



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

Southern Oregon—her Wants.

We have, in previous articles, briefly noticed the natural resources of Southern Oregon—have demonstrated that as far as climate, soil, and all kinds of agricultural products are concerned, nature has been lavish in her expenditures. To these she has superadded untold mineral wealth, such as gold, iron, coal, lime and marble. Add to these the fact that there never was a country abounding in more numerous and finer natural water powers, than can be found here, and you have a birdseye view of the natural resources of the country. To fully develop her agricultural resources, one thing is necessary, and that is, a wider, better and more reliable market for all kinds of farm products. This market cannot be secured by any combination, either among the millers or the farmers, for the reason that the law of demand and supply, however much it may seemingly be balked for a time, will finally assert its supremacy, and govern with all the rigor and majesty of law. But there are two practicable modes by which this market can be secured, and it can be secured in no other way.

The first, and most pressing, is the opening up of a wagon road to the northern mines. This would give immediate relief to the farmers of Southern Oregon, by not only enhancing the cash prices of all kinds of farm products, but by creating a market as inexhaustible as the northern gold fields. There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the northern mines are extensive and productive. For years the popular rum has been in that direction. The exhausted placer diggings of California, and the agricultural districts of Oregon will send their thousands to the new El Dorado. These enterprising wanderers must be fed and clothed. The farmer must supply the food; the merchant will take good care that they do not go naked and shod. And the question is, shall the farmers of Southern Oregon, occupying as they do the most available position for supplying with food a large extent of this mineral region, already populous, let the golden opportunity slip for want of the necessary enterprise? If they do, they deserve to "rust out, or rot out." Then why not organize and take hold of the thing in earnest? Will it not pay? No man can doubt the stern logic of figures. Flour is only worth two dollars and fifty cents here, and that in goods; delivered there, it is worth forty dollars, and that in cash! and the trip can be made inside of two months. Are you satisfied with the fruitless pleasure excursion of last summer? The expedition has not as yet made any report, and for aught we know, they found a route perfectly practicable. But, suppose they failed in finding any passable wagon way?—what then? Is that proof that there is none? The fact has been demonstrated to the contrary. Loaded wagons, starting about the same time, by taking a different route, successfully made the trip, as soon, or nearly so, as they. Add to this conclusive fact the statement of men, every way reliable, who have explored the intervening country, with the view of finding a suitable route for wagons, who declare that there are no difficulties in the way; and the point of practicability is placed beyond a peradventure.

Not only would the opening up of such a road to the northern mines benefit the farmers, but every other class. It would make this valley an extensive fitting out point, thus vastly increasing the cash receipts of blacksmiths, merchants and saddle and harness makers. Another thing essential to be done, in

order that farmers may enjoy a perennial and remunerative market for all of their products, is the establishment of suitable manufactories. No good reason can be urged why we should not manufacture all the woolen fabrics necessary to supply our people. A superior article of wool can be raised cheaper here than in any other part of the United States. The winters are mild, and sheep require no feed beyond the natural pasturage of the country. Thousands of dollars would be saved in the country, every year, by the establishment of such a manufactory, thus increasing the circulating medium of the country, and affording a reliable market for wool. It matters not how much money is taken out of Nature's non-protesting banks by the industrious miner, if that money is immediately sent out of the country, for the purchase of articles which could and ought to be manufactured here. It may afford us some pleasure to behold the glitter of the golden current as it passes away, but, after all, how does it permanently benefit the country—benefit? did we say—nay, impoverishes it, by the gradual but certain exhaustion of its natural resources. It was long a mooted question among the financiers of the European world, as to how much cash to the person was necessary to place the currency of a country upon a sound basis, and the universal opinion is that twelve dollars to the person is amply sufficient for the most commercial nation. Yet here, in Southern Oregon, with hundreds of dollars to the person, we are growing poorer every day. The reason is evident: we import everything and manufacture nothing. It is no wonder that there is no market for farm products—and there never will be, so long as this state of things exist. Farmers! you have the remedy in your own hands. Open up a road to market and to wealth. Enter into joint stock associations, establish domestic manufactories, and prosperity will again prevail. (We shall continue this subject in our next.)

A FIGHTING FAMILY.—Lieut. Hand, of the Oregon Cavalry, has two brothers in the army. His oldest brother has lately been promoted, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field, from Captain of cavalry to Major of artillery. His younger brother has risen from high private, through all the intervening gradations, to Second Lieut. of infantry. The youngest brother is in the famous 8th Missouri, which has distinguished itself in nearly every battle fought in the West. This regiment is called the "Fighting 8th." The oldest brother belongs to a Pennsylvania regiment.

HORACE GREELY.—It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic news, that this gentleman emphatically denies the soft impeachment of the New York Times. In fact, the story bore on its face the impress of malice from the beginning. We presume that it gave the sympathizers some considerable joy. As incredulous as they may be, as regards Union victories, there is no bounding their credulity as to such items. We shall continue to publish all such items for their especial benefit.

THE LAST DITCH.—Gen. McClelland has two whole brigades employed in digging this ditch, of which we have heard so much. The ditch, when completed, will be sufficiently large to contain all of the Confederate heroes who have announced their intention to perish there; for when completed, the Mississippi river will be let through it to cleanse it out.

THE SANITARIAN.—We have received the first number of this paper, published at Oregon City, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund. It has rather a sickly appearance, and, although we wish it much success, we fear it is not long for this world.

THAT'S IT.—Noah Webster says a "boil" (*furunculus*) is a circumscribed, subcutaneous inflammation, characterized by a pointed pustular tumor, and suppurating with a central peritumescence. Is it any wonder Job "cussed" and died, and "cussed" and died again.

P. H. RYAN.—This gentleman, long a leading merchant of this town, leaves for the East, on the 10th of this month. A prosperous trip, a happy greeting, and a quick return to him.

SUSPENDED.—The Oregon Farmer, and the Overland Press have suspended publication. No cause assigned.

The Wagon Road.

Editor Sentinel: I see by an editorial and several communications, favoring the construction of a wagon road from some point in this valley to the John Day, Powder River and Boise mines, that the farmers are solicited to speak out on this subject. I believe that the enterprise is one of vast importance to the producing class; in fact, all classes cannot fail to be greatly benefitted by the opening up of a road, to the Northern mines. At the present time, a dead calm seems to be pervading every interest. If the undertaking one year ago had succeeded, we certainly would have had better times. The great numbers of people who are going to the eastern mines (Powder river and its vicinity) would not think of going by way of Portland, and there getting their outfit; but would get their supplies here, and go by the route proposed. The conceded fact that this is the nearest point of supply is altogether the strongest argument that can be urged in favor of the immediate construction of a good wagon road; and as regards the feasibility of the road, I am informed that there will be but little trouble on that score. The greatest difficulty will be in the vicinity of the lakes, where there is some marshy ground that will require cross-lying with timber; but that can soon be done where timber is convenient. I am very sanguine that, as soon as it is demonstrated that a practicable wagon road is opened to the mines, flour will go up from one to two dollars per cwt. in this valley. I will do all that I can for the consummation of this enterprise; and my neighbors are all wide-awake, and will do all they can. The enterprise must succeed. "Teamster," in his communication, recommends the fitting out of ox teams, with two or more men to each team, and a sufficiency of tools to make the road with. I deem it hardly necessary to go in with strong force, and with such elaborate preparations. A number of families came with wagons through that country last spring, experiencing but little trouble; and that country was then in a worse condition for traveling than, may be, it had been since the days of Noah's Flood.

Citizens of the upper portion of this valley are going by way of the Lakes to Canyon City, this spring. The propriety of calling a meeting at some central point should be discussed. However, a meeting should not be held prematurely; six or eight weeks prior to the time of starting will be soon enough.

Yours, for the wagon road. PHOENIX.

GREENBACKS.—Linn county tendered \$4,000 of her State tax in greenbacks; the balance (some \$400) in coin. The State Treasurer, E. N. Cook, refused to receipt for the greenbacks. So far, Josephine, Linn and Columbia are the only counties that have tendered greenbacks to the State Treasurer. It is needless to remark that if the law of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender for "public and private debts" is constitutional, that the State Treasurer is obliged to take them. The law is indeed odious, if it makes any such distinction as is sought to be established by our State Treasurer. If the private citizen is compelled to take them, why not the public functionary.

CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL CONTEST.—The Senatorial contest in our sister State, seems to have taken an extraordinary turn. Balloting has been suspended for a time, and the caucus has transformed itself into a Judicial Tribunal, for the investigation of charges of bribery. The Postal Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory seems to be the man who has marred the pleasant farce of continuous balloting. Up to the time of the commencement of the hubbub, some forty-four ballots had been taken, without any choice, or hope of agreement. The Union men in the Legislature owe it to themselves and to the principles they represent, to emphatically repudiate the intermeddling and corrupting influence of Federal officials.

WORKS YET.—The number of Greasers that completely routed the 4,000 French, under the great Berthier, was only 800, and not 8,000, as heretofore stated. The affair occurred in a fog, at two o'clock, on the morning of Dec. 18th. The French were completely routed. The dispatch says further:

The Mexican General Presida captured a convoy from Jalapa for Perote. General Negrete, with ten thousand men, made a sortie from Puebla, and attacked a French division of fourteen thousand, at Acacote, eight leagues from Puebla, completely routing the latter. The French had to retreat to Orizaba.

The French communication was almost cut off, and Jalapa and Tampico had been abandoned by them.

Correspondence.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 6th, 1863.
MAY, C. S. DREW:—Sir: I am accused by an anonymous scribbler, in the *Challenger* Union, of presenting the names of Mr. Daggett and Dr. Riddle to you, for promulgating secession in the pulpit. Please state whether such is the fact or not, and oblige J. B. WINDLEY.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 6, 1863.
J. B. WINDLEY, Esq.:—Dear Sir: Your note of to-day, asking me to state whether you had presented the names of Mr. Daggett and Dr. Riddle, for preaching secession, is received; and, in reply, I have to say that, previous to this date, you have never mentioned their names to me in any connection whatever. Yours truly, C. S. DREW, Maj. 1st Cav. O. V., Com'g at Camp Baker.

Thus an anonymous scribbler for that dirty sheet is branded as a public slanderer and a great liar. The communication from this place in regard to our Postmaster, and the assertion of its editor about Mr. Wm. Johnson, the mail carrier, are of the same piece, and equally unworthy of credit.

Dr. Riddle says he knows nothing about the affair, and the whole thing is the merest gammon. But the reckless assertions of Malone's flash sheet are unworthy of notice, and we owe our readers an apology for occupying so much space about it.

Married.

In Crescent City, Del Norte county, California, on December 13th, 1862, by Rev. J. H. Huckleby, Lieut. Thos. WETMORE, U. S. A., of New York City, to Miss SARAH RUSSELL, of Crescent City.
"To arms! ye brave!"

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.—On the 10th instant, I will positively leave for the Atlantic States, unless the world should be sooner destroyed. My honest friends that can, will know by this what I mean. P. J. RYAN, Jacksonville, February 3, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Charles Dumaille, deceased, late of Jackson county, Oregon, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said estate will present them, with the necessary vouchers, to me, at my residence near Phoenix, Jackson county, within one year from date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.
EMERSON E. GORE, Adm'r.
February 6th, 1863. 16774

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

U. S. Assessor's Notice.

THE assessment under the U. S. Exchequer Laws of the United States, for Division No. Nine of Collection District of the State of Oregon, having been completed, the Assessment Books will be open for inspection to all interested, until the Eleventh day of February, 1863, at the counting room of Sachs Brothers. C. W. SAVAGE, Assistant U. S. Assessor 9th Division of Collection District of the State of Oregon.
Jacksonville, Jan. 28th, 1863. Jan28tf

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 FALL STOCKS.

.....TTTTTTTT.....

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 sets extra steel Mould-Boards, Points and Land Slides.
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

PHOENIX HOUSE.

BRADBURY & WADE.

THE CITIZENS OF

PHOENIX 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,
Phoenix, Oct. 30th.