



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
SATURDAY EVENING, - SEPT. 12, 1863.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Those who read and believe the writings of the copperhead editors on this coast, must be in a muddle of doubt and uncertainty as to the result of the election in Kentucky. The *Marysville Express* (acknowledged to be the chief organ of Copperhead Democracy on this coast) says the "Union" ticket, with Bramlette for Governor, is an Abolition triumph, and was secured by the prevention, by "creatures of the Administration," of a "full and free exercise of the elective franchise." Charles A. Wickliffe, for Governor, head of the Copperhead Democratic ticket, and the *Express* labors to show that tyrannical orders and test-oaths, dictated by the military Commandant of that Department, deterred Democrats from voting, and insured a defeat of the Democracy and an Abolition triumph. So much for the opinion of the chief Confederate organ.

The *Review* gives its Long Tom readers a diverse opinion. It acknowledges that the Democracy of Kentucky was defeated, but asserts that the election of the Union ticket was not an Abolition triumph. The *Review* has said that a "war Democrat is an Abolitionist of the most radical and destructive kind," and it would, therefore, have its readers believe that the people of Kentucky are opposed to the war. The result, then, according to the *Review*, is a defeat of the Democratic party, but a triumph of a Democratic principle. *Sage Review!* That is indeed the way true Democratic principles triumph in these latter days—by defeating Copperhead tickets; but your darling Confederacy will never be established by such triumphs as that gained by the Union men of Kentucky, at their last general election.

But it was left for the learned(!) and truthful(!) Arkansas Confederate in this place to decide the disputed point positively, in the following language: "The great issue in Kentucky was the same as it is in Oregon and in *California*," and says that the "Democracy" of Kentucky elected Bramlette! How then does it happen that both the *Express* and the *Review* tell us that Charles A. Wickliffe was the regular nominee of the Democracy? Possibly they were mistaken, and fall in with the views of the old Arkansas anti-war horse.

The truth is, the Governor-elect of Kentucky was nominated by a Convention composed of unconditional Union men of all parties. They declared themselves in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war so long as there could be found a rebel in arms. They went into the canvass as the Union-Administration party, and, as such, routed the regular Copperhead party, of which Charles A. Wickliffe was the candidate for Governor. The Confederate organ in this place might, with full as much propriety, claim the result of the California election as a "Democratic" triumph, as to claim Bramlette, a Federal official up to the date of his nomination, as a "Democratic" Governor.

TOBACCO.—Mr. J. Thornton, of Phoenix, has left at this office fine specimen stalks of "Seed Leaf" and "Headly" tobacco. The large and rank growth of these plants give assurance that the "weed" must become one of the staple products of our valley. Mr. Thornton has about two thousand plants growing finely, and giving promise of handsome profit. He says he can supply the whole valley with seed of the above named

The *Statesman* has found another Abolitionist, (Gen. Bustard,) who is going to "bust up the Union." The *Statesman* editor is awfully afflicted with the negro phobia. He appears to fear that the negro will get an even chance, and, by superior intelligence, "supercede" him.

Robert Newell, Jr., a son of Dr. Newell formerly of Marion county, was killed at Lewiston on the 26th ultimo, by a man called "Frank."

Senator Harding's Letter.

The letter published below was written by Senator Harding to Hon. A. G. Henry, of Olympia, in reference to a remark said to have been made by him several months since:

SALEM, OREG., AUGUST 20, 1863.
Dear Sir:—Yours of 11th inst. is received to-day, and I hasten to answer.

Some time ago I was much surprised on learning that it was reported that I had said, in a private conversation, that if I were in Ohio I would vote for Vallandigham for Governor. I disapprove of his whole course since the opening of the rebellion, and on all occasions when speaking of it, and in the conversation referred to, expressed my disapproval, and usually in strong terms. One gentleman taking part in that conversation said he would, if in Ohio, vote for Mr. V., and I just as distinctly said I would not; but I admitted that if I were called upon to vote for him, or an extreme Abolitionist, who would prosecute the war against the seceded States after they were willing to return to their duty under the Constitution, to compel the abolition of slavery, I would prefer Vallandigham. And further said—"Because, if he were Governor of Ohio, he would be compelled to pursue nearly the same course as the present Governor of New York, and would be in favor of allowing those States to return and control their own domestic policy under the Constitution of the United States; and that I believed they could be compelled—or coerced, if you please—to return upon that condition, and the whole country restored to peace and harmony. But if the extreme abolition policy prevailed, I saw no prospect of peace until the whole of the seceded States should be subjected to military despotism, if that were possible, which would in all probability overthrow the Federal Government and establish itself over the whole country. Such was the conversation, and so it was understood and reported by those who heard it, and there is nothing in it I desire to change or modify. Contrary to my expectation, it grew less and less in volume, and greater in significance, until it comes down to *the said if in Ohio he would vote for Vallandigham*.

That a necessity for choosing between him or an abolitionist will ever occur, is so improbable that my preference for one or the other amounts to nothing, and would not have been repeated here had it not been necessary to show the origin of the report that I was in favor of Mr. V.'s election.

His arrest, imprisonment and banishment I do not approve, because I believe he had made all the arguments in favor of his erroneous views that he could make, and they had been printed and widely scattered over the country, and read by all those who chose to read them. His banishment could not stay the force of his reasoning, or turn the point of his sarcasm, nor could it destroy his personal influence. The peculiar and objectionable time and manner of his arrest, and the novel character of his sentence, called forth the utmost activity of his friends in his defense. Justification directed public attention to him, and caused all he had said to be read and repeated, with all the curiosity which martyrdom awakens, and made a new side issue between the Administration and its opponents, upon the rights of citizens in loyal States to personal liberty, a subject upon which the people are always justly sensitive, and a right which they will not allow infringed without resentment; and thereby I believe the Government has been weakened more than it could have been done by all the peace speeches that he could have made. Yet while I do not approve of that and some other acts of the Administration, I believe that the President is honestly endeavoring to suppress rebellion and preserve the Union, under the Constitution. In his efforts for that purpose, he shall have my earnest support, and in giving it I shall not stop to find fault with slight or fancied errors, in such a way as to render the little support I am able to give, embarrassing.

While he is constitutionally President, he must be obeyed and supported in the exercise of his constitutional authority. When he cannot be, the last and best of the great Republican Governments will have failed. I am truly yours, B. F. HARDING.
Hon. A. G. Henry, Olympia, W. T.

The above letter will reassure all who may have doubted that Mr. Harding is a true Union man, but we do not think his friends generally will be pleased at his disapproval of the arrest of Vallandigham. We believe that, while that deserved arrest may, perhaps, give the "Democratic" ticket a few more votes in Ohio, the country will be recompensed a thousand fold by the assurance it has given our patriot soldiers, that undoubted traitors will not be permitted to cripple their efforts, and organize a foe in their rear to cheat them of the fruits of their labors. To our armies must we look for the preservation of the Union, and varieties of tobacco, when they protest at the arrest it will be time enough for civilians to enter their complaints.

On the 4th inst., at Umatilla Landing, a gambler named Harris, shot and killed John Rompondolph. They were playing cards, and Harris became so enraged at the loss of \$800 that he deliberately shot his victim. Rompondolph was a resident of the Dalles, where he leaves a wife and three children. No arrest had been made up to the 5th.

Mr. C. G. Birdseye, well known as one of those "good men who can keep a hotel" to the satisfaction of every patron, has taken charge of the Dennison House, at Portland.

TAKING THE OATH.—A Portland correspondent to the *S. F. Bulletin*, reports the following:

"An old hard shell Democrat, learning that the patent for his land had arrived at the land office, and that he would be required to take the oath of allegiance before he could claim it, declared that it might rust in the land office, that he would never be coerced. However, after a time, the old man took counsel of his worldly wisdom, and going to the office, 'kissed the Book' and received his parchment. Upon his return home, his neighbors, curious to hear the result, gathered round him, and soon learned that he had taken the 'Lincoln oath.' Thereupon some of the jocos among them began to taunt him with backing down, getting weak kneed, etc. The old man listened to them awhile, and then exclaimed, with an air of triumph, 'Of course I took the oath; I hope you don't think I couldn't take it. Why, that there Abolition Lincoln government ain't smart enough to get up an oath that I can't take.'

We know of a persistent office-seeking copperhead in Jacksonville, who for some days was alternately coaxed and threatened by his friends and creditors, before he would consent to take the "Lincoln oath," that he might secure a considerable sum in war-scrip. From his subsequent conduct we should judge that he does not consider the oath in any sense binding upon him.

GRAND MASS MEETING AND UNION JUBILEE.—Under the above head we find the following call, published in the Salem papers, and signed by over one hundred prominent men of the State, among them the names B. F. Dowell, J. Gaston and E. F. Russell, Esqrs., of this place:

In the view of the numerous and great victories recently achieved by our brave soldiers over the enemies of our common country, and in view of the fact that much yet remains to be done before the Union can be restored in its integrity, the citizens of Oregon who desire a speedy consummation of this end, who are in favor of sustaining and supporting the administration in its efforts to crush out finally and forever the present wicked rebellion, restore and preserve the Union, re-establish our free Government in the States now in rebellion, and enforce the constitution and laws of the United States throughout our entire country, North and South, are requested to meet in Salem on the evening of Wednesday, the 16th of September, 1863, to participate in a Grand Mass Meeting and Union Demonstration.

HEAVY ON THEM.—The Dalles *Mountaineer*, in the following paragraph, hits a class of people infesting the north Pacific coast a heavy lick, but a deserved one:

"Why is it that all the black legs, road agents, cut-throats, horse-thieves, renegades, pimps, and scoundrels of the country are avowed secessionists? It is a remarkable fact that every worthless vagabond, of the entire land, is a fast friend of King Jeff., and in sympathy with the rebellion. To be a secessionist is to be everything that is mean, and low, and degrading, and vile. The moment a man becomes a copperhead he feels licensed to all manner of crimes, and willingly stoops to the lowest indecencies. Not only are constitutions and free governments in danger, when copperheads are around, but property, and character, and life, are in jeopardy. Our advice to loyal men is, whenever one of these creatures is known to be around, draw tight the purse strings, lock tight the chicken coop, and guard well the stable door, for they will steal sure."

COPPER.—But a few years since Del Norte county was thought to be on the verge of bankruptcy. Now she has within her borders upper ledges that are estimated to be worth millions of dollars. About twenty companies are at work taking out copper ore in considerable quantities. Every wagon that goes from this place to Crescent city for goods stops at the mines and takes on a load of copper, and we understand quite a number of teams are exclusively engaged in hauling copper. We received from Mr. A. Roberts, a rich specimen of ore taken from what is supposed to be a perfect lode in the Rockland District.

The people there are already beginning to feel the benefits of their copper mines. Real estates has gone up, and business of all kinds is beginning to brighten.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the United States, will commence its next annual communication, at Baltimore, Md., on the 21st September. The Representatives from this coast are—

California—P. G., C. C. Hayden, of Sacramento, P. G., Henry Kimball, of San Francisco, and P. G., J. L. Brown.

Oregon and Washington Territory—P. G. M., A. G. Hovey, of Corvallis.
On the 10th of Aug., Mr. Hovey was at Marietta, Ohio, in good health and spirits.

A SENSIBLE IRISHMAN.—An Irishman at Nicolans engaged in conversation with a Union man, and in reply to a pointed question defined his position thus: "Ireland gave me a birth place, which was all she was able to give; England gave me father a dungeon; but America gave me a good home, and be jabers I'm a Union man from the ground up—all the time!" That's a good platform for Irish Americans.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Fay was riding out in the neighborhood of Mr. Ed. Long's, about a mile and a half east of town, his horse became unmanageable upon meeting an ox-team, and backed in between the first and second yoke of oxen, and rearing up, horse and rider fell backward, the wagon passing over them. The man died after lingering about seven hours in acute pain. The accident occurred on Saturday. —*Oregonian*, 7th.

COPPER IN DEL NORTE.—John White, Esq., Secretary of the Senate at its last session, paid our sanotum a visit yesterday. He has been on a visit to the coppermines in Del Norte, and speaks encouragingly of the future prospect of Del Norte county. Several companies are now at work and considerable quantities of ore are being taken

The *Times* says there are at present thirty three patients in the Insane Hospital at Portland.

NEW TO-DAY

Summons.
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon for the County of Jackson.

THOMAS CHAVENK. Plaintiff, vs. J. H. REED, Defendant.

Action at Law to Recover Money.

To J. H. REED, Defendant aforesaid: You are hereby required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1863, to answer a complaint on file in the above entitled cause. You are hereby notified that, if you fail to answer said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you, for the want of an answer, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest thereon at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per month, from the 16th day of August, A. D. 1862, and the costs and expenses, and accruing costs and expenses of this suit to be taxed. Given under our hands, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1863.
JACOBS & RUSSELL, Attorn'ys for Plaintiff. (sep12a)

Administratrix's Notice.

ESTATE OF L. A. RICE, DECEASED: To all whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of said estate, and all persons having demands against said estate are hereby required to present the same, with proper vouchers, at my residence on Bear Creek, in the county of Jackson, and State of Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, or be barred of all benefit, from the first distribution. PRUDENCE RICE, Administratrix. (sep12a)

Notice to the Public.

THE section, from the Summit to the Half-Way House, of the Canyon Road, will be open ready for travel, on the 20th day of Sept. 1863, from which time toll will be collected.
By order of Canyon Road Company.
CHADWICK, Secretary.
Roseburg, Sept. 2, 1863. (sep19)

ASHLAND MILLS FLOUR!

EAGLE MILLS FLOUR!
WE WILL KEEP ON HAND THE above well-known brands of Extra Family Flour, for sale, at Wholesale or Retail.
RYAN, MORGAN & CO.
Agents for the Mills.
Sept. 8, 1863. (sep19m)

MINER'S SALOON,

—BY—
Lewis Levy.
[Successor to Noland.]

WINES AND LIQUORS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, AT
ONE-BIT A DRINK.
And Cigars of the Choicest Varieties. My Friends in particular, and the Public in general, are invited to give me a call.
LEWIS LEVY.
Jacksonville, Sept. 9, '63. (sep19m)

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS.

SACHS BROS'S

ARE NOW
Receiving and Opening

—AN—
ENTIRE NEW STOCK

—OF—
Fall and Winter Goods,

Direct from San Francisco, at their

BRANCH STORE.

—AT—
PHOENIX,

And are determined to

SELL AS CHEAP

AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

County, For Cash.

SACHS BROS.'S
Jacksonville, Aug. 29, 1863. (aug29a)

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,

WOODEN WARE,

MINERS' TOOLS,

All of which will be sold at low prices, for CASH, or desirable PRODUCE.

BRADBURY & WADE

ARE NOW RECEIVING A

Large & Well-Selected

STOCK OF

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

NEW STYLES DRESS

—AND—

Millinery Good

Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods

CARPETING,

Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

MEN AND BOYS'

Spring & Summer

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

AND ALSO A

Fine Assortment of

Ladies, Men and Boys'

Boots and Shoes!

OUR PHOENIX AND ASHLAND

Houses

Will be supplied with a Good Assortment

—OF—

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

Which will be sold at

JACKSONVILLE PRICES.

FAMILY GROCERIES at

BRADBURY & WADE'S.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS

at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO

at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE

at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

FINE TEAS at

BRADBURY & WADE'S.

WOOL AND HIDES BOUGHT by

RYAN MORGAN & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at

BRADBURY & WADE'S.