened attachment to a Union which employed its strength in the establishment of measures oppressive and unjust. The power accidentally acquired by the party now controlling the Legislative and Executive branches of the National Government has been exercised in such a manner as to show, if permanently sustained, result in the dismemberment of any confederacy which could be formed. The wanton interference of Congress with domestic and local subjects and its class and sectional Legislation, so foreign to the genius of American institutions, would prove destructive to any organization for National purposes. In this connection we have only to refer to the "Morrill Tariff," as it is termed. Under the pretext of necessity created by the National exigency a system of duties more outrageously prohibitory and unfair than even the hateful tariff of 1828, has been established. Under its operation the vast agricultural interests of the country are to be made tributary to the great manufacturing monopolists of New England and Pennsylvania. Devised ostensibly for revenue, it is so framed that as a revenue measure, it must fail—as in fact, it is intended by its authors to fail. Their object was not to relieve the government, but to pour the industrial wealth of the agriculture of the land into the purse of the cotton and iron aristocrats

where enormous wealth enables them for a time to control the Legislature of the country. Already the farmers of the northwest are awakening to the shameful system by which they are fleeced; and the great southern market closed to their products by a wicked rebellion and the markets of the world still more hermetically sealed to them by unjust Legislation, they find themselves at the mercy of the speculative speculators who have saddled them and are prepared to ride them booted and spurred. They find completely reversed the sound old maxim which gave them freedom to seek markets for their produce where the highest prices are to be had and places of purchase where the most can be had for their money. They find themselves restricted to a few markets both for the sale of their products and the purchase of their necessities consequently compelled to sell cheap and buy dear.

The usual effect of the profligacy of their measures will follow the present course of the party in power. The people will rise in their might, and reinstate the administration of the government upon pure Democratic principles. Then will the energy and power of the government, united with justice and magnanimity, be fully displayed and the hydra of evils will be crushed and peace and united government once more secure happiness and prosperity to the dwellers upon a continent.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN OREGON.—The Albany *Register* is the name of a new weekly paper just issued by an association of practical printers at Albany, Oregon. The following from its "Salutatory" indicates that the *Register* is to be a sound National-Union journal in the proper sense of the term.

We shall stand by and adhere to the old landmarks of the Democratic party—the Constitution, and the Union. To the Constitution, and the Union of the States under it, alone are we to look for assurance that our liberty and our rights as American citizens are to be respected and meted out to us.

The Constitution should be maintained as our fathers made it—as it came from the hands of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, and the true revolutionary patriots, who gave their time, their experience, and their wisdom, to devising it as the means of securing the permanency and safety of the Union.

The people of the United States are now experiencing all the horrors of civil war—the result of the combined work of Northern demagogues and fanatics and Southern fire-eaters and secessionists.

Every citizen of the United States owes all glance to the government; and the officers of the Government have a right to claim and receive the assistance of all in their efforts to preserve it from its foes, whether at home or abroad, when those efforts are within the bounds of the Constitution. Opposed to a dissolution of the Union in any manner, form or shape whatever, we hope to see it remain "one and inseparable."

Muzzling the Press.—The old landmarks of the Constitution are fading fast enough; we have no liberty of the Press. This silly cry is raised by secession papers which, in the very issue that contains it, have articles full of abuse of the Government and loyal citizens, and criticisms upon the war policy as false and unjust as the deepest malice can pour. The *find that Government permits them to exist, is the best answer to the false charge.*

The language we have italicized in the foregoing paragraph is a forcible commentary upon the Republican doctrine, that what our forefathers termed *indivisible rights* are a concession from the Government. Without desiring to quarrel with the general fact enunciated in the paragraph referred to, we cannot consent to allow the proposition that a free press only exists by permission of the Government, to pass without our protest, even if it does emanate from our Democratic cotemporary the *Nebraska Journal*.

WILL BE DETERMINED.—The Act authorizing the issue of United States notes makes them a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports, and interest on the public debt; and Mr. John Perry of San Francisco accordingly tendered them in payment of his State taxes on his personal property. On the refusal of the Tax Collector to receive them a case was immediately made up in the Twelfth District Court, and a *pro forma* judgment rendered in favor of the Tax Collector, upon which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that early measures may be taken to test the constitutionality of the legal tender provision as to private debts; also, as any uncertainty touching the circulation medium is productive of great confusion and injustice in transactions between man and man, and conflicts are induced in the poor, the oppressed, and the laboring classes generally are sure to go to the wall.

MAJOR GENERAL ORD.—A New York paper states that this officer has been sent to Washington under arrest upon charges of a serious character, affecting his honor or capacity as a military commander. General Ord, previous to his arrest, was in command of a division of McDowell's corps d'armee, and it is asserted that his error or crime was the cause of serious disaster to the Federal arms. The numerous friends of this officer in California will be slow to believe that any charge, either against the integrity or military ability of General Ord, can be sustained.

NOT A SHEEP STEALER.—Wm. Y. Head, an old and well known Sacramento "print," was recently arrested and examined in Marysville upon the charge of stealing 280 head of sheep. It was shown that, if any wrong had been done, it was bad whisky and not Head that committed the offense, and he was discharged.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This body met on Monday last in regular session, and transacted a large amount of business. On Tuesday the Board adjourned until Monday next when it will convene as a Board of Equalization.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

SEVENTEEN KILLED!!

SIX WOUNDED!!

The Band at last Dispersed!

On Tuesday evening Captain Harmon Good made a hurried visit to town, and from him we have gathered the following particulars of the surprise by his party of a large band of Indians. The company of Captain Good, consisting of fifteen men besides the Captain, as the public has been informed, have been in the field for about two weeks on the sent for the Indians, whose predatory incursions and murderous attacks have recently caused so much consternation amongst the settlements near the line dividing this county from Butte.

On Sunday Capt. G.'s company, while on Little Antelope creek, was fired upon by a numerous band of Indians, who immediately made for the hills. The whites took a direction which caused the Indians to believe that they had left the vicinity; but as soon as they were far enough to escape the observation of the Indians, a retrograde movement was made by Capt. Good which enabled him to command the trail of the Indians, which was in the direction of Big Antelope. Here, on Sunday evening, they discovered an Indian going towards camp with a large quantity of beef. This fellow, who was well known for his enormous size and ferocity, but whose name is unpronounceable, was immediately shot, and the direction he was pursuing followed by the whites. When approaching the Indians, early the next morning it was found that the encampment numbered over 100 "knocks."

The whites commenced the attack by a full volley, followed up by continuous firing, which, as the Indians were completely surprised, proved entirely successful. Seventeen of the Indians were killed, six wounded, and a number of children captured. The remainder of the band effected its escape. In the camp were found guns, ammunition, a large quantity of wheat, clothing and other articles, stolen from the whites, and the carcass of an American horse recently killed. Captain Good's little company has again left in pursuit of these marauders, who are known as the Mill Creek Indians, one of the Pitt River tribes, so celebrated for their courage, enterprise and hatred to the whites.

The severe punishment inflicted by Capt. G. will, it is hoped, have the effect of driving to their distant haunts these dangerous foes.

The scene of the conflict we have described is on Big Antelope creek, about twenty miles from Red Bluff, in a direction nearly east from the town.

County Treasurer's Report.

The following is the semi-annual report of the County Treasurer, from February 1st to August 4th, 1862, inclusive:

Cash on hand at last report	\$5,480 25
Receipts from District	
Delinquent taxes from District	\$2,088 76
District Court fees from County	288 00
Clerk and county licenses from	
Tax Collector	1,538 75
State School land	191 20
Bridge and Ferry Licenses	285 00
Property Tax for 1862	2,902 35
Fines from Justice's Court	83 50
Poll Tax receipts	1,539 00
Foreign Miners' Licenses	1,344 00
School Poll Tax	41 50
National Poll Tax	684 00
School Fund—State apportionment	624 03
Indig. aid Sick	48 00
School Land—16th & 36th sec's	72 00
General County Fund—Fines from District Attorney	100 00
	\$18,086 14

DISBURSEMENTS.	
County Fund Warrants redeemed	\$3,032 75
Contingent	1,625 90
Indigent Sick	309 13
State Fund paid Treasurer	2,198 15
Road Fund Warrants redeemed	904 91
Building Fund	840 00
Red Bluff School Fund Warrants redeemed	416 25
Antelope School Fund Warrants redeemed	200 00
Tehama School Fund Warrants redeemed	354 00
Reed's Creek School Fund Warrants redeemed	149 42
Blue Tent School Fund Warrants redeemed	130 00
Tax Collector paid Commissions	174 12
County Treasurer	204 03
Balance cash on hand	7,426 02
	\$18,086 14

CASH ON HAND.	
Ferries	\$ 83 50
Estate deceased persons	31 72
School Land, 16th & 36th sections	144 00
Indigent sick	118 74
State School Land	41 50
County School Fund	36 27
Contingent Fund	49 36
County General Fund	2,014 09
State Fund	2,030 01
Antelope School Fund	511 43
Paskenta " "	59 39
Blue Tent " "	67 23
Red Bluff " "	132 12
Tehama " "	224 14
Stoney Creek " "	144 78
Building Fund	136 64
Road Fund	18 00
State Register	51 48
Reed's Creek School Fund	288 00
District Court Fees	158 63
Redemption Fund	684 00
Federal Tax Fund	684 00
	\$7,426 02

WARRANTS OUTSTANDING—INTEREST NOT INCLUDED.	
County General Fund	\$39,559 84
Indigent sick	5,857 50
Road Fund	252 48
Contingent Fund	216 53
Building Fund	1,538 00
Total	\$47,424 44

BARNET NEEL,

County Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO FUSION CANDIDATES.—The Sacramento Republican Fusion Convention has made the following Legislative nominations: For Senate, Newton Booth; for Assembly, M. M. Estes, W. H. Barton, Amos Adams, Dr. Charles E. Duncombe, and J. H. Warwick.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 29th ultimo William Miller, an Irishman, fifty-one years old, was run over by a train on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, near Seventh street, Sacramento, and his left arm cut off near the shoulder. On the 1st instant the shoulder joint was successfully disarticulated, but the patient died a few hours afterwards.

MOVEMENTS OF TREASURER.—On the 18th ultimo the steamer Pacific arrived at San Francisco with \$131,692 in bullion, of which \$80,837 was from Portland and \$71,741 from Victoria. The same date the Panama steamer left with \$1,541,000 in specie for New York and Europe.

SHERIFF'S SALE POSTPONED.—By reference to another column it will be seen that the Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate in the case of Daniel Callaghan vs. Samuel Jaynes et als., has been postponed until Saturday, August 23d, 1862 at the Court House door—hour 2 o'clock p. m.

BACK AGAIN.—Having returned to our post, from a brief absence below, we acknowledge the efficient service done us by our friend Judge Sackett, in whose charge we left the *Beacon*. He is a vigorous writer and sound Democrat.

FINAL REPORT.—The Grand Jury made its final report to the Court of Sessions yesterday afternoon and was discharged.

BRAN & SHORTS, MIXED.

A CHOICE ARTICLE FOR FEED, for sale, at wholesale and retail, by BETTIS & BAKER.

August 7, 1862-4f

Notice!

WARRANTS ON THE GENERAL Fund of Tehama County, registered prior to February 8th, 1860, are now payable. Interest will be stopped after this date. BARNET NEEL, Treasurer of Tehama County.

Treasurer's Office, August 5, 1862.

SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale a lot of THOROUGHbred Sheep, comprising

French Merino, Santa Barbara and Santa Luis Obispo counties, 1 member; Tulare county, 1 member; Fresno county, 1 member; Mariposa county, 1 member; Merced county, 1 member; Monterey county, 1 member; Santa Clara county, 3 members; San Francisco county, 12 members; San Mateo county, 1 member; Alameda county, 2 members; Contra Costa county, 1 member; Marin county, 1 member; San Joaquin county, 2 members; Tuolumne and Mono counties, 3 members; Calaveras county, 3 members; Amador county, 2 members; El Dorado county, 4 members; Sacramento county, 5 members; Solano county, 1 member; Yolo county, 1 member; Colusa county, 1 member; Mendocino county, 1 member; Sonoma county, 3 members; Placer county, 3 members; Nevada county, 4 members; Sierra county, 2 members; Yuba county, 3 members; Sutter county, 1 member; Butte county, 2 members; Plumas county, 1 member; Tehama and Colusa counties, 1 member; Shasta county, 1 member; Trinity county, 1 member; Humboldt county, 1 member; Klamath and Del Norte counties, 1 member; Selkirk county, 2 members.

Also, a County Judge in each of the following counties, Placer, San Butte, Yuba, Colusa, Mendocino, Klamath (vice Napa), Lake Mendocino, Klamath (vice Napa), Yuba (vice Lindley, resigned), Calaveras (vice Badger, resigned), Yuba (vice Smith, resigned), Yuba (vice Lindley, resigned).

The attention of the Board of County Supervisors is directed to the Second Session of Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to regulate Elections, passed March 23d, 1859," passed April 27th, 1859. See Statutes of 1855, page 100.

The attention of the Board of County Supervisors is also directed to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, as officially published in the "Sacramento Daily Union," and the Statutes of 1862, page 281, and also to the following proclamation:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, by the provisions of Section Two (2) of the Act approved April 20th, A. D. 1862, it is required that the amendments to each article of the Constitution shall be voted upon separately from the others, in the manner and form prescribed by the Governor;

Now therefore, by virtue of the authority in me reposed, I do hereby prescribe the following form for the qualified electors of the State of California, to vote by ballot at the general election to be held on Wednesday, the third day of September, A. D. 1862, for or against the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, as proposed by the Legislature of 1861, and adopted by the Legislature of 1862.

FORM.—Amendments to Article Four [4] of the Constitution. Yes. Amendments to Article Five [5] of the Constitution. No. Amendments to Article Six [6] of the Constitution. Yes. Amendments to Article Six [6] of the Constitution. No. Amendments to Article Nine [9] of the Constitution. Yes. Amendments to Article Nine [9] of the Constitution. No.

Given under my hand, with the great seal of the State of California, this 29th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

LELAND STANFORD, Governor of California.

By the Governor, WM. H. WEEKS, Secretary of State.

And further notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors, that a general election will be held at the various Precincts in Tehama County on the third day of September, 1862, for the election of two Justices of the Peace and two Constables in each Township in the county, and for the election of one Supervisor for the Second Supervisorial District in said county.

A. G. TOOMES, President.

S. M. BISHOP, Clerk County Court.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of California—County of Tehama.

In the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District.

In pursuance of a Decree and Order of Sale, duly tested on the 15th day of July, 1862, and to me delivered, of which the following is a copy, notice is hereby given that I will expose for sale at public auction, in accordance with said decree, at the Court House Door, at Red Bluff, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., on

Saturday, the 9th day of August,

1862, the premises in said decree described.

SAM. D. JOHNS, Sheriff Tehama County.

Daniel Callaghan Plaintiff vs. Samuel Jaynes, M. M. Tompkins, Administrators of the Estate of P. L. Miner, Deceased, H. Morrison, Jas. S. Johnston et als., Defendants.

Decree of Foreclosure and Sale, in Open Court, July 2, 1862.

THE ABOVE SALE IS HEREBY Postponed until

AUGUST 23d, 1862,

At the aforesaid hour and place.

Dated August 6, 1862.

SAM. D. JOHNS, Sheriff of Tehama County.

Always on Hand,

FINE OLD MARTELL and other celebrated BRANDIES. Also, genuine Port Wine, by the bottle, for medicinal purposes.

IRVIN AYRES.

Isthmus Butter.

EQUAL to the best Ranch Butter, for sale by

NEEL, BUTLER & CO.

Election Proclamation.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Supervisors that the following Proclamation be published, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that a general Election is to be held on Wednesday, the 3d day of September next, throughout the State, at which the following officers are to be elected, and at which the amendments to the Constitution of the State, as proposed by the Legislature of 1861 and adopted by the Legislature of 1862, are to be approved or rejected in the manner and form prescribed herein:

A SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Also, a District Judge for each of the following Judicial Districts: Twelfth District (vice Campbell, resigned); Sixteenth District (vice Hardy, removed); Seventeenth District (vice Taylor, resigned).

Also, State Senators, as follows:

Fifth District, composed of the counties of Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus—One Senator.

Seventh District, composed of the county of Santa Clara—One Senator.

Eighth District, for county of San Francisco—Three Senators.

Tenth District, composed of counties of Contra Costa and Marin—One Senator.

Twelfth District, composed of counties of Tuolumne and Mono—One Senator.

Thirteenth District, composed of county of Calaveras—One Senator.

Fifteenth District, composed of county of El Dorado—Two Senators.

Sixteenth District, composed of county of Sacramento—One Senator.

Nineteenth District, composed of county of Sonoma—One Senator.

Twentieth District, composed of county of Placer—One Senator.

Twenty-first District, composed of county of Nevada—One Senator.

Twenty-second District, composed of county of Sierra—One Senator.

Twenty-third District, composed of counties of Yuba and Sutter—One Senator.

And for the County of Yuba—One Senator.

Twenty-fourth District, composed of counties of Butte and Plumas—One Senator.

Provided, that in the County of El Dorado the Senators chosen at said election shall determine by lot which one of said Senators shall hold his office for but one year only; and provided further, that the Senators chosen at said election, in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, and for the county of Yuba shall in like manner determine by lot which one of said Senators shall hold his office for one year only.

Also, Members of Assembly, as follows:

San Diego county, 1 member; San Bernardino county, 1 member; Los Angeles county, 2 members; Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, 1 member; Tulare county, 1 member; Fresno county, 1 member; Mariposa county, 1 member; Merced county, 1 member; Monterey county, 1 member; Santa Clara county, 3 members; San Francisco county, 12 members; San Mateo county, 1 member; Alameda county, 2 members; Contra Costa county, 1 member; Marin county, 1 member; San Joaquin county, 2 members; Tuolumne and Mono counties, 3 members; Calaveras county, 3 members; Amador county, 2 members; El Dorado county, 4 members; Sacramento county, 5 members; Solano county, 1 member; Yolo county, 1 member; Colusa county, 1 member; Mendocino county, 1 member; Sonoma county, 3 members; Placer county, 3 members; Nevada county, 4 members; Sierra county, 2 members; Yuba county, 3 members; Sutter county, 1 member; Butte county, 2 members; Plumas county, 1 member; Tehama and Colusa counties, 1 member; Shasta county, 1 member; Trinity county, 1 member; Humboldt county, 1 member; Klamath and Del Norte counties, 1 member; Selkirk county, 2 members.

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By the Governor, WM. H. WEEKS, Secretary of State.