



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, - AUGUST 1, 1863.

THE NEWS.—We have no exciting news to record since our last issue up to the present writing (Friday evening). A large steamer, while trying to run the blockade of Charleston, was run ashore and her own crew forced to burn her. The rebels, before evacuating Jackson, fired the city, and our forces disappointed them by finishing the job. Sherman has returned from the pursuit of Johnson to Vicksburg. Johnson is said to be twenty miles from Jackson with an army of 30,000 men. Pemberton had gone to Richmond, but his army of paroled prisoners had scattered in every direction. Without doubt, many of those prisoners, who have become callous to honor and reckless of their personal safety, have gone to swell Johnson's army. By the laws of war, if they are caught again with arms in their hands before being exchanged, their lives are forfeit. At Richmond, all male Jews and Gentiles are being forced into the rebel ranks—probably including negroes. Gen. Sprick, of the Potomac, had a spirited engagement with about 3,000 rebels, driving them from and retaining their position, and inflicting a comparatively heavy loss. Rebel papers with Charleston dates to the 25th, say the Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island, and have strengthened their position. The final reduction of the forts and the occupation of Charleston by the Federals is inevitable. If the incendiary spirit of the Charlestonians incite them to follow the lead of the rebels at Jackson, by burning the city, it will be but little regretted by the gallant besiegers. That city needs to be purged of treason with fire and sword.

"THE OREGON STATESMAN."—We have frequently been asked during the past few months as to the political complexion of the Statesman—whether it was Union or Copperhead. It is difficult to decide. It is either, both, or neither. One article will be unexceptionally Union, another unmistakably Copperhead. The Copperhead decidedly predominates in the number of the 27th ult. It is pleased at what it terms the "harmonious nominations of the California Democratic State Ticket"—a ticket upon which are the names of the most notorious Copperheads and Secessionists on the Pacific Coast. It depreciates the use of opprobrious epithets, and at the same time indulges very freely in the use of them. It proposes to sustain the Government, but is opposed to the Administration. It evidently tries to create the impression that President Lincoln is an honest and patriotic "imbecile," and that the administration of the Government is directed by Greely, Garrison, Conway, Fred. Douglass, and other negro-phobists. It appears desirous of selling out to the party that will pay the highest price, but is unsuccessful in procuring bids. By the manifestation of this disposition, it has lost the confidence of honest men of the Union party, and its knowledge of this fact makes it earnest in its desire to create a division in the party, and still retain the badge of loyalty. It desires the success of the Copperhead ticket of California, and it should, therefore, be rather classed against than for the Union cause.

T'Vault thinks the time is not propitious for the agitation of the question of the formation of a Pacific Republic. The discussion of the subject has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the arbitrary arrests and unconstitutional killing, by the "Abolition, negro Unionists," at Gettysburg, of many Southern Democrats; but, be it understood, T'V. is still a candidate for a "high position in the Pacific Republic."

Thursday, the 6th (not the 8th, as first published) of August, is the day named in the President's proclamation for thanksgiving and prayer. We hope the day will be respected by all citizens of Oregon.

Seymour of New York.

Seymour, Governor of New York, made a speech before a Democratic Association, in the city of New York, on the 4th of July just past. The speech is of the revolutionary, Copperhead order, and is but another evidence that its author is a dangerous political demagogue, who would not scruple to bring about a conflict between the Federal and State authorities, if he could thereby enhance his own power and fame. In calling attention to the speech, the Times said: "With a rebel army pushing to the very heart of the Northern States—in the very climax of a war which threatens utter and final ruin to the great republic whose birthday he was adding to celebrate, Governor Seymour could find no more timely or inspiring a topic than the demerit of our people and tyranny of the Government which is trying to save the life of the nation. Not a word of condemnation for the rebels in arms—not a syllable of hope or encouragement for those who are fighting against them—not an effort to rouse the patriotic fervor and courage of the thousands who heard him. His only complaints were against the Government, his only grievances were personal and political, and his only appeals were to the party prejudices and resentments, that ought to be buried forever until the country is delivered from the peril that overhangs it."

The Sacramento Union, of the 28th, ult., publishes the speech, and in its closing comments, says: "The speech of Governor Seymour was delivered some ten days before he was called upon in his official capacity to suppress a riot in the city. In the discharge of that duty he was compelled from necessity to order the rioters to be shot down in the streets. It is even possible that some of the men he was addressing were shot as rioters by his order. As Governor he was compelled to protect the lives and property of citizens, though as a political demagogue he considered himself free in a public address to encourage mob violence. In his speech to the Democratic Club he said: 'Remember this, that the bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government.' His hearers and readers in New York took him at his word. They proclaimed it to be a public necessity to them to resist the Conscription Act and they organized a mob for that purpose. They presented to Gov. Seymour an illustration of his own doctrine, of public necessity, and they, under his teaching, made it bloody and revolutionary. The Government has never yet shed blood in making what Seymour calls arbitrary arrests on the ground of public necessity. But public necessity with Seymour's friends in New York was interpreted to mean the taking of the lives of the officers of the law and the destruction of such property as came in their way. But public necessity forced him to order that rioters who were violently trampling upon the law should be shot, and by this order he overturned the positions of his sophistry it contains. Safety for the people of the United States will be found in rejecting the doctrines advanced and the advice given by such party Copperhead leaders as Governor Seymour."

HONOR TO THE HERO.—The Atlantic papers are unanimous in their encomiums of General Meade, the successful commander of the Army of the Potomac. Here is what the New York Tribune says of him: "It is impossible to praise too highly the splendid capacity which General Meade has exhibited. The best evidence of it is in the enthusiastic confidence with which he has inspired his army. Never was that army called upon to endure such desperate assaults as in these tremendous engagements. The rebel Generals, aware that the fortunes of their pirate Confederacy were staked in the issue, hurled their columns on the National lines with a mad impetuosity which it seemed as if nothing could withstand. Hard pressed our brave men often were, but they believed in their General and never wavered. So completely had General Meade won their devoted faith, so admirably handled his troops in the first day's fight, so promptly sent reinforcements to the points of greatest peril, that the officers on Friday, all over the field, when the shock came heaviest, cheered and staidied their men with the cry: 'Remember the General, men; you know he'll have the supports here in time.' And so those gallant troops held fast their ground, and the supports never once failed. No line broke, save once for a moment, and nowhere did the rebels break their immovable array. And above all things, as the test and crowning evidence of General Meade's soldieryship, he put every man he had into the fight. In other words, he knew what to do with his troops; proved himself able to handle in battle a hundred thousand men. Not a brigade in the army, says our correspondent, that has not fought, and fought two or three times over in these battles. Troops were moved with a facility and precision that was miraculous, with a victorious result that was not miraculous, because it was the logical outcome of so much genius and courage."

The Army of the Potomac, the child and champion of the Loyal North, has at last found the road to victory. It has opened that road with its cannon. Let none doubt that it will advance firmly and swiftly thence to the final overthrow of rebellion and treason!

Mr. J. B. Wrisley has our thanks for another basket of delicious eating apples, of different varieties.

A. H. STEPHENS A PROPHET.—Undoubtedly there are now thousands in the South who bitterly regret their heedlessness of the prophetic warning given to them by Alexander H. Stephens, in the Secession Convention of Georgia. He thus bid them beware of the dire results of Secession:

That this step, once taken, could never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) will rest on the Convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvest shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us, who but this Convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure (as I honestly think and believe), shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can you name or point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer! While on the other hand let me show the facts (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North; but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, mine, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness), and of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country.

When we of the South demanded the slave trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850?

But do you reply that many instances they have violated the compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individuals and local communities they may have done so, but not by the sanction of Government, for that has always been true to Southern interests. Again gentlemen, look at another fact; when we asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you, by this unwise and impolitic act do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps, by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as was the case in South America and Mexico; or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation which may reasonably be expected to follow.

TOBACCO.—R. S. Bellknap, Esq., living near Slate Creek, Josephine county, has sent us a specimen leaf of tobacco, raised on his farm. The leaf is pronounced by competent judges to be very large, and of fine fiber and excellent quality. We have not been informed as to the extent of Mr. Bellknap's crop, but hope it may be large. We hear of farmers in our own county who are raising experimental crops of tobacco, and we would be pleased to publish the results of their labors, and their experience in its cultivation. Many persons who planted tobacco seed last spring, complain that it failed to germinate, and from this cause alone the cultivation of the plant is not general among our farmers this year.

WATERMELONS.—Kind friends have very liberally supplied us with watermelons this week. In the past three days we have received eight from Mr. Joseph Satterfield, five from Mr. Merrit Bellinger and one from Mr. J. B. Wrisley. These gentlemen inform us that the melons have not grown near so large this year as they have in previous years, and are not as plentiful. The largest one received at this office was sent by Mr. Wrisley.

PREACHERS may easily disgust sensible hearers; they always can—if they cant.

RATHER UNCERTAIN.—The rebels having figured up that all men—and consequently all armies—are good for something, arrived at the conclusion that their strong point lay either in the offensive or defensive. To determine which, they sent Lee into Pennsylvania, and set Pemberton up in business in Vicksburg. Lee's movement proved offensive only to the rebels, and the surrender of Vicksburg demonstrates that the defence is not a whit more satisfactory. They are now scratching their heads in a delightful quandary as to what is their forte. Indeed, it may be said, they are just at present about out of forts.

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT.—The Sierra Democrat says:

Rebellion has so far failed to receive a rebuke from Democratic journals, which are generally filled with abuse and criticisms of the Government. The late raids and riots are received by these journals with a reticence which shows their sympathy with any form of opposition to the Administration, whether it be the burning and pillage of houses by mobs and thieves, or the devastation of the North by grand armies.

Married.

—At Chicago, Ill., June 17th, 1863, by Rev. I. W. Atherton, JAMES H. TWOGGON, of Leeland, Oregon, and Miss PERMELIA CUSTAR, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Well done, "Jeems." Accept the congratulations of all connected with this establishment. The happy twain were to have left New York on the steamer of July 13th, for San Francisco, and we hope they are having a pleasant return trip.

—In Henley, Cal., July 30th by Rev. Geo. H. Brown, Mr. CHARLES W. HILT, to Miss EMILY J. BECKNER.

Died.

—On the 28th, of July, 1863, CLARISSA, daughter of Joseph H. and Hannah F. Davis. Aged ten months and twenty-eight days.

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R. K. MYERS & CO. aug17

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Circuit Court, for Douglas county, Oregon, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, of said county, the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of WILLIAM and WATSON S. BAGLEY to a certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the town of Beesley, county of Douglas, State of Oregon, and described on the plat of said town, now on file in the office of the Clerk of said county, as lots number fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in block number ten (10) with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Said property is sold to satisfy an execution, issued out of said Court, in favor of JOHN HULSE "et al.," and against WILLIAM and WATSON S. BAGLEY, for the sum of one thousand seven hundred and two dollars and fifty-eight one hundredths dollars (\$1,702 48-100), judgment, interest, costs of suit and accruing costs. L. HOWE, Sheriff. aug18

STATE OF OREGON, ) SS. COUNTY OF JACKSON, )

CIRCUIT COURT, of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson. Lilly Sherwood, vs. A. B. Overbeck, H. A. Overbeck, John Anderson & James T. Glenn (partners), John Bilger, J. A. Brunner & H. A. Brunner (partners), Willard Spencer, C. C. Beckman, Anton Bruns, Max Muller and Redington & Co.

Bill in Chancery for the foreclosure of a Mortgage.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed her bill in Chancery in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson, to foreclose a certain mortgage, set forth therein, upon the following described tract of land, to-wit: lying and being in the county of Jackson and State of Oregon, commencing at the southeast corner of claim No. 71, in township No. 37 south, range No. 2 west; thence west 6151 chains; thence north 2623 chains, to a corner of H. B. Overbeck's tract of land; thence east 6151 chains; thence south 2623 chains, to the place of beginning, estimated to contain 162 and sixty-two one-hundredths acres, known as the Overbeck Farm, at the grove near Jacksonville; and the said plaintiff, by her attorney, having filed an affidavit, setting forth that the defendants, A. B. OVERBECK, H. A. OVERBECK, JOHN ANDERSON, J. A. BRUNNER, WILLARD SPENCER and REDINGTON & CO., are non-residents of the State of Oregon; Therefore, you, the said A. B. Overbeck, H. A. Overbeck, John Anderson, J. A. Brunner, Willard Spencer and Redington & Co., are hereby required to appear in the said Circuit Court, on the second Monday in October, A. D. 1863, and answer the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof granted by the Court.

WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk. B. F. DOWELL, Solr for the Plaintiff. Jacksonville, July 30, 1863. aug18

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