



TO THE EFFECT AND PERMANENT OF YOUR
UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS
NECESSARY. — Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1865

L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and
W. H. Tobey, advertising agents for San
Francisco, Cal.
E. K. Phillips, advertising agent for
Sacramento, Cal.

List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel.
E. F. Ross, general agent for Oregon,
and Idaho Territory.
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.
J. J. Knowlton & Co., do do
Thomas Davis, do do
F. R. Hill, do do
F. G. Bishop, do do
Thomas Crockett, do do
Wm. Spitzer, do do
Gov. Gibbs, do do
D. M. Thompson, do do
W. M. Evans, do do
Thomas Carr, do do
Thomas F. Ford, do do
E. W. Sawyer, do do
D. P. Anderson, do do
D. M. C. Grant, do do
A. Ireland, do do
Geo. L. Dean, do do
Theodore Cameron, do do
James L. Watson, do do
Miss Nellie Hunter, do do
L. W. Hall, do do
Manager Herman, of Carneyville, general
Agent for Douglas County.

THE EXECUTION.

In another column will be found an account of the execution of the assassins. They have paid the penalty of their infamous crimes, and as far as they are concerned, the cry of justice is hushed. Mrs. Surratt perished on the same scaffold and in the same hour with those who congregated at her house to plan their nefarious plot.

The hanging of a woman looked upon by Americans as a heinous thing, but the murder of an ill-fated President is more frightful. It has been almost universally felt that, for the safety of the country these criminals should have justice promptly meted out to them. Special correspondents state that Payne affirms that as far as he knew Mrs. Surratt was in ignorance of the plot. The facts in the case, however, do not justify the assertion. This woman has been a violent abolitionist since the war was first inaugurated. Living under the protecting folds of our honored flag, she knows it not; living in the enjoyments of peace and plenty, vouchsafed by our mild and beneficent government, she used all means in her power to break it up, and history records how near she was successful. Her home was the rebel post office, the headquarters of rebel spies, and she even went so far in her vindictive traitorism as to procure arms for the more active assassins.

A Judge of the district of Columbia was induced to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to Gen. Hancock, commanding him to produce the body of the woman, or show cause for not so doing. The writ was disregarded by the General, as he was acting under the authority of the Attorney-General and Secretary of War. The government holds that the decision of a military tribunal can not be removed by civil courts, nor can an appeal be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The President, in this instance, is sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Vallandigham.

It will not be the fault of the disloyal press, who have a greater sympathy for the murderers than their victim, if the authorities are not maintained for the firm and just manner in which the assassins of Lincoln have been dealt with, to please the foreign enemies of the nation.

Mrs. Surratt was a fair representative of that class of Southern rebels whose hearts are brutalized by contact with human slavery, and her fate will be likely to dispel the prevalent impression in Southern minds that a satanic spirit, if clothed in the form of femininity, so matter how evil and savage in its nature, must go unpunished. If this slave institution debased and demoralized the minds of the male slaveholders, was it likely to exercise a less influence on the female portion of that peculiar aristocracy. Testimony of Union soldiers is not wanting to show the fierce and relentless hatred of these female rebels towards all who did not partake of their spirit. This characteristic may be pointed to as evidence of heroic devotedness to the fortunes of the confederate cause, yet the Houssaquas exhibit the same relentless cruelty, and they are not generally cited as models for Christian and civilized ladies to pattern after.

The rebel-sympathizing organs will, in all probability, prate about the jurisdiction of the military commission, but when such men as Senator Reverdy Johnson failed to establish the unconstitutionality of the trial, it seems preposterous for lesser authority to make the endeavor. Johnson made no great effort to prove the innocence of the accused, but seemed to direct all his

power to establish the illegality of the commission, and even in that he seems to display a want of tact, which argues that he was persuaded in his own mind that the criminals were guilty, and that the authorities at Washington were correct when they determined upon a military tribunal. If not, why did he ever consent to go into the military court room? or why did he not produce his arguments before the examination of the witnesses, and not wait until the guilt of the accused was established before he undertook to show that it was a case beyond the jurisdiction of the court?

Of those implicated in the plot, Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay yet remain in custody, awaiting their trial. Jacob Thompson, Gen. N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker and Wm. C. Clay are yet in Canada. General Dix has gone to the Canadian frontier, whether to make a demand for these persons or not, has not yet transpired.

Now that the tools of the plot have been executed, it is no more than justice that the originators should be placed in the criminal's box for trial. There is no difference between those that executed the plot and those who planned it, or if there is, it is not in favor of the deep-dyed criminals who plotted it. We believe the President will have no constitutional means unused for the conviction of these arch-criminals.

A Card.

Rev. Father Blanchet returns his sincere and heartfelt thanks to all the ladies and gentlemen of Southern Oregon and Northern California, who have so nobly, generously and cheerfully responded to his call in aid of the Sisters' School. Truly he says, that, notwithstanding the hard times and an unfavorable season, never has he seen a more generous interest and success obtained than on the present occasion. His anticipations have been more than realized, and relating his heart to God in deeper gratitude, he prays Him to bless with health, prosperity and eternal bliss, each and every one who has contributed to the welfare and happiness of the Sisters. To the public of Jacksonville and vicinity, he respectfully submits the following report of receipts and expenditures.

Receipts.
Jackson Co. Ogn. \$1495 00
Fort Klamath " (Co. C) 50 00
Josephine Co. " 420 00
Del Norte " Cal. 170 50
Total \$2135 50

Expenditures.
School property and Piano \$1400 00
Sisters fare to Oregon 642 50
Furniture 100 00
Total \$2142 50

Rev. Father Blanchet is indebted to the editors and proprietors of the *Sentinel*, *Intelligencer* and *Reporter* for gratuitous advertisements.

PIRATES IN THE PACIFIC.—The whaler *Mila*, Howe commander, arrived in San Francisco, July 20, sent in by the pirate *Shenandoah*, with the crews of ten whalers destroyed by that vessel in the North Pacific. The captain of the pirate was notified of the surrender of Lee and Johnson, but declared he would not stop erasing until he received an order from Jeff Davis. It is probable, however, that he would pay some attention to an order sent by President Johnson. Hardwell has shown much last-ditch bravado in coming to the Pacific and sending a brig to notify San Francisco of his whereabouts.

ROAD TO KLAMATH.—A detachment of twenty men, under command of Captain Sprague, started to cut a road from Fort Klamath, intersecting the "Rogue River and John Day Wagon Road" at Union Creek. By letter from Captain Sprague we learn that an excellent road can be made with but a slight grade. He says teams can draw as heavy loads over it as they can over the crooked city road.

The Captain says he would be very thankful for any assistance from the citizens on this end of the road.

LOOK TO YOUR MATCHES.—All should be careful about sweeping loose matches out of the door, especially where the sun shines upon them, as they are liable to ignite. We are led to these remarks by the near approach to a fire at Mr. Dowell's office. Some matches, together with some scraps of paper, were swept from the back door. The matches were fired by some means, and when discovered were in a fair way for a large conflagration.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—Hall & Hayward will give their last Promenade Concert in Jacksonville, during the forepart of next week, and all who heard the fine singing of Mr. Hayward, and the grand performance on the bugle by Mr. Hall, spoken of, should go and satisfy themselves of its excellence. Those who heard them before are going again.

Mr. Jo Landis went out on the stage last Thursday morning for the Atlantic States. Our best wishes go with him, and hope if no better place presents itself, we may see his face again among us.

PREPARED TO PAY.—Lieut. D. C. Underwood directs us to say that he is prepared to pay all Government indebtedness, incurred by him as Quartermaster or Commissary.

AUCTION SALE.—Dr. G. W. Greer advertises this week that he desires to remove from Jacksonville and will sell his property at public auction. See his ad.

The Assassins of Mr. Lincoln Executed.

Washington, July 7.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged were executed to day. On the petition of Mary Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs. Aiken and Clemett, Judge Widder of the Supreme Court of this District, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to General Hancock commanding him to produce in court this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, the body of Mary E. Surratt, with the corpse of her detention. The writ was served on Gen. Hancock at 8 o'clock this morning by United States Marshal Gooding. He immediately consulted with the Attorney General and the Secretary of War. At 10:30 the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the Court by her counsel, but the Judge said he had no power to enforce the writ. To-day guards were placed all around the arsenal, and guards to prevent the intrusion of persons to the scene of execution none being admitted except those previously supplied with tickets by Gen. Hancock.

The relations of Mrs. Surratt and Harold spent several hours with them during the forenoon. They were also attended by their spiritual advisers as were also Atzerott and Payne. A few minutes past 1 o'clock the outer prison door was opened. Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next to her followed Atzerott, Harold and ministers of the gospel. Front seats were reserved for them on the platform in the following manner: Mrs. Surratt, then Payne, Harold, and Atzerott; the officers occupied the intermediate position. Gen. Hartrout, who had been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department approving the sentences and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted. A heavy guard was placed on the walls surrounding that ground, while below soldiers were formed on two sides of the square. Several hundred civilians were present, anxious spectators of the solemn scene.

One of the priests attendant on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened. The minister who had been administering to Payne expressed in the name of the latter his sincere thanks to Gen. Hartrout and the officers and soldiers who had charge of him, for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, and seemed to have compassion for his misfortune. The minister then uttered a brief prayer asking for Payne's forgiveness of all sins and in the passage out of this world into the joys of Heaven. The minister who attended Harold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoner and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also returned thanks for his kind treatment, and then invoked the mercy of God on the prisoners. The condemned were then required to rise from their seats when the chains were removed. They were now all on the drops, their hands fastened behind them and bandaged above and below the knees, while the caps were placed over their heads. Atzerott while being prepared for execution exclaimed: "may we all meet in the other world." As soon as the words were put around each head, Mrs. Surratt being the last one adjusted, a section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground.

Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some twitching but Harold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others. The bodies hung until life was extinct, and afterward were drawn for burial, rough coffins being on hand for that purpose. The arrangements for the execution were perfect. Gen. Hancock was present throughout the proceedings. It is said that Payne made a statement last night in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, exonerating her from complicity, and said that all the other prisoners subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of important witnesses against her.

LINCOLN AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The most important expression of President Lincoln on the question of negro suffrage has just been given to the public in a letter which he wrote to Governor of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE MANDATE.
Washington, March 13, 1864.
Hon. Mr. Hahn—My Dear Sir: I congratulate you in having fixed your name in history as the first Free State Governor of Louisiana. So now you are about to have a convention, which, among other things, will define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent; especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.—See what Dr. Thompson says in his ad. in another column, on this subject. To save time, trouble and money, all should be prompt on the days mentioned.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—The Glasgow Herald has the following:
The thunder storm which on Monday seemed brooding over the city developed itself with terrible intensity in an easterly direction and gave rise to a scene of extraordinary description on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, at a short distance east of the Croy Station, occasioning a feeling of the utmost alarm among those who were its unexpected witnesses, and whose lives were placed in considerable danger. From the information we have been able to gather, it appears that as the four o'clock express train from Edinburgh to Glasgow was nearing the Croy Station, and speeding along the line, which at this point is carried through a deep cutting, the engine-driver was signaled, when passing the four o'clock P. M. express from Glasgow, to proceed cautiously. Shortly after the warning had been given, a fearful noise was heard: flashes of lightning gleamed through the hazy air; followed by quick crashes of thunder; the carriages of the train were at the same time assailed with what seemed to the affrighted passengers within a terrific shower of hail; and in an instant a perfect deluge of water came sweeping down from the shelving rocks on either side of the cutting. A water spout had evidently burst in the vicinity of the line; and before the speed of the train could be diminished to any considerable extent, it shot right into the suddenly released waters, which, foaming and seething, rushed into the cutting in solid sheets. The water gradually rose outside the carriages, reaching in a short time the foot-board, and afterward floating to the first class compartments, while the hissing noise which was produced through contact with the works of the engine tended to increase the feeling of consternation and alarm which already prevailed among the passengers. The difficulties of the situation were further complicated by the sudden descent of a quantity of stone work from the heights above, arising probably from the giving way of a stone dyke, which spreading across the rails, destroyed any hope that might have been entertained of a passage effected down the line after the water cleared away. All this was the work of a few minutes. The passengers had been placed in a most critical position, and the safety with which they were enabled to tide it over—no personal injuries having been sustained—was probably owing to the presence of mind of the engine driver, who, when he saw the turn which affairs were taking, at once fixed his damper over the furnace, thus preventing the ingress of the water and avoiding the explosion which might, otherwise have followed. The train was by and by backed out of the water, and while it was evident that the journey to Glasgow must be for some time delayed all positive danger was at an end. The waterspout had evidently been limited to a comparatively narrow area, with which, however, it had operated with terrible force, for on reaching Croy it was found that here the elemental strife had been even more alarming whilst it lasted. The telegraph wires along the line had been destroyed so that communication with Glasgow was cut off.

DANGEROUSLY BITTEN.—On Wednesday evening last, a gentleman residing about a mile from the city, was bitten by some insect, and was in a short time afterward taken violently ill suffering the most intense agony during the whole of the night. Paroxysms of the most violent character ensued about every five minutes. Dr. Laugdoe was immediately called to the sufferer's assistance, and failed in giving relief during the night by all the antidotes he could apply. In the morning, however, his patient became comparatively easy, continuing throughout the day. During the night while the suffering seemed more than a human could bear, the physician applied liquor in copious quantities; also chloroform, morphia, laudanum, and barked the body of the sufferer with chloroform, yet without producing the desired effect of relieving the pain, or even having the slightest stupefying influence on the patient. The Doctor says that in all his experience as a physician he never saw a man suffer so much.

The functions of the system were almost wholly suspended, and the nerves completely prostrated. It has not been positively ascertained what bit him; but it is supposed it must have been a tarantula, scorpion or centipede. Another gentleman of this city was bitten precisely in the same manner some time ago, and came near losing his life. At the time it was thought the latter was bitten by a spider, but of this there was no certainty.—*Stockton Independent*.

DEAD LETTERS.—The number of letters which are now being received at the Dead Letter Office in Washington, sent there under the new law, which makes prepayment of postage compulsory, amounts to more than 15,000 per week. These figures denote that either carelessness or ignorance of the law on the part of the senders of these letters. The public should remember that the old law allowing letters not prepaid to be sent forward according to the address, and double postage collected of the receiver, has been repealed; that now every letter not entitled to be carried through the mails free must have a stamp upon it, or it is sent to the Dead Letter Office. Especial care should be taken by every person to observe at the time of depositing a letter in the Post Office that the postage stamp is firmly fixed upon it. Such attentive scrutiny would soon reduce the number of letters "held for postage," and consequently prevent the embarrassment and vexatious delays now arising from this class of letters.—*Marysville Express*.

GARIBOLDI'S RESPECT FOR LINCOLN.—A boy has been born to Teresa, a daughter of Garibaldi, who, by his grandfather's desire, has been christened Lincoln, "in honor of the American President who abolished slavery." It is gratifying to know that the sentiments of Garibaldi are generally shared by his countrymen.

EXHIBIT

OF receipts and disbursements of Jackson County, for the year ending June 30, 1865:

Amount of county warrants outstanding July 1st 1864	\$14221 84
Amount of county warrants issued from July 1st, 1864, to June 30, 1865, as follows:	
For expenses of courts and criminal cases	\$1547 38
For expenses of minor & pauper cases	4728 61
For expenses of collecting taxes	2229 65
For fees and salaries of officers	4734 11
For expenses of roads & bridges	1695 99
For expenses of public buildings	171 30
For expenses of Jail	1649 95
For expenses of Sheriff	422 05
For amount State taxes, L. T.	5650 00
For expenses of Sheriff's stationery, fuel, etc.	406 20
Amount paid Bonding, etc.	4650 00
Amount of county warrants received and cancelled	\$4680 00
Balance of warrants outstanding and uncanceled	\$8 2013 36

COUNTY FUND Dr.
Amount in Treasury July 1st '64

Amount in Treasury July 1st '64	18607 67
Amount in Treasury of State Tax fund	1743 60
Amount received from taxes	15399 11
Amount received from State Tax fund	3748 19
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	1022 00
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	5441 70
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	640 20
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	550 00
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	252 50
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	765 95
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	171 66
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	361 95
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	49 00
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	2022 00
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	1280 91
Amount received from sale of Citizens & Farmers	\$4490 96

COUNTY FUND Cr.
Amount of county warrants received and cancelled

Amount of county warrants received and cancelled	4020 08
Amount of State Treasurer's receipts	5087 22
Amount of State Treasurer's receipts	5087 22
Balance in Treasury	\$4142 06

SCHOOL FUND Dr.
Balance in Treasury July 1st, 1864

Balance in Treasury July 1st, 1864	\$608 61
Amount received from sale of School lands	311 72
Amount received from sale of School lands	11 72
Amount received from sale of School lands	43 79
Amount received from sale of School lands	16 25
Amount received from sale of School lands	2410 54
Amount received from sale of School lands	\$4941 95

SCHOOL FUND Cr.
Amount paid School Districts, transferred to irreducible school fund

Amount paid School Districts, transferred to irreducible school fund	\$200 61
Amount paid School Districts, transferred to irreducible school fund	782 60
Amount paid School Districts, transferred to irreducible school fund	\$983 21

IRREDUCIBLE SCHOOL FUND.
Balance in Treasury, July 1st, 1864

Balance in Treasury, July 1st, 1864	\$100 42
Amount derived from sale of Citizens & Farmers	220 10
Amount derived from sale of Citizens & Farmers	994 00
Amount in the Treasury	\$1404 52

MILITARY FUND Dr.
Balance in Treasury July 1st, 1864

Balance in Treasury July 1st, 1864	\$1091 92
Amount of taxes collected delinquent, 1864	20 00
Amount of taxes collected delinquent, 1864	878 00
Amount of taxes collected delinquent, 1864	\$1099 92

MILITARY FUND Cr.
By State Treasurer's receipt

By State Treasurer's receipt	875 00
Balance in the Treasury, L. T.	\$1111 92

I certify that the foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the several funds of Jackson County.
Wm. HOFFMAN,
Jacksonville, July 24, 1865. County Clerk.

NEW TO-DAY.

I. O. O. F.
Anniversary Celebration.

THE 5th ANNIVERSARY OF Jacksonville Lodge, No. 19, of the I. O. O. F., will be celebrated in Jacksonville, on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1865. There will be an oration, suitable to the occasion, delivered by E. STEEL, Esq., of exiles.
Brothers in good standing are invited to participate in the ceremonies. The public, in general, are also invited to be in attendance.
There will be a Social Ball given in the evening, at the U. S. Hotel, under the management of the Odd Fellows. All are most respectfully invited to be present and participate.
JACKSONVILLE LODGE
July 27, 1865.

Notice.

SEALED proposals to furnish the A. A. Quartermaster at Fort Klamath, Oregon, with one hundred and sixty (160,000) pounds of Oats, will be received by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at that post until 4 o'clock, P. M., August 23rd, 1865. The Oats to be of good merchantable quality, and to be delivered at such place or places, at said post, as may be designated by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, on or before the 10th day of November 1865. Proposals to be made in duplicate, to designate price per pound, and be directed to Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Klamath, Oregon, via Jacksonville. (To be sealed to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals to furnish Oats.")
Each proposal to be accompanied by a guarantee of two good and sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract, in case the bid be accepted.
Payment for the same to be made on completion of contract in coin, or its equivalent in U. S. currency, on date of payment, or as soon after as funds may be received for that purpose.
Proposals to furnish fractional parts (not less than 40,000 pounds of the above amount), will be considered.
Proposals to furnish forty thousand (40,000) pounds of the above amount of barley, in lieu of Oats, will be considered. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
D. C. UNDERWOOD, 1st Lieut.,
1st Reg. Ogn. Vol. Art. Art's Quartermaster,
Fort Klamath, Ogn., July 23rd, 1865.

Shoriff Sale.

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Clerk of Josephine County, State of Oregon, upon delinquent taxes in said county, and so directed, I have duly levied on and will proceed to sell at public sale, for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Klamath, on Saturday, the 26th day of August 1865, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. the following property, to-wit: ditches with all its appurtenances situated on Galilee Creek and known as the property of Reed & Bonen, to satisfy taxes charged on said property for the years 1862, 1863 & 1864 in the sum of Two Hundred and Forty Dollars, with costs and expenses of sale.
THOS. F. FLOYD,
Shoriff Josephine Co.
Dated at Klamath,
July, 19th, 1865.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent GOLD BEARING BONDS.
These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND COUNTY TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.
The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a \$50 note.
Two cents " " \$100 "
Ten " " \$500 "
20 " " \$1,000 "
\$1 " " \$5,000 "
Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is
THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the
GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Less than \$300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.
This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will have undoubtedly become a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.
In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, who are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
May 20, 1865.

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:
Philadelphia, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold. Commenced on 2d series. Two Hundred and Thirty million (\$230,000,000) precisely like other two series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Public Sale,

JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

Saturday, 5th day of August,

next, at the Residence of G. W. Greer,

on Oregon Street.

A splendid assortment of household and kitchen furniture, Medical Library, bedding and other articles too numerous to mention will be sold.

Sale to commence at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M.

To be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, July 29, '65.

G. W. GREER.

STATE of Oregon, County of Jackson.

In Justice Court.

To D. A. I. Waters:

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of M. Caldwell, amounting to one hundred and forty (\$140 00); now unless you shall appear before A. V. Gillitt, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, at his office, in Ashland, on the 2d day of September, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt and cost of suit.

Dated this 29th day of July, A. D., 1865.

M. CALDWELL, Plaintiff.

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