Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

O. JACOBS, Editor.

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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1863.

Crittenden Resolutions.

An effort is being made by the unscrupulous, and by those whose memories are remarkably short, to show that there is a radical antagonism existing between Crittenden's resolutions, adopted by Congress with substantial unanimity, and the President's recent emancipation proclamation. A moment's dispassionate consideration will not only expose the falsity of the charge, but also show the harmony of the two. Crittenden introduced his celebrated resolutions for the purpose of defining and declaring the *object* of the war—and that object is declared to be the restoration of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution. Whenever that object is obtained, the war will be brought to a close. The President's proclamation is but a means to secure the accomplishment of this object—so declared in the proclamation itself. He whose intellectual powers are so obtuse as not to be able to see the difference between the *object* had in view and the *means* used to attain it, ought not to set himself up as a political teacher. An exchange forcibly remarks:

"So far as the object of the war,—the motive for its prosecution,—the end which is sought to be accomplished by it, is concerned, the President's proclamation and the Crittenden resolutions are "identical in meaning." Both aim at precisely the same result. Both propose precisely the same object in prosecuting the war. Both would stop the war at the same time, and on precisely the same contingency, namely, the restoration of the Union and Constitution. The difference between those documents is this: 'The proclamation *prescribes one means* of carrying on the war,—one definite and distinct step to be taken, in order to make the war effectual, while the resolutions do not deal with that branch of the subject at all, but confine themselves wholly to a definition of the object and purpose of the war itself. The proclamation goes farther than the resolutions,—but in the same direction. It embodies *more*, but it embodies nothing hostile to their letter and spirit.'"

Such being the true statement of the case, the only two questions that can possibly arise, are: Has the President the constitutional right to use the means? and, secondly, are the means adopted to the accomplishment of the object? In answer to the first question, it may be said: That the President gets the right to strike at slavery as a means for the suppression of the rebellion, "precisely where he gets the right to strike at any other element of power which the rebels are using against the Government." The power to make war implies and involves the power to strike at many things which, in a state of peace, the Constitution protects. That instrument provides, for example, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;" yet we are daily depriving persons in the rebel ranks of "life, liberty and property" without any process of law whatever. Must we stop to indict, arrest and try every rebel soldier before our troops can fire upon him or take him prisoner? The rebels have deliberately and wilfully renounced the Constitution and all its guarantees—have mustered immense armies, and are now struggling with all the murderous energy of war for its eternal overthrow. Under such circumstances, is it not a bloody mockery to claim that, while in rebellion, they are entitled to the benefit of its provisions! The guarantees of the Constitution were made for the loyal—the war power was given for the rebellious and disloyal. Slavery is a prodigious element of strength to the rebellion. It multiplies its military power,—for it releases every white man from labor and sends him to the field. It is a tremendous weapon in the hands of the rebels,—aimed and wielded with fatal effect at the national existence. Why have not our military authorities precisely the same right to deprive the rebellion of *that* weapon which they have to deprive it of any other? Why must *slaves* be left in rebel hands, to do their work, while muskets and rifled cannon may be taken from them? If the Government can destroy this "prodigious element of strength," and wrench from the hands of the rebels this "tremendous weapon" of war, is it not policy, is it not wisdom, to do so? Let every man answer to his country, his conscience and his God.

"Played Out."

As to the accuracy of the events cronicled in the SENTINEL, we have nothing to say; but this thing of being for the Union without reserve, is *rather played out.*—*Intelligencer.*

Such are the authorative annunciations of what is called Democracy in Oregon! God save the mark! Being for the American Union, unconditionally and without reserve, is about played out, says this model Democrat. Standing firmly by the Government in its darkest hour, is *weekly* ridiculed by this apostle of Democracy.

Ghost of Andrew Jackson! that such sentiments should fall from the lips of a professed Democrat! "Never give up the ship," was the patriotic war-cry of the Democracy in the days of yore, when Jackson was its chieftain, and patriotism thrilled the hearts of its victorious legions. But how abused are its accents now! When the immortal Jackson declared, "By the Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved," the patriotic Democratic host made the welkin ring with their triumphant "Amen." But, hark! away down the pathway of time a wail is heard feebly squeaking, "that is rather played out." If Jackson should leave celestial climes and take up his abode among men again, the thing called modern Democracy would *damn him as an Abolitionist.*

Why do these gents whine when they are called secession sympathizers? Do they not say that being for the Union without reserve is "rather played out?" O, Democracy, how art thou become a synonyn for treason!

RICH QUARTZ.—Mr. F. B. Sprague brought into our sanctum on Saturday last, a "chunk" of quartz about the size of a double fist, which was spangled all over with gold. It is estimated to contain $60 worth of the pure ore. It was taken out of the "Curtain Lead," which is about one mile east of the celebrated Jewet Lead. The Curtain Lead is owned by Sprague, Green and White. They have ready for crushing, about 200 tons of quartz—400 pounds of which is as rich as the piece shown us—and gold is visible in nearly all of it.

Arrangements have been made by the Curtain Quartz Co. to crush their quartz at the Jewet mill. They will commence in about two months from this date. Look out for a golden shower.

If a quartz vein of the richness of the Curtain vein should be discovered in the northern mines, ah, how they would howl about it.

ALL RIGHT NOW!—There was a dismal gathering of a baker's dozen of superannated old fogies held at Ashland, in this county, on the 10th inst.

They resolved, first, that General Wright was a "military dictator;" secondly, that they viewed with alarm the action of the Government in excluding "incendiary documents" from the U. S. Mails; and, thirdly, that they did not go a continental on "insidious distinctions" After having performed all this herculean work, they took a drink and departed. We have made anxious inquiries after their healths since, and are happy to learn that notwithstanding all of this extraordinary brain labor, they are all well. It is the most remarkable escape that has occurred for a long time.

ASSAY OFFICE.—We commend to the attention of owners of quartz leads and mills, merchants and miners, the advertisement of Messrs. Greenberg, Erlenbach & Goldsmith. The gentlemen composing this firm are well known as worthy and responsible persons.

FORDY LODE.—They have got one arrastra started at this place, and in a short time will have another ready for operation. Some of their quartz is not excelled in richness by the best from Gold Hill.

STEAMBOAT CITY.—We learn that, notwithstanding they have eight inches of snow at this place, and twenty inches on the mountain this side, they still continue to crush. Whether or not they are making it pay, rumor sayeth not.

At Fowler's mills they are running four arastras. At the Rough and Ready mills, until recently, they have been running two arastras.

The Mountain Ditch Co., located here, are preparing to work a hydraulic on their famous claims.

There are six families located at this place, and about fifty men.

EMANCIPITION ENDORSED BY CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—We copy the following, from the Sacramento correspondence in a late number of the S. F. *Bulletin*:

The resolution endorsing the Emancipation Proclamation was passed in the Senate on Tuesday. In the Assembly it has been debated a good deal, but to-day it passed, amended so as to speak nearer the President's own language, and to approve emancipation as a just act, chiefly on the President's own ground, as a military necessity. As amended it received 65 ayes; in the 11 noes there being but one Union man, Mr. Keys of San Joaquin. Thence it went to the Senate, where the amended resolution was concurred in without talk. And it will be forthwith transmitted to the President. I reckon that a good week's work. That California, so long chivalry-ridden, should be the first to endorse, by an immense vote, the policy to which the President walked up so daintily and with such misgivings, must be cheering in the extreme to the friends of the Union in the East. This unasked endorsement is worth more than a bulky volume of statutes—worth a month of common legislation. We need very little legislation this winter. That they did so little at it and so much that will act like a cordial to the friends of our country and the Union, is matter of profound thanksgiving.

Born.

In Jacksonville, on the 18th instant, to the wife of JOHN S. LOVE, a daughter.

NEW TO-DAY.

Grand Ball

— AT THE —

PHŒNIX HOTEL!!

Thursday Ev'g Jan. 29, 1863.

THE subscriber will give a ball at the above time and place. A general attendance is solicited. Tickets, Five Dollars. Good Music engaged.

MRS. MACOMBR.

Phœnix, Jan. 19th, 1862. w3t

Assay Office

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned, having opened an Assay Office at San Francisco, would respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Miners, Owners of Quartz leads and Mills, who may visit San Francisco, or who may remit treasure there.

We guarantee the correctness of our assays, and will make returns in Bars, or U. S. Gold Coin, within six hours after deposit. We also assay all kinds of Ores and Metals.

GREENBERG, ERLENBACH & CO.,

52 Sacramento street, a few doors below What Cheer House, nearly opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, San Francisco.

GREENBERG, ERLENBACH & GOLDSMITH,
Yreka, California.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Portland, Oregon.

H. GREENBERG, M. ERLENBACH, *San Francisco.* A. GOLDSMITH, *Yreka.*

January 21, 1863. jan24m3

ESTATE OF JOHN FORTUNE, Deceased. *Administrator's Sale.*—By virtue of an order of the County Court in and for the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, at the January term, A. D. 1863, for to sell real estate, I will offer for sale, at my residence, in Myrtle Creek Precinct, in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, on Thursday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1863, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a point 17 chains and 14 links north of the southeast corner of claim No. 41, T. 30, S. of R. 5 W; running thence north 18 chains and 46 links, west 60 chains and 27 links, thence south 55 chains, thence east 13 chains and 37 links, thence north 37 chains and 04 links, thence east 46 links and 90 links, to the place of beginning; all being in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, containing 160 acres, more or less. Terms of sale—all down.

ALPHEUS IRELAND,
Adm'r of Estate of John Fortune, dec'd.

January 13th, A. D. 1863. jan21w4

PAY UY!—PAY UP!!—All persons indebted to the firm of MILLER & OWEN, by either note or account, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and save costs.

REED & GASTON, Attorneys.

Jacksonville, Jan. 10, 1863. 3t

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!!
BARGAINS!!!

H. Bloom

Offers his entire stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS,
AT COST,

For Cash only.

The consists, in part, of

LADIES' Woolen Shawls,

CLOAKS, HOODS, NUBIAS,

French Merinos, Cashmeres,

Delaines, Poplins, Trimmings,

And all kinds of

FANCY GOODS

Of which I have a large stock on hand.

I will also sell all other Goods at VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are cordially invited to come and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I consider it no trouble to show Goods.

Jacksonville, Jan. 10, 1862. jan10tf

CARD.

WE beg to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand and are constantly receiving from our senior partner, residing in Paris (France), by every steamer, a large and choice selection of French goods, consisting of—

Beavers, Ondules, Doeskins,

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Velvet, Cashmere and Silk Vestings,

Of the newest styles. Also,

Furniture Plushes, Billiard Cloths,

FRENCH HATS,

— AND —

Hatters' Plushes, Trimmings,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

M. LANZENBERG & CO.,
626 Clay and **631** Montgomery st., San Francisco.

M. LANZENBERG,
18 rue Neuve St. Eustache, Paris (France).

☞ Country orders received and promptly attended to, and also orders for all parts of Europe. dec13m3

M. A. BRENTANO

Is daily in receipt of a large assortment of

Groceries & Provisions,

LIQUORS, WINES,
CORDIALS,
HARDWARE, GLASSWARE,
And all kinds of

MINING TOOLS.

He recommends his large, new stock of

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

MATCHES,
STATIONERY,
CARDS,

Toy and Fancy Ware.

And a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH,

Or in exchange for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Jacksonville, August 23, 1862.

EAGLE MILLS!

THE undersigned, present owner of these mills, would notify the public that he has secured the services of an experienced miller, and will furnish the

Very best article of Flour

in exchange for wheat, at the following rates, to-wit: For each bushel of good wheat, thirty-six pounds of flour, two pounds of middlings and eight pounds of bran. ALLEN F. FARNHAM.

Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1862. tf

Butter! Butter!!

JUST received 1,500 pounds of ONANGE COUNTY BUTTER, of recent importation via the Isthmus. It is an *extra article, perfectly sweet, and well packed*, in packages of 100 pounds; which will keep anywhere, and is superior to the greater portion of *so-called* fresh butter.

E. C. SESSIONS.
With Bradbury & Wade.

Jacksonville, Nov. 5th, 1862.

BRADBURY & WADE,

JACKSONVILLE,

Wholesale & Retail

— DEALERS IN —

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FANCY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
Liquors,
Tobacco & Segars,
PRODUCE,

HARDWARE.
GLASSWARE.
QUEENSWARE.
WOODENWARE.

MINERS' TOOLS,

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

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

SUMMER GOODS

AT REDUCED RATES,

To make room for **ALL STOCKS.**

TTTTTTT

A Choice Selection of the

Best Teas

Ever offered in this market, embracing varieties of

Black, Green & Japanese,

In bulk, papers and caddies, at prices to suit the most particular.

TTTTTT

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH INVOICE OF

PICKS, PANS,
SHOVELS, RUBBER BOOTS,
BLASTING POWDER AND FUSE
HAY and MANURE FORKS.

Agricultural Tools

For Sale at Cost:

20 Steel-point PLOWS, complete, of various sizes;
16 cast Plow-points;
2 setts 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. 34tf

PHŒNIX HOUSE

BRADBURY & WADE

THE CITIZENS OF

PHŒNIX AND VICINITY

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

FANCY AND STAPLE

MERCHANDISE!

FOR SALE AT

JACKSONVILLE PRICES.

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

BRADBURY & WADE.

Phœnix, Oct. 30th.