



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. SATURDAY EVENING, - - - APRIL 4, 1863.

Divine service will be held at the M. E. Church, to-morrow, at 11 A. M., by Rev. P. M. Starr.

The Jacksonville Sewing Society will meet at the M. E. Church, on Tuesday at two o'clock P. M.

A meeting of the school trustees, for Jacksonville District, No. 1, will be held at the school house, on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Celestials of our town, during yesterday and to-day, have been paying their respects to their departed friends, by strewing round their tombs gifts of grub, candies, Josh paper, etc.

The Grand Jury of Olympia, W. T., have presented an indictment charging Howe with manslaughter, for murdering Bion F. Kendall. The prisoner was permitted to give bail, in the sum of \$3,000, for his appearance at next term of court.

ARASTRAS ON JACKSON CREEK.—Messrs Elder and Johnson, on Jackson Creek, have been steadily pulverizing quartz, night and day, for the past two months. The construction of their mill reflects great credit on Mr. John Lohacker, the skillful architect who designed and erected it. The machinery is run by an overshot wheel thirty-two feet in diameter. There are no cog-wheels used in the mill, gutta-percha straps being used entirely for communicating power, and all of the machinery seems to run as smooth and true as a patent-lever watch. While the whole cost of the mill was probably not more than \$2,500 or \$3,000, the accuracy with which every portion of the machinery performs its part cannot fail to excite admiration. They have two arastras, which crush rock at the rate of two tons per day. One-half a ton of quartz is put in each arastra, and by twelve hours' crushing is reduced to the consistency of paste. After four hours' crushing, quicksilver is added, and for eight hours the quartz is kept in a mush-like state by occasionally pouring in hot water, which facilitates the amalgamation of the gold with the quicksilver. At the expiration of twelve hours, the gold being thoroughly amalgamated, the dross mud is then washed out over rifles, while the amalgam lies secure in the crevices between the stones which form the bed of the arastra.

The proprietors intend attaching a battery of stamps, which will enable them to crush from four to six tons each twenty-four hours.

The quartz that is now being crushed is taken from the claim owned by Messrs. Johnson, Elder, Brentano and Max Miller, located on the mountain between the two forks of Jackson creek. While it is expected that the quartz will average \$20 per ton, the proprietors will be well repaid if it "pans out" \$15 to the ton. They expect to clean up the arastras about the first of May, when we hope to record that the most sanguine hopes of the enterprising proprietors have been realized. And is it too much to hope that Mr. Lohacker will be called upon to superintend the construction of similar mills, not only upon Jackson creek, but upon many other available streams? We think not. There are hundreds of quartz leads in southern Oregon, some of them partly opened and prospected, that would yield fortunes under similar circumstances. Jackson county will yet produce more gold annually than she has done heretofore.

The Puget Sound Chronicle records that James Hughes was instantly killed at Henderson's Bay, by the breaking of his neck between two logs, while engaged in constructing a raft.

From Hibernia.

The Ship of State, by traitorous guns assailed, Triumphant boasts the storm the Southern "Chiva" have raised. A Captain true, her helm both firmly held, And to! the people's arms drive back the thieving herd.

Mr. Editor:—It is nearly two years since the Southern wing of the Democratic party, flushed by the coalition James Buchanan's administration had left the country in, and influenced by the promised aid of their Northern allies, attacked Sumter and forced seventy starving men to surrender a national fort into their hands. The prediction of General Jackson, contained in his letter to the Rev. Mr. Crawford, that the next attempt of South Carolina to dissolve the Union would be on the slavery question, was fully verified; and yet at the expiration of two years the Cotton States are further from the realization of their hopes than they were at its commencement.

To men who boast of their pure blood of Americanism, and of being descended from revolutionary sires, does not the mantle of shame flood their cheeks at the thought that they invited England in to assist them in the dissolution of the most beneficent form of government the world has ever seen, and that, conditional on the same, they offered to emancipate their slaves, and with syren voice sung out, Free Trade. Did the Northern States at any time ask the Southern States to emancipate their slaves? On the contrary, have not the Northern States repeatedly stated it to be their determination not to interfere with the domestic institution of slavery within the States where it existed by law, and that what they desired was to prohibit it in the Territories of the United States, and abolish it in the District of Columbia? Was not the possession of more than one-half the area of the United States sufficient for the wants of slavery? Did it accord with the spirit of our institutions that slavery should go untrammelled into our Territories and drive the freemen of the United States, and the foreigners who sought our shores, back to the north pole to furnish ice for the mint juleps and brandy smashes of the Southern aristocracy? Slavery has been, and from its nature must be, aggressive. It repealed the Missouri Compromise Act, voluntarily tendered by the South to the Northern States. It invaded Kansas at the head of five thousand men; took possession of her polls; ousted the legally appointed judges and clerks, and elected the bogus legislature, whose laws were enforced by Federal bayonets under two Democratic administrations. It planted cannon on the Missouri, at Lexington, made the passenger steamers come to or be sunk, and disarmed the citizens who were moving into Kansas to settle; and it concocted the infamous Lecompton swindle, that whether the people voted yes, or whether they voted no, they would yet have slavery.

The old political fossils of the Democratic party who pour out libations to Bacchus, revel in the arms of Venus, and spend the midnight hours in orgies to the god of chance—who study Hoyle rather than the New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ—are now howling all over the Union because the President did so far trench upon the Constitution as to order an increase to the regular army, at the most critical period in our history, and which act on his part the people have fully endorsed; and they cry over the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and at some of them being obliged to eat pork and beans, drink their coffee out of tin cups, and being kept in secure custody by my brave old captain, Martin Burke, commanding that modern bastille, Fort Lafayette.

Sir, the people of the Union know that slavery, and slavery alone, is the cause of this civil war, and they do not intend that slavery shall have the same status at the close of the rebellion it had previous to its advent; therefore any peace that is made will have to provide for its extinction, not too near to injure any of the great planting interests of the South, and not too remote but what some of us may live to see it.

One of the causes to which we ascribe our troubles is, the character of many of the citizens whom we return to Congress. The heart sickens as we think of a Sausbury of Delaware, a Wood of New York, a Vallandigham of Ohio, and a Wickliffe of Kentucky.

When freemen neglect their high duties, And into Congressional halls, Send fanatics, and drunkards, and bullies, To represent freedom and laws, Then God in inscrutable wisdom, Will chasten them with fire and sword, As of old the proud tribes of Israel, Who bowed to a calf made of gold.

If, then, we could send these bad men, who now obscure the sunlight between the people of both sections, into that outward darkness of political damnation they so richly merit, peace would come without hurting the pride of the South, as we of the North are not only sensible of the gallantry and military skill they have shown, but also that their matrons are mourning for their first-born sons slain in battle; their gray-haired sires sinking into the grave with all the crushing weight of bankruptcy and ruin, and the words of Jefferson ringing in their ears "that the Almighty had no attribute that could side with them in such a contest," and their dark-eyed daughters weeping for the youths they shall see no more. Let us, then, whilst we endeavor to bind up our own wounds, entertain no animosity against our Southern fellow-citizens, when they lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution and the laws made under it, but rather let us reflect on that day when on Calvary's Mount a crucified Redeemer was giving up his life for the sins of the world. When Mary Magdalene was prostrate at the foot of the cross, her long hair sweeping the ground, and wildly sobbing for the Master who had shown her the path in which a virtuous woman should walk. When Mary, the mother, with her arms clasped around the cross, was, with a mother's speechless agony, looking up at the dying face of her son. When the air was darkened, the earth trembled, the Roman soldiers were awe-struck and the Jewish rabble had ceased their shouts of derision, he, with an expiring effort, raised his head and cried aloud, "Father! forgive them, they know not what they do."

HIBERNIA. ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST OREGON CAVALRY.—Governor Gibbs has made the following appointments in the 1st Reg. Cavalry Oregon Volunteers: R. F. Maury, Colonel; C. S. Drew, Lieutenant Colonel; Sewall Trax, Major; Jesse Robinson, Quartermaster; S. R. Hammer, Commissary; R. S. Caldwell, Captain; John M. Drake, Captain; John M. McCall, 1st Lieutenant; John W. Hopkins, 1st Lieutenant; Charles Hobert, 1st Lieutenant; James A. Waymire, 2d Lieutenant. Also the following in the Oregon Militia: John McCracken, Colonel; G. H. Belden, Lieutenant Colonel.

THEY WILL STEAL.—A Tie-looking specimen of the Hog-eye Kingdom, one day this week, went into the hardware establishment of Love & Bilger in this town, ostensibly for the purpose of making some purchases. The proprietor's attention being called away for a short time, his Asiatic customer proceeded privately to purloin a small brass lock. It was, however, missed by the owner, who proceeded, in as civil a manner as the circumstances in the case would permit, to impress upon his mind the moral proclaimed in 8th commandment: "Thou shalt not steal." However well "John" may enjoy love matters among his kind, it safe to say, that hereafter he will not dabble in the affairs of American Love.

Maddam J. M. Davis wishes to state wishes to state that on account of a snow-storm in January that she has been delayed by sickness in Jacksonville two months but will get her Book out as soon as possible. She takes this method of expressing her grateful thanks to the kind People who has helped her to get out her Book to enable her to find the grave of her lost Father. God bless all good friends to me when ear they be our land and sea.

JANE MILES DAVIS. Jacksonville, April 4, 1863. [Northern papers please copy, verbatim. Ed. Sen.]

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon for the county of Jackson, June term, A. D. 1863. Petition for Divorce. To Martin W. Cassidy—You are hereby notified that the plaintiff, Mary Cassidy, has filed her petition in said Court, praying for a divorce and dissolution from the bonds of matrimony now existing between said parties, and for the custody of the children, and that if you do not appear in the said Court on the Eighth Day of June, A. D. 1863, and answer the said petition or complaint, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the Court. O. JACOBS, Sol'r for Comp't. April 4, 1862. w4

Canyon Road Company. NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of "The Canyon Road Company" that there will be a meeting of said company, held at the office of S. F. Chadwick, in Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, at three o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting the general business of the Company. GEORGE C. BRIGG, JOHN KELLY, AARON ROSE, S. F. CHADWICK, I. D. HAINES, Members of said Company, March 24, 1863. [ms28]

ORANGE JACOBS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Will promptly attend to any legal business committed to his care. Office in Sentinel building. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

TAKE NOTICE. Our friends are requested to pay up within the next thirty days, as we are going below to purchase our Spring Goods, and must have money. RYAN, MORGAN & CO. Jacksonville, March 24, 1863. 41

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of SIDEMAN, WOLLENBERG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to SIDEMAN & WOLLENBERG, who are authorized to settle the business; and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for liquidation. B. J. SIDEMAN, H. WOLLENBERG, H. ABRAHAM. Canyonville, Ogn., March 14, 1863.

THE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by SIDEMAN, WOLLENBERG & CO., will be continued at the old stand, under the firm name and style of SIDEMAN & WOLLENBERG, where a fine stock of CLOTHING & GROCERIES will be found on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms. [Signed] B. J. SIDEMAN, H. WOLLENBERG. mh25w2-88

Selling Off! AT COST! AND GOING NORTH.

H. Bloom Offers to sell his entire stock of MERCHANDISE AT COST, WITHOUT RESERVE

All those desiring Bargains should call immediately, as he will close out forthwith. All who think that they have heretofore paid too much for Goods, should call at H. BLOOM'S STORE and get even.

COME ONE, COME ALL Now is Your Time - TO GET - Bargains As he positively intends SELLING OFF AT COST Jacksonville, March 18, 1863.

Notice. WE have this day sold our stock of merchandise to Mr. MAX MILLER. From our friends and patrons we would solicit for Mr. MILLER a continuance of their liberal patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BRO. Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862. 27 BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.—A supply, in various styles, on hand, and for sale at costs and charges, at the depository of the Jackson County Bible Society. WM. HOFFMAN, Depository.

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.

TTTTTTTTT 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. TTTTTTT

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 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. 3447

PHENIX HOUSE. BRADBURY & WADE.

THE CITIZENS OF PHENIX 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.