

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of an Execution, duly issued by the Sheriff of the County of Jackson, of the State of Oregon, in favor of J. W. BISHOP, and against JAMES TAYLOR, for the recovery of the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars and three cents and no part of said sum, with interest, costs and expenses, and for the amount of Three Thousand and Eighty Dollars (\$3,880) and no part of said sum, and will offer for sale, to-wit: to the highest bidder, on **Saturday, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1862.**

All the right, title and interest of the said James Taylor, of, in and to the following described REAL ESTATE, and appurtenances thereto, situate, situated in the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, to-wit: Tract No. 29, Township 29, Range 12 West, containing 320 A. C. more or less, with the improvements thereon, situate in the Northwest Quarter of Section 34, Township 29, Range 12 West, County of Jackson, State of Oregon, and 200 Acres of land, situate in the Northwest Quarter of Section 34, Township 29, Range 12 West, County of Jackson, State of Oregon, more or less, to the place of Beginning, containing 200 A. C. more or less.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County, at Jackson, Oregon, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1862.

**W. J. BISHOP, Sheriff of Jackson Co., Oregon.**

**MINER'S SALOON,**

—BY—  
**Lewis Levy.**  
[Successor to Nelson.]

**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, '62.

**L. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge**  
No. 10, A. F. & A. M.  
Will hold their regular communication on Friday of the 1st week of each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, 31 1/2 West 1st St. Business in good standing, per invitation by ballot.

**Wanted Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.**  
HOLD their regular communication on the Wednesday Evening, on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

**OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4, —OF— ROYAL ARCH MASONS,**  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will hold its regular communications on the **First Saturday Eve. of Every Month.** All excommunicated Masons in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

**G. W. GREER, H. P.**  
L. SARGENT, Sec'y.

**JACOBS & RUSSELL,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Office opposite the Court House. All business committed to their care will be promptly attended to. **July 29, '62.**

**R. B. MORFORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. **October 28, '62.**

**B. F. DOWELL,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrips promptly collected. **Oct. 18.**

**J. GASTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Special attention given in collection cases. **June 18, 1862.**

**GEORGE B. DORRIS,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq.

**J. ROW,**  
SMOKER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, FRESH FRUITS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, FIREWORKS, ETC.

**DUGAN & WALL,**  
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Bank Building, Cor. Front & P streets. CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

Will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch. Commissions solicited. Merchandise received on storage.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note or Book account, to pay the same to my agent, JAMES JACOBS, on or before the 15th February, 1863; otherwise the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

**The Right Man in the Right Place.**

The President's letter to the Springfield Convention receives the unqualified admiration of loyal men throughout the breadth of the land. Various as have been their sentiments on some of its topics, it is yet their universal testimony that nothing could have been more true or more apt. It is hard words, its sharp outlines, its noble temper, defy analysis. Even the Copperhead gnaws upon it as vainly as did the viper upon the file.

Non talk about a courtly felicity of speech, and term it a rare accomplishment. So indeed it is. Nothing but high culture and the most patient practice confers it. Here is a felicity of speech far surpassing it, yet decidedly necessary. The most consummate rhetorician never used language more put to the purpose: and still there is not a word in the letter not familiar to the plainest plowman. But what is still better than even felicity of expression, is felicity of thought. Not only the President's language is the aptest expression of his ideas, but there is a similar fitness of his ideas to the occasion. He has a singular faculty of discovering the real relations of things, and shaping his thoughts strictly upon them, without external bias. In his own independent, and perhaps we might say very peculiar way, he invariably gets at the need of truth of the time. When he writes, it is said that he hits the nail upon the head, and so he does; but the beauty of it is that the nail which he hits is sure to be the very nail of all others which need driving.

Nothing could have been better adapted to the exigencies of the time, in argument, in expostulation, in warning, and in general tone than President Lincoln's inaugural, and yet it would be hard to conceive a more difficult or delicate position than he then occupied. But his peculiar aptness is just as manifest in his less formal productions. Every body was struck by the remarkable appreciation and force with which he urged Gen. McClellan to more active military movements in the interval between the battle of Antietam and that General's removal. Yet those letters were not meant for the public eye at all, and never would have seen the light but for the report of the Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war. So, too, his letter to Mr. Greeley, odd as it seemed at first blush, as everybody now admits, perfectly adapted to that stage of the war. His letter to the intercessors for Mr. Vallandigham utterly annihilated the case they thought they had made so strong; and yet it was done in so genial a way that the victims themselves felt like joining in the general applause. There was the same appreciation and yet irresistible power in silencing Gen. Seymour's factious remonstrances against the execution of the enrollment law. The letter to the Springfield Convention, though in a very different vein, has just the same fitness to the occasion, and the same effectiveness in its own direction. Whatever the effort, it is never mistimed, never mispent.

Lord Brougham remarked of Washington that "the human fancy could not have created a combination of qualities more perfectly fitted for the access in which it was his lot to bear a part." This same consummate fitness for the times may be recognized in the man at the head of the affairs of the country in this second great crisis of its existence. Rather we should say it is recognized; for it is certain that, in spite of all the hard trials and the hard words to which he has been exposed, Abraham Lincoln is to-day the most popular man in the Republic. All the denunciations and all the acts of demagogues are perfectly powerless to waken the people from their faith in him. There is a general conviction that he is just the man for the occasion. And it is a conviction that is constantly growing clearer and deeper. The more experience the country has of President Lincoln, the more he obtains confidence.

It would be hard to think of two men more unlike in some of their characteristics than our first President and the present one. Yet, in general cast of mind and heart, the latter probably more nearly resembles Washington than any of his predecessors. Without anything like brilliancy of genius, without any very great breadth of information, or literary accomplishment, or inventive power, he still has that perfect balance of thoroughly sound

faculties which gives an almost infallible sense of judgment. This combined with great calmness of temper, great firmness of purpose, supreme moral principle, and intense patriotism, makes up just that character which fits him, as the same qualities fitted Washington, for a wise and safe administration of affairs in the season of great peril.

It is almost fearful to contemplate what might have been the consequences had we an Executive of different mould. We have had Presidents of a headstrong temper, who, when laid pressed, would listen to no counsel, but rush on self-willed; others of a feebleness of spirit that made them the mere playthings of circumstances, or the passive tools of other men's arts. We have had Presidents who would have found it almost impossible, in any exigency, to rise above a party level; others who, though they might detach themselves from party, would do so only to seek the swift popular current that should bear them on to a second term. Had we a man now at the head of affairs belonging to any of these classes, the national ruin would be almost inevitable. There could have been hardly a hope of escaping wreck, in this dreadful storm, under such pilotage. The very knowledge that we had so unreliable a hand at the helm would have almost paralyzed effort. There would have been no such collected confidence in the great popular heart. All would have been uncertainty, discussion and confusion. We have many reasons to be thankful to heaven for its orderings in aid of our rightly acquitting ourselves towards this wicked rebellion; but for no one thing have we so great a cause for gratitude as for the possession of a ruler who is so peculiarly adapted to the needs of the time as clear-headed, dispassionate, discreet, steadfast, honest Abraham Lincoln.—N. Y. Times, Sept. 24.

**SOUTHERN NOTES FOR NORTHERN STUDY.**  
—The following extracts from rebel authorities are good antidotes for Copperhead poison:

The election of Lincoln was not the cause of secession. Disunion has been a cherished project for the last thirty years.—Gov. Rhett, of South Carolina.

If a blank page of paper was offered we would not write our terms of Union.—Secession Commissioners of Richmond to Mr. Maxwell of Baltimore.

The South now maintain that slavery, black or white, is fit for the laboring man.—Richmond Enquirer.

We are the gentlemen of this country, and gentlemen always make revolution.—Senator Toombs, of Georgia.

I will water my horse in the Ohio or hell.—Bourgeois.

A Southern lady, with a riding whip alone, can dispense a crowd of cowardly Northern Abolitionists.—Richmond Enquirer.

I have always been in favor of raising the War Flag—Mississippi speakers at the Seesh Congress, on the reception of the Emancipation proclamation.

We shall soon take Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.—Richmond Enquirer.

We have substituted "Slavery, School-education and Government" for "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."—Richmond Enquirer.

**A NEW REBEL HURD FOR CHARLESTON.**  
—The Richmond Enquirer having given up the hopes of relief at Charleston from yellow fever, tropical heat and burning suns, now build hopes on a new element:

"The war approach of the equinoctial gales, which should occur in a few days promises relief to our noble Southern cities.—Charleston. They may bring the Yankee Monitors to grief; for it is not improbable the sea will be so high inside the bar that they will perish. A little longer and the day may break over Charleston relieved, and resplendent with the glories of a successful defense. If the Ironsides and Monitors cannot find shelter under Morris Island, a very short while may enable Beauregard to recover all the ground lost by the occupation of the island."

It is current that a prominent citizen of Buffalo asked Secretary Seward, when here, what would be done with the rebellious States when they were willing to return to their allegiance to the Union. Mr. Seward replied, "Why, we'll kill the infernal rail."

Wonder if he meant Humphrey Marshall

**Printers in Boise.**

But few "types" will emigrate to Boise this season, after reading the following, from the Boise News:

"Wherever there is a being in human shape, the craft is represented. There is no emergency that an old 'tramping Jone' can not overcome. He can tolerate the good things of this life even to excess, and out-check the very genius of famine and pestilence—gold mining included. He can turn a hand to anything. In one place may be seen mental merits that have had at one time extensive 'circulation' and influence, now done up in a miner's garb, throwing tailings from the end of a sluice; brain-drops that have moistened, enriched and rendered productive many a parched and desert field of ignorance, are now to be seen in the back part of a one-horse hash-house house serving in the station of second class dish-washer. (That last touch of brilliancy lets me out, and I will no farther digress.) The advent of the Boise News into this basin, seems to have resurrected all of the types who have been buried since old Dr. Faust's league with the devil, and turned them loose, without any money, on the southern slope of the Salmon River Mts. These specimens of human clay, done up in old flour-sacks and gun-boats, are alive, however, to the necessity of their winter's rations of saw-belly and beans, as they've been flocking around the News office, for the past week, thick as flies about a meat-market—gallinippers along the Snake—gr, or office-seekers in Idaho! The office has been so crowded at times, that the editor has not had room to stick the point of a pen, except in the key-hole; the pressman had to adjourn to the laundry and complete his impressions with a smoothing iron; the types had no room to crowd in a 'hair-space,' and the 'devil' says he'd as love be in 'hell' without clews, or in other language, in 'Webfoot' without spurs. I was amused 'other day by the remark of an old lunk of a miner, as he passed by: "What much-respected individual's being prepared for burial, in that house, that commands the serious attention of so many equally-interested mourners? The proprietors are accommodating gentlemen, but it is impossible to employ a printer for every letter of type in the office. I consider my chance anything but flattering, but I shall cling to hope as long as one is perceptible, with the tenacity of a gray-back to an old shirt-tail. I've been subsisting on the very tailings—slam-gallon—of the mines, and have gone to bed to one gunny-sack and half a saw-pit, for the last three weeks, with only this consolation—that, if the siege results in my becoming food for worms, the latter will fare no better than I have. This is not 'The last sigh of the Moor,' but an o'er true tale of the fortunes of" T. I. Fox.

**THE MAINE ELECTRIC.**—The loyal papers in Maine are happy over the late election. The Portland Press says:

Maine tends greeting to all creation, including rebellion. Monday, the 14th of September, 1862, will ever be memorable in the annals of history. In one of the most exciting and desperately contested elections ever held in the State, with a doubtful hearing heavily upon her people, with everything that could be done to mislead the public mind, to contend against, we have met the enemy and they are ours. A more complete rout was never experienced by a vanquished party. Not a Copperhead is to be found. Maine has sent the encouraging word to her soldiers, that their State will stand by them to the end of this rebellion. She has sent, in the most unmistakable language, to the leaders in the rebellion, that Maine will stand by the Government with her men, her money, and her votes.

The same paper says:

In Augusta, the residence of Samuel Cony, the Union candidate for Governor, he had three hundred and ninety-six majority.

In Eastport, the residence of Ben Bradbury, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, Cony had a majority of seventy-five votes over him, showing a gain in that town from the vote of last year of forty-one for the Union candidate. This vote, to say the least, is not very flattering to the Copperhead candidate.

The Chapman pirates have been convicted. The punishment is ten years imprisonment, or \$40,000 fine, or both, at the discretion of the court. The Jury were only out four minutes.

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

**THOMAS CRIVENER, Plaintiff, vs. J. H. TERRY, Defendant.**

**Return of Law to Discover Money.**

That J. H. TERRY, defendant aforesaid, has been required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1862, to answer a complaint on the part of the plaintiff aforesaid.

That the said J. H. TERRY, defendant aforesaid, has failed to appear and comply with the said return, and that the plaintiff aforesaid has been compelled to sue for the same, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon, in that behalf made.

That the said J. H. TERRY, defendant aforesaid, is indebted to the plaintiff aforesaid, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon, and costs of suit, and that the said J. H. TERRY, defendant aforesaid, has failed to pay the same, and that the plaintiff aforesaid has been compelled to sue for the same, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon, in that behalf made.

That the said J. H. TERRY, defendant aforesaid, has failed to pay the same, and that the plaintiff aforesaid has been compelled to sue for the same, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon, in that behalf made.

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**FOR SALE.**

**Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company** will sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, **40 Acres of Land, October 17, 1862.**

The said Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company, represented by Jack Lane, in consequence of the non-compliance not having been paid on the aforesaid interest, sale to the Court House, between the hours of two and three o'clock P. M.

By order of the Company,  
**HENRY KLIPPEL, Secretary.**  
Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1862. sec13nd

**WHITE-OAK STAVES WANTED.**

**THE undersigned desires to contract with some person, to supply him regularly with good White-Oak Staves, for which he will pay Seventy dollars per thousand, delivered at Yreka. For particulars, address the undersigned, at Yreka, or Joseph Watters, at Jacksonville.**

**JOHN RUSSEL,**  
Jacksonville, Oct. 8, '62. sec13nd

**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 with either of us, and those having claims against the firm show at present them for settlement.

**HENRY KLIPPEL,**  
**JOHN M'LAUGHLIN,**  
Jacksonville, Oct. 7th, 1862.

**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, 1862, 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. sec17th

**WANTED.**

**A GOOD SHARP DIRT,** between the age of twelve and fifteen years, and had employment and a good home, by applying to **ALFRED H. HANLEY,** on the Jacksonville road, between E. Gove's and O. H. How's, near Elsie's. Apply immediately.

**A. H. HANLEY,**  
Dear Creek, Sept. 26, 1862. sec26th

**Notice to Holders Co. Orders.**

**STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF JACKSON.**  
Notice is hereby given that the following County Orders are hereby notified to present the same, to-wit: No. 10, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 11, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 12, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 13, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 14, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 15, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 16, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 17, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 18, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 19, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 20, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 21, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 22, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 23, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 24, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 25, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 26, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 27, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 28, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 29, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 30, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 31, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 32, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 33, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 34, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 35, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 36, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 37, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 38, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 39, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 40, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 41, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 42, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 43, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 44, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 45, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 46, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 47, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 48, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 49, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 50, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 51, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 52, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 53, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 54, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 55, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 56, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 57, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 58, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 59, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 60, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 61, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 62, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 63, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 64, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 65, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 66, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 67, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 68, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 69, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 70, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 71, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 72, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 73, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 74, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 75, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 76, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 77, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 78, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 79, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 80, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 81, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 82, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 83, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 84, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 85, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 86, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 87, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 88, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 89, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 90, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 91, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 92, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 93, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 94, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 95, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 96, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 97, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 98, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 99, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 100, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 101, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 102, presented Jan. 20, 1862, No. 1