

"The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day, it is for the vast future also."



COMPLICITY WITH TREASON.

It is a serious matter to cast about us and see so many men as there are in our midst who are outright or covert sympathizers with the rebellion. It is true they are in the minority, but they are going to make a desperate effort to carry the June election. The old Dragon, treason, is vain enough to think that he will have Oregon in spite of the Union movement of loyal citizens; and as his purpose is to gulp us all down body and bones, next June, he is already casting out his slimy spittle towards his hoped-for victim, as the great serpent of the torrid zone does previous to swallowing an ox. His slimy spittle is composed of vituperations against the present Administration, and the war for the defense of the Government—falsehood and calumny. The agents by which he spreads this nauseating poison are the secession presses on the coast. Two of them, it is true, have been for the present effectually silenced, by the just refusal of the postal department to carry their treasonable effusions in the mails, but there are others still going and new ones springing up as the old ones expire, tending to the same base purpose, and giving their united influence and warm sympathy to the rebels. And even if these treason promulgating presses were all silenced, as they justly should be, there are many rebellious enthusiasts scattered through the country, who would not scruple to expend almost their last dollar to canvass the most disloyal portions of the country, and stir up the lazy rebel lovers to come out to the polls and vote the secession ticket. They have even the rebellious hardihood to smile upon and assist in the organization of secret bands of sworn disloyalty. For the benefit of such hot-headed persons who are leading their ignorant friends into danger, we propose to give them a timely warning by quoting a few extracts from the regular laws of the United States, to which we invite the special attention of all who are sufficiently mean and foolhardy to clan together for the purpose of resisting the proper authorities, either by word or deed.

The following acts were passed at the special session of the Thirty Seventh Congress:

An Act to define and punish certain conspiracies.—Be it enacted, etc., that if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence, under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

To confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.—Be it enacted, etc., That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding or abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned.

Sec. 2. Such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

The Frazer river is reported to be fully open to navigation.

OUR EXCHANGES.—A few days ago the Oregonian, a sound Union paper, took the Vancouver Telegraph to task for being rather lenient with the Advertiser, which asserted in substance that one who rejoices over the success of the Federal arms is worse than a traitor. We confess that we felt a little anxiety to see how the Telegraph would reply, for we have sometimes been almost at a loss to know whether it was really sound or not. So when the Telegraph of March 21st came to hand, we scanned it closely, and could not discover the smallest item in that number that would give either aid or comfort to Secesh. In fact we found the true reflection of the right kind of Union sentiment. We do not know whether it is owing to a new and abler editorial pen, or to our former obtuseness, but we do hope that each succeeding number of the Telegraph will ring with the same tone of this one, and we are sure that no one will venture hereafter to call its loyalty in question.

DISCOUNTING.—The Jacksonville Gazette as it winked out, made a last desperate effort to insult loyal citizens by publishing a fabulous rumor of a rebel victory near Charleston. This must be sport to you, an't it Jim? to chew a dirty commodity and spit it through your teeth at the good people whom you cannot otherwise insult any more. The Register carefully takes the dirty thing from Jim's mouth and puts it forth as if it were really excellent news.

POWDER RIVER.—The Portland papers speak very encouragingly of Powder river as a probable district for mining the coming season, and we are disposed to think that many would do better to aim for that point than Salmon or Cariboo. In fact we have conversed personally with different persons, who prospect that country last Summer, and they told us that they were going to work on Powder river next summer. One gentleman, Mr. Harlow, a man of entire reliability, told us that he took out as high as twenty-four cents to the pan, and from our experience in mining in California, we would say that if plenty of such pay dirt as that can be found handy to water, as near the settlement as Powder river, a man need not want a better chance to make a fortune. And recent discoveries there confirm and enlarge on those made last fall. We learn that nothing further has been discovered relative to the massacre. Persons living in this vicinity, and south of here, who contemplate going there, should wait until the grass is plenty in the spring, and take the McKenzie trail as it is doubtless the shortest and most feasible route from this place.

THE NEWS.—The telegraphic news lately has mostly been very cheering, but none has so thrilled our nerves with joy as the welcome news of the advancement of our great army on the Potomac. It seems that this is done by order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and in fact one of his orders was recently issued by Chief of the President himself, as Commander-in-Chief. This phase of affairs we regard as very favorable. It shows that Mr. Lincoln does not intend that any portion of the Union forces shall remain too long inactive. Jeff and his minions did once seem to almost have the day for a little while, but now the tables are entirely turned, and rebellion is about "played out." The rebels in vain may now call to their Chief, Jeff Davis, to take the field and endeavor to retrieve their sinking cause. It is now too plainly apparent that all the stolen guns and ammunition which they got by foul treachery, will not suffice to win the field for them while justice and right oppose them. Keenly do they begin to realize that:

Twice is he armed who hath his quarrel just; And he but naked, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with innocence is corrupted.

COMPROMISE.—Just now when their rebel batteries are smashed up, and their armies cut to pieces and running for dear life, we hear the weak cry of some puny rebel again squeak out "compromise." It would be about as sensible in the Government to offer to compromise with these treacherous rebels as it would have been in old Virginia to have proposed a compromise with the old rebel John Brown, when he made the assault upon Harper's Ferry. Wonder if they would be willing to return the scalps which they have taken off our brave soldiers who fell in Arkansas if we should offer them a compromise.

From the Vancouver Telegraph we learn that the Committee which was appointed by the Legislative Council of Washington Territory, to report upon a memorial to Congress, praying for a division of the Territory, have reported against a division. They think that the mining and agricultural districts are not antagonistical in interest to each other, and that the area is not too great for one Territory.

We have received the Mountaineer of the 19th which has dates to the 25th of January, from Lieut. Mullan's party. At that time they were engaged in bridging the Big Blackfoot river—a stream 200 feet wide. Good gold mines have been discovered on the line of Lieut. Mullan's road, eighty miles above the place of his winter camp. The mines are in Deer Lodge Valley, and the opinion is expressed that they will pay well.

The secession paper at Corvallis rejoices with exceeding great joy, over the little telegram which intimates that some persons in England are foolhardy enough to insure vessels to run the blockade. Pat is awful mad about the Union victories.

PRECINCT MEETINGS.—So far as heard from the meetings last Saturday throughout the county went off in perfect harmony. The delegates elected to the county convention in the different precincts were as follows: Eugene, M. Blanding, N. Humphrey, Nelson Luckey, Joel Ware, J. H. D. Henderson, D. M. Risdon and H. R. Kincaid, also B. J. Pengra, Henry Parsons, and Thomas Stephenson as provisional, subject to the decision of the convention; Lancaster precinct, J. W. Harpole, W. A. Potter, W. Hamilton, G. W. Tucker and C. W. Washburn; Springfield, G. W. Bond, F. B. Dunn, Edward Powers and Hugh Walker; Coast Fork, James McFarland, Marion Martin, Jack Shields, R. C. Robinson and James Moore; Pleasant Hill, W. W. Bristow, G. Callison, Lewis Coryall; Lost Valley, A. G. McDowell, W. H. Fisher, and James Eastep; Fall Creek, Mr. Crowder, and Elwood Hammett.

The following resolution was adopted at Lancaster: Whereas, The voters of all political parties, who are unequivocal supporters of our Government, have united for the purpose of sustaining the Constitution and supremacy of the law; therefore, we, the citizens of Lancaster precinct, in Union convention assembled, do resolve that the poll books of 1862, in the State of Oregon, will form a safe record for future references to determine each and every man's loyalty or disloyalty.

LAND PATENTS.—LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, March 19, 1862. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: This office has received Pre-emption Patents for the following settlers, which are ready for delivery upon the surrender of the certificate, received from the local office at the time of entry, and subscribing to an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Very respectfully, JOHN KELLY, Register. In Douglas county, P. A. Miller, Albert Steup, James M. Fordice, Stephen Johnson, Lewis Friedel, John M. Barker, Thomas Norris, Garrett Crockett; Josephine county, John Davis, Edward Canfield, Hugh Heap, Ferdinand F. Curran, Geo. Wright; Umpqua county, Alex. M. Applegate, Cyrenus Mulky, Thomas Buchanan; Lane county, Martin Burnett; Jackson county, Elisha Applegate; Coos county, Nelson Koon, Christian Lechese.

THE TELEGRAPHS.—The result of the examination recently by the telegraph interest shows that the number of messages transmitted over all the lines during the past year was 2,800,000. Should Congress in the new tax bill impose three cents on each message, a little over \$84,000 only would be realized from that source, or five and a half per cent on the aggregate amount of business.

INDIGENOUS COTTON.—Alexander Taylor is writing a series of articles on the Indianology of California for the Farmer. He speaks of a species of indigenous cotton in this wise: Indigenous cotton, Bartlett says, was found by Alacron in 1842, on the Colorado, of which the Indians made garments. This native cotton is still grown on the Gila, in Chihuahua, Sonora, on the Texas Rio Grande bottoms, and in many warm river bottoms of the northern States of Mexico, and during the ante-Columbian times, doubtless was cultivated in many parts of Mexico, as it was found in common use by the early Spanish Conquistadores and in many parts of Central America.

HIDES.—One thousand one hundred and eight hides taken from drowned cattle, were shipped from Stockton in four days last week.—Pioneer Republican.

A MEETING was held in San Juan, Nevada county, the object in calling which was to prevent the Chinese burying their dead in the village graveyard. It has been said that Death is a common leveler, but the San Juanians don't appear to think so.—Id.

Boston has furnished two hundred and seventy-eight commissioned officers for the war since April 15, 1861.

Over one thousand persons, sailing to and from American ports, were lost at sea during the past year.

The steamer Relief, Capt. J. W. Cochran, arrived here yesterday bringing about eight tons of freight for this place. She goes down again today, carrying about forty tons off-right for our merchants.

POWDER RIVER.—A gentleman informed us yesterday that he saw a letter of recent date from Powder river mines, stating that as high as \$150 per day had been made there to the land, and that a new lead had been discovered which was proving to be very rich. We have not seen the letter, but our informant is a man of verity.—Times.

From the Times we learn that the Columbia is open to Wallula and boats will leave Des Chutes next Monday for Lewiston direct. The river is rising steadily.

ABRAHAM FELDER, has been officially recognized as Vice Consul of Switzerland for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and the Territory of Nebraska, to reside at Highland Illinois.

We learn that the stock in the Oregon Telegraph enterprise is all taken, and the Company was to meet in Portland on Wednesday last, for permanent organization.

The road is yet hardly passable between Des Chutes and John Dey's river; beyond that it is reported good.

The iron for the railroad track between Dalles and Des Chutes is being landed. Three Concord coaches have been landed at Couche's Wharf late, to run a that piece of road. There is 200 tons of goods, mostly provisions, lying at Des Chutes ready to be taken up when the boats start.

A Confiscation and Emancipation Bill.

The following is the bill for the confiscation of property and freeing of slaves of rebels in arms against the Union, as reported to the U. S. Senate by the Judiciary Committee through their Chairman Mr. Trumbull:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the property, real and personal, of every kind whatsoever, and wheresoever situated, within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person or persons beyond the jurisdiction of the same, or to any person or persons in any State or district within the United States now in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, so that in either case the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, who shall during the present rebellion be found in arms against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to said rebellion, shall be forfeited and confiscated to the United States; and such forfeiture shall take immediate effect upon the commission of the act of forfeiture, and all right, title, and claim of the person committing such act, together with the right or power to dispose of or alienate his property of any and every description, shall instantly cease and determine, and the same shall at once vest in the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that every person having claim to the service or labor of any other person, in any State, under the laws thereof, who during the present rebellion shall take up arms against the United States, or in any manner give aid or comfort to said rebellion shall thereby forthwith forfeit all claim to such service or labor, and the persons from whom it is claimed to be due, commonly called slaves, shall, ipso facto, on the commission of the act of forfeiture by the party having claim to the service or labor aforesaid, be discharged therefrom, and become forever thereafter free persons, any law of any State, or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person declared to be discharged from such labor or service under the provisions of this act, shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order for surrender of the person whose service is claimed, establish not only his title to such service, as now provided by law, but also that he is, and has been during the existing rebellion, loyal to the Government of the United States; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or to surrender up any such person to the claimant.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as often as the military necessities of the army, or the safety, interest and welfare of the United States, in regard to the suppression of rebellion, shall require, to order the seizure and appropriation, by such officers, military or civil, as he may designate for the purpose, of any and all property confiscated and forfeited under and by virtue of this act, situated and being in any district of the United States beyond the reach of civil process in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings by reason of such rebellion, and the sale or other disposition of said property, or so much of it as he shall deem advisable.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the officers so designated to make to the President full reports of their proceedings under such orders, which report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all moneys received on the sale of the confiscated property of any person as aforesaid shall be deposited in the United States Treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of enforcing the forfeiture, specified in the first section of this act, of property situate and being in loyal States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebellion, proceedings in rem may be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court of the United States within which the estate or property so forfeited, or any part thereof, may be found, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the proceedings in prize cases, or in cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue law; in all cases the property condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold, and the proceeds deposited as provided in the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the several District Courts of the United States are hereby invested with all power to issue all process, whether mense or final, including garnishee and process as in cases of foreign attachment, and to do every other matter and thing necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act.

BEVER, who killed Kline, at Willow Springs, Jackson county, was arrested at Salem. He pleaded guilty.

At Camp Baker two men were injured by the explosion of a cartridge, as they were about to fire a salute for the successes of the Union forces lately.

GEN. PRICE.—"Ea suamptum incomatum." He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day.

seems to be the motto of old Gen. Price. His legs are continually redeeming him at a "fearful price" to the rebel forces who suffered severe mutilation again, recently, in Arkansas, while the "renovator" fled to the mountains. If he should live through this war, as who can doubt but he will, there is no doubt but Barnum will hunt him up and make a fortune out of him.

THERE seems to be a schism as to where the books of the Columbia Transportation Company shall be opened. It is thought that California capitalists intend to monopolize the charter.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Chicago, March 8.—A dispatch from Denver City, March 7th, says the Military Express brings news of a desperate battle at Valudra ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st February. The battle lasted all day and was probably pursued the next. The loss was great on both sides. A victory is claimed on both sides. Col. Panon commanding the Mexican regiment, ran away; the regiment followed. Capt. McKee, chief of artillery, had every one of his command killed, and his cannon captured by the enemy. Kit Carson was within 15 miles of Fort Craig. Firing was heard in his direction. The result was not known when the messenger left.

Baltimore, March 10.—The gunboat Alabama, from Ferdinand, Florida, arrived with a bearer of dispatches from Com. Dupont. The fleet left Port Royal on March 1st for Brunswick, Ga., the enemy flying at the approach of our gunboats. Our forces took possession, but left one gunboat in charge.

The fleet next went thirty miles south to Cumberland Sound, which is the entrance to Ferdinanda, and took possession of Fort Clinch. Twelve large guns fell into our hands, and also, one hundred and twenty-eight rifled cannon. We also captured the rebel steamer Dorlington, and loaded wagons of ammunition. The Federal forces under General Wright, landed and garrisoned the forts and earthworks, taking possession of the city. This latter has been one of the most useful ports to the rebels.

The Federal fleet was still in sight of Savannah, performing operations. Fort Pulaski has been entirely cut off from all connection with Savannah, and Com. Dupont has completely surrounded that work with the intention of starving the garrison into submission, or holding them on short allowance, whilst Gen. Sherman is making his arrangements on Tybee Island. The greatest excitement prevails.

Gen. Bragg has evacuated Pensacola and gone to Norfolk, which place is in eminent danger and loosely pressed by the division under Gen. Burnside.

St. Louis, March 13.—The Republican has a letter from Albuquerque, dated Feb. 23, giving an account of a fight and skirmish between the Texas rebels and the Union men under Col. Canby, on the morning of the 21st. Two hundred Texan mules, with wagon masters were captured. The Texans were on the heights opposite Rio Grande from the fort which was destitute of water. Col. Canby had to pass to the water guarded by his battery. He had 2,000 men and all other outlets were guarded in force.

The Texans must either surrender or cut their way through.

Later information states that a military express had just arrived from Fort Craig. The battle commenced at nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st, between a portion of our troops under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success, until noon. Col. Canby then crossed the river, in force, with a battery of six pieces and two howitzers, under Capt. McKee. Towards evening, most of the enemy's guns were silenced; they, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, which was defended by Capt. Plimpton's Company of regulars and a portion of Col. Pina's Regiment of Mexican Volunteers. The Texans, 600 strong armed with carbines and revolvers, and a seven pound howitzer, charged desperately and furiously. After discharging their carbines at close distance they drew their revolvers and rushed on the battery amid a storm of canister and grape. The Mexican volunteers, panic stricken, fled. Capt. Plimpton's company stood their ground until one half were killed.

Capt. McKee refused to leave his guns and was killed at his post. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action. Our loss is 200 killed and wounded, and the enemy's is believed to be much more.

Cairo, March 14.—The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night, leaving a quantity of guns, ammunition, tents and stores, which they were unable to carry away. Some fighting took place yesterday between their guns and our siege battery, in which our loss was twenty killed and wounded. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24-pounders, killing four and wounding six. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, as they carried off their dead and wounded.

St. Louis, March 14.—Official reports of the evacuation of New Madrid say the skirmishing lasted several days. A number of attempts were made by rebel gunboats to dislodge our batteries on Point Pleasant. The rebels left an immense quantity of military stores. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State. No rebel flag now flying in Missouri.

Chicago, March 15.—Gen. Halleck is to supercede Gen. Grant.

The Merrimac was badly injured. It is not believed that she can go to sea.

A fugitive from a village in Orange county, Va., 30 miles from Gordonsville, says that 40,000 rebel troops were in town when he fled, rushing wildly on, supposing the Union troops to be after them. The whole route by which they passed was strewn with muskets and knapsacks. Numbers of exhausted soldiers lay by the roadside.

Cairo, March 15.—The New Madrid expedition left here on yesterday. Randolph Island and vicinity was supposed to have 15,000 troops; at Humboldt there were 700.

See the outside of the paper for the laws of Salmon mines, also letter from there and Oro Fino.

WM. H. FARRAN contemplates starting a new daily paper in Portland soon, to be entitled the Western World.

THE Marion county "Democratic" call is a little better sugar-coated than the original, but its object is the same, as it points to the same State Convention. The Linn county "Democratic" call is undisguised. It is done by authority of Breckinridge, or what is the same, by those who are still as he is in sentiment.

We are obstinately wedded to the idea of a State Reform School. Through the means of one, ten boys can be saved to lives of virtue and usefulness at less cost than one criminal can be caught, tried, convicted and confined or executed.—Marysville Appeal.