

SACHS BRO.'S

JACKSONVILLE,
Wholesale & Retail

— DEALERS IN —

**Dry Goods,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!**

AND ALSO IN

Groceries!

**Provisions,
Liquors & Tobacco**

New Goods!

New Goods!!

New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED
AND NOW OPENING
— AT —

SACHS BRO.'S

Cheap Cash Store,

— A —
Better and More Extensive

— STOCK OF —

**SPRING AND SUMMER
Goods,**

than was ever displayed in our or any other store this side of San Francisco.

OUR LATEST STYLE

Dress Goods

— OUR —

Fashionable Millinery Goods

— Such as —
**HONNETS,
LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS**

Monitors,

As well as our rich
Parasols,

As the MOST BEAUTIFUL ever offered here. Our stock of
**HATS,
Blacked and Brown MUSLIN,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY.**

Ladies and Children's SHOES,
has never been excelled.

CLOTHING!

Men and Boy's Suits

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

OUR NEW-STYLE
Wankeen Suits,

Cassimere & Linen Suits,

together with our stock of Men and Boy's
**BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND NEW STYLE**

Cassimere Straw Hats

Are the neatest ever brought here.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF
Family Groceries

IS EXTENSIVE & COMPLETE.

All are invited to call and examine our goods, which we will sell at unprecedently low prices.

SACHS BROS.

All sorts of marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods.
Jacksonville, Oct. 20, 1862.

Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

Union League at Sacramento--Speech of John Conness.

A grand Union League was formed in Sacramento City on the 18th instant. The loyal Californians, who had assembled to enroll their names with the unconditional supporters of the Union cause, were addressed by the newly elected U. S. Senator, John Conness, by Governor Stanford, Gen. Wright, and others. The following patriotic pledge was subscribed to by the great body of the immense crowd:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the Sacramento Union League.

We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

The primary object of this League is and shall be to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union, to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation.

We extract the following from the remarks of Mr. Conness on the occasion. The patriotic people of the Pacific coast can congratulate themselves that they will have at least one representative in the Senate of the United States, who will, with all the heart and soul, life and spirit and manhood with which God has ennobled him, sustain the Administration in the prosecution of the war:

Who can question, fellow-citizens, the necessity for the organization of the patriotism of the country? Have we not been for two years engaged in a terrible war? Is not our country yet encompassed with danger on every hand? And under these circumstances, who can question the necessity of the most complete organization of the patriotism of the country, except it be those dastard knaves—those dastard knaves—too many of whom live among us, unworthy the name of American citizens. [Applause.] There is a peculiar necessity at the present time for this organization of which I speak. There may yet be a necessity for placing in the field perhaps a million more of men to vindicate the cause of American liberty, to preserve in its integrity American nationality, to take care that our flag shall wave from the Atlantic in the east to the Pacific in the west, and from the great lakes at the north to the Gulf of Mexico, even though, in addition to the battalions of our fellow-citizens of the white race that are engaged in this war it should require also a half-million or more of the negro race to bring about a triumphant result. [Cheers.] There is an objection that comes from a portion of our people to the employment of this or that class of men in the defense of our Government. Shame upon the men who refuse aid of any kind when so great a cause is at stake, when so great a country is in danger. [Applause.] Why, fellow-citizens, draw a contrast between the men of any race who are advocates of human liberty and the men of any race who are aiders and abettors of tyranny, strike a balance, and in whose favor, I ask, will it be found? There are men in our country who profess to be lukewarm in this contest, because of the means that are employed to carry it on in behalf of the Government. But every true man, every patriot, desires only that the contest be successfully carried on, and he must desire it carried on by the employment of all and every means that can accomplish the result. [Applause.] We want this contest sustained by the mothers and daughters of our country, by the aid of all the citizens, by the aid of the civil officers, by the aid of the bold arms of our soldiery, by the aid of all who can contribute to its glorious determination. [Applause.] Fellow citizens, even under these circumstances, I would not perhaps have come before you to-night but that, for some reason or other, through some mistake or other, it has been stated in the East that the people of California have been capable of and have recently elected to a high station a man not entirely true to the cause of the Union and of the country. I recently saw a copy of the New York Herald of the date of February 11th, and in the regular Washington dispatch to that paper it was announced that the new Senator from California would, in his action in the Senate of the United States, conform to that of Senators Nesmith and McDougall. God Almighty forbid! [Applause and cheers, followed by "three cheers for John Conness," more applause, and a "tiger."] Fellow citizens, I have said constantly, in conversation, since this war began, that if I were opposed to ninety-nine out of every hundred of the measures of this Administration—that yet I would be with it in the prosecution of this war heart and soul, life and spirit, with all the manhood with which God has ennobled me. [Applause.] What of the differences—what of any difference that can arise between Americans now, upon mere measures? Of what account or consequence is such difference? None whatever. And yet, fellow citizens, there are those among us, aye, and in high public station, some of them, to our deep regret and shame, yet

representing loyal, noble California, who refuse to sustain, with a fullness of heart and with a manly courage, the only Administration through which this Government can be preserved, because of pretended differences of opinion about measures. I do not mean to be understood here—for I wish to be clearly understood—as asserting or stating that I am opposed to any of the measures of this Administration. We have a noble President. There is a President at the head of the Government. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln may not be the greatest man in the United States, but I tell you, fellow citizens, that our country is blessed of God in having so good and so great a man in the Presidency in this crisis. [Cheers.] The cunning villain who, pending this great struggle, seeks the gratification of personal interest alone, may now and then have imposed upon that great and good man, but in the main his measure have been wise; at all times his conduct has been just. Throughout this great trial and struggle his patriotism has been of the same character and stamp as that of the great and immortal Washington. [Cheers.] But, say these objectors, the supporters of this Administration are Abolitionists. Beauregard advises his Southern friends to denigrate the soldiers of the Government Abolitionists; and craven, dirt-eating, false sons of the North echo and follow the advice. Why, fellow citizens, if an Abolitionist were the basest creature that ever heretofore disgraced the earth, he would be perfection compared with the miserable wretches who set up such pretenses while their country's life is at stake. [Applause.] What is it to be an Abolitionist? It is that the person, whoever he may be, is in favor of abolishing something. These men would not abolish slavery; they would not blot out or abolish it, though it stood at the nation's throat, taking the nation's life. But they would stand by while their country was being abolished and being stricken from the map of the world. Shame upon such Abolitionists.

RAN AWAY.—This morning, at about the usual time, a pair of horses attached to a light spring wagon, ran away, and in making the turn around the corner, opposite the Ladies' Seminary, brought up all standing (excepting the wagon, which turned over) against the same identical post which received the shock, at about the same hour last Saturday morning, the post coming off victorious in both instances. At first it was rumored that the wagon contained a man, his wife and twelve children, and that they had all been killed except an infant. Immediately on learning the above, we dispatched "our special" reporter to the scene of disaster, expecting that he would be able to get up, at least, a half column local on the affair. In the course of a few minutes he returned, looking the very picture of despair, and we thought we saw a tear in his eye as he witnessed the perpetration from his classic brow, and sighed with the lute-like voice of a dying swan. "It's all a conundrum."

GOOD NEWS FROM THE PAYMASTER.—From a telegraphic dispatch received this morning by Captain Kelly, from San Francisco, we learn that the Paymaster is now on his way direct to Camp Baker, to pay off the troops. This will be glorious news, not only to the soldiers, but to nearly every citizen of Southern Oregon.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Yamhill county, April Term, Zebulon Griffin was found guilty of murder in the first degree, for the killing of Franklin D. B. Shane, and sentenced to be hung at daylight, on the 9th of June next. In the same Court, William Hesse was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to Penitentiary for three years.

Married.

In Jacksonville, on Thursday evening, April 23d, at the residence of Mr. George Brown, by U. S. Hayden, J. P., Mr. THOMAS DENTON and Mrs. ELIZABETH COCKROFT.

At San Francisco, April 19th, 1863, Mr. L. SACHS, of Jacksonville, to Miss ELIZA LIEBERMUTH, of San Francisco.

Died.

In Jacksonville, on the 18th instant, Mrs. ANNA, wife of ADAM SMITH; aged 21 years. In Mantzeta precinct, April 18th, 1863, ANNA E. infant daughter of Capt. Wm. E. and NARRISSA WILKINSON.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson, June Term, A. D. 1863.

J. HERBY BELLINGBRUCK, Complainant, vs. ELIZABETH FRANCES BELLINGBRUCK. **Petition for Divorce.**

To Elizabeth F. Bellingbruck: You are hereby notified that the above named complainant has filed his petition in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Jackson, praying a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony now existing between you, and for the care and custody of John Henry, and Mary Elizabeth, the issue of your said marriage with complainant. Now, unless you be and appear in the court aforesaid, at the term thereof to be held at Jacksonville, on Monday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1863, and answer the complaint in this cause filed, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the court.

DOUTHITT & FAY, Sol's for Compl't: Dated April 23, 1863. ap25-4s

U. S. Tax Notice!

THE UNITED STATES TAXES for the counties of Umpqua, Douglas, Jackson and Josephine having become due and payable: Notice is hereby given that the Collector will be in attendance at Oakland, on the 11th of April; at Roseburg on the 13th and 14th of April; at Jacksonville on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th of April, and at Korberville on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d days of April, 1863, to receive the same and issue licenses.

Tax payers will please notice the following extracts from the U. S. Excise laws: "All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes, etc., as aforesaid assessed upon them to the Collector within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof."

Sec. 59. *And be it further enacted.* That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business hereinafter mentioned for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required by this Act, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence, respectively, forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of the duty or sum of money imposed for such license, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, the other moiety to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, and if other than a collector, shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred.

N. B. The penalties prescribed by law will be rigidly enforced on all who fail to pay within the time specified in the above notice.

L. W. COE,
U. S. Col'r for the State of Oregon.
By G. E. Graves, Deputy.
Office of Collector of Internal Revenue,
Portland, Ogn, March 14, 1863. td

U. S. Assessor's Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that, under the provisions of the Excise Law of the United States persons who are engaged in buying and selling Stocks, Coin-ed Money, Bank Notes, or securities, for themselves and others, or who deal in exchanges relating to money, buying or selling gold dust, are regarded as Brokers and must take out a license therefor.

Persons whose business it is to buy and sell Gold Dust, Bank Notes, etc., as above stated, without a license, are subject to a penalty of \$150.

CHAS. W. SAVAGE,
As't U. S. Assessor 9th District of Ogn,
Jacksonville, April 17, 1863. ap18tf

In the County Court, Jackson county Oregon, April Term, 1863.

In the matter of the guardianship of Chas. P. J. CASEY, minor heir of Charles Casey, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that M. T. Allen, guardian of said minor heir, has filed her petition in said court, praying for an order for the sale of a part of the real estate belonging to said ward; all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear before the said court, on Wednesday, the sixth day of May, A. D. 1863, and show cause why an order for the sale of such real estate should not be granted.

By order of Hon. J. C. Tolman, Co. Judge.
WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk.
April 11, 1863. 3s

**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.

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.

P. J. RYAN . . . R. S. MORGAN . . . EDWARD HINDE.

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

Groceries,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware,

HATS AND CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

Fine Japan and other

Teas,

Paints, Oils and Glass,

Crockery & Glassware,

DRUGS & MEDICINES

IRON AND STEEL,

MINERS' TOOLS,

TOBACCO,

Produce,

CARPENTER and COOPERS' TOOLS,

And other Goods suited to the wants of the Public

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 8, 1863 jan14tf

TO THE FARMERS.

We shall hereafter take, in exchange for goods, all descriptions of produce that we can find a market for, at the highest market rates.

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.
Jan. 28, 1863.

We have constantly on hand and for Sale

CHOICE BACON,

HAMS, SIDES & SHOULDERS,

FRESH LARD,

POTATOES, BEANS

BUTTER AND EGGS,

OATS,

FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.