

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



For the benefit of our new subscribers who did not receive last week's issue, we will again insert the table of apportionment of delegates to be chosen from each precinct of Lane county, to meet in county convention in accordance with the call which will be seen in another column.

Table with 2 columns: Precinct Name and No. of delegates. Includes Eugene City, Coast Fork, Brice's Precinct, Springfield, Bladaw, Spencer, Long Tom, Pleasant Hill, Lost Valley, Richardson, Willamette, Mohawk, Camp Creek, Fall Creek.

In compiling this table we have kept an eye single to the motive principle which should control the movement, and which was very aptly expressed in the Statesman of last week: "These conventions are intended to represent the aggregate union sentiment of the district."

In some county calls we see that the precinct delegation is formed upon a basis of the popular vote; others have expressed no special system of precinct representation. This we regard as altogether a matter of choice, and as we expressed our views last week in regard to the apportionment we have presented we need say nothing further on the matter more than if any seem to be dissatisfied with our table any needful regulation can be made at the county convention, it we have no doubt will meet the utmost good feeling and candor of judgment to discharge the honorable and responsible business of the day.

EFFECT OF RECENT VICTORIES.

Short-sighted politicians and captious secession sympathizers, for the past few months have been loud in their anathemas against those who have the management and conduct of the war, and have been much exercised at the apparent tardiness of the forward movement of our armies, while those who would fain see secession triumph have charged the Government with inability to put down rebellion. But with sternness and silence have the great plans of the war been carried forward until one brilliant victory after another has been gained, and at the eastern and western extremities of the great Union line tremendous blows have been struck, the dread effects of which must strike terror throughout the entire extent of Secession. Loyal men had scarcely ceased to be tumultuous with joy over the capitulation of Roanoke, when they were again stirred to enthusiasm by the news of the capture of Fort Donelson, with 15,000 rebels, while these great movements, which were made almost simultaneously, demonstrate the ability of those who planned them, and indicate that they are parts of a great scheme which is being slowly perfected, and which will ultimately and effectually wipe this damnable monster from the land.

These victories have brought almost within our grasp some of the most important channels of communication in the South. The capture of Donelson, "the Gibraltar of the West," and the last stronghold of the rebels in West Tennessee, opens the Cumberland river to Nashville, and the possession of Bowling Green and Columbus will certainly be followed by the taking of Nashville, while the control of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and the Mississippi above Memphis, and the railroads leading thereto, will cut off the great Tennessee supply to the army of the rebellion in Virginia, and also to the Mississippi.

The capture of the ports on the Virginia and North Carolina coast line, have enabled the Potomac line to advance, while the stretching out to the eastward of the immense forces in the southwest, all combine to dissipate, and consequently weaken the strength of the rebels by compelling them to resist attack at the same time at various places with the same force which they were heretofore enabled to bring against single and isolated points of attack.

The value of these victories is scarcely less in a moral than in a strategic point of view. The steady and successful advance of the increasing Union forces have disheartened rebellion, and weakened and demoralized its army, which is now being replenished by drafting those unwilling to serve, and constantly diminishing, until now they are taught the lesson that the Federal Government is terribly in earnest, and that its power, which is generous and just to all in peace, is determined and relentless in its efforts to crush treason and rebellion. And we trust it is also a

wholesome lesson to those who have impugned the motives of those in power for their long silence and preparation.—H. C.

OREGON STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Oregon State Educational Association and Teachers' Institute met at Salem on the 12th of February, last, and continued in session four days. Its object, as we understand, is to develop the best methods of teaching. For this purpose papers were read, and discussions and addresses made on the various topics of education by some of the first teachers of the country. By this means we may hope to have a better system of instructions urged upon our Oregon teachers, many of whom teach in a very bungling and clumsy manner. Ohio has for several years adopted this method, and her system of schools is now considered the best in the Union. We would be glad to see every county in the State, as well as every teacher, take an interest in this matter. The next meeting of this association will be held in Salem, on the first Wednesday of August, next. Cannot the teachers of Lane county be represented?—H. C.

CHIVALRY HUMILED.—On Sunday morning after the fight at Donaldson, Gen. Buckner, who commanded the rebels, dispatched to Gen. Grant, requesting an armistice, and the appointment of Commissioners to agree on terms of capitulation. Gen. Grant replied that "no terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works." To which Gen. Buckner replied: "The distribution of forces under my command incident to the unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms you propose." A few more such humblings, and our secession sympathizers about here will not boast that one secessioner can whip three northern men.—H. C.

It is confidently asserted by correspondents to New York papers that Congress will pass a bill organizing the rebel States into Territorial Governments. This would certainly be a just and magnanimous punishment for their treasonable course, while it would forever settle the question of secession, and secure a more peaceful course of conduct hereafter, and perhaps ultimately remove the cause of dissension.—H. C.

JONNY BULL, is still inclined to favor the rebels as much as he dare without getting into an open rupture with Brother Jonathan. His stringent neutrality regulations are so ingloriously arranged that one of our ships may not sail from an English port in pursuit of a rebel pirate within twenty-four hours after the pirate clears the port. We are seriously doubtful if we should respect any such "neutrality" as that, it is verily giving aid and comfort to the rebel pirates; covering them with British guns while they make their escape from the just retribution which might overtake them at the hands of our vigilant and brave tars.

RETRENCHMENT.—There seems to be a general determination to cut down the fees of county clerks, and we doubt not it will be done at the first session of the Legislature. These fees ought to have been reduced rather than county judge's salaries changed at the last session. There is no propriety in paying a man \$3,000 \$4,000 a year for an amount of work which, applied in any other business, would yield only \$1,000 or \$1,500.—Statesman.

That is a little sound common sense, right to the point, and in the right time. This subject should be brought to the notice of the people before the election, and members to the Legislature should be sent there instructed to reduce such salaries as are known to be too high. This matter of retrenchment, is like the man who could not cover his house while it rained, and would not cover it in dry weather, because he then didn't need a roof. Parties and candidates, usually make a great blow about retrenchment before election, but never think of it again so long as they are enabled to draw the high salaries. They then go out of power, and can't retrench, leaving it to another set, who do likewise, and so it goes, the people paying dearly for their lies. Now, this game is played out in these hard times, and the people are going to have this matter righted or bring the lying politicians up standing.

The man who writes the Corvallis paper is beginning to see that his politics is played out, and is getting into a pious strain proposes to do duty in the Missionary line. He says: "Churches without an organ will always find us willing to oblige them to the extent of our limited space."

CORRESPONDENTS must bear with us for a few weeks. We have a crowd of matter on hand that must go in at present or be out of time.—Corvallis Toad-stool.

Your whole sinking concern will be likely to "go in" one of these times.

We don't aim to make a sensation paper, but one that will acquire character for reliability after a while.—Corvallis Toad-stool.

If you had said re-li-ability, you have that character already, unequalled in the State.

O. R. fellow townsman WILLIAM MOODY whose feet were frozen between the Dalles and Walla Walla, has suffered the amputation of a leg.

The sub-leasees of the State Prison, have sent word to the Governor to take the State prisoners off their hands.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS

The Daily Times brings us eastern dates up to March 1.

NASHVILLE TAKEN!!

STARK ADMITTED TO HIS SEAT.

JEFF DAVIS WANTS A COMPROMISE

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

GREAT GALE AT NEW YORK!!!

Southern Oregon Gazette Suppressed!

The Sierra Nevada brought up from San Francisco 600 passengers.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Savannah Morning News says that the Yankees would capture and destroy Savannah this week, and Charleston soon after.

The President's son died yesterday. The Custom House, banks, insurance offices, and most places of business, will be closed tomorrow, 22d, in accordance with a proclamation issued by the Mayor.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Gen. Halleck telegraphed to-day to Gen. McClellan that Gen. Curtis had taken Bentonville, Arkansas, with a considerable quantity of baggage, wagons, etc.

A released prisoner at Baltimore says that there is a strong Union sentiment at Richmond. The Union men are 3,000 strong.

In the fight at Sugar Creek, Arkansas, 14 of the enemy were killed and 43 wounded. And 1200 or 1300 of our troops were bivouacking 8 miles beyond the camp.

Cairo, Feb. 22.—Officers of the gunboats who have been at Clarksville represent the Union feeling as strong and testified to in such a manner as admits of no doubt of its sincerity. The people state that they had been led to believe the Union army entirely composed of Germans and negroes, who were making it a war of abolition; now that they have seen its effect they are anxious to take the oath of allegiance. Prominent officers say a similar feeling will soon pervade the whole State.

Cleveland, Feb. 21.—The steamer North Star was burned at the wharf last night. Loss \$75,000.

Government has released a large number of political prisoners from Forts Lafayette and Warren, on their parole that they will not give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Washington, Feb. 22.—At a complimentary supper given Mr. Faulkner, formerly Minister to France, at Martinsburg, Va., a few days since he declared in a speech that it was useless for the South to contend any longer, that the Southern Confederacy could not stand, and the sooner the war ceased the better for the South.

New York, Feb. 22.—The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal on the 19th, arrived this morning, bringing 200 bales of cotton.

An editorial in the Richmond Examiner of the 19th states that a large portion of the foreign population at Richmond were disaffected.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of to-day says it is reported that frauds in articles of clothing and military horse trappings have been discovered, amounting to over a million dollars.

Gen. Scott has been nominated Minister to Mexico.

Cumberland Gap and Russellville are in possession of the Federal troops.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Reconnoissances were made this morning from Smith's Division towards Centerville. Eleven mounted pickets were captured, from whom information was obtained.

Louisville, Feb. 23.—It is understood that the rebels proposed destroying the roads and bridges near Nashville on their retreat southward, but citizens along the road remonstrated.

Beauregard is at Nashville, sick with the typhoid fever.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The official statement of the fight at Fort Donelson shows 321 killed, 1,064 wounded and 152 missing on the Federal side.

An expedition composed of four gunboats and two mortar boats, from Cairo, went down to Columbus yesterday, and was met by a rebel flag of truce. A consultation took place, which lasted two hours, result not being made public.

Gen. Scott was nominated Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, with full powers such as he exercised in the Pacific on the northwestern boundary (San Juan) matter. Accompanying this nomination, the projected treaty went to the Senate, the principal feature of which is substantially the assumption of the Mexican debt, the interest on which amounts to three million dollars a year. The treaty guarantees our payment of it for five years. It is thought that General Scott's nomination will be confirmed by the Senate, if his functions should be limited to the pacification of the armed quarrel against Mexico, particularly at this moment, when we cannot defend the Monroe doctrine or go to her help; but it is doubtful whether the Senate will favor a scheme buying off England, France and Spain for five years.

Col. Coreoran is to be made a Brigadier General as soon as he returns from the South.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 23.—The steamer George Washington arrived this evening from James river, with three hundred released prisoners, the largest number of them belonging to the Tammany and first California Regiments, a large portion of them captured at Ball's Bluff. There are now no Union prisoners remaining in Richmond.

Gen. McKinstry has been released from imprisonment.

Gov. Morton has appointed the Hon. Joseph A. Wright U. S. Senator for Indiana, to fill the place of Jesse D. Bright.

Cairo, Feb. 22.—Troops are congregating here, and preparations are making for a move to Columbus. The Confederates are extremely busy, either preparing for an evacuation, or as some think, to attack us here. Seventeen steamers were lying at Columbus this morning, and a scout reports them laden with troops. The force is 30,000 strong. There are five gunboats there.

Memphis papers of the 22d just received, represent the people of Tennessee feeling gloomy and depressed over the Fort Donelson matter. The publication of all news of Union triumphs is

interdicted by military authorities.

The Government of Mississippi has made a general call upon all persons capable of bearing arms to enlist under the alternative of drafting.

The Governor of Alabama calls for twelve regiments by the 4th of March for three years or the war, and threatens to resort to drafting if not filled by that time.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—Gen. Halleck, in an order addressed to the troops engaged in the advance to Tennessee, reiterates in strong language the provisions of his third order, and urges the Federal soldiers to show the misguided Southern people that they come to restore, not to violate the Constitution and laws. He forbids fugitive slaves being admitted within our lines. All persons not in arms are to be regarded as non-combatants—not to be molested either in person or property, unless aiding or assisting the enemy.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 24.—The steamer Baltimore, which left here several days ago with ammunition for Gen. Burnside's expedition, arrived yesterday. Her news is not of peculiar interest. The burning of Winton by the Federal forces is confirmed.

The greater part of Burnside's expedition was still at Roanoke Island. Gen. Williams' brigade was at Hatteras, and received orders to proceed there.

Indianapolis, Feb. 25.—Gen. Buckner and staff arrived here by special train from Louisville, at one o'clock this morning; also 300 more prisoners.

Gen. Buckner is confined alone in a room in the United States Court House building. There are now here at Lafayette and Terre Haute nearly 6,000 prisoners.

Cairo, Feb. 25.—Nashville was occupied yesterday by 10,000 troops under Gen. Buell, and the Federal flag was flying over the State House.

The Tennessee Legislature, which adjourned on Saturday week, met again yesterday.

At Memphis it is reported that commissioners had been appointed to confer with the Federal authorities at Washington to arrange terms for the transfer of her allegiance, and that Governor Harris had offered to turn the Confederate forces over to the Union.

A gentleman who lives at Columbus and arrived here last night, represents a general Union sentiment in Tennessee. The Legislature will acquiesce in the recommendation of Gov. Harris, because it is fearful of raising the Union sentiment. When he left Columbus, there were 30,000 Confederate troops there.

Another gentleman who arrived from Nashville last night reports that the Confederates will make another stand. All the rebel troops had left Nashville except the police force.

When Gov. Harris fled with the regiments to Memphis he burned the State Library and distributed a large amount of commissary stores and provisions among the citizens. Stores are closed and business entirely suspended. The secessionists are leaving with their stock and negroes, following the Confederate army.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Pacific Railroad bill was reported to-day in the Senate.

A fire which destroyed \$100,000 worth of property occurred at Boston yesterday. Several firemen were killed.

The telegraph lines were taken possession of by the Government to-day.

A bill has passed the House prohibiting all officers from returning fugitive slaves. Any officer violating to be dismissed the service.

Louisville, Feb. 25.—A rebel deserter arrived from Mumfordsville to-day, and reports that the rebels intend concentrating 20,000 men at Murfreesboro, purporting to give battle there.

St. Louis, Feb. 25.—General Curtis, in his dispatch to Gen. Halleck, says that most of his provisions for the last ten days have been from the enemy. He had again routed Price from his stronghold. Price burned his extensive barracks at Cross Hollows, to prevent our troops from occupying them.

The Mexican treaty resolutions, etc., were defeated in executive session of the Senate—ayes, 8; noes, 28. This carries the rejection of Gen. Scott as an additional Minister to Mexico.

Three gunboats from Fort Donelson had arrived at Nashville. They reported that Gov. Harris wished an interview with Gen. Grant. It is an erroneous statement that he delivered an "intense war message" to the Legislature in which he declared that Tennessee must fight to the bitter end.

Gen. Nelson's Kentucky brigade reached Fort Donelson on Sunday. It was immediately sent forward to Nashville. Gen. Buell's timely arrival there undoubtedly saved the city from utter destruction, as Pillow could not have saved it from his desperadoes if the Federal force had not been in the vicinity.

New York, Feb. 26.—The British steamer Lebanon was taken as a prize on the Rio Grande by the sloop-of-war Portsmouth. She had half a cargo of cotton aboard; had previously landed a cargo of blankets and ordnance at Matamoros. The President has approved the Treasury Note Bill.

A special from Washington says that the indications in the Senate to-day clearly are in favor of the immediate passage of Trumbull's Confiscation Bill, with amendments, freeing all the slaves of rebels.

Cairo, Feb. 26.—Gen. Grant has declared martial law over Western Tennessee, with the understanding that upon a sufficient number of citizens of that state returning to their allegiance and showing a desire to maintain law and order, all military restrictions are to be withdrawn.

Baltimore, Feb. 26.—Edisto Island was occupied by Sherman's forces on the 18th, thus making another advance toward Charleston.

McDougall, from the Special Committee, reported a bill yesterday, for the establishment of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Republican intimates that Jeff Davis has made overtures for a compromise. It is said that he asks for a Convention of all the States to definitely adjust the question. Its issue requires new guarantees for slavery.

New York, Feb. 27.—The actual number of prisoners taken at Roanoke Island was 1,488.

As our forces took undisturbed possession of Edenton, part of a flying Artillery regiment, variously estimated at from 150 to 300, fled precipitately, without firing a shot, and many of the inhabitants also left.

Among the results of the expedition are the destruction of 8 cannon, and one schooner on the stocks at Edenton, and two schooners in the sound.

Com. Goldsborough says he remained two hours abreast of the town, and was visited by the authorities and others, many of whom professed sentiments of loyalty to the Union.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—Gen. Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Ark., capturing a number of prisoners, baggage, stores, etc. The enemy burnt part of the town before they left. They have crossed Boston mountains in great confusion. We now possess all their strong holds.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The Governor of Georgia has called for 12 regiments from that State. If not forthcoming by the 4th of March drafting will be ordered.

In the rebel Congress, on Wednesday, resolutions were offered declaring that the people of the Confederate States will, to the last extremity, maintain the rights of self-government, and, to this end, pledge the last dollar and the last man in the prosecution of the war, until independence be acknowledged.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register of the 20th says: "It would be criminal, as well as idle, to deny that the present time is the most gloomy the South has ever witnessed since the commencement of the war."

All the prisoners taken on Roanoke Island have been released on parole.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—Preparations for evacuation by the rebels of Columbus and demolition of the fortifications are being made. The rebels are to fall back on Island No. 10, forty miles below Columbus, which camp commands the river and is to be fortified with heavy guns, and made impregnable against any river attack.

The Union forces at Roanoke Island have possession of the seaboard railroad, thus cutting off all communication between Norfolk, Richmond, and the Southern seaboard.

A bill has been prepared by the Committee on Territories, and will be reported by the chairman probably to-day, providing a temporary civil government, under the protection of the military and naval forces, in the States in rebellion, the geographical boundaries to be fixed by the President.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The Richmond Whig of 23d, speaking of Jeff Davis' inauguration, says: "In view of the past, present, and future, the pageant presented is a bitter mockery, and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people."

Washington, Feb. 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Stark offered the following: Resolved—That the papers relating to the loyalty of Benjamin Stark, Senator from Oregon, be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to investigate the charges, or evidence, which has been or may be presented. Mr. Hale objected, and the resolution was laid aside.

Consideration of Stark's resolution was resumed in the Senate. McDougall urged that the question was satisfactorily settled. A motion that the resolution should be tabled was rejected by a vote of 7 to 32. Without any conclusion the subject was laid over.

St. Louis, March 1.—The rebels, in abandoning provisions in Arkansas, poisoned them, and 42 officers and men of the Union forces were poisoned by eating them.

A bill was introduced into the Senate to-day to immediately abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

A bill is in preparation for the government of the seceded States by a council of nine members. It will be reported next week.

ANOTHER SECESSION GONE UP.—We are inform'd by a dispatch from the Jacksonville Sentinel that the Southern Oregon Gazette is suppressed from the mails.

NEWS ITEMS.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.—Advices from China, up to 24 January, are important, as they contain the intelligence that Ningpo, an important seaport north of Shanghai, had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, or Taipings. This is one of our treaty ports, and its capture from the Imperialist just at the commencement of our commerce with China, is unfortunate for American and British interests. The city was destroyed in a most savage manner.

LOSS OF SHEEP.—The California Wool Growers' Association, have made a report in which they figure up the total loss of sheep in that State at 600,000.

Marysville, California, has completed a levee for the protection of the upper part of the city from future inundation.

Efforts are being made to raise money to open a pack trail from Portland through to the Dalles, on the south side of the Columbia river.

Gov. Curry has retired from the editorship of the Portland Daily Advertiser. Mr. J. L. Allison succeeds him.

SALMON TOWN.—There is quite a little town of tents, filled with miners, bound for the Salmon mines, at the mouth of the Willamette, waiting for navigation to open in the Columbia river, so that they can proceed on their journey.

NEW MINES.—A. Mr. J. G. Swan states in the Northwest, that there are gold deposits in the Olympia range of Mountains. He says he has seen specimens of quartz gold found on the Quinalt. Also, Pike's Peak miners have found a rich copper mine on the head of Grande river.

An expedition has left Yreka in search of new mines.

It is stated that large quantities of gold dust are at Walla Walla and the Dalles awaiting to be brought down.

A LETTER from Salt Lake City to the Sacramento Union says that the Mormons are determined to make a State of Utah, with or without the consent of the General Government.