



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, - - SEPT. 10, 1863.

Preaching in Kerbyville.

Rav. P. M. Starr, of the M. E. Church, will preach in Kerbyville on Saturday night, 20th of Sept., on the Sunday succeeding at 11 o'clock A. M., and also at candle-light.

KLAMATH LAKE.—A friend has promised us a communication descriptive of the valley in which the Klamath Fort is being built. As it is said that in the valley the stones all swim and the wood all sinks, we may expect a statement of facts passing strange.

We understand that Mr. Wm. Cago, living at old Fort Lane, met with an accident yesterday, which resulted in the breaking of his leg. A horse upon which he was reared and fell backward upon his leg, breaking it. He was promptly cared for.

FRUIT.—Mr. David Stearns left at our office this morning a basket of fine assorted fruit—grapes, peaches, pears, nectarines, etc. The grapes were of the "Fountain Blue" and "Los Angeles" varieties. The bunches were very heavy, and the berries large. The fruit was raised on Mr. Stearns' farm, in the upper part of the Valley.

We understand that his vintage is large, and that he intends to inaugurate the manufacture of wine in our valley.

HALYARDS CUT.—There is now harboring in our community as mean, sneaking, cowardly and contemptible a wretch as ever went unhung. The reptile to whom we refer, on Wednesday night last, cut the halyard rope from the liberty-pole on the corner of the main square in town, and carried it off. The pole must be taken down and re-erected before the "Flag of the Free" can again float from its peak. It is to be hoped that the perpetrator of the dastardly act can be discovered, caught and tarred and feathered.

A CHERICAL TRAITOR.—The Placer Courier published in Placer county Cal., of August 29th, makes the following mention of Rev. J. Gruel, who two years since ministered to the flock in Southern Oregon who ever since have been christening their lambs with the names of Jeff. Davis, Beanregard, LeB, Breckinridge, Stonewall Jackson & Co.

We are informed that a preacher named Gruel, of the Methodist Church South, in the town of Yankee Jim's, last Sunday, on hearing of the burning of the city of Lawrence, Kansas, and the killing of one hundred and eighty men, women and children, by the rebels, in the fullness of his traitorous soul exclaimed: "The Lord be praised! Amen." Such language, used by a minister of the gospel, here in a loyal community, is so utterly out of place, that language fails to sufficiently hold this man up to public execration and contempt. We leave him to the judgment of the public.

That is the kind of "political preaching" for which T. Vault, O'Meara and Malone have not a word of condemnation.

VINCENT JONES KILLED.—We copy the following from the Walla Walla Statesman of the 5th inst.:

A man named Vincent Jones was killed instantly on the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 31 in Bannock city, by a man named Charles Hoelien. The killing occurred a short time after the adjournment of an indignation meeting, held by the citizens relative to some official acts of Gov. Wallace, many people being still in the vicinity of the place where the meeting was held. Jones was not more than half way across the street from the stand that had been occupied by the officers and speakers at the meeting. The person who killed him had an altercation with a third party, who was very much intoxicated, and the two finally got into a fight, in which Hoelien drew a revolver, struck his antagonist over the head with it and in drawing it back to

struck a second time it exploded backward over his shoulder, the ball passing through the head of Jones, and he fell dead without speaking a word or making a gesture. Hoelien was taken into custody by the Sheriff.

The deceased was a native of Vincennes, Ind., and had resided in this place for a number of years. He was a butcher by trade, and was 35 or 40 years of age.

FROM THE NORTH.—From the W. W. Statesman of the 3d, the following intelligence is gleaned. The report of rich diggings on the middle fork of Boise, 60 to 80 miles from Bannock City, is false. The air was blue with curses of deceived miners on their return trip.

The quartz lode which we sometime since mentioned as having been discovered by Mr. A. Rockefeller, late of this Valley, continues to prospect very richly.—from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per ton. It is a "true" lode, and if one-tenth part as good as represented, will yield more gold than Gold Hill has done. The hills in the vicinity of the lode have been alive with prospectors, and a town has been staked off. The lode is about ninety miles from Walla Walla.

The erection of buildings, which have for months been actively going on in Bannock City and Centerville, has now nearly come to a stand still. Little more in that line will be attempted the present season. Rents have decreased in a corresponding degree within the last four weeks, and business places do not now command on an average more than a moderate fortune per month's rent. Many are already making preparations for comfortable winter quarters, early as it is in the season, perhaps because like he in the old song, they have "nothing else to do." Business is growing perceptibly duller. The towns hardly have as large crowds of a Sunday, as were to be seen every day in the week through the months of June and July. Men are daily leaving Boise for the lower country, most of them with the design of returning early in the Spring. Some of these are merchants and other business men.

Horses that last year sold for \$20 would command \$20. Flour of inferior quality from Salt Lake met with dull sale. Late accounts from the plains confirm the report that the emigration is small.

The California Volunteers at Ft. Walla Walla polled 29 votes for Low and 9 for Downey; other officers about the same.

A REVOLUTION OF IDEAS.—An officer, high in command in Rosecrans' department, who entered the service two years since with highly "conservative" ideas, now expresses himself as follows. His experience is that of tens of thousands of others:

No candid, unprejudiced man can spend a year in the army without vastly changing his ideas of "the institution." He will, unawares, find himself an anti-slavery man. Daily contact with "the institution" will effect this change. Oh, the sad tales to which I have listened from the unhappy victims of man's despotism and passion! They sadden, sicken the heart! Tales of families separated—of wives and daughters detached—fathers and mothers and children torn away—escapes, captures and punishments, long years of longing for freedom! Tales that would fill volumes, and yet slavery has its defenders at the North—defenders in the Church of the "All Merciful and Just." Shame, where is thy blush! But the clouds are parting; dawn is breaking, the day is near! This is not alone a revolution of arms, but a revolution of ideas—of principles.

LOUISIANA AND THE UNION.—Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, lately addressed a large meeting of the citizens of Portland, Maine, and in the course of his remarks spoke as follows of the attitude of Louisiana toward the National Government:

The process of restoration did not seem difficult to him. Reject the rebel Government, put Union men in power and let them bring back the States into the Union. The rebels had no part in the Government. The first gun against Fort Sumter sounded the death knell of the institution which caused the rebellion. He was willing to trust the Union men of the South to settle the slavery question. He said emphatically that no offer had been made by the State of Louisiana to return to the Union. No public meetings have been held to authorize a Committee to apply to the President. The Louisiana Committee set for a few rich planters. The Government had done everything in their power to welcome Louisiana back into the arms of the Union. Gen. Butler for a long time permitted the New Orleans authorities to govern the city until all hopes were lost of inducing them to return to their allegiance. If Louisiana had chosen, she might have returned into the Union and never have known the evils of war. He wished to vindicate the Government from the aspersion that anything but the most cordial hand of welcome had been held out to the return of any State to the Union. Louisiana would return the Union, and in the same mode we could win back all the rebel States. First put down the rebel army, then depose their self-constituted Governments and give time for the people to recover from the pressure to which they have been subjected. We must sustain them until able to stand alone. We

must put the civil authority into the hands of loyal and true citizens. We must put down their evil combination and breathe into their atmosphere a brighter and purer air.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.—Among the important evidences of the sinking of the rebellion, is the earnest desire manifested by rebel prisoners who have fallen into our hands to be released from the necessity of returning to the South. The prisoners applying for a discharge, we are told, are having their wishes gratified more readily than was the case some months ago. The great surplus in our hands enables the Government to meet all demands for exchange, and still have a sufficient number over, to whom is granted the privilege of returning to their allegiance. At Fort Delaware alone, says the Baltimore Clipper, there are 400 North Carolinians not only to take the oath of allegiance, but also anxious to enter our army. In the hospitals in Baltimore there are also a large number who desire to take the oath—and from various other quarters we have intimations to the same effect. A Commission has been appointed by the War Department to examine all cases of the kind, and whenever the evidence is found to favor the act, the system will no doubt be extended of permitting them to have their release upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving suitable security for future good behavior. Some of the prisoners captured near Gettysburg are already at work.

W. H. Lee, an old friend and classmate of the editor of the Memphis Bulletin, just from Georgia, communicates some interesting facts regarding the state of the country in the interior of the Confederacy. Lee left Columbus on the 5th instant, and has since traveled extensively over Georgia.

He says nothing can equal the abject slavery of the residents of all the Southern States to the most unmitigated despotism. He stopped two days at Montgomery, Alabama. As one case, he relates the death and suffering of an aged lady in that place. She was unable to do anything for her own support, and depended upon the exertions of four sons. Three volunteered early in the war, leaving only the youngest at home. He, by industry and economy, managed to support his mother until six weeks since, when the man-hunters of Jeff. Davis came along, under orders, and carried him away to Richmond. The old lady, left alone, was unable to do anything for herself, and languished and died. Her name was Eliza Perkins. This is only one of thousands of cases of daily occurrence in rebellion. Despotism hangs like the pall of death over the South. Lee says the day is not far distant when those who flourish over helpless people will be buried from power. The people are ripe for such a movement, and it cannot be much longer delayed.

THIS war of rebellion has been sanguinary enough to fill the whole land with mourning, and yet there have been wars far more destructive of life. It appears from the best historical testimony, that of one million and two hundred thousand men enrolled in the armies of France, in 1813, only one hundred thousand were alive in 1814, and that the loss of the allied powers in the wars with Napoleon was, according to the London Times, not less than ten millions of men in the prime of life; France, in the same period lost about six millions.

SEYMOUR'S TREACHERY.—The treachery and concealed treason of Governor Seymour, of New York, are being daily brought to light. The copperhead papers of New York now charge that he was pledged that no man should leave the State until the constitutionality of the conscription law is tested in the courts. But it appearing that several drafted men have gone from Plattsburgh, those papers are now denouncing the "friend" of the rioters and murderers of New York. Perhaps the late Union victories have more to do with Seymour's change of mind, if not of heart, than he would like to publicly avow.

THE PIRATE CASE.—This morning Judge Field, in the U. S. Circuit Court decided that the offence charged against those implicated in the Chapman piracy case was bailable, and fixed the bail of Greathouse, Harpending and Ruby at \$15,000 each. All others implicated were required to give bail in the sum of \$10,000 each. Mr. Greathouse at once furnished the necessary bondsmen, Messrs. Lloyd, Tevis and Seal. As it is probable the others cannot furnish the necessary security, they will have to remain in durance on Alcatraz Island until the day of trial.—S. F. Journal, 9th.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While training his trick pony, "Wonder," yesterday in the Circus tent, Wm. Franklin was severely injured by the beast rearing and striking him in the forehead with his foot. The horse had become a little unruly and Franklin was endeavoring to make him return to his "work"—when he became restive and hence the accident. His injuries are not dangerous.—Dallas Journal.

THE YEARS.—They do not go from us, but we go from them, stepping from the old into the new, and always leaving behind us some baggage no longer servicable on the march.—Some keep our childhood, some our youth, and all have something of ours which they will give up for neither bribe nor prayer—the opinions cast away, the hopes that went with us no further, the cares that went with us no further, the cares that have had successors, and the follies outgrown to be revived by memory, and called up for evidence some day.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF THE SENTINEL.—By the 1st of the coming month we shall endeavor to notify every person owing the Sentinel office, by subscription or otherwise, of the state of their account, and request settlement. In the meantime, those knowing themselves indebted would greatly oblige us by paying up without delay. Money we must have to pay for winter stock of paper and miscellaneous printing material. Pay up, and all will be well with us.

The "spotted fever" is raging in Schuyler county, Ill., and is very fatal. It is a new and strange disease, and with no further manifestation than a pain, perhaps in the hand, perhaps in the arm or leg, kills those afflicted in three or four days.

The Confederate debt divided equally among the Southern States, amounts to \$163 to each person.

NEW TO-DAY TO THE PUBLIC!

NOTICE is hereby given, that Granville N. Sears is no longer my Agent or Attorney. The power heretofore given him for that purpose is hereby revoked. JOHN O. GREEN.

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

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

Action at Law to Recover Money.

To J. H. REED, Defendant aforesaid: You are hereby notified that you are required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson, on the 21 day of November, A. D. 1863, to answer a complaint on file in the above entitled case.

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 discharged of all benefit from the first distribution. PRUDENCE RICE, Administratrix. sep12et

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. sept9m1

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. sept9m2

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. sept9m5

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

SACHS BROS'S ARE NOW Receiving and Opening

ENTIRE NEW STOCK —OF— Fall and Winter Goods,

Direct from San Francisco, at their BRANCH STORE.

PHOENIX, And are determined to

SELL AS CHEAP AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN JACKSON County, For Cash.

SACHS BROS'S Jacksonville, Aug. 29, 1863. aug29m1

BRADBURY & WADE, JACKSONVILLE,

Wholesale & Retail

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.

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.