

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

J. JACOB, Editor.
JACKSONVILLE.
SATURDAY, -- JUNE 28, 1862.



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

The Day is Breaking.

Union men of the North have always maintained that the present rebellion was precipitated upon the people of the South, contrary to their expressed will and regardless of their solemn protest; that the peaceful loyalty of the Southern people has been silenced by a military despotism, more rigorous than that which prevails over the frozen plains of Russia; and that, as soon as the victorious columns of the Union army reached the Southern States, all this would be demonstrated. The great Southern heart was never in this rebellion; it never was "fired" with treason. It may have palpitated for the Union with a slower and feebler beat than formerly; but still it was for the Union, as our fathers made it, and for the support of the general authority under the Constitution.

On the other hand, the Dixieites have maintained that the South was a unit in this rebellion, and that, as such, it was worse than folly to attempt to "subjugate" nine million of freemen. We have pointed them to the result of the elections held in the Southern States, just previous to the passage of the infamous acts of Secession by the politicians, and we have asked them how they could possibly reconcile that vote, consistently, with the unity of the South.

From the beginning of this rebellion down to the present time, evidence has been culminated in proof of the fact that there was no general unity in the South for the overthrow of the Government. Every day adds to the already overwhelming proof.

Let us note, in their order, a few of the more prominent facts, that not only explode the idea of Southern unity, but point with a pleasing significance to the speedy restoration of the Union in all its integrity and glory:

1st. By the late papers from the States we have the full report of a convention, recently held at Nashville, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to restore Tennessee to the Union. The convention assembled in the State House, and eighteen counties were fully represented. The convention was presided over by the Hon. B. Campbell, former Governor of the State. In his opening address, he makes use of the following forcible language: "No people on the globe ever went into a rebellion so vast and so bloody for a cause so trivial. It was a wild and reckless outbreak of frenzy, like that which swept over France in the days of her fearful revolution. It was not the result of cool, deliberate judgment." Many other leading men of the State spoke, using language equally strong and emphatic. A counter-revolution has been extensively organized in that State; and ere long loyal old Tennessee will take her place in the Union again. May God hasten the day, when the sacred ensign of the Republic shall float in every place throughout the length and breadth of that noble old State! Light is dawning and the bloody infatuation of the demagogues is breaking. Let the good cause roll on!

2d. The good old North State has lately smothered the tyrants, that have so long covered her with infamy and disgrace, and riot over a prostrated and violated Constitution, in a fearful saturnalia of disorder and blood. Mayor Rogers, of Washington (in that State), was arrested by the minions of Jeff. Davis, for the utterance of some patriotic sentiments, and hurried off to Richmond for trial. Governor Clark, lured by the convention of the State, sent a peremptory demand to the authorities at Richmond for the immediate delivery of the Mayor, and they were compelled to deliver him up. The Virginia cavalry were informed by the committee that demanded Mr. Rogers, that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the State.

The military despots of the sinking Confederacy have been notified by the Governor that North Carolina will furnish no more troops to fight the battles of treason and dissolution. Infamous conscription act has been set at defiance by the Convention of the State, and the agent of Jeff. Davis, sent there to collect arms, has been flatly told that he can have none. The Governor has informed the rebel authorities, that they can use the railroads of the State in retreating homewards. Mountain large numbers of the North Carolinians are being mustered into the service of the United States, and the State is about to wheel back into the Union again. All hail to the patriotism of the people in the good old North State!

3. Little spunky Arkansas begins to show signs of dissatisfaction with the negro Government. Her Governor talks loud of her neglected interests, and violated rights, and intimates that, under certain circumstances, she will secede from Secession, and go it alone. Hear her rampant Governor:

"If the articles of the Confederate heart do not permeate beyond the East bank of the Mississippi, let Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and the great West, know it and prepare for the future. Arkansas lost, abandoned, subjugated, is not Arkansas as she entered the Confederate Government; nor will she remain Arkansas, as a Confederate State, desolated as a wilderness."

This is a gentle hint to Jeff. & Co. that they must send this fighting Hector a few

braves, or she will not remain a "Confederate State, desolated like a wilderness." Jeff. do you hear? Arkansas evidently wants to witness some of the "masterly inactivity" of the Napoleonic, and to realize some of his evacuating triumphs.

Such is an exhibition of the much talked of unity of the South. How do the Dixieites like it?

GENERAL HUNTER.—This General, whose late emancipation proclamation has attracted so much public attention, was born in the District of Columbia, and is now sixty years old. He was noted for his pro-slavery views, before the war, and was an energetic Breckinridge Democrat. He was made a Brigadier by request of Colonel Richardson, a Kentuckian by birth, who now represents a district in Illinois, and who is bitter and unrelenting in his denunciations of all emancipationists. Hunter has, no doubt, entirely changed his views on the subject of slavery since the commencement of this war. His proclamation shows clearly the animus of his mind now. He would wipe the whole institution out by one fearful stroke of military power. It is a little singular that those who have been, heretofore, the warmest friends of the South, and the ready apologists of all the unwarrantable acts of the Southern fire-eaters, are now the most bitter and zealous advocates of wholesale emancipation and general confiscation. It requires all the conservative energy and wisdom of a Republican President to keep such men within the bounds of the Constitution, in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Had any of the leading statesmen of the North, who vigorously supported John C. Breckinridge for the presidency, been themselves elected to that high office, a decree of emancipation would have startled the nation. Most of the leaders of that party in the Northern States have become radicals, while many of the members have become open and avowed Secession-sympathizers. This shows most clearly that in troublous times greater reliance can be placed in the stability of men of moderate and conscientious views, than in men of extreme views.

If the lamented Douglas had been elected, the people of the South would have been equally as secure in their Constitutional rights as under the judicious and conservative policy of the present Administration; but rebellion and treason would have met with no sympathy and support from that great statesman and patriotic man.

COAST DEFENSE.—There is no subject, under the present threatening aspect of affairs, of greater interest to the people of this coast than the one at the head of this article. During the early part of the session of the present Congress, we read about the prospect of an appropriation for the construction of a Monitor for the defense of San Francisco. No Monitor has been built, no appropriation for that purpose has been made; and the subject seems to have been dropped. It may be that the delegation from this coast saw the utter futility of further pressing the subject at this session of Congress. Senator Nesmith succeeded, we believe, in obtaining an appropriation of \$100,000 for fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia river.

The English and French Governments, alarmed at the result of the action in Hampton Roads, immediately took the subject of coast defenses under consideration, and are giving that practical attention to the subject that its great importance imperatively demands. The English Government have an abundance of material and plenty of skillful machinists on this coast; and, for ought we know, is now building an iron monitor, which, in case of a war with England, would completely control the commercial interests of this coast and make us the unwilling dependants upon the clemency of that selfish and arrogant nation. At least two Monitors ought to be placed in the waters of this coast.

We hope when our Legislature meets this fall, Congress will be earnestly memorialized upon this subject. It will strengthen the arguments and give force to the declarations of our Congressional delegation on this subject.

FEDERAL TAX.—The Federal poll tax is now being collected in California. The collectors find no difficulty in obtaining it. In fact, the people pay it promptly and willingly. Notwithstanding all the efforts made by certain politicians to render this tax obnoxious, it is popular with the masses. They will ever be found willing to contribute toward the perpetuation of the most beneficent Government in the world. They know and feel that it is a duty they owe to their patriot founders, and they are determined to discharge that duty. Let the crackers prate about the failure of our Government, and the want of a disposition on the part of the people to sustain it. Their traitorous prophecies will, in every instance, be belied by the patriotic action of the people. They love their Government and will sustain it, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. Let the politicians take heed!

STATE PRISON.—This is really a fine institution, and an honor to our youthful State. It is one of the most useful places for rogues that can be found in any land or any country. They are constantly creeping from it, simply because it is so frightfully disagreeable to stay there. It must be that the board is not good, or the society not very agreeable—something is wrong! Have not the authorities power to change the cook? Something must be done. The honor of the State is at stake. That must be a shabby managed affair that disgusts its guests in less than two weeks. We can beat that in Jacksonville; and vegetables are both scarce and dear here.

STATE FAIR.—The Board of Managers for the Oregon State Agricultural Society, which met in Salem on the 16th inst., decided to hold a State Fair at the Fair grounds of the Marion County Society, near Salem, on the first Wednesday in October next, continuing four days. A premium list, more liberal than that of last year, was agreed upon, which will shortly be published.—Oregonian.

Navy Secesh.

Mr. Editor: During the early stages of the rebellion, while the revolutionists were somewhat successful, their sympathizers here were very numerous; indeed, they might have been more appropriately represented by the name "legion" than otherwise. And so held were they in their declarations of the right of the South to secede, so open in their praises of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and so defiant in their demeanor toward the Federal Government and its friends, that the latter were seriously exercised about their safety among so large a number of Secessionists; and some of them seriously talked, on more occasions than one, of the propriety, nay, of the necessity, of secretly arming themselves against such an emergency as that of an uprising of their Secession neighbors in behalf of their master and patron saint—the arch-traitor, Jefferson Davis. How surprised were we, then, on the morrow after the appearance of the manifesto of the seceding Democratic Convention, that met at Corvallis April 15th, to hear these same men, to a man, vehemently proclaiming that they were as good Union men as we. But when our surprise was somewhat abated, we congratulated ourselves with the assurance that we had no cause of apprehension from them while they expected to gain something by their false position.

Query.—Is it probable, Mr. Editor, that we were mistaken as to the real sentiments of these people? Did we see, as through a glass, darkly? And is it possible that they were all the while good, loyal, Union-loving patriots? Nay, verily. Said the only perfect type of humanity ever manifested in the flesh, "Ye shall know them by their fruits." "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" He had told his followers that false prophets should come to them in sheep's clothing (Secession under Union colors), and this was the test by which they were to be known. Now for an application of this same test to the subjects of this discourse. In the beginning of Secession, when men began to be patriotic and patriotic, according to their sympathies, and the former began to talk about looting the good old flag, the latter began to object—the ultras by swearing they would cut it down, if we dared put it up—and the Peace Softs by imploring us, for God's sake, not to do anything of the kind. "But, why not?" said we; "are you, also, an enemy to your country?" "Oh! no; but then you will hurt somebody's feelings, and get us all into trouble, and I am for peace." Oh! sweet-scented patriots! how unkind in us to host in your neighborhood the flag of your country! "A tree is known by its fruits." Do patriots despise the flag of their country?

Again: When we heard of the bombardment of Fort Sumter by traitors, said one of them: "I wish to God that I had been there to fire the first gun!" Said some of them, "Sumter must not be reinforced!" "Let the South alone—they are fighting in self-defense!" "You cannot coerce them," etc., etc. Before Virginia had seceded, one of them, an F. V., while proclaiming his Unionism, on being told that Virginia was about to secede, exclaimed, "Well, I'm with her." After the battle of Bull Run, many of them shouted lustily for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, while others, more discreet, said in private conversations with regard to the Federal disaster, that that was not the half the Federalists would get before they were done with the South; and they had a general time of rejoicing at the success of treason over the Government. They have continually denounced the President for calling out troops for the defense of the Government, when to have done otherwise would have been suicidal in the extreme, subjecting the Capital to invasion by the armies of treason, himself and Cabinet to certain death, and the Government to swift and sure destruction; and they have sworn, time and again, that they never would give out for the suppression of the rebellion.

Patriots wishing to fight the battles of traitors! Patriots pleading for the enemies of their country, with the knife drawn for its execution. Patriots (Union men) seceding because their native State seceded! Patriots joyfully shouting over the victories of traitors! Patriots continually denouncing the Government for fighting for self-existence! Patriots with pocket or purse whose last dollar is not at the service of their country in the hour of its peril? Oh! Patriotism, how fallen! "Wherefore, by their fruits shall ye know them." Patriots, indeed! The ghost of Benedict Arnold, sitting in judgment in your case, would condemn you. ASHLAND.

Hox. J. W. Nesmith.—We are under obligations to this Honorable gentleman for a copy of his speech on the Indian Appropriation Bill. The speech is a plain, logical, common-sense statement of facts. The particular item, in the above named bill, that called forth this speech was, the appropriation of \$50,000 "To enable the President to negotiate a treaty with the Nez Percés Indians for the relinquishment of a portion or all of their present reservation, or its exchange for other lands." The effort was a successful one, and the appropriation was made.

Could not an appropriation be had to remove the Nez Percés Indians down into the Klamath Lake country?

SUNDAY.—We learn from the Portland papers that the waters of the Willamette are fast returning to their accustomed channel, and that the third great flood of the season is about falling out. The water in the Columbia is falling fast and its career of desolation is ended. The damages will soon be repaired, and our northern friends will soon smile again.

THE STATE TREASURY.—The State treasury says that the State treasury has now over \$35,000 on hand, and no outstanding orders to meet. This sum is more than sufficient to pay our allotment of the war-tax, or, if appropriated to day the expenses of the Legislature, as is likely, will cover all needed appropriations and leave a balance.

TILLAMOOK.—The vote in this county was unanimous for the Union ticket. Hurrah for little Tillamook. Sea breezes and pure mountain air make pure principles.

From our Volunteers.

CAMP CLACKAMAS, June 17, 1862.

Dear Sentinel: By way of whiling away a leisure moment this pleasant June evening, and perchance gratifying some of your numerous readers, I propose briefly to tell you something about the Southern Battalion of the First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

How we got here, our trials and tribulations—how we journeyed through rain and snow and mud, went to bed cold and wet, and sometimes hungry—all this I need not tell you, as it is in the past and almost forgotten. Suffice it to say, we arrived at Camp Clackamas on the 22d of May last, in good health and condition. Our camp is very pleasantly located, on the north side of the Clackamas river, at the ground occupied by the State Fair last fall, about half a mile from its junction with the Willamette. The steamer express, plying between Oregon City and Portland, runs directly up to our camp, and delivers our freight and passengers, thus making it very convenient, as well as lively.

Within the last week, our camp has undergone an entire change—a complete metamorphosis. The clothing for the men has been received and issued, and I am confident that there is scarcely a mother who would know her own son at a little distance. We used to be able to recognize each other by the back, but not so now. The rags and tatters that graced many of us here, and at Camp Baker, have given place to neat fitting pants and jackets, and the old slouch hats to tasty forage caps. The jackets are a deep blue, the trousers light blue—all wool, well manufactured and of good material. We have also received our arms, which consists merely of a gun similar to the rager, only, perhaps, two inches shorter. It appears to be a convenient and efficient arm. We have not yet tried it at target.

We are now, having received our clothing, arms and equipment, ready to do our Uncle some service. From present indications, however, we will not be able to do much for him east of the Cascade this Summer, owing to the impossibility of getting there. The Columbia River is now higher than it has ever been known to be before, and it is still rising, making it impossible to go by the Dalles, as the portage around the Cascades cannot be made. The snow is still lingering in the Cascade Mountains by way of the old road, by Foster's, rendering it almost impossible to go that way. So, taking all things together, I would not be surprised if we were here a month yet. However, as the cherries are getting ripe, and we are becoming somewhat acquainted with the people in the vicinity, the time will pass off pleasantly enough. A good many of the citizens have visited us, a majority of whom, I believe, were ladies. They have shown themselves to be kind, hospitable and agreeable.

The Sutter (perhaps you know him), a friend from K—ville, and a "Lut." were out foraging to-day, and from the report they give, were eminently successful—got all the cherries they could eat, their dinner, pretty girls to talk with, and invited to call again. We had a dozen or less ladies and gentlemen to see us to-day, and expect as many more to see us to-morrow. Rather a pleasant place.

The Battalion congratulates Jackson county on the eminent success of the Union ticket.

BOLD SOUTHERN BOY.

REVIEW AT CAMP CLACKAMAS.—Col. Steinberger, commanding the military district of Oregon, accompanied by Majors Lugenbed, Winton and Francis, Capt. Hopkins, Lieut. Hughes and Dr. Hager, and a few invited civilians, proceeded on board the steamer Vancouver, on Saturday morning last, to the Clackamas county Fair Grounds, where there are at present encamped three and a half companies of Volunteers, belonging to the Oregon Cavalry, respectively commanded as follows: Company A, Captain T. S. Harris; Company D, Captain S. Trux; Company F, Captain J. W. Mathews, and a detachment of Company C, commanded by Lieut. White, and the whole under command of Lieut. Col. Maury and Major Rucarsen, for the purpose of officially examining and reviewing the camp and its officers and regulations. Shortly after arriving at the camp, the Board of Examiners, consisting of Majors Lugenbed and Francis, and Dr. Hager interrogated the commissioned officers of the battalion, mainly upon their loyalty to the Government, and then administered the oath of office. In the meantime, the Colonel and the other officers examined the quarters. After this, a collation of good things was served round, and all partook cheerfully of the hospitality, your reporter doing especial justice to the "cheat" and other invigorating cordials. After lunch, all the companies were drawn up for review, and went through all the military evolutions in presence of the Colonel and staff and a number of ladies from Oregon City. The review having passed off with entire satisfaction to the Colonel and staff, and with credit to the officers and men of the companies, the party again returned to the steamer and departed, amid long and loud cheering, the band playing and a general good feeling all around. Upon arriving at Portland, the steamer stopped for about an hour, and the officers and guests again regaled themselves upon the good cheer offered at the Metropolitan, after which they went on their way rejoicing, and no doubt returned to Vancouver, their headquarters, well pleased with their days visit.—Oregonian.

THE REBELS LOSE HOPE.—The following is from the Memphis Avalanche, of May 6th. "The telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. McClellan seems to have been preparing the same fate for Richmond that Butler and Porter got up for New Orleans. The enemy's gunboats ascended York river, on Sunday, to within thirty-five miles of Richmond, and immediately Yorktown was evacuated by our troops. Where or in what direction our troops retreated is not stated; but we presume, judging of the future by the past, it is only a question of time when the gunboats will get to Richmond. It is painful to witness the gradual surrender of our strongholds, after years of toil in fortifying, without the striking of a blow by our armies. However, the policy of evacuating will soon of a necessity come to a close."

State Election—Official.

	Congres.		Governor.		Secretary.		Treasurer.		Printer.	
COUNTIES	McClure.	Walt.	Miller.	Golds.	May.	Vining.	Cook.	Green.	Gordon.	Anderson.
Jackson	513	443	589	417	563	452	533	431	523	431
Douglas	318	274	351	257	319	261	319	262	318	258
Lane	454	355	416	353	438	351	437	340	438	344
Josephine	231	253	235	245	228	255	230	243	237	247
Clackamas	610	261	639	262	642	263	640	260	638	264
Washington	229	93	313	87	307	87	306	88	307	85
Yamhill	395	169	408	163	391	168	400	164	403	165
Benton	248	223	258	214	230	220	234	217	236	211
Multnomah	601	240	643	199	608	219	632	211	627	205
Marion	629	363	661	498	643	496	644	496	617	497
Harney	918	281	951	283	896	279	938	280	937	283
Columbia	66	50	69	46	65	48	67	46	65	48
Polk	351	129	384	116	354	106	368	101	376	101
Wasco	677	294	698	291	682	261	693	264	680	263
Clatsop	54	19	56	10	53	8	54	7	54	7
Emmets	153	32	148	24	152	26	153	22	157	23
Curry	103	9	110	9	102	9	105	9	106	10
Coos	96	1	89	4	95	2	97	000	95	1
Tillamook	22	000	26	000	25	000	25	000	25	000
Totals	6809	3632	7039	3450	6781	3501	6927	3396	6907	3417
	3632	3450	3501	3396	3596				3417	
Majorities for Union candidates	3177		3589		3280		3531		3590	

Jacksonville Prices Current.

Reported for the Sentinel—Corrected weekly

JACKSONVILLE, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Wheat, per bushel	50 a 75
Oats, do	40 a 50
Barley, do	40 a 50
Vinor, in qr. sacks, per 100 lbs.	\$2.50 a 3.00
Chickens, per doz.	\$3.00 a 3.50
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00 a 1.50
Hay, per ton	\$3.50 a 4.00
Bacon, sides, clear, per lb.	15
do do with bone	13
do hams	20
do shoulders	14
do hog round	15 to 18
Beef, salt, per lb.	12 to 18
Pork, do	16
Mutton, do	15 a 20
Lard, leaf in tin, per lb.	18 a
do in kegs do	18 a
Butter, fresh dairy, do	25 a 37 1/2
do in kegs, do	none
Cheese, per lb.	25 a 30
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	25 a 30
Potatoes, per lb.	4 to 6
Onions, do	4 a 5
Turnips, do	3 a
Cabbage, do	3 a
Beans, white, do	none
Green Apples, per lb.	none
Dried Apples, per lb.	25
Dried Peaches, do	35
Coffee, do	33 a 35
Crushed Sugar, do	20 a 25
Brown do	22 a 25
Rice, do	20 a 25
Salt, do	10 a 12 1/2
Candles, do	50 a 55
Vinager per gal.	200 a 250

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Rent.

A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, to a suitable tenant. Enquire at this office. 24d

Notice.

JOSEPH JACOBS is hereby appointed my agent, to take charge of the Eagle Mill property, in Jackson county, and is authorized to transact all business connected therewith, and to collect and receipt for all debts due on account of any business connected with said Eagle Mill property. Dated at Roseburg, Oreg., May 10th, 1862. JESSE ROBINSON.

STATE OF OREGON,)
COUNTY OF DOUGLAS,)
In Justice's Court.

TO SAMUEL GORDON:

YOU are hereby notified that a Writ of Attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Leonard Stinger, amounting to Thirty Dollars. Now, unless you shall appear before E. N. Bowman, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, on the sixth day of September, 1862, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated this 25th day of June, 1862. 24d LEONARD STINGER, Plaintiff.

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons who may have wheat in the HOPWOOD MILL, on Bear Creek, Jackson county, which was there prior to the Thirtieth of February, 1862, to W. J. ALLEN, at said mill, and make their claim to the same, on or before the 14th day of July next; the following described property, to-wit: One horse, one filly, one colt, six cows with calves, eleven cows without calves, two two-year-old heifers, five steers, two year-old and over; four yearlings; seven hogs; a pig and hawkey; a rifle gun; one wagon; carpenter's tools and farming implements; one yoke of work oxen; and household furniture. Terms of sale, cash in hand. Property not to be taken away until paid for. Dated June 25, 1862. HENRY STICKWEEL, Surviving Partner.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

—PRACTICAL—

Book-Binder,

PAPER RULER, and

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER,

517 City and 514 Commercial streets, between Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books ruled and bound to any desired pattern. 24y

Anniversary Ball!

—AT THE—

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

LOUIS HORNE, Proprietor.

24b

FOURTH OF JULY

BALL!

A BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

Union Hotel

in Kerbyville,

On Friday Evening, July 4th, 1862.

A general invitation is hereby given.

JOHN R. PRINDLE, Prop'r.

Kerbyville, Josephine county, June 6, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRADBURY & WADE.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of WADE, MORGAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. All persons indebted to the house are hereby respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by cash or note, at the shortest possible date, and debtors of long standing are urged to hasten payment, as the business must be closed up. Creditors will please present their claims for adjustment at their earliest convenience. JAMES R. WADE, EDWARD S. MORGAN, LEWIS L. BRADBURY.

Jacksonville, Oreg., April 12th, 1862. 14q

Copartnership.

THE subscribers hereby form a connection in the General Merchandise Business, at Jacksonville and Phoenix, Jackson county, Oregon, under the name and style of BRADBURY & WADE. They assume all the liabilities of the late firm of WADE, MORGAN & CO., and are authorized to collect all demands due that house. Debtors will please take due notice and settle up without delay. LEWIS L. BRADBURY, JAMES R. WADE.

April 25th, 1862.

Sachs Bros'

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Domestic, Foreign and Staple

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

Hats, Boots & Shoes,

Hosiery, Millinery, and

Fancy Goods;

Gents, Ladies' and Misses'

Furnishing Goods!

Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons,

And a complete assortment of

Dress Trimmings!