



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, . . . OCT. 7, 1863.

The telegraphic dispatch received by tonight's stage contains news of but little interest. On the 5th, in New York, gold fell at 45.

PICNIC.—The picnics from Jacksonville, Phoenix and Wagner Creek, will undoubtedly have a pleasant time at the Overbeck Grove to-morrow.

A. D. 1864.—We have received copies of "McCormick's Almanac for 1864," compiled by S. J. McCormick, of Portland, for the State of Oregon and Washington and Idaho Territories. It is a useful book.

George Cammon, in the U. S. District Court, September 30th, was found guilty of detaining letters while acting as Postmaster, and fined one hundred and fifty dollars. So says the Portland Times.

Lieutenant L. C. Bond, who has for many months been vainly endeavoring to raise a company of volunteers from the counties of Lane, Marion and Multnomah, the most populous in the State, despairing of success, resigned his commission.

Since the overwhelming defeat of the Copperhead Democracy of California, at the late election, quite a number of their newspapers have ceased publication, while others have "come into our lines," taken the oath, and are now battling for the Union cause.

Rev. A. C. Edmunds, of Eugene City, will commence the publication of a newspaper at that place on the 1st of November. It will be "devoted to the interests of the American people, and the perpetuity of the American Union." It will be published four months, only. Subscription \$1 50. Mr. Edmunds is a forcible writer, and will make an interesting and useful paper.

Beans are freely offered in our town at \$6 per 100 pounds, while at the same time the beans consumed by company "C" are shipped from San Francisco at a cost of not less than \$14 per hundred pounds. Pork is sent from the Atlantic States to supply the company, while a better article could be procured here for about one-half the cost. Thus thousands of dollars are squandered by a ridiculous "red tape" policy, over which the company officers has no control.

MINING EXCITEMENTS.—There are now two points of interest to mining adventurers—Boise, to the northeast, and Arizona, far away to the southwest. From both of these places come glowing accounts of the richness in gold and great extent of their placer diggings. The two extremes of hot and cold climate distinguish these mines—at Boise you can luxuriate on icicles in June, and in Arizona protest, without avail, against the presentation of small bills (of mosquitoes) on the 1st of January. Delightful climates, both of them! take your choice.

PANORAMA OF THE WAR.—A rare entertainment is to be offered our citizens on Saturday evening next. We refer to Pender & Co.'s great, original Dioramic Panorama, said to be one of the finest ever exhibited in the United States. It is made up of life-like and stirring pictures of the great battles and events of the war, on land and sea. Excellent music is appropriately arranged for each scene; and, in addition, Miss Alicia Tims will entertain the audience with new and popular songs. We have no hesitation in predicting that it will be one of the most interesting exhibitions ever seen in our town.

THE EVIDENCE IN THE CHAPMAN CASE.

San Francisco, Oct. 2d. The twelfth juror in the Chapman case was obtained today. His name is W. P. C. Stebbins. The only witness examined for the prosecution so far is William C. Law, Captain of the schooner, who turned State's evidence. He gives a clear and concise narrative of the objects of the expedition. It appears that Harpending was chief of the enterprise, Aubrey was second, and Greathouse was the last of the three engaged in the conspiracy. Harpending first approached Captain Law with a proposition to enter upon a privateering enterprise about three and a half months before the capture of the schooner and crew by our Custom House officers. When Harpending became satisfied that he could trust Law, he exhibited to him a blank letter of marque signed by Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, and by either the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy of the Davis Government. There was also a letter of instructions, scraps of which were shown in Court and identified by the witness. The letter of marque authorized the holder to burn or destroy vessels under the flag of the United States. Harpending informed witness that he had been for a long time trying to get up an expedition for the purpose stated. Aubrey was present at some of the interviews between Harpending and Law. Harpending and Greathouse told witness that they had advised with A. P. Crittenden on the subject. Crittenden said it was unlawful. The schooner was to proceed to a small island and land the three conspirators—Harpending, Aubrey and Greathouse. The vessel would then go to Mazatlan, discharge some freight and endeavor to ascertain about the time when a steamer with treasure from San Francisco would be due at a certain point. After capturing the steamer they would return to the island, fit the steamer out as a privateer and cruise in the South Pacific in the path of California-bound clipper ships. After remaining in that region as long as thought prudent, they would proceed to the coast of China and capture vessels homeward bound. All their operations were to be directed against vessels belonging to the United States. A part of their plan was to capture the schooner William Ireland, with the treasure saved from the wreck of the Golden Gate. This very briefly was the substance of the lengthy examination. Court adjourned till to-morrow, when the witness will be subjected to a cross-examination. Something of a sensation was created in Court by the fierce glance leveled by Harpending at the witness. Greathouse and Aubrey gave their earnest attention to each question and answered, but manifested no disposition to appear defiant.

SPIRIT OF THE REBELLION.—The Portland Christian Advocate relates the following:

A man went from Oregon in 1862 to his friends in Arkansas. A sympathizer with secession, he went to join the rebels and aid their schemes. On reaching his father's house, he found his parents and brothers Union-loving and loyal, a brother of his an officer in the Union army. On the first night of his arrival, and while conversing with that brother, a band of guerrillas rode up, recognized the soldier and shot him dead at his brother's side, and inquired of the stranger who he was and whence he hailed. He answered that he was a member of that family and recently from Oregon. The leader of the band, declaring that he was from a d-d abolition State, ordered his men to shoot him. He fell, pierced by three balls, one of which broke his arm. They then took his aged parents and scourged them severely, and while plundering the premises they were surrounded by Federal soldiers and captured. That strange son is recovering from his wounds, and he writes to his friends in Oregon that that first night's experience of what rebellion is, cured him of his secession proclivities, and that his life shall henceforth be at the service of his country against rebellion.

Thus was an Oregon Democrat abolitionized, and similar causes have produced the same effects in thousands of cases.

OREGON TELEGRAPH.—Mr. J. E. Strong, the most energetic of telegraph builders, passed through our town a day or two since, from California to his home in Salem. The following item of gratifying news, which we obtain from the Yreka Union of the 3d inst., gives assurance that the untiring efforts of Mr. Strong have met with at least partial success in procuring wire for the Oregon line: "The wire for the Yreka and Jacksonville division is on the way from Red Bluff. It will be stretched on the poles as fast as circumstances will admit, and in less than six weeks Jacksonville, Oregon, will have telegraphic communications with San Francisco and the Atlantic States."

DONATIONS TO THE SANITARY FUND.—From J. Baum, Portland, \$5; A loyal man, \$2; W. D. Hare, Hillsboro, \$5; C. C. Beckman, Treasurer of Jackson County, \$60 in coin and \$40 in currency—contributed as follows: By citizens of Hunter's Ferry, \$49; Collection, Thanksgiving Day at services of Rev. M. A. Williams, \$40; By citizens of Jacksonville, \$11.—Oregonian, Oct. 3d.

Bannock City, Idaho.

General Thomas J. Butler, writes from Bannock city, to the Red Bluff Independent a long and interesting letter, under date of September 5th:

I have often heard and read of towns, and even countries, that have sprung up as if by magic; but here, at my feet, as I sit upon a pine log, on the bluff above it is a mighty city—larger than any city in the whole State of Oregon, and but two or three miles from the coast, and number of its houses and inhabitants in the great State of California—where one year ago there is no evidence of a white man having set his foot. The journey, however, from any point on the Columbia River to this place, is one of incessant toil, through the gloomiest, sandiest, sagiest, alkali-driest, and taken altogether, the meanest three hundred miles travel that can even be conceived of.

But when the trip is made and these mountains reached, it is not an unpleasant place to live. This whole basin, embracing an area of forty miles, is well timbered, and thus far in the season the climate is not unpleasant, though it is generally believed that the winter will be severe. Were it not for want of water, of which, in all these camps there is a great deficiency, this would be, and even with this drawback I believe is the best mining country I ever saw. It is, however, overflowing with people, and a new-comer has a poor chance to get a claim that can be worked at this season of the year. The water that runs in the creeks and ditches is being used day and night, in order to save it all. The ground pays more generally everywhere, in the flats, on the hills, and in the ravines, than any diggings I ever saw, though I have known bigger strikes in other places.

Bannock city is situated on Moore's creek, a tributary of Boise river, some forty miles above its mouth, and eighty miles from the confluence of the Snake and Boise rivers, and not more than four hundred and twenty-five miles from Red Bluff, by way of the Malheur and Goose Lake route. It is at least five hundred miles from here to Portland, and three hundred miles to any point where steamers run on the Columbia.

I advise no one to come to this country unless they are prepared to take the "desperate chances" incident to an always precarious mining life. The average amount realized by those who have water to work their claims, is about ounce or \$16 per day. There will always be a time in each year when no work of much consequence can be done in these mines for want of water, and this fact alone will prolong the existence of the diggings. Beef is the cheapest article of food we have here, and that is worth nine cents on foot, and sells at retail in the shops for twenty and twenty-five cents per pound. Everything else has to be hauled or packed from the Columbia, and freight is worth from twenty to thirty cents.

CONTRACTORS.—Much has been said of late about Uncle Abe's contractors, and of the enormous sums they make out of the Government, but a case occurred in the Dalles a few days since, which may throw some light on the arithmetical rule used by contractors. The contractor was a "sable cuss," and was asked by Mr. C. to figure on a job of white-washing, really worth about \$10 or \$12. After looking at the work to be done, he said to Mr. C.: "I see does that job Massa C. for one hundred dollars."

Mr. C. being something of a wag, replied: "I am afraid that is too cheap. I don't want you to lose, and I will give you another chance to figure on it."

John rolled up his eyes and looked a little perplexed, done a little more figuring, and finally said:

"Well, Massa C., I see does it for one hundred and fifty dollars, make or lose."

"How is it you 'chop' so John," said Mr. C.

"Well the fact is, Massa C., when I figures it one hundred dollars, I makes no account for de salt in de time."—Mountaineer.

A. B. C. D.—Reader, can you cipher out the enigma to be found in the first four letters of the alphabet? Did it ever occur to you that the letters A, B, C, D, constitute the initials of the surnames of four of the biggest traitors that ever existed? Look at them. A, for Arnold; B, for Barr; C, for Calhoun; D, for Davis. There is another peculiarity: Each of these villainous traitors followed precisely in the order that the letters follow each other—first, Arnold; second, Barr; third, Calhoun; fourth, Davis. The initials of the first traitor were B. A.; those of those of the second A. B.

Hereafter, in printing primers for the use of common schools, the compilers will doubtless do away with the old style, and instead of saying, "A was an archer, B was a Bull, C was a cat, D was a dog," they will say that A stands for Arnold, the first traitor in the land; B stands for Barr, the second traitor to his Government; C stands for Calhoun, the third traitor; and D stands for Davis, the fourth traitor, and the Hi Yu Muek Muek of the rebel conspirators. Following on down to F, he might say, F stands for Floyd, the biggest thief the world ever produced. It strikes us that such a primer would be useful to the generations yet unborn. It would keep the children in remembrance of the acts of these wretches, and teach them the lesson of the present day.—San Juan Press.

The Kansas Journal relates the following anecdote about a woman of doubtful loyalty, who was recently before the Provost Marshal: She gave as an evidence of her loyalty that her husband had been killed in the 106th Illinois regiment. "When did your husband go to Illinois?" "About three years ago." "That was before the war, was it not?" "Yes." "Why did you not go with him?" "Well, I didn't like to go off so far with a man I wasn't much acquainted with." "You don't mean to say that your husband was so much of a stranger that you did not like to go with him?" "Yes I do. I had only been married to him about a year, and wasn't going to leave my folks and go off to Illinois with a man I didn't know more about." "What could he do but discharge her?"

"A female slave recently sold in Richmond for 3,080. She was entirely white hence the remarkable price commanded."

This is one of the beautiful features of that "divine, peculiar institution," which must not be discussed. This wretched female slave is probably the half sister of some elegant lady who moves in the best circles of F. F. V. society in the rebel capital. How strange that the "conservative" papers are as dumb as death about such shocking cases, but still take delight in holding up to execration the much less revolting cases of amalgamation, which occur at rare intervals in the free State.—Nashville Union.

THEY WILL FIGHT.—Major General Blunt in his official report of the battle of Honey Spring, Arkansas, says that the Kansas colored regiment particularly distinguished themselves. They fought like veterans and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement. Their coolness and bravery I have never seen surpassed. They were in the hottest of the fight, and opposed to Texan troops of twice their number, whom they completely routed. The Twentieth Texan regiment, which fought against them, went into the fight with three hundred men, and came out with only sixty.

WO'N'T DO TO BET OX.—Whitesides' famous team, Jeff Davis and Beauregard, showed their fear of Union muskets yesterday at Camp Kibbe, becoming frightened at their near approach during the drill—running off, upsetting the buggy and throwing the owner out at the risk of his life. Secesh won't stand, and can't be trusted when Union bayonets are around. Sac. Union.

It is stated by the Oregonian that Capt. Medorum Crawford's emigrant escort arrived at Bannock City on the 7th inst., where he disbanded his company and sold his stock.

RETURNED.—B. F. Dowell, Esq., has returned to his home from the Supreme court, at Salem.

NEW TO-DAY

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of M'Laughlin & Klippel, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those knowing themselves indebted by note or book account, are requested to settle without delay, with either of us, and those having claims against the firm should present them for settlement.

HENRY KLIPPEL,
JOHN M'LAUGHLIN.

Jacksonville, Oct. 7th, 1863.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the California and Columbia River Railroad Company, are hereby notified to meet at the office of J. Gaston, in Jacksonville, Oregon, on the 7th day of November, 1863, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. GASTON,
On behalf of the Incorporators,
Jacksonville, Oct. 7, 1862. oct784

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,

SUCCESSORS TO

FRANK BAKER,

410 and 418 Clay St., San Francisco,

Importers and Dealers

—IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Dry Goods,

Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattings, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

—AND—

PAPER HANGINGS,

For sale in quantities to suit.

oct7 (3m3p)

WANTED.

A GOOD SMART BOY, between the age of twelve and fifteen years, can find employment and a good home, by applying to ALFRED H. HANLEY, on the Jacksonville road, between E. Gore's and O. D. Hoxley's, near Phoenix. Apply immediately. A. H. HANLEY,
Bear Creek, Sept. 30, 1863. oct3w1

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.

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 PHENIX 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.