



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, --- APRIL 25, 1863.

IRON.—There is in the vicinity of Sam's Creek, in this county, immense leads of ore that will yield ninety-five per cent. of iron. The coal mine discovered last Summer by Mr. Henderson, and now owned by Judge Tolman, is apparently inexhaustible. And yet Southern Oregon procures all her manufactured iron in San Francisco!

THE OREGON TELEGRAPH.—From the Statesman we learn that Mr. Strong had got the telegraph wires up as far south as Salem on the 17th inst., and sent to and received messages from Portland. "The work will not proceed any further at present, as the wire lost on the Noonday has not been supplied yet. Mr. S. is going to California to procure wire for the rest of the route."

GLASS BLOWERS.—The National Troupe of Glass Blowers and Glass Workers will probably be in Jacksonville on Monday, and certainly on Tuesday next. This troupe comprises three gentlemen and one lady, all of them very pleasing in exhibiting the art of making glass. Throughout the entire State of California large crowds have been attracted to witness, in full blast, their "mammoth steam engine," made entirely of glass. We doubt not their attractive entertainments will be very generally attended by our community.

COMPANY "G."—Recruiting for this Company has thus far progressed remarkably slow, there being but twelve privates enrolled up to present writing. The obstacles that have retarded the filling of the company may be thus briefly stated: First, The Proclamation of the Governor called for volunteer troops to operate against the Snake Indians. The people of Southern Oregon reasoned that they had done their whole duty in sending three hundred volunteers for the protection of the northern frontier against hostile tribes of Indians. Second, The fact that the company stationed at Camp Baker has not yet received a single dollar for their service of eighteen months, has been a strong argument used by semi-secessionists to dissuade persons from enlisting. And there are other and minor objections which have had their influence. The backward, wet Spring has kept the miners employed much later in the season than usual; the fabulous accounts of the richness of the northern gold fields is attracting many persons hitherward; and Captain Kelly's company, at Camp Baker, has enlisted fifteen or twenty men since they have been stationed there. But we have reason to hope that Lieut. Hand will yet be able to fill his company up to at least the minimum number in time for service at the Klamath Post. The impediments in the way of recruiting, we trust will soon be removed. The troops will be stationed where Southern Oregon most needs them—at Klamath Lake. By the middle of the coming month, we are assured, Company C will receive its full pay; miners will be idle for want of water, and conflicting and probable discouraging reports will reach us from the northern mines. The knowledge of these facts will greatly aid the recruiting agents in Douglas, Umpqua and Josephine, which counties will be thoroughly canvassed. If, on the return of Colonel Drew, Company C should be ordered to repair to Klamath Lake, many of our prominent citizens have expressed to us, that it would be good policy to place Lieut. Hand in charge at Camp Baker until his company is complete. That the company can be filled by the first of July, we are well satisfied.

From Hibernia.

APPELGATE, April 15, 1863.
With brazen impudence and slanderous lies, Treason's commissioned officers the people plies; Ob! Rome did fall, and so must we, you know, For Southern rights, with freedom, cannot grow.

Mr. Editor:—In the Spring and early Summer of 1861, General Joe's Lieutenants, in counting noses and beating up recruits along the Applegate, used the argument that the Government of the United States was a "gone coon"; that the Roman Republic "caved in" and ours would have to follow suit, and that the South was fighting for her rights. When any of our loyal citizens asked those gentlemen wherein the rights of the South had been infringed upon, they replied it was not so much for what had been done as for what was intended to be done, that the South dissolved the Union and declared war. If this logic were to prevail, then it would be proper for me to burn my neighbor's house because I supposed he intended to burn mine, and thus disorder, anarchy and ruin would be the result. I dare say that the high-sounding words caused many of my fellow-citizens from Missouri and the southwest to "fall into line and shoulder arms," as their sympathies were also acted upon by the abstract doctrines of State rights, and the cry of Linkum Abolitionists and shoddy contractors; and for them there may be some excuse for their disloyalty; but with citizens from the Free States, who it would be supposed had sucked in liberty with their mother's milk, and with foreign-born citizens, who had been taken by the hand by a generous Government and introduced to homes on its public lands, and to wealth from its placer mines and quartz ledges, and yet joined the ranks of secession, the matter assumes a gravity that it would be well for such men to ponder on, and ask themselves what the consequence would be if the Grand Jury found true bills of indictment against them for misprision of treason and perjury. To avoid the disgrace that would reflect on the State by a procedure of this kind, I earnestly invoke those of my fellow-citizens enumerated above, to retrace their steps even at the eleventh hour, and to bear in mind that the path of duty is also the path of honor, and that the name of Democrat will no more save disloyal citizens from punishment than the hiding of its head in a clump of bushes saves the body of the ostrich from the arrow of the hunter.

When a deputation of Roman citizens waited on Cincinnatus to inform him of his being elected their chief magistrate, they found him holding the handles of his plow, cultivating his farm of forty acres. At that time the Roman youth were brought up in habits of sobriety, industry, and a knowledge of the mechanic arts, and they made offerings to Ceres, the Goddess of the harvest field; to Pomona, the Goddess of fruits, and to Minerva, the Goddess of learning. The Roman maidens were educated under the eyes of their mothers; were skilled in the domestic arts of carding, spinning and weaving, and the love of the Republic was so interwoven with their household life as to eminently fit each of them to be the mother of the Gracchi. The Roman soldiers were so thoroughly disciplined as to be able to march with a load of nearly seventy pounds of our weight, and to present a moving wall of brass to the enemies of the Commonwealth. And so long as the Republic maintained her simplicity and virtue she remained invulnerable. Why, then, did they fall? The Roman Republic fell from the introduction of *human slavery*, and from the same causes through which the Southern States of this Union have fell. When Rome commenced making *bondsman* of the captives she took in war, and distributed them over the farms of the Republic, she laid the foundation of those national vices that in subsequent ages caused her downfall. The Roman youth took a distaste to performing labor that was done by bondsmen. They established three classes of society amongst them: the patrician, the plebeian and the bondsman; and discarding their old gods they substituted new ones—Bacchus, the god of wine, and Venus, the god of love, and to these they added the doctrines of the eating philosopher, Epicurus, and so vitiated did their stomachs become, they imported edible bird's nests from China, peacocks from Asia, and oysters from Britain, and through all these things, in course of time, they so emasculated and enervated their bodies that, tho the old courage still remained, yet, when the Goths and Vandals, or (as General Beauregard designates the Union army) the northern horde thundered at their gates, they were unable to withstand them, and Rome fell.

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Sir, it may be that to the critic my historical recollection might be subject to comment; I believe, however, I am correct in the general facts. I hereafter desire to show that the Southern slave owner joined the Democracy from the same desire that caused the wolf to disguise itself with the skin of the sheep to enable it the better to prey on the flock. As democracy is understood to be a government by the people, all laws passed by the Legislatures and Congresses they elect ought to have the general welfare at heart, and should make no invidious distinction between citizens in regard to wealth on one side or poverty on the other. How then does it happen that for the twenty-five years that I have been a resident of the United States the people of South Carolina have not voted for President or Vice-President, that they are ineligible to be either a Senator or Representative of their State Legislature, unless they have a certain amount of income derived from land or slaves, or both, and that property qualifications for electors prevail in more than one Southern State. Whilst the slave owner is enjoying himself with women, wine, or cards, does not the local laws subject his more humble fellow-citizen, who owns no slaves, to go on patrol duty at the dead hour of night, to see that there is no unlawful assemblage of negroes; and, perchance, their owner is at Rockaway or Long Branch, luxuriating in Northern sea bathing, or making the tour of Europe, whilst his non-slave-holding neighbor is obliged to watch his chattel property during his absence. Is not the education of the people of the Southern States purposely neglected, and if it were not that comparisons are odious, could I not clearly illustrate this without going a hundred miles from Jacksonville? and does not Southern society at this day present the same phase as that of Rome after she introduced involuntary servitude, namely, the slave owner, the *poor white trash*, and the negro? I will, in a subsequent letter, treat of the Congressional policy of a majority of the Southern statesmen, and as I claim to be a better Democrat than many of those who, under that name in Oregon, are giving aid, comfort and sympathy to rebellion, it is not too much for me to ask the rank and file of that party to read and reflect on that which I (one of the people, having no political aspirations, and no higher ambition than to faithfully perform my duty as a loyal citizen) shall lay before them. HIBERNIA.

NORTHERN MINES.—The northern papers publish glowing accounts of the richness of the Canyon City and Boise mines, and nothing but favorable accounts. Occasionally, however, through private letters, we receive information from the localities above mentioned, that tends to confirm us in the belief that money will not be made by the greater number of those who go there. Mr. F. W. Pymale writes to his brother, in this county, from Canyon City mines, that where one man there can make three dollars a day, there can be found ten men who do not realize one in the same time for their labor. Mr. Pymale has been in the vicinity of Canyon City since last fall, and as he is a truthful, intelligent man, his opinion is worthy of consideration. He has also expressed his belief that the Boise mines are no better than those of Canyon City.

PUBLISHER'S CONVENTION.—We have received a circular addressed to the publishers and printers of California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada Territories. It announces that a Convention of publishers and printers will be held in Sacramento, pursuant to adjournment of last Convention, on Monday, April 27th, 1863. All are requested to attend, personally or by proxy. We shall not be able to attend, but are so confident that the action of the Convention will result in great benefit to the craft, that, in advance, we express our willingness to subscribe to its resolves.

I. O. of O. F.—Members of the Jacksonville Lodge started for Yreka this morning, to attend the Celebration of the forty-fourth anniversary of the Order, to be held at that place on Monday next. They anticipate a pleasant time.

NEW TO-DAY.

In the matter of the **ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE** OF THE **REAL ESTATE** OF **JESSE ROBERTS**, deceased, intestate, for the payment of his debts.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF Sale made in the above entitled cause by the County Court of Douglas county, Oregon, at the December term of said Court, A. D. 1862, directed to the undersigned, Administrator of said estate of **JESSE ROBERTS**, deceased, I will proceed to sell the Real Estate belonging to said estate, at

Canyonville, In said County of Douglas, On Monday, the 25th Day of May, A. D. 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the sun of that day. Terms of sale, one-half in cash down, and one-half in six months time.

The following are the descriptions of the Real Estate to be sold:—

That Tract of Land known as the Donation claim of S. HADLEY, lying in section seven, in township twenty-nine, south of range five west, and section twelve in township twenty-nine, south of range six west, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less.

Also, that Tract of Land known as **JACKSON REYNOLD'S** Donation Claim, lying in sections twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township thirty, south range five west, and containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less.

Also that Tract of Land known as the "Canyon Property," lying in sections twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township thirty, south range five west, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres, more or less.

Also, that Tract of Land known as the "HOSKINS Donation Claim," in sections twenty-six and twenty-three, in township thirty, south range five west, and containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Also, the south-east one-fourth of section sixteen, township twenty-eight, south range five west, and containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Also, the Tract of land known as the Donation Claim of **JESSEE ROBER S.** in sections thirteen and twenty-four, township twenty-eight, south range six west; Claim in sections eighteen and nineteen, township twenty-eight, south range five west, beginning twenty-seven chains south and five east of the north-east corner of section twenty-four, township twenty, south range six west, thence north eighteen chains and ninety-four links, thence east forty-nine chains and twenty-four links, thence west one hundred and nine chains and nine links, thence sixty-seven chains and twenty-three links, thence fifty-nine chains and eighty-five links to the place of beginning, and containing six hundred and forty acres, more or less. Also, west one-half of south-east quarter of section nineteen, and fractional south one-half of the north-east quarter of section nineteen, in township twenty-eight, south range five west, containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, more or less. And also the north-west one-fourth of section twenty, township twenty-eight, south range five west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less. (The three tracts of land last mentioned are mortgaged to **JOHN F. SUTHERLAND** to secure the payment of \$2,166 40, and interest on the same at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum from the 4th day of February, A. D. 1860.)

The Lands aforesaid will be sold subject to the widow's claim of dower. The "Canyonville property" has upon it a grist-mill, distillery, and a hotel, and is one of the most desirable pieces of property in Oregon.

S. F. MOSHER, Adm'r. April 24th, 1863 [ap3483]

U. S. Income Tax.

THE LAW CONTEMPLATES THAT every one shall pay on all net profits (less \$600) derived from any source whatever. A person is allowed to deduct all legally assessed National, State and County Taxes, hired help, Rents, Drayage, &c., necessary to carry on his business; but no farmer, merchant, mechanic, or any person, has a right to deduct his own labor as so much expense from his income. The Income Tax is to be paid on the income of the year commencing January 1st, 1862, so that on the evening of December 31st, 1862, everybody should make up a record of their income gains or profits for that year. And as many sources of income, such as Dividends and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Insurance Stock, Savings Banks, interest, &c., (they having already paid the income tax,) are not again taxed. It therefore becomes necessary to have a clear record of the sources of income, that there may be no dispute with the Assessor. All corporations must deduct three per centum before declaring their dividends.

For Example: A man in business must make up the nett profits of his business for the year, and pay the tax on the amount less \$600. A man may, outside of his business, spend all and even more than his profits in the business; nevertheless he must pay tax on all nett business profits except the \$600. And so with a salary, all over \$600 must be taxed, though personal or family expenses consume it all.

The Income Tax for the year 1862 is as assessable on the first day of May, 1863, and is due and payable on or before the 30th June, 1863. And any sums due and unpaid for thirty days after the 30th June, as aforesaid, and for ten days after demand by the Collector, five per centum will be added to the amount unpaid.

Each individual of any firm or partnership must make up his income separately. **THOS. FRAZER,** U. S. Ass'r's Office, Portland, April 6, 1863

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.**

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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.
TTTTTTTT

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 **Laud 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. 341f

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.