

O. JACOBS, Editor.



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1862.

The Closing Year.

With this day passes the year 1862, with all its joys and sorrows, its multiplied hopes and expectations, its thrilling memories, its national humiliations, its bloody conflicts, and its embattled shocks. It belongs to history now. It remains for some philosophic Baneroff, or inspired Motley to do justice to its principal actors, and to trace back its fearful events to their proper causes. The President truthfully said: at the close of his message to Congress: "We cannot escape history. We of this Congress and of this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trials through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation." Truth, every word of it. The reverend chronicler of the dead, the cool and unimpassioned vindicator of the philosophy of history, will sit in severe judgment upon the thrilling and bloody tragedies of 1862. The causes that led to the dark conspiracy, which finally developed itself in a Titanic attempt at national disruption, will be impartially explored, and their guilty authors will be condemned by the righteous judgment of posterity, to an immortality of infamy. Prometheus like, the names of the principal conspirators will be fixed on the enduring monuments of history, for the execrations of the patriotic and good in every subsequent age of the world.

History will record the fact that the institution of American slavery went down in a sea of blood, amid the mighty efforts of its champions to make it universal; for this day numbers its legal existence in the rebellious States, and gradual, compensated emancipation will soon sweep the institution from existence in the loyal Border States. Think of its wisdom as we will, doubt its expediency as we may, we confidently expect that on the morrow the decree of emancipation will startle the nation. In the opinion of our rulers, the inexorable logic of events, and the stern dictates of military necessity, and a proper regard for our national preservation, demand the sacrifice. Although the destiny of the Republic has trembled in the balance during the last year, although the principles of well-regulated liberty and of constitutional governments have been terribly shaken by our national convulsions, yet the future is full of hope. At the commencement of the year, we could not convince ourselves of the strength of the rebellion. We could not believe that the great mass of the Southern people could be forced into armed resistance to the rightful authority of a government, felt by them only by the blessings it bestowed, and by the tranquility it secured. But the arts of southern demagogues, the terrors of a military despotism and of a wholesale conscription, followed by certain confiscation and punishment in case of resistance, have done the work. At first, we thought 75,000 men were amply sufficient to put down the rebellion. Then the force was increased to 500,000; and now, over a million of patriot warriors have emblazoned on their banners the Union as our fathers made it.

Much has been accomplished during the past year. The Mississippi river has been cleared of all checks upon navigation save Vicksburg, and that is already envolved by a well-appointed land and naval force. Missouri and Kentucky, most of Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia, as well as part of Texas, North Carolina and Arkansas, have been redeemed. The sea coast is in our possession, and our armies and navies

are slowly but surely crowding upon the very heart of the Confederacy. We know the strength of the insurgents, and have provided for their overthrow. The military and financial resources of the government are unimpaired. The patriotism of the people is unbounded, and their resolute determination to put down the rebellion, unabated. May Heaven grant that, before another year shall roll around, the American Union, now torn by the fell spirit of disunion, now darkened in all its Southern borders by the dark pall of treason, and now bravely struggling in all its loyal energies for national unity, and former prestige and power, may be restored, more potent than ever in its reunited strength, and triumphant over all its foes.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.)

Washington, 23d.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Caleb B. Smith as Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana. No nomination has yet been made to fill the vacancy in the Interior Department.

New York, 23d.—The Times' Washington special dispatch says: It is not best for the public to cherish an illusive hope that the Cabinet imbroglio is altered. Seward to day declared to one of his friends that his resumption of Ministerial duties was made to be dependent on two conditions, the non-fulfillment of which would compel his resignation. These conditions are not stated. Although Chase signified to the President his consent to return to his Department, it seems apparent that his action will also be made to depend, so far as any permanent occupancy goes, upon contingencies. The personal relations between Stanton and Blair have long been most unfriendly.

It is a significant fact that Senator Wade was to-day closeted with the President for several hours, during which time the latter was denied to all visitors.

It is within the probabilities that members of the House may become involved in the struggle. Already Representatives are anxiously consulting on the subject, and unless the President yields it will soon be Congress against the Executive. It is not difficult to foretell the result of such a struggle.

New York, 23d.—The Philadelphia papers publish an account of the forthcoming report from the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It appears that Burnside's original plan was to move suddenly to Fredericksburg, cross there and open a base of supplies from Aquia creek and push rapidly toward Richmond. He expected to get thirty or forty miles south before the rebels came up. Pontoons and supplies were to be at Falmouth at the time of his arrival, but were not. This fatal omission caused a delay of ten days, enabling the rebels to fortify and concentrate. General Meigs blames the engineers for the non-arrival of the pontoons, but Halleck exonerates them. General Woodbury says the delay was caused by not being started in time and had roads.

New York, 23d.—Two squadrons of Banks' expedition passed Key West on the 9th and 10th.

Fortress Monroe, 21st.—General Lee's official report of the battle of Fredericksburg, published in the Richmond papers, places the rebel loss in killed and wounded at 1,800. The same paper states, however, that over two thousand wounded had already arrived at Richmond, and mention is also made of many more at Fredericksburg, as yet unprovided for.

The Richmond papers also publish the following dispatch:

Goldboro, N. C., 15th.—The artillery duel at Whitehall, sixteen miles east of this place, has been going on all day. The Abolitionists seem to have changed their base to the south side of the Neuse river. Their cavalry made a raid on Mount Olive depot on the Wilmington railroad, nine miles from here, tearing up the road, burning the bridges and depots and cutting the telegraph wire.

Raleigh, 16th.—A bill to raise ten thousand troops for State defense passed to second reading in the House to-day. The troops are to be taken from those liable to conscription.

New York, 23d.—The Raleigh, N. C., State Republican of December 18th says: "Nine regiments and two batteries arrived on Tuesday. Several other brigades are on their way to reinforce the Confederate. By this time the force in and around Goldboro is amply sufficient to defeat, if not to capture the invaders."

The Richmond Examiner states the number of forces at Goldboro on Wednesday evening, at 17,000, with reinforcements hourly arriving. General Smith is represented as sanguine of success. It is stated that General Lee has telegraphed him that he could spare him 30,000 men.

Monocacy railroad route to Goldboro has been torn up. Of course all communication with Wilmington is cut off.

Washington, 23d.—Recent information from the Cherokee nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs. It is stated that the loyal and disloyal Indians are slaughtering one another. The government has been overthrown, and a new one organized by the Confederate party, which is in a minority.

A Richmond paper of December 20th says: Late dispatches state that the enemy have disappeared south of Goldboro.

An official dispatch from General Lee to the rebel War Department states that there were symptoms that the Federals were returning to the Potomac.

Washington, 23d.—In the House, yesterday, Vallandigham of Ohio offered the following, saying that he proposed to debate it, which causes it to lie over:

Resolved, That this House earnestly desire the most speedy and effectual measure for restoring peace in America; and that no time may be lost in proposing an immediate cessation of hostilities in order to bring about a speedy and final settlement of the unhappy controversies which have brought about this unnecessary civil war by just and adequate security against like calamities to come; and that this House desires to offer the most earnest assurances to the country that it will in due time cheerfully co-operate with the Executive and states for the restoration of the Union by such explicit measures, such solemn amendment to the provisions of the Constitution, as may be found necessary for the security of the rights of the States within the Union and under the Constitution.

Cincinnati, 26th.—It is reported that the rebels have cut the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and that the guerrillas are moving north on the road, tearing up and burning bridges; also that the enemy is directly in our front and menacing our wings at Nashville.

Considerable excitement is manifested in Central Kentucky, in consequence of fears of negro insurrection, and threatened guerrilla raids.

Cairo 26th.—The Memphis News of the 24th, says General Sherman and Admiral Porter left Helena, (Ark.) for the South on Sunday.

Out of the twenty-six pickets sent out from Helena, a few nights since, twenty four were killed.

The rebels made a dash on Jackson, (Tenn.) on Friday last, but were repulsed. The Federals hold the city with 8,000 men. It is reported here to-night that orders were sent to Island No. 10, to spike the cannon, and blow up the magazine, on the Tennessee shore, and to occupy the Island.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 24th.—Richmond papers contain a dispatch from Charleston, dated the 19th, announcing that a very large steamer, freighted for the Confederates, arrived safely the day before, bringing a heavy stock of shoes and blankets, and immense quantity of clothing and other supplies.

New York, 26th.—The investigation into the frauds on Government, show that out of \$1,600,000 paid out in this city alone, from the special appropriation of 20,000,000, for recruiting, organizing and bringing volunteers, nearly one-half was paid out on fraudulent accounts. Nearly one thousand persons were engaged in the matter.

New York, 27th.—The Times' Washington special says, Mexican advices represent the condition of the French in Mexico as critical. Sickness prevailed, and there was a scarcity of wholesome food.

The President's declarations impress upon us the fact that he will fully maintain the affirmations made in his emancipation proclamation.

An arrival from Fredericksburg, to-day, reports that the rebel leaders are constantly promising their soldiers to lead them through Maryland, and go into winter quarters at Philadelphia.

San Francisco, 28th.—The steamer Constitution, with New York passengers per steamer Ariel, Dec. 1st, arrived yesterday. On Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, the pirate Alabama hove in sight of the Ariel, and fired two shots at her. The marines and officers on Ariel were drawn up for defense, but ordered below by Commander Sartori. The Ariel hove to and hauled down her flag. Lieut. Low came aboard and called for the ship's manifest, etc., and assured the passengers that no harm would be done them. The officers and marines were all paroled. They then demanded the money on board, which was \$8,000 in legal tenders, belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co. and \$1,500 belonging to others. The Ariel's sails were cut down and thrown overboard. Capt. Semmes sent for Capt. Jones, whom he treated courteously, and told him that he would land his passengers at Kingston, and burn the Ariel as revenge on Vanderbilt for giving the Government a steamer to chase the Alabama. The pirate kept company with the Ariel until late Tuesday night making her give bonds for \$250,000, payable to Confederate government 30 days after its independence. The Alabama with 25 pounds of steam, can make 16 knots an hour, and 11 knots under sail. The impression is that Semmes was looking for the Champion while in company with the Ariel. The American ship Sea King, that sailed from San Francisco for Liverpool, 12th, was lost on 21st of same month, with all on board except third mate.

Washington, 23d.—The President has issued an order to the Army of the Potomac, complimenting the courage and skill and courage of the troops in crossing and re-crossing the river and the bravery with which they maintained an equal contest against an entrenched enemy.

New York, 24th.—The schooner Mary E. Mangum reports having been fired at twice by the pirate Alabama while entering the port of Basecan, Dominica, on the 27th of November. On the 1st of December the schooner saw her taking in provisions at the Island of Gaudaloupe.

Washington, 23d.—The following has just been received: Headquarters Department of North Carolina, 20th. To General Halleck: My expedition is a perfect success. We burned the railroad bridges at Goldboro and Mount Olive, tore up several miles of railroad track, fought four engagements, viz: at South West Pass, at Kingston, at Whitehall and at Goldboro, and whipped the enemy handsomely each time. [Signed] GENERAL FOSTER.

A Fortress Monroe letter, dated 23d, says General Foster has arrived there.

St. Paul, (Minn.) Dec. 27th.—Thirty-eight of the condemned Indians were hung at Mankato yesterday. Several hundred people were in attendance. Everything passed off in an orderly manner.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28th.—The Press publishes what purports to be a retaliatory proclamation of Jeff. Davis. He declares General Butler a felon, deserving capital punishment, and orders that he no longer be considered or treated as a public enemy, but as an outlaw and a common enemy of mankind, and when captured, the officers making the capture, will instantly hang him. It is also ordered, that no commissioned officer of the United States taken shall be released or paroled until Butler shall have met punishment for his crimes. All negroes found in arms shall be hung. Federal officers with them also shall be hung. This proclamation is dated Richmond, December 23d.

New York, Dec. 28th.—The Roanoke, from New Orleans, 18th inst., has arrived. The North Star, with Gen. Banks and staff, arrived on the 14th. The news transpired on the following day that Gen. Butler had been superseded, and occasioned the utmost surprise among all classes. On the 16th, Banks issued an order assuming command of the Department of the Gulf and State of Texas. Gen. Butler and staff were to leave on the 22d, for New York.

Gen. Banks acts with characteristic energy. 50,000 troops who accompanied him landed at Baton Rouge, the remainder of expedition would be sent forward as soon as it arrived. Two steamers with cargoes of sugar were captured by an expedition at Atchafalaya river. Rebel schooner Relief, from Mobile, arrived with a cargo of cotton at Havana. She reports rebel armed steamer Florida had escaped with a crew of 100 men, running past the blockaders during the night.

New York, Dec. 28th.—The steamer Ariel arrived from Apinwall. She brought no specie. Gen. Butler is to have a command in the field.

San Francisco, Dec. 29th.—Capt. Sanmao, of the flag ship Lancaster, Pacific squadron, had been promoted to the rank of Commodore.

A RADICAL CHANGE IN MISSOURI.—The late emancipation victory in Missouri, by which the Legislature of the State is in the hands of a party favorable to emancipation, has puzzled the Democratic tory presses of the North more than a little, and they are doing their best to convince the people that that victory was not fairly won, but was procured by the terrorism of troops from other States. This is a great mistake; all the troops from other States, now in Missouri, are with the army of the frontier, now stationed at Springfield and vicinity, excepting a few remnants in transitu at St. Louis. There may have been attempts to bully voters in St. Joseph and one or two other places, but certainly there was no general interference with voting in the State. In many counties the pro-slavery candidates received large majorities, and ran their men in every county. That a radical change has come over this State may be inferred from the fact that the St. Louis Republican, one of the staunchest and ablest pro-slavery papers in the country, which has ridiculed the President's Proclamation as impracticable, and steadily opposed emancipation, is now in favor of it on some gradual plan, and urges the Democratic and Conservative members of the Legislature to support a measure for emancipation which will provide for the change in an easy and practicable manner, so as to avoid the shock of immediate emancipation. As another evidence of the radical change wrought in the public mind may be mentioned a riot in Berinann, a small town on the Missouri river, about eighty miles from St. Louis, caused by the indignation of the people on account of an attempt to send back fifteen slaves belonging to rebel owners on the other side of the river. That such a scene should take place in Missouri seems strange indeed.

AWAITING THE DESCENT.—Colonel Gillen, says the Nashville Union, of Nov. 11th, has caused a large number of whisky barrels to evacuate their contents into Cumberland River, within the last few days. At the latest dates from Clarksville, the people of that town were all laying flat on their bellies on the river bank, with straws in their mouths, anxiously awaiting the descending nectar.

Young Jones complained to his father-in-law of the temper and waywardness of his wife. "I'll cure her," said the father. "I'll cut her off with a shilling if she don't behave." Young Jones always told his father-in-law after that "She's a model of a wife."

A caught thief gives the following short but witty account of his doings in a well stocked larder: First the door was bolted, the foot was bolted, then we bolted.

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BRADBURY & WADE, Jacksonville, Oct. 23, 1862. 34tf

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