

O. JACOBS, Editor.



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1862.

The Facts.

The stern logic of facts all understand. They point to the result with manifest certainty. They completely annihilate the plausible, yet unwarrantable assumption, that the late elections amounted to a condemnation of the Administration and its policy.

In 1861 the Pennsylvania troops were authorized to vote, and Commissioners were sent to their camps to take the vote. This vote is re-published in the Philadelphia Press of October 11th, 1862, and stands Republican, 11,351; Democrats, 3,173, or three-fourths of all the votes cast were given to the Republican Union ticket.

This vote shows very significantly how the fighting men from that State stand. The Pennsylvania troops are not alone in their decided verdict in favor of the policy of this patriotic Administration. The vote of the Iowa troops is equally emphatic. These troops were, by a just and equitable provision of the Iowa State Legislature, permitted to vote at the late election, and the following is the decisive result: Out of a vote of 11,070, 9,178 were cast for the Union Republican ticket, and 1895 for the so-called Democratic ticket.

The following paragraph, from that sterling Union paper, the Missouri Democrat, is truthful and to the point:

That's where the Republican Union voters are! Look at the thinned ranks of the brave men who conquered Price and Van Horn, and Fernando Wood's friend, Lovell, at Corinth; see how the men vote who have seen this wicked rebellion through the curtains of smoke and blood! Take the glorious Seventh Iowa, that entered on the bloody field of Belmont with unquenchable ardor and left it with imperishable glory; that passed through the fiery ordeal of Pittsburg Landing and the sanguinary struggles of Iuka and Corinth. Having at the cannon's mouth and the bayonet's point shown to the rebels their estimate of the worth of the Union, they have now at the ballot box declared their belief of the principles on which the Union should be and is founded. Decimated by death and disease, their numbers were few, but all gloriously devoted to freedom. Of 212 votes cast, 202 were for the Republican ticket, and but four for the Democratic.

In all of those districts where the Union vote, under whatever name it was known, was strong, the required number of troops have been raised without the necessity of a draft. But in the strong Breckinridge districts, the patriotism of the people had to be awakened by the efficient agency of a draft.

In conclusion, we remark that if this war is to be terminated by an inglorious and delusive peace—a peace pregnant with future bloody developments—we want the anti-ventilated peace softs to be its authors.

Douglas—Constitution.

The following extract is taken from Douglas' great speech on refunding General Jackson's fine. The whole of the speech can be found in the Congressional Globe, of Jan. 10, 1844:

Talk about illegality! Talk about formalities! Why, there was but one formality to be observed, and that was the formality of directing the cannon, and destroying the enemy, regardless of the means, whether it be by the seizure of cotton bags or the seizure of persons, if the necessity of the case required it. The God of nature has conferred this right on men and nations, and therefore let him not be told that it was unconstitutional. To defend the country, let him not be told that it was unconstitutional to use the necessary means. The Constitution was adopted for the protection of the country, and under that Constitution the nation had the right to exercise all the powers that were necessary for the protection of the country. If martial law was necessary for the protection of the

country, martial law was legal for the purpose. If it was necessary for a judge, for the preservation of order, to punish a contempt, he thought it was necessary for a General to exercise control over his cannon, to imprison traitors, and to arrest spies, and to intercept communications with the enemy. If this was necessary, this was legal.

Jackson, at the time he performed the act Douglas was defending as constitutional, was but a subordinate officer of the Government. And even in his case the great Illinoisian holds that his power, under the Constitution, is only bounded by the necessities of the case. Whatever is necessary for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, is constitutional. There is no clause in that sacred instrument, either expressed or implied, prohibiting the use of any means necessary for the maintenance of the general authority given by the whole instrument. Admitting that it recognizes the right of property in slaves, it is palpable that it has not invested that right with so sacred a character that a rebellion can be founded upon it, leaving the Government powerless, so far as the cause is concerned. If the removal of that cause is necessary to the continued exercise of the rightful authority of the General Government, the constitutional power is ample. The doctrine that the Government can confiscate my money, but cannot touch my negro, although I use him as means for its subversion, is too absurd for argument. Yet there are many who promptly endorse the confiscation of horses, mules and every description and kind of rebel property except negroes. Touch "Sambo" and they go into constitutional spasms immediately!!

THE BOISE MINES.—J. C. Davenport, well known in this county, writes to us under date of Nov. 5th, of the reports, concerning the richness of the Boise River mines. He says, "the greatest discoveries of gold yet made are on Boise River—a tributary of Snake river. People in the upper country are wild with excitement. [Well we guess the winter will cool them a little. They sometimes get wild up that way with steamboat mines—the mines fail but the steamboats pay. Ed. Sen.] The most extravagant stories are told of the richness of these mines. [Yes, by underground telegraph we are creditably informed that from thirty gallons of water taken out of Boise River, two gallons of pure gold were obtained. The water holds it in solution. Ed. Sen.] I won't risk my reputation by retailing them. As to their richness I have no doubt, as to their extent, serious. Hundreds are leaving Auburn, Walla Walla, and other places for the new El Dorado."

ALMANAC FOR 1863.—We have received from A. Rosenfield, Publisher, the California Pictorial War Almanac for 1863. It is a convenient sized pamphlet, full of valuable statistical information, and choice reading matter. All the events of the war are chronologically arranged; and a brief, but perspicuous statement of the Law regulating stamp duties is given. It treats of many other topics of equal interest and of very general importance. Price 25 cents. Address: A. Rosenfield, San Francisco.

GENEROUS.—Gen. Butler has distributed 168,000 pounds of provisions in New Orleans to the following persons: Families of Federal soldiers, 917; destitute, 7,196; families of Confederate soldiers, 960; number of persons, 30,420. While the Southern traitors rob and plunder Union men and their families, the Government of the United States, generous in its greatness, returns good for evil—conquers a rebellious city, then feeds its destitute inhabitants.

DIVISION.—There is a movement on foot among the Miners of Washington to have that Territory divided. What the entire boundaries proposed for the new Territory are, does not exactly appear. "The Oregon State line and the Columbia river on the west, and such other boundaries on the north, east and south as will be just," is the general description given of the limits of new State or Territory.

SAD DEATH OF MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—We find the following brief announcement in the Milwaukee Sentinel of October 23d:

Madame Anna Bishop, the celebrated singer, was burned in St. Paul, on Wednesday of last week, by her clothes taking fire, from the effects of which she died on Friday following.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin, in correcting the above statement, says: "The Mrs. Bishop who thus met her death, was not the contraltissimo, but the wife of the landlord of the City Hotel at St. Paul." So ye lovers of music, dry up your tears; the eloquent warbler is still alive.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Mr. David C. Kelley furnishes the following news items from the Cariboo mines. Mr. J. D. Evans, of Corvallis, in company with Mr. McKinley, of Oregon City, arrived here on Monday night from Cariboo, via Olympia and Monticello. They left Lightning creek on the 14th October. The weather was very fine, and the snow disappearing rapidly. No tidings had been received when they left, of the men lost on the Bald Mountains.

The largest nugget ever found in British Columbia mines, was taken out of the claim on Lightning creek, owned by Mr. David C. Kelley and McDonald. It is considered worth a little over \$1,000. About all the miners have come out to spend the winter below. Not over 200 men, all told, will remain in the Cariboo country during the winter. Flour was selling at \$1 per pound; bacon, \$1 50; beans, \$1; and other articles in proportion. Mr. Evans has a claim on Williamsa creek, which has been paying him very well, and from recent prospects he expects to do a great deal better next season. Mr. McKinley has a ranch on Lake La Hache, and will return early in the Spring, by way of the Columbia river, in company with Mr. Evans and Mr. D. C. Kelley. These gentlemen would not advise any one to go to these far off mines, unless they go prepared to spend two or three seasons in hunting for a good claim. Those who are the lucky ones at present in the Cariboo mines, as a general thing have spent two or three seasons there. It costs an immense sum of money to open and work one of these claims, and even then they may prove a failure.

GETTING SICK OF REBELLION.—The Macon, Georgia, Telegraph, sends forth a dolorous cry for peace, and says that it is the sincere desire of every man, woman and child, in that section, at least. The people have got enough of rebellion. They are now reaping its bitter fruits, and the end is not yet. The iron network of Monitors are gathering closer and more tight around the doomed Confederacy, closing every avenue to the outer world, and will soon begin to penetrate the inland waters of the rebel States, not to protect rebels and their property, but to strike at the root of the rebellion. One month and ten days of grace yet remain to them, and if the people of the South are wise they will take advantage of the time, and effect the peace they long for by laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance. But the despotic hands of the Jeff Davis Dictatorship will be hard to break—the people, we opine, are bound by a military despotism which will require the armies of the Union to break and destroy, ere the people can be permitted to return to their allegiance; and we doubt not but that large portions of the South are anxiously waiting the appearance of the Union forces, and Union gunboats, and will hail them as their deliverers, but rebels may look for no leniency, for that class must be wiped out, ere peace can come to the distracted South.—Independent.

GETTING TIRED OF THE WAR.—The following is from the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of October 7th:

"Who can estimate the weight of responsibility which hangs upon the souls of those wicked, misguided men, who, by years of toil and labor, brought upon the country this bloody war? Time can never develop nor cure the evils which already have been inflicted by their demon-like agency.

Upon the South the ruin is incalculable. One hundred thousand brave men have either died, or their constitutions broken down, or they are maimed, rendering them a burden to themselves and to society. The loss in property cannot now be estimated. And where is the ruin to end? From the North there is no hope—from Europe we can look for no sympathy. Nothing, perhaps, could gratify English statesmen more than the utter ruin of both North and South.

THE WEATHER.—The storm God has delayed his coming, and still lingers amid tropical bowers. The days are clear, warm and beautiful—the nights are frosty and star-light. All the prognostications of the weather seers have been balked. The farmers are intensely desiring rain—the miners are ardently praying for it, but as yet, the southern sky gives no indications of a favorable answer. Some may suppose that this is rather a reflex animadversion upon their piety, but such a supposition is not to be entertained for a moment. There is no class of men in all southern Oregon, so often down upon their knees, as this devoted class! But the misfortune is, they are always peering downward. Look up gentlemen, and then the gracious shower will descend.

GOOD FOR JACKSON COUNTY.—Mr. Holbrook received, by last evening's stage, the sum of \$2,300 13, paid into the Sanitary Fund by the patriotic citizens of Jackson county. This swells the amount contributed by the whole State, to \$17,134.20.—Portland Times.

ATTENTION.—Pictorials and Magazines can be had at the Post Office cheap for cash. God speed the telegraph to this place.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Dates to Nov. 24th. Washington, 23d.—Fredricksburg people are fast leaving the city. Owing to a misunderstanding, a train leaving the city with women and children, had been fired into. Fortunately no one was hurt. There had been no bombardment of Fredricksburg.

An impression prevailed yesterday that a division of Jackson's corps was advancing on Washington, and had arrived at Leesburg.

New York, 24th.—A dispatch to the Herald says the rebels in occupation of Fredricksburg, demanded further time to consider the question of surrender. Friday night, after an interview with the civil authorities, Gen. Sumner informed them that if they had any further communication to present, Gen. Patrick would hear them Saturday, the Mayor and Council came over, accompanied Gen. Kershaw, of South Carolina, and Col. Blunt. These officers claimed that the civil authorities could make no proposition unless the same were accepted of them. The civil authorities then asked an extension of time for the removal of the women and children, alleging that our artillery had frightened off their trains, and it would be impossible for them to leave before night. The request was complied with, and the time was extended to 11 o'clock Sunday afternoon. No lights were visible in Fredricksburg Saturday night, but camp fires in the vicinity indicated the presence of a considerable rebel force. The enemy have evidently received a large accession to their force.

New York, 24th.—A letter from Fernandina, Fla., 16th, gives an account of bombardment of St. Marys, Ga., which says our troops landed and were fired on by rebels, who mustered strongly, whereupon the gunboat Mohawk fired shells into the town for twenty minutes. A female, bearing flag of truce, approached the gunboat and a Lieutenant went ashore and met her. On his return, the boat hauled off, intending to return to Fernandina, when the rebels fired a volley of musketry. The gunboat immediately returned abreast of the town and shelled it for an hour and a half, reducing half the places to ashes.

St. Louis, 24th.—The Democrat has information that rebels are fortifying Port Hudson. Ten or twelve guns are now in position.

Carson, 24.—Col. Mason was shot dead last night, and robbed of a watch and \$350. Several persons arrested.

San Francisco, 24.—There was considerable excitement at this evening over a shooting affray among the sports.

Ruby Valley, 24.—A large band of Indians drove off the Government herd of horses. They also drove off some cattle. Major Gallagher and Capt. Potts, with 60 footmen started in pursuit.

"A WOMAN should never, under any circumstances whatever, lose her temper."

Might as well tell the wind not to blow on a March day, or the rain not to come down in the month of April. It does them good to explode occasionally. A woman, to be good for anything, must have as much spice and sparkle in her as a bottle of champagne; and, if the cork does come out once in a while, with a bang, why, that don't depreciate the value of the goods.

But let the men preach. It don't amount to anything, after all. We hold them captive by every one of their dicky strings and coat buttons; by the rents in their stockings, and toothaches they want to be nursed through. They cannot do without us; and all this good advice is only a very natural chafing under the invisible chain. On the whole, we think it absurd to take the slightest notice of it. Talk away, "gentleman!" you won't hurt our feelings.—Fanny Fern.

The following is given as a new mode of "parsing," down East: "I court," Court, is a verb, indicative mood, present tense, and agrees with all the girls in town—you bet.

Keep on good terms with your wife, your stomach, and your conscience.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree in Chancery to foreclose a mortgage, made at the October term, A. D. 1862, of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Jackson; in favor of Mrs. Temperance Fowler, Love & Bilger and F. G. Farris, and against Hess & Stone, for the aggregate sum of Seventeen hundred and five and seventy-four one hundredths dollars with interest and costs: I will proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1862, the following described lot of ground, lying and being in the town of Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon; said lot fronts fifty feet on Third Street, and runs one hundred feet back on D. Street; that the south line is parallel and fifty feet south of D. Street; and, also, all of that tract of land situated near the town of Jacksonville, county and State aforesaid, being the east fractional half of the southeast quarter of Section No. 32, in Township 37, south range 2 west of the Willamette Meridian, containing 59 68-100 acres, including the brick yard, etc., together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances therunto belonging. Sale on the premises between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

W. H. S. HYDE, Sheriff. Nov. 26, 1862, ew51d

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All of which will be sold at low prices, for CASH, or desirable PRODUCE.

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A FRESH INVOICE OF

PICKS, PANS,

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BLASTING POWDER AND FUSE

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Agricultural Tools

For Sale at Cost:

20 Steel-point PLOWS, complete, of various sizes;

16 cast Plow-points;

2 sets extra steel Mould-Boards, Points and Land Sides.

2 patent Straw-Cutters;

6 large Iron Kettles, for farm use.

The above will be exchanged for flour at the market price.

BRADBURY & WADE,

Jacksonville, Oct. 23, 1862. 341f

PHENIX HOUSE.

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Will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we shall keep on hand a good supply of

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FOR SALE AT

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We will take all descriptions of Produce that can be disposed of without a loss.

BRADBURY & WADE,

Phoenix, Oct. 30th.