

G. JACOBUS, Editor.



"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNIONS, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS IMPERIAL."—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, - - APRIL 5, 1862.

Loyalty of the South.

Every message flashed across the Continent not only announces to us fresh Union victories, but furnishes renewed evidence of the loyalty of a great portion of the Southern people. The great rebellion is not the work of the southern masses. It never had their sympathies and it never will receive their active support. It is the act of southern demagogues driven from power by the fiat of the American people. No longer able to rule the whole nation, they determined to be princes of a dismembered portion of a once glorious and triumphant commonwealth. The peaceful loyalty of the South sleeps, and it is not dead; it may be roused, but it is not killed. It will bear the heavy tread of the advancing Federal columns and the victorious shouts of the Union forces, and will spring into life again. Were the southern people a unit in the support of the black conspiracy of the demagogues, we might despair of the ultimate restoration of the American Union. But as it is the future is full of hope to us, full of dread to traitors in arms, and full of honor to treason sympathizers in backroom. Let us look at the facts.

1st. The military despotism, denominated the Southern Confederacy, was never submitted to a vote of the people. And why? Can any sensible man assign any other reason than that the conspirators were fearful of the result? Full well they knew the tremendous moral power that anything like unanimity would have given them. Acquainted as they were with the popular feeling in the South, the conviction forces itself on the mind with all the energy of truth, that their dread was well founded. Every consideration of national policy, every impulse of national honor, every motive of expediency, and every inspiration of American history, spoke to them with a trumpet-tongued eloquence, and urged them to submit the momentous question to the people; but they hesitated, halted, and finally refused. Why did they refuse? The reason is too manifest to be misunderstood—they KNEW THE RESULT.

2d. Many of the southern States were precipitated out of the Union right on the heels of the most emphatic and overwhelming voice of the people to the contrary. Such was eminently the case with North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and came very near being the case in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. Many of the more intelligent secession sympathizers feel the force of this truth, and attempt to parry it with the unsupported assertion, that there was a sudden revolution in the opinions and feelings of the masses in those States, in regard to the Federal Government. It is enough for us to say in answer to this assertion, that earnest, conscientious and candid men are not subject to such sudden revolutions in their opinions and sentiments.

3d. The Union forces have met no serious opposition from the great mass of the southern people. The revolted States have been invaded by comparative small bodies of men, and there was no uprising of the people to drive them from the much talked of sacred soil. If the South had been a unit in this rebellion, powerful armies could not have sustained themselves in any southern State. The truth is, that the southern army has absorbed all of the secession element, and has even forced into its ranks many men whose affections still linger around the Constitution of the Fathers. How long do you suppose that a rebel army of 25,000 men could sustain itself in one of the northern States? Every man of any intelligence knows that they would be immediately captured or summarily driven from the soil. Yet Sherman and Burnside with even less bodies of men, are gradually overrunning States that have made the world ring with boasts of their prowess, and military invincibility. Why is this? The answer is evident: the great heart of the South still beats, irregularly it may be, but still beats for the Union and the Constitution as our fathers made them.

4th. The Union forces as they penetrate the rebellious States, are received by the great mass of the southern people with demonstrations of joy and welcome. They look upon them as deliverers from the fast closing grasp of a despotism, more intolerable than that which shrouds the frozen regions of despotic Russia. We need address no particular facts in proof of this. Every dispatch that flashes across the continent is full of proof. He who runs may read.

5th. At the battle of Somers over a thousand rebels laid down their arms, and sought protection in the ranks of the Union forces. After the terrible and sanguinary battle of Donelson, three thousand prisoners asked the privilege of joining the Union army and fighting under the Star Spangled Banner of the Republic. General Grant, at last accounts, was fast augmenting his ranks by enlistments in Tennessee. Who so blind as to mistake the significant import of these important facts. They are full of hope to Union men, and replete with terrible dread to secession sympathizers.

6th and last. No fact is better authenticated than that the rebellious States are full of secret Union clubs. Military power has

silenced the public utterances of their loyal men, and made them exiles in their own land, but it has not abated their fervent attachment for the Union with all its security and public tranquility. There is a pent-up earthquake of smothered patriotism in the South, that will ere long break its bonds, and fill that neglected region with a halo of patriotic glory.

Summary of News.

The news from the States continues to be of the most favorable character, presaging the speedy restoration of the American Union, and the downfall of the great rebellion. The Union forces are victorious in every engagement. The noble ensign of the Republic is moving promptly and triumphantly onward. We have no more Bull Run, Ball Bluffs and Big Bethel affairs. We have fortunately got lower down in the alphabet, and now more completely understand the strength and resources of the great rebellion. The southern Confederacy may now be fitly represented by a dissolving view. Or as the inimitable Prentice says: "Having now obtained a Fote-hold in Tennessee, we expect to send our Porter or our Butler with a message to our southern friends, and Grant them the privilege of paying their debts to the North, as well as securing their rights, of which they brag much, and may the Fellow under her leader's hands be as adders and scorpions till they pay the Price of treason and their rebel carcases be Poll-ed into their traitorous Tombs."

The cavalry, so sensitive upon every point of honor, have been disinterring the bones of freedom's soldiers and have been manufacturing them into knife handles, pipes and spurs! Delightful operation! Wonder if any of our secession sympathizers have received any as memorabilia of the prowess of their southern brethren? We will venture that there have been no spurs received for they are a very essential article in the present state of affairs.

The Government is very wisely turning its attention to the construction of iron-clad men-of-war. Adversity very often teaches the most important lessons to nations as well as to individuals. The exploits of the Merrimack astonished the nation, and aroused our rulers to a proper consideration of this subject.

The rebel army is completely demoralized. Gen. Shields, that noble Irishman, with 8,000 men, found no difficulty in totally routing 15,000 rebel soldiers. The "filthy operatives," "small fistled farmers" and "greasy mechanics" of the North, have pricked the bladder inflated with southern braggadoocio, and it has ingloriously collapsed.

The guilty citizens of Memphis, in whose unshallowed ground lies buried the ensign of the Republic, begin to tremble in their shoes, and talk about burning the polluted city. Our readers will see that Beaufort, North Carolina has been captured by Burnside. It will be essential to remember that there are two places of this name, one in North Carolina, the other in South Carolina. General Sherman captured the latter some time ago, and now the former has been taken by General Burnside. The North Carolina Beaufort, is a port of entry, at the mouth of Newport river, a few miles from the sea. The harbor is the best in the State, and is accessible by steamboats from Albemarle Sound. The town has a considerable trade in turpentine, resin and other products of the pine. The cavalry got off course, when the cold steel came at them.

It is reported that New Orleans has been taken, but it must be remembered that this is a mere conjecture, founded on the knowledge of the fact that the mortar boats had all arrived at their place of destination and were shelling Fort Pike, at the entrance of Lake Ponchartrain.

Commodore Foote is giving the rebels the benefit of a pyrotechnic exhibition at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river. Wonder how they like it? The Commodore and his vessels are almost entirely out of reach of the rebel guns, while the shells from his mortars strike thick and fast in the enemies' works.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches received by Alta, Union and Bulletin.]

CHICAGO, March 17th. At a station 12 miles south of Manssaras, a train of 82 cars, freighted with commissary stores valued at \$20,000, was found. The rebels had kindled a fire under them, but they failed to burn.

Special dispatches to the New York papers of the 15th state that a cavalry reconnaissance under Gen. Stoneman was made. A thorough examination of the country for a distance of 25 miles, in a straight line, was made, and no armed rebels could be seen. Important and conclusive information has been received here as to the rebels' strength at Manassas and Centreville. It is asserted that up to Friday week the rebel force was from 90,000 to 100,000; 25,000 between Manassas and Aquia Creek, and 22,000 at Winchester and Leesburg. All could be concentrated at Manassas in one day's notice. The rebels never thought of evacuating Manassas until the fall of Donelson.

New York, March 16th. The Steamer Arid, which left Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived here today. Special dispatches to New York papers say that Gen. Totten had advised a diversion of the \$7,000,000 appropriated this session for coast defenses, to the construction of iron clad vessels.

The steamer Prince, which was used in carrying troops from Columbus at the time of the evacuation, was scuttled, and sank near Hickman; 75 rebel soldiers were drowned. She had on board 200 kegs of powder, considerable flour and other provisions.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of altering the boundaries of Kansas, so as to include the Indian territory. A joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of the troops in the field to officers without regard to rank, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Newirth, the resolution was recommitted to the Military Committee.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Latham offered an amendment, to the effect that the Postmaster General be authorized to establish a mail, not less than semi-monthly, between San Francisco and Crescent City, including intermediate points, which was agreed to.

CHICAGO, March 18th. A letter in the Boston Journal, dated Key West, March 1, partially confirms the reported evacuation of Pensacola by the rebels. Many guns are said to have been removed from the land batteries and Fort McRae and taken to Mobile.

ROLLA, March 18th. A short time since, anti-slavery rebel movements in Texas county, Mo., Gen. Halleck ordered five companies of troops and two light 6-pounders, under Col. Wood, to repair to that vicinity. Finding no enemy, Col. Wood pushed on to Salem, Fulton county, Ark., where he encountered a largely superior force of rebels; after a sharp fight he routed them, killing 100 and taking many prisoners, among them three Colonels. Our loss is about 150.

CHICAGO, March 19th. Telegrams from Gen. Curtis state that Lis loss is 1,400 killed and wounded at Pea Ridge. The enemy are still retreating. There are no rebel troops in Northern Arkansas, except marauders and Pike Indians, who kill and plunder friends and foes indiscriminately.

New York, March 19th. Further details from Newbern have been received. Commodore Rowan was in command of the fleet. On Sunday he had sunken vessels, torpedoes, and other rebel obstructions to overcome, but he surmounted all with slight damage to his vessels. 2 brigs, 3 barkes and 18 showders were sunk by the rebels above two of their batteries. The latter were silenced and the sunken vessels passed. This was Saturday afternoon. On Sunday morning a heavy fog set in, but shortly after lifted, when the boats passed up and silenced Fort Thompson, mounting two heavy columbads, Fort Ellis, mounting 9 guns, was captured after brisk fighting. At Fort Love, the only remaining fort, the rebels made but little opposition. After leaving the latter, they fired a large number of scows filled with resin and turpentine, intending to tow them down and burn the gunboats. They, however, got stuck in the river. The boats then shelled the rebel fort and track, but our troops having crossed, the white flag was raised. Our navy did not lose a man.

The operations on land were briefly as follows: Troops landed 12 miles below Newbern, Reno's Brigade in advance. Most of the troops were so anxious to land that nearly every regiment jumped into the water and waded ashore. The whole division was ashore in less than two hours. After marching two hours, they found the deserted rebel camp fires burning and breakfast unstarted. Early in the morning the First Brigade, composed of the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th Massachusetts, engaged a 20 gun battery of the rebels on the left, which showered grape, canister and shell on them; also, heavy musketry from infantry. The Second Brigade, comprising the 21st Massachusetts, 51st New York, 51st Pennsylvania and 9th New Jersey regiments, engaged them on the right. Gen. Park's Third Brigade took position in the center. The First Brigade bore the brunt of the battle. The 24th Massachusetts lost heavily; Maj. Stevenson and Lieut. Horton were wounded, and Lieut. Col. Merritt and 23 others killed. The Third Brigade, together with the Second, executed the flank movement, and when the order to charge bayonets was given, a hand-to-hand fight ensued of the most desperate character, in which our troops drove the rebels out at the point of the bayonet. The rebels took possession of the railroad train and fled from Newbern, burning the bridges, some buildings, and a number of whisky and turpentine distilleries. The slaves had commenced pillaging, but were stopped. A number of Unionists were found in the city.

Gen. Burnside, in a congratulatory address to the troops, says that after a tedious march, dragging their hawtizers by hand through swamps and thickets, after sleepless nights

passed in drenching rain, they met the enemy in his chosen position, protected by strong earth-works mounting heavy guns, and in open fight themselves, they conquered. He directs that each regiment engaged shall inscribe on their banners the memorable name, Newbern.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 19th. Strasburgh was occupied by our troops last Sunday evening, Jackson's army retreating on our approach. The Michigan Cavalry led the advance, and Gen. Shields's division followed. Ashley's Cavalry protected the retreat of the rebels, and gave considerable annoyance. The bridges were burned by the rebels, causing delay.

WASHINGTON, March 20th. An official dispatch from Commodore Foote was received last night from Cairo. He says that Island No. 10 was harder to conquer than Columbus, as the island shores have land forts, each one commanded by one above. It adds, we are firing day and night on the rebels, and gain on them. Mortar shells have done great execution; one shell landed on their floating battery, and cleared out the concern in short time.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 20th. The steamer Rhode Island, from Key West, has arrived. The rebel Commissioner, Yancy, was captured on board a schooner while trying to run the blockade. Yancy was disguised as a sailor, but was recognized.

St. Mary, Florida, has been occupied by our troops.

CAIRO, March 20th. A gentleman from Memphis, who arrived here last evening, reports that Gov. Harris disappeared on the second day after the one to which the Legislature adjourned. It is supposed he has gone to Corinth. The Legislature has adjourned and gone no one knows where.

The subject of burning the City, in case evacuation became necessary, was still openly discussed. Since Gov. Harris's proclamation after the fall of Fort Donelson, impressions have been general; hundreds have been picked up in the streets and taken from the stores and dwellings, and driven at the point of the bayonet to the camp of instruction.

The Union men are leaving Memphis in large numbers, delivering up their property to confiscation, and glad to escape with their lives.

Street quarrels between Union men and rebels were frequent occurrences. Shots are hourly exchanged. Accounts have been received here from Island No. 10, to noon to-day. The firing from the gunboats continued at intervals of fifteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper battery. Only two guns out of seven are left, from which the rebels fire an occasional shot, some of which reach within a short distance of our boats. The works planted on the main land are far more extensive than at first supposed. There are at least 80 guns, many of them of the largest size, with several rifled, and 20,000 troops.

On Tuesday night the gunboat Mount City kept up a steady fire on the upper fort, which prevented the rebels making their usual nightly repairs. The result was that in the early morning they commenced removing the dead and wounded from the casements of the fort. Large numbers were carried out and taken back into the woods. On Monday the gunboats fired 90 times, mostly shell, and the mortar boats fired 300 shells. On Tuesday the Commodore directed the fuses to be wet down, with a view to destroy the works and dismount the guns. The result was most satisfactory. As yet but one man has been killed by the enemy.

CAIRO, March 21st. The effect of the cannonade of Monday on Island No. 10, from the gunboats and mortars was terrific. The rebels could be seen carrying off the dead and wounded. Our pickets could plainly hear their groans at midnight. A moderate fire was kept up on Tuesday and Wednesday. Yesterday, the gunboat Minnesota dismounted the 128 pounder on the enemy's upper battery. The rebel gunboats tried to force their way up again yesterday, but failed to succeed.

Gen. Pope has 22 guns mounted on Point Pleasant, below New Madrid. He has erected a new battery four miles below Island No. 10. The rebel regiments were distinctly seen on dress parade at one time on Wednesday, out of reach of the mortars.

Information has been received from Gen. Grant from Savannah, on the Tennessee river, that the troops are in fine health and spirits. Beauregard commands 15,000 troops from Pensacola, at Corinth. Cheatham and Bragg also command divisions near that point. The Federal forces in that vicinity are divided into five divisions. 600 hundred volunteers have enlisted in Savannah in the Union army. On the night of the 13th a skirmish took place between a division of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry and part of Cheatham's forces. The rebels were routed.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21—Nothing has been seen or heard of the Merrimack. The Monitor remains near the fleet. She has received some alterations and additions, which materially improve her.

WASHINGTON, March 22th.—Bids for the mail service of the Western States, and the Pacific coast, will be opened until after the 21st. A large number of proposals have already been received.

The Navy Department has ordered, of the builders of the Monitor, six more iron-clad vessels of similar construction, but more formidable. They are to be 200 feet long instead of 175, and to carry two 15-inch instead of 13-inch Dahlgrens.

and another damaged. They have been completely hemmed in, and can only escape by opening their way out.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The crew of the privateer Bourgeois, 17 men, have been brought here, and will be sent to Fort Warren.

New York, March 17.—The steamer Rounder, from Havana on the 12th, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 4th instant.

The Spanish troops are returning from the interior. The English forces were to leave the country. The French forces were on the way to Tribuneau. Their reinforcements had not arrived. The Spanish forces had started on foot for Orizaba. Juarez, with 5,000 troops, holds the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

An American citizen, bearer of dispatches from the Washington Government to Minister Corwin, was murdered between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

Negotiations between the Mexican Government and the Allies were commenced on the 1st March.

From Havana it is stated that the Spanish bark Theora, captured by one of the United States squadrons, has been declared an illegal prize.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.—Special dispatches to the New York papers say: The Department to which Gen. Hunter has been assigned, is composed of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Gen. Sherman will be retained in the Department under Gen. Hunter.

The Clothing Inspection Board concluded their labors to-day. Over \$2,000,000 worth of clothing is condemned. The testimony taken has revealed gross frauds, consequent upon the collusion of contractors and inspectors.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Exaggerated statements having been made as to the mortality of the army here, it has been ascertained from official sources that the total deaths up to and including the quarter ending December is 3,990, of which 100 were from wounds. The above deaths were in 157 regiments, including the army of the Potomac.

New York, March 18th.—Key West advised the 10th report the sailing of Porter's mortar fleet.

A Nassau letter of the 9th states that the steamer Ella Worley, with 1,000 bales of cotton, and the Kate, from Ferdinandis, had arrived there. The cargo of the former was transferred to the ship Eliza Howell.

The fall of Newbern leaves Beaufort and the pirate Sumter at our mercy.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.—Special dispatches to the New York papers say the Naval Committee have formally voted in favor of an appropriation sufficient to complete Stevens' battery, and 15,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad steamers.

The Supreme Court has decided that a register and receiver on the public lands cannot retain fees on military bounty land warrants, beyond a compensation of \$3,000 per annum, to which he is limited by the Act of 1818. This decision of a long contested question saves Government \$1,000,000.

Burnside, to-day, was confirmed Major-General.

The Star, this evening, says that part of General Banks' army had reached Manassas. The bill to provide for the purchase of coin, and other purposes, having passed both Houses, has been signed by the President. The old Demand Notes, therefore, becomes legal tender.

estur, Ala., and Corinth, Miss. It was estimated that the forces at those places numbered 40,000. On Friday last they destroyed the track of the Charleston and Memphis railroad, between Eastport and Florence.

Federal transports, to the number of 80, have been collected at Savannah, indicating that the country about the Tennessee river, near the Alabama line, would be the theater of extensive military operations.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 20.—Official reports of the occupation of Strasburgh says that Gen. Shields encountered the rear guard of Jackson's force just beyond Middleton, with 4 field pieces, who disputed Shields's approach, foot by foot, stopping at all strong points, then returning, after crossing Cedar creek, they destroyed the temporary bridge which Gen. Shields built, and after another skirmish entered the town. The loss of the enemy is not stated.

New York, March 20.—A special dispatch to the New York papers say: Jeff. Davis issued a proclamation on the 16th, calling all the male population, between the age of 16 and 60, to form themselves into companies, and report immediately at head quarters.

CAIRO, March 20th.—It is reported this morning that Jeff. Thompson is marching on Cape Girardeau, pressing Tennessee horses into the Confederate service. An encounter having taken place between the Federals and his advance, reinforcements had been sent to Cape Girardeau.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate is in Executive Session to-day, and confirmed Major-Generals Buell, Curtis, Pope, Sigel and McClelland. Wallace and Smith, the Colorado who commanded brigades at Fort Donelson, were confirmed Brigadier-Generals.

St. Louis, March 21.—Rebel dispatches from Fort Smith to Memphis papers, acknowledge the death of McCulloch and McIntosh in the battle of Pea Ridge.

A letter from the engineer of the Water-works gunboat, confirms the capture of the William Mollary, with W. L. Yancy on board. Against this it is stated Yancy arrived at New Orleans and made a speech, avowing that no help could be expected from England and France, and urges retaliation by stopping cultivation of cotton.

New York, March 24.—Burnside has captured Beaufort, N. C. The rebels blew up Fort Mason, and burned the steamer Nashville.

At Winchester, on the 23d, a battle took place on the Strasburgh road, between Federals, 8,000, under Shields, and rebels, 15,000, under General Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The rebels were routed with a large number of prisoners taken, 100 killed and 300 wounded. They are in full retreat—the ground being strewn with arms thrown away. The battle lasted from 10 a. m. till dark.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Dr. John Evans, of Chicago, has been confirmed Governor of Colorado Territory.

A part of Gen. Banks' army has reached Manassas.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—This evening there is an impression among naval and military persons that New Orleans has been taken. The mortar fleet having attacked the fort at "The Rigoles" on the 11th. Letters from Ship Island confirm this. The fort referred to is Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Ponchartrain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARREN LODGE No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREG., G. W. GREER, W. M. H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F. JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10, hold their regular meetings every SATURDAY EVENING, at their Hall (McCully's Theater building), at 7 1/2 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. HENRY DENLINGER, N. G. J. M. STUBBS, R. Sec'y.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will hold its regular communications on the First Saturday Evening of Every Month. All sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend. W. H. S. HYDE, H. P. JAS. T. GLESS, Sec'y. dec3:47

Sand's Sarsaparilla, under the administration of distinguished physicians, has been tested for twenty years in the public hospitals, as well as in their private practice, with such complete success as to have acquired the unqualified approval of the medical faculty, and is now held in the highest esteem, and is universally used. Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be in the possession of everybody in the mining region. As a preventive of various dangerous diseases to which the goldseeker is liable, it has no superior. While it is quite palatable even as a beverage, it is speedy and powerful in its effects upon the system. In all cases of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and the prevailing fevers consequent upon exposure, the Bitters will be found invaluable as a corrective. No man should enter upon the exposed camp life of a miner without being provided with Hostetter's preventive of stomach disease, nor should any of those who are now engaged in the occupation fall to have recourse to the Bitters. For sale at the "Express Saloon," Jacksonville, and by druggists and dealers everywhere. 9

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QUICK SALES AT SMALL PROFITS, FOR READY PAY, IS BEST FOR ALL.

Every Article Warranted as Represented! Please give us a call.

WADE, MORGAN & CO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 1 1862. 51st

HARNESS SADDLERY

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties that he has on hand and will manufacture to order All kinds of Saddlery & Harness such as Heavy Wrought Harness (long and short leg) Concord Harness, Buggy Harness (single and single) Spanish Saddles, trees and rigging complete, Ladies' Saddles, Jockey Saddles, Saddle-bags, Brilles, Surcingle, Halms, Spurs, Cartrights, Whips, Whip-lashes. And all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of SADDLERY. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Store in "Sentinel" Building, California street. HENRY JUDGE, Jacksonville, Dec. 21, 1861. 49th

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Within Sixty Days!

GOODS SELLING

AT TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE For Cash! Without Reserve!

J. A. BRUNNER & BRO'S.

We are determined and Compelled to place all our Book Accounts and Notes in the hands of our Attorney, for action At the coming term of the District Court, if not paid on or before the 25th DAY OF JANUARY, 1862. JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 11, '62

DECIDED REDUCTION In the Prices of Board and Lodging!

FRANCO-AMERICAN RESTAURANT.

Board and Lodging, per week \$8 00 Board, per week 7 00 Board and Lodging, per day, with private room, best style 2 25 Lodging, per night, in private room 50 Lodging, per night, in double room 75 Single Meal 50

THE TABLE.

Reduction in price, but no reduction of change in table. My table shall not be passed by any in the State of Oregon. MADAME DE ROBOM, Jacksonville, Jan. 10, 1862. 52nd