



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, . . . MAY 2, 1862.

MONTHLY MUSTER AT CAMP BAKER.—Thursday last was the regular monthly muster day at Camp Baker. The day opening with fine weather, and the roads being in good condition, numbers of citizens availed themselves of the inviting opportunity to visit the Camp and witness the exercises. We were of the party who secured Clugage & Deun's last horses for the occasion. Arriving at Camp at about ten o'clock, after a delightful drive, we found the company on the parade grounds, being put through the infantry drill by Captain Kelly. A goodly number of ladies, gentlemen and infantry, from Phoenix and vicinity, were in groups cozily located under shade trees, viewing with interest the maneuvering of the troops. Our party were soon comfortably seated in front of the Captain's quarters, with a good view of all the grounds.

The various movements in the company drill were very quickly, neatly and precisely executed, and the pleasure of the spectators was evinced by smiling countenances and exclamations of admiration. The more exciting and fatiguing skirmish drill, though necessarily less precise, was executed with such activity and in so systematic a manner as to clearly show that each officer and private well understood the duty required of him. At about twelve o'clock, the morning exercises having concluded, the company was dismissed, uproarious with joy at the glad news that the long looked for Paymaster, Major Sprague, was then in Camp.

After partaking of an excellent dinner, and otherwise enjoying the hospitality of the officers of Co. C, the visitors repaired to an open plain some two miles from the camp, to witness the cavalry drill. Here the troops were formed in line of battle. The skirmishers thrown out soon encountered an imaginary foe, when the bugle sounded "rally to the rear," and then they came, rushing to the rear of the main body and there forming in line. Then, at the sound of the bugle, went the grand charge of the main body, cutting to the right and and the left as they go. To those who had never saw a battle, the front of that line seemed a very unhealthy place for enemies to the flag. The charge resulted in the complete rout of the enemy. The number of killed, wounded and missing on our side, one, he being caught under the branch of a tree and knocked senseless to the ground; but it is said that he has been so often "killed entirely" that he now considers it a part of the drill.

Captain Kelly is a thorough soldier. The perfect discipline displayed in the exercises reflects great credit on both officers and men. The fine, commanding appearance of Lieuts. White and Underwood was very generally remarked, especially by the lady visitors. Taken altogether, we believe Co. C would pass muster under the eyes of any General officer, as efficient for service on any field.

THE PAYMASTER.—Major Sprague, Paymaster U. S. A., and Mr. Huskins, Assistant, arrived in this place on Wednesday last. On yesterday they commenced paying off the troops at Camp Baker, and in the space of six hours disbursed over \$23,000, in legal tender notes. To-day they expected to get through paying the entire command. This payment includes all the pay due up to the 28th of February. On Monday the command will be paid on the muster roll dating from the 28th of February to the 30th of April. The whole amount to be disbursed by the Paymaster, including that already paid, will amount to nearly \$40,000.

MAY DAY PARTY.—The children of the Jacksonville Sabbath School, together with their teachers and a large number of their parents, early on May Day morning repaired to the grove about one mile north-west from town, and spent the day in pleasant recreations. An ample repast was spread at noon, in the shade of some spreading oaks, and its merits duly tested. A fine address was made by the Rev. Mr. Starr in the afternoon, and listened to by all with pleasure. A few remarks were made by Mr. O. Jacobs. The younger children engaged in the exercises of the day largely—the older ones seemed to remember their youth again. Amid the merry innocent sports, of childhood, manhood's austere brow unbends, and memory backward runs and revels in the sports and joys of youth again.

THE GLASS BLOWERS.—This Company has consented to give one more of their grand promenade and gift entertainments this evening. We pronounce this the most interesting and instructing exhibition that we have had the pleasure of visiting for a number of years. The principal feature of the evening will be the presentation of a beautiful flower basket to the person who can solve the following problem: A F D P G T T L O G W W S T M T E O T A & F C L A I M T O O T C S T P W B A B N. Each letter is the beginning of a word. After the exhibition there will be a social dance.

RETURNED.—Mr. L. Sachs returned to his home in our town, from San Francisco, bringing the best gift in the providence of God—a good wife. He says their are more of the same sort in "Frisco." Let's emigrate.

From Hibernia.

In Congress, when December chills have come, The negro, through his owners, seemed at home. What mattered it that national wants should leave, Till Toombs and Wigfall purged themselves of slave. A candidate for speaker endorsed the "Helper book." Or through Republican specs, at slavery took a look. Nine weeks the fire-eaters, disunion shout, till hoarse, And leave unorganized the peoples' lower House.

EDITOR SENTINEL.—To reflecting Irish-born citizens, who had joined the Democratic party in days of "auld lang syne," the following anomalies are apparent: first, that the party was mainly controlled by the policies of its Southern wing; and, second, that the policy of that wing was inimical to the well paid employment of the working classes in the free States by a persistent warfare on the tariff, and consequently on our manufacturing and mining industry, thus building up the manufacture and mines of Great Britain at the expense of our own and making as (in the words of an English member of Parliament) improved colonies of that nation and costing the mother country nothing for our support. The Southern wing was also opposed to the distribution of the public lands amongst actual settlers, and in the words of Senator Mason, of Virginia, "it was a measure pregnant with evil to the South," (i. e., it would have placed white working men on the lands of the Territories instead of negro slaves), and in consequence Mr. Buchanan twice vetoed a homestead bill. Session after session for over thirty years the negro was introduced into the halls of Congress to the prejudice of national interest, and if John Quincy Adams presented a petition for the Abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the Southern wing at once rose in arms and the "old man eloquent" was fairly run down by members "sound on the goose," and the right of petition, on this question, was denied by the slaveocracy. To a citizen who has studied the earlier history of our country through the writings of its great men, the inference is irresistible that in their view, slavery was to be tolerated and gradually extinguished, and so sensitive were the freedom loving men in the matter that they would not put the word slave in the Constitution, but thus—"persons bound to service or labor by the laws of any State," etc.

The Southern wing was also obnoxious to the passage of any law by Congress chartering a national bank, or interfering with the emission, or security, of

bills of credit, and poor Paddy has sensibly felt the want of such a law by the loss of millions of dollars by swindling corporations, the discount on most of their paper and the flood of Nebraska skin-plasters that inundated the West. Where is the commercial country of Europe that gets along with gold and silver alone as a basis of credit?

Is not such a hallucination proved to be preposterous, and was not the immense number of mushroom banks that sprung up in every State, a sufficient argument for the need of a sound national currency that would be "as good as wheat" in any part of the United States, and which would measurably have secured the working man against loss by counterfeiting, and maintained its par value. The Southern wing was also averse to the Government assisting the public works of improvement, and millions has been lost to our people in vessels and cargoes for the want of good harbors on our lakes, and the removal of impediments from our rivers, not to bring into account the loss of life; and the greatest improvement of all, a railroad to the Pacific, was defeated at every session. And yet again, the same Southern wing annually attempted to repeal the fishing bounties paid to the hardy fishermen of the New England coast, and from whose ranks the nation has mainly to look for seamen to man our navy in time of war; and viewing their policy as a whole, it would appear as if they had entered into a systematic combination to break down the prosperity of the free States, and bring the non-slaveholders of the slave States into the condition of serfs, and reverse all the principles for which the "Declaration of Independence" was made and the war of the Revolution fought, impiously setting themselves up, through the color of their skin, as the *ut plus ultra* of mankind, holding a commission to enslave the human race of a darker color, though the latter outnumber the former, on the surface of the globe, as four to one, and that Christ said to his disciples, "go into all nations and preach the word of God," and to the enquiring Jew, He described his neighbor to be "mankind of every description." And still further to break up our Federal Government, they set up the doctrine of State Rights, that each State was sovereign and independent, and had the right to separate from the other States at any time and establish a national government of her own, thus investing the subordinate with powers that belonged only to the United States, and setting at naught the words that Mr. Madison (the father of the Constitution) told the New York Commissioners—that the Union was forever. Whilst Democracy is a government by the people, for the common good of all, the wonder is how the democratic party stood it so long, carrying the dead weight of slavery and the slave oligarchy on its shoulders, and by adopting the policy, denying its own principles.

Sir, to my mind it is clear, and I think history will prove its truth, that the Southern conspirators attached themselves to the democratic party to enable them the better to carry out their nefarious design of destroying the Union. By the aid of that party they were placed in many of its great offices of State, and James Buchanan became from the roots of his hair to his toe nails their passive and willing tool, and as the election of Stephen A. Douglas would have thwarted their plans, they divided the Democracy in two and paved the way for the Republican party to power. Thank God, however, the great bulk of the Northern Democracy remained true to the Constitution and laws, and the mudsills (as Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, designated the working men of the free States) will not only prove their capability for self-government, but will illustrate to the world on the field of battle, and at the guns of their men-of-war, what can be done by a united, patriotic, and educated people.

who give support to treason, will be recreant to the faith of their fathers—those wonderful men, who, with axe in one hand and rifle in the other, fought and bowed their way from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, laying the foundation of State after State, now members of the Federal Union, trembling with millions of freemen, and unsurpassed for fruitfulness, prosperity and happiness. HIBERNIA. Applegate, April 27th.

NEW TO-DAY.

CIRCULAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC, PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, San Francisco April 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS.—regulars or Volunteers—who have deserted, or absented themselves from their companies or regiments without leave: The opportunity is now afforded you to wipe out the stain attached to yourselves, and from your families and friends the shame and reproach consequent upon your desertion or unauthorized absence from your regiments.

The President of the United States, by his proclamation, dated March 10, 1862, offers to restore you to the service without punishment, except forfeiture of pay during your absence, provided you report yourselves on or before the 1st of June next. It is known that many of you in times past, were induced to desert the service, with the vain hope of making your fortunes speedily in the mines, and have often since desired to return to duty in the army.

It is believed that since treason and rebellion have involved our once happy country in all the horrors of civil war, and drenched the land in blood, evil disposed persons—traitors in the guise of friends—have enticed you to desert the noble FLAG, your fathers and you once revered. Rally again around that flag—assist your country in maintaining the supremacy of its Constitution and laws—may, even its national existence, and show by your zealous devotion that the enemies of your country are your bitterest foes.

Report yourselves in person at once to the commanding officer of the nearest military post, or to any recruiting officer; or by addressing a letter to the undersigned, you will be instructed to whom you may report.

HIRAM LEONARD, Lieut. Colonel U. S. A. Provost Marshal.

CAMP BAKER, Ogn., April 8, 1862. Published by order of WM. KELLY, Capt. 1st C. O. V., Commanding.

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, 1862.

Notice.

WE have this day sold our stock of merchandise to Mr. MAX MULLER. From our friends and patrons we would solicit for Mr. MULLER a continuance of their liberal patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BRO. Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862.

FLOUR AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at July 19.—27 MAX MULLER'S.

JUSTICES' BLANKS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

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.

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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. 34tf

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.