

General Grant and Civil Service Reform.

General Grant, the President of the United States, is culpable as his father, the President at Covington. The latter, brooding a most important office, let it not be forgotten, under his son, is permitted to retain it, at though he is charged, officially charged, by another officer of the Government, with tendering him a direct bribe in money to induce him to perform an important official act. No investigation is ordered. On the contrary, the President simply sends to his secretary subordinate a copy of the charges made against him and then stops. He considers it a matter of no importance. It is under this Administration established that bribes may be given or offered with impunity; that if the President knows it he thinks it all right. Such is the degradation to which the country is reduced under the Grant dynasty. Corruption holds high carnival. Nothing like it has been seen since the time of the Roman Empire, when everything connected with the Government was done up to the highest bidder.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

And so the corruption is charged officially and no investigation is ordered. It is all in the family. A sub-terfuge Senate takes no notice of it and holds no one responsible for it. Seal it, it is a long lane that has no turn.

A New Paper.

We have received a Prospectus of the Democratic Era, a weekly journal to be published in East Portland, under the auspices of Urban E. Hicks and S. W. R. Vevley. The first number will issue at the 21st inst. It defines its position in politics clearly and candidly in the interest of the whole Democratic party. It says: "We shall not attempt to incorporate local issues in our party creed, nor proselyte Democrats because of their difference with us in matters of neighborhood policy." This truly covers a want decidedly felt in the ranks of our party, and especially in the immediate locality of its publication. For we look to our commercial metropolis for a true index of democratic sentiment, and a journal exercising its influence for the common good of the party will be greatly appreciated just at this time. And we wish the paper every success, and we heartily recommend that all Democrats combine and make it successful; for the importance of its mission to the Democracy of this State cannot be too highly considered. Terms of subscription: One copy one year, \$3 00; one copy six months, \$2 00; one copy three months, \$1 00.

But in making charges we should be most careful that they be well-founded, and that they are the promptings of unselfish motives rather than those of malice or envy. Even against our enemies we gain nothing by making false and malicious charges, and how much less do we gain when such charges are made against those of our own household.—Herald.

We are happy to find that the Herald has just ascertained that honesty is the best policy, and that false accusations founded in malice and rancor do not win, albeit it has. In the same article it boasts of having vanquished its enemies and of "sheathing its claymore." The assailants of the Herald fail to perceive where the vanquishing comes in, and as to the claymore, a dagger of truth would be a much more appropriate simile for the weapons the Herald uses. The latter was the weapon with which court fools were armed in the middle ages.

Senator Fay at the solicitation of friends has withdrawn his letter in reply to Ralls. This we believe to be eminently proper. Notwithstanding the disinclination which Ralls professes, the case will be bound to undergo an investigation before the Grand Jury. A further newspaper war can accomplish no possible good. Assertions upon the one side, supported by ex parte affidavits, and denials upon the other, even supported by their ex parte affidavits, neither prove nor disprove anything. The Courts are the proper tribunals to investigate such affairs. And if Mr. Ralls is fearful that a jury, in a county where he has lived for fifteen years, will fail to do him justice, he can take a change of venue.

CADDO.—The Herald says: "The inflexible and unbending hostility of that paper to the ring formed at Salem to defeat our candidate for United States Senator," is the cause of the opposition which it has encountered from nearly every Democratic paper in the State. We believe Mr. W. S. Ladd was the Herald's Senatorial candidate, and it appears the ring succeeded in defeating that gentleman. The chagrin and disappointment of that defeat is undoubtedly the cause of the Herald's earnest efforts to divide and distract the Democratic party by personal feuds. Having failed to rule, it is determined to ruin. But a more fearful disappointment is in store for the meritorious sheet.

SUMNER recently delivered a terrific philippic against the Administration. His speech is a lengthy one, and we cannot afford space even for a synopsis. It was ostensibly a defence of his course on the Sun Dingo question, but in reality was a vigorous attack on the policy of the Administration. His array of facts is overwhelming and his arguments unanswerable. We regard this attack of Sumner's of by far the most damaging assault which Grant's Administration has ever received, and the Eastern press,—Radical as well as Democratic,—regard it as near a death blow to Grant's League of Assassins.

Oregon Branch Associated Veterans of Jackson County—Its Agricultural and Mineral Resources.

On the 27th March, the survivors of the Mexican war met in Portland and organized a society under the above name, as auxiliary to the organization established in San Francisco recently. The following named gentlemen participated: Capt. E. Hamilton, 1st Reg. Ohio Vols.; Major Tilton, Reg. Voltigeurs; J. H. Lappon, pvt. Stevenson's Reg.; George Farley, do.; Wm. Grooms, 10th U. S. Infy.; J. H. Egan, frigate Palauca; Daniel O'Regan, 1st Lt. 1st Mass. Vols.; A. J. Tucker, Co. H. 1st Ark. Cav.; J. B. D. Yates, S. even 50th's Reg.; Toms, McManus, 15th U. S. Infy.; John Kearney, 9th U. S. Infy.; Wm. V. Post, 31 U. S. Art.; Isaac W. Smith, 2 Lt. of Vols.; Robert Beers, 21st Ill. Vols.; Victor Trevitt, 21st Ohio Vols.; and 21st R. Bemen; W. B. Clark, Q. M. Dept.; A. J. Oliver, Sut. with Gen. Scott's army; T. P. Farley, Stevenson's Reg.; Wm. Watson, frigate Savaanah; T. H. Tighman, 21st M. Rifles; W. W. Shade, 21st M. Vols.; John F. Miller, Doniphan's Reg. Mo. Vols. A permanent organization was held. Gen. E. K. S. Canby being elected President; Vice Pres., Gen. E. Hamilton; Secy., Vic. Trevitt; Treas., Jas. H. Lappeus. A committee was appointed to draft a report on Constitution and By Laws, and the meeting then adjourned to April 1st.

We are informed that the following named citizens of Jackson county are survivors of the Mexican war: Col. R. F. May, Ky. Regt.; J. L. London, 21st Ill.; S. J. Davy, corporal and orderly sergeant Co. E. 21st U. S. Infy.; Thomas Wright, Co. G. 21st U. S. Infy.; R. S. Danlap, Co. H. do.; James Barnes, Co. C. do.

The negro ring at Washington took good care to salar their detestable commissionaires in the winter, when the tropical fevers had subsided, and not they report all levels in nature and angelic in man, to hurry the job up. To show that they saw only the bright side, we will give some statistics from a valued source, and refer the skeptical to a history of the island. "It seems that after the conquest of New Spain by the English in the last century, a large number of the French inhabitants emigrated to San Domingo. Two-thirds of them died there in a very short time, from the tropical fevers, and the survivors were glad to escape to Louisiana. In 1770 the French Government induced some 2,500 Germans to emigrate there. In two years all but 250 had died. After the revolt of the slaves and the butchery of the planters, the French Republic sent a large force to subjugate the island. The negroes were beaten at every point, but the yellow fever conquered the French veterans, and after losing sixty thousand men the French were forced to withdraw. In the occupation of San Domingo by Spain in 1864, 28,000 Spanish troops lost their lives by sickness. In one case 350 young fellows were sent to garrison Sanam, and in six weeks afterwards but fifteen of them were alive! Some of the Spanish vessels which called there in the summer months last nearly all their officers and half their crews! This is the bay which our war vessels have for \$150,000 a year that our war vessels may have a cooling station, and this is the island which he wants to buy for as indefinite a sum. Considering everything, it is as much of a pity that the departure of the Commission for that detestable land was not postponed until July."

A NATIONAL INSULT.—The negro snatching inflicted upon Fred Douglas by the officers of a steamer on the Potomac, who refused to allow the colored government pet a seat at the table with the Sun Domingo commissionaires, was resented by the Commission by leaving the boat; and we learn that the matter is to be taken up and made a matter of Congressional investigation. Get down upon your marrow bones, white men of America, another nigger's wounded dignity is to be avenged. A trial that will dubitate cost the nation several millions, to heal the pride of the "man and brother." The poisoning white man pays the expenses; whereas, when a "big thing" is at stake.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—Lieut. Hear, of the Coast Survey Service, writes from San Francisco to D. C. McClallen, of this place, informing him of the passage by Congress of the \$22,500 appropriation for improving the Umqua river navigation. He enclosed the report of Col. R. S. Williamson to Congress, upon the subject which we shall publish in our next issue. We are confident that the two years more have passed, Roseburg will have daily steam communication with the coast for seven months in the year. Farmers plant grain!—Pioneer.

We learn from reliable private sources that the citizens of Del Norte, Cal., have memorialized Congress for a breakwater at Crescent City. The Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco endorses the memorial, it impresses the importance of the measure. This, if effected, will be of incalculable benefit to Northern California and Southern Oregon, as it will render ocean transit safe and easy, giving a regular communication with the ports up and down the Pacific Coast.

The New York Tribune says that the first steamer of a new line between Bremen and Aspinwall, sailed from Bremen on March 7th. The line is operated by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. In the line there are three vessels, fitted up with special reference to first-class passengers, of whom they will be able to accommodate 100; they will also have room for 100 second class and 400 steerage passengers. They will sail from Bremen on the 7th of every month, touching at Southampton on the 10th, whence they expect to arrive at Aspinwall on the 25th.

Passion and Prejudice.

One great cause of the immense failure of the radicals in the act of governing is, that they fail utterly to comprehend the true object of government, and to distinguish between the passions of men and the prejudices of mankind. So far as government operates directly upon the person, it wisely directed in its proper channel, devote its attention to the passions of men, and endeavor to control and hold them in check, that they may not prove destructive to the general peace and safety. To subdue and smother the passions—not to arouse and provoke them—is an important duty of government, which radicalism does not appear to comprehend. At least, it has never attempted to carry it into practice. On the contrary, its efforts have been in the opposite direction. Radicalism has acted as if it conceived its mission in the administration of government to be to make war upon and subjugate or obliterate the innate prejudices of communities and mankind in general. It has, therefore, enacted statutes, organized courts, created tribunals, and marshaled armies for the sole purpose of warring against inborn prejudices, as if they were to be eradicated or even subjugated by force? By its senseless and fruitless warfare against prejudice (fruitless in good results), radicalism has in every possible manner aroused and stimulated the very passions which it is the proper province of government to subdue or hold in check. Thus, of every step of its progress radicalism has traveled further and further from the path of legitimate government, until now the spirit of semi-lawlessness reigns supreme, from the White House through all grades to the lowly cabin of the denizens of the "pukey woods."

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the Civil Rights Bill, the military raids upon the barbed-wire and upon communities in the South have been so many forced-marched against prejudices for the purpose of accomplishing an impossibility—their forcible eradication. In spite of all these forced prejudices are as strong and deep-rooted as ever, while the passions, which it would have been the effort of well directed government to control and hold in check, have been ten fold more fierce and dangerous. For, instead of striving to keep them under subjection, the whole power of government has been exerted so as to intensify and strengthen them, if, indeed, that has not been the purpose.

Prejudice is not necessarily dangerous; passion is. Prejudice is not amenable to force of any description, but passion can be controlled by forcible means. Government under radical management, has essayed the impossible and neglected the possible—hence the utter failure to achieve any of the objects for which governments are instituted.

No portion of the people of the United States have been actuated by passionate hatred of the negroes, but the innate prejudices of the great majority have caused their naturally to object to admitting the negro race to a footing of perfect social equality. It is against those prejudices which the entire powers of radical government have been foolishly, yet, wickedly hurled, and the result has been to stimulate and encourage in all parts of the country those passions which it is the province of government to discourage and hold in subjugation. In its boundless efforts to eradicate that which is at the worst only a passive evil (if it is even that), radicalism has created a thousand evils which are positively and dangerously threatening. And this because radicalism as it is understood today in American politics can neither comprehend the true objects of government, nor the difference between prejudice, which is in itself harmless, and passion, which is absolutely dangerous.—Sac. Reporter.

THE LOST FOUND.—The man mentioned in our last as having been lost in the Coast mountains has finally been found, and it gratifies us to announce that they are alive. They were reduced to mere skeletons, being the greater portion of the time without fire, subsisting upon snails, frogs and herbs. After many trials they succeeded in getting fire by rubbing and striking sticks together, and here they remained until found. We are indebted to our friend Wm. Cathcart for the following particulars of the search and recovery. He says: "On the 11th inst. John Perdue and John Beasley ascended the mountains of the Coast Range in search for game, intending to return by nightfall. Becoming bewildered they took the wrong direction and without food or shelter and in rain and snow they wandered until they finally struck a stream down which they made their way, traveling as fast as their condition would permit. On the 14th inst., neighbors to numbers of thirty commenced to search for them and continued till Sunday the 19th inst. On Monday the 20th, Wm. McGee, Geo. Sacer, Thos. Bain, A. H. Chure, J. R. A. Woodruff, Geo. W. Druff, Wm. Cathcart, Jr., and Robert Kincaid, started into the mountains without blankets and in the rain, with provisions on their backs, determined to find them whether dead or alive. Finding some traces of the lost men they pushed ahead, and on Saturday 25th, at 8 o'clock A. M., they found them yet alive. They were reduced to mere skeletons, having thrown away their guns. When found they were within twelve miles of the settlements, on the Coast River, to which they were taken and will be cared for until they are sufficiently recovered to enable them to return to their homes." We cannot speak in too high praise of the company who, amidst troubles and inconveniences, prosecuted their search for their lost friends.—Pioneer.

ANOTHER RADICAL OFFICER IMPROVED.—One Gillespie, State Auditor of Nebraska, has been impeached.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dates to April 1st. PARIS, March 31.—All is consternation. The watchword of the Commune is "Death to the rich! Death to the land owners! Death to the priests!" Decrees confiscating church property have been passed. Denunciations of the suspected are made hourly; many parties have been arrested. The guillotine will soon be erected. Hundreds of many houses have been marked as good for the guillotine.

The Government has completed its arrangements for moving against Paris. Troops will move simultaneously with Germans along the line by Montmartre and Belleville. Learning this, the Commune has resolved to march on Versailles tonight with 33,000 National Guards, via Montbronne, where the battery of the line is stationed. Overcoming or fraternizing these, they will proceed to Versailles and dispose of the Assembly.

PARIS, March 31.—Communication between Paris and Versailles is interrupted. No letters or papers received yesterday. A meeting of notables, denouncing an explanation of the demands of the Commune was held. They explain that Raimont flees with all the staff and all materials of the Commune. They will organize speedily. A rumor says the attacking troops have reached Nantilly and St. Cloud. All the western gates of Paris are closed. Seven officers of the 8th battalion are arrested. Complete isolation of Paris is monetarily expected. The journals, Le Francais, Lecteur and Librie, have ceased to appear. The Paris Commune summoned Col. Chodet to surrender Fort Vaucluse. He refused. A special says Thiers pays five hundred millions to Germans on Friday evening. Thiers will then be allowed to receive reinforcements.

A Telegraph special says the 13th of the line, from Versailles, while reconnoitering the bridge at Sevres, deserted bodily and entered Paris. They enthusiastically fraternized with the Guards. Fugitives from Paris are increasing. A later dispatch contradicts this news. PARIS, March 31.—A letter from Lullier, commander of the treatment received from the Red Commune, Villagren and Besson are still in prison. It is stated that letters and journals outside of Paris are stopped. The Commune will leave Hotel de Ville for Luxembourg. Members of the Commune administrative direct the arrangements. The Constitutionnel was seized today. Its chief has recovered, and is coming to Paris.

An Indignant Press. The Radical papers from every portion of the country denounce the removal of Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Cincinnati Commercial says it was done "to make easier the consummation of a bargain negotiated by one of the President's military Secretaries, who is believed to have selfish interests in connection with a parcel of speculators, to be done." It says: "I shall have to be made to render the nomination of Grant, or at least his re-election, impossible." The Chicago Tribune says that "it is a mistake to take in whatever way it is regarded." The Boston Transcript says Grant "has damaged the San Domingo scheme irretrievably." The Hartford Post says "the deliberate sense of the Republican party will disapprove it." The Philadelphia Bulletin says "the almost universal sentiment of the Republican press throughout the country is that a grave mistake has been made." The Springfield Republican arraigns the Administration for acts of omission and commission, speaks of Grant's "blundering, hit-or-miss policy," and says: "these he proposes to add a quarter to which he is wholly wrong." We might add to these opinions, but it is unnecessary. Everything works beautifully for the Democracy. The year opens bright for their success. Nothing but the grossest blunders on the part of the leaders can defeat their Presidential nominee in 1872.—S. F. Examiner.

The Oregon and California Railroad.

Separate corps of civil engineers with surveyors will proceed from the one hundred mile post in Linn county to survey on two distinct lines towards the base of the Calapooia mountains. One corps will proceed by way of Harrisburg and Eugene City to the old Barrage line, and the other by the way of Springfield; and upon whichever route the most practicable line for the road shall be found the work will be pushed on. By the first of May the surveys will be completed and the line commenced upon. Meaning the fourteen miles which now remain of the one hundred miles of road reaching beyond Albany will be finished and put in complete running order. It is the purpose of the Company to push through the construction of eighty additional miles before the next rainy season, and as Mr. Holladay will be here all the time to hurry on the work with his accustomed energy, it is safe enough to predict that the road will be finished that far by the time mentioned.—Bulletin.

We call attention to the well written article from the Guard and Mercury on our outside today. The Herald is becoming more and more obnoxious to the Democracy every day, and its organs are obliged to denounce its insufferable arrogance.

SHERIFF JACKSON, of Trinity county, Cal., has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 00. He was convicted under the U. S. Law against collecting Chinese taxes. The case will be appealed.

The Herald talks about "putting up the claymore of personal warfare." Would not the "dagger of lath" with which Kings for merely armed the Court-Fool be a more appropriate simile?

MAY-DAY PARTY.—Mr. L. Horne, of the U. S. Hotel, advertises, today, a party to be given at his Hall, May 1st. Tickets, \$3.

State News.

Among the passengers last night came Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Money, of Iowa founders of the Jeffersonian Era, which establishment, we understand, has been taken up and will be transplanted at Kalama.

It is reported a Democratic paper will soon be started at Corvallis. The type, press and materials is on the way from San Francisco.

Miners at Auburn have commenced work. Another rich quartz mine has been discovered on Brat river.

Last Monday a blood fight occurred between two men in Linn county, all about a woman.

The report of the drowning of A. Hackelmann, of Linn county, he says, was totally unfounded.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. Dwidie's house, seven miles south of Albion, was burned, the family barely escaping with their lives.

The Red Rock Democrat says that James Longmeyer, of Mormon Basin, has been missing for about a week, and fears of foul play are entertained.

A Scio boy, says the Democrat, bought a railroad ticket to take his lady love to Vancouver, the Wolfart Greena Green. When she got to Salem she lacked out.

A correspondent from Mormon Bar, writing to the Red Rock Democrat of the 20th ult. says that they have had a three day's snowstorm—the heaviest of the season.

The Oregon City Enterprise says that the railroad property in Clackamas county, which cost about \$320,000, has been assessed at \$2,200. A nice arrangement for the other property holders!

The Democrat says that on the night of the 24th ult. the store of Mr. Lewis Solomon, of Lancaster, Lane county, was totally destroyed by fire, goods and building sharing the same fate. An insurance of \$3,500 was on the goods, but none on the building.

On Monday, the 13th instant, Mr. David Gichrist, of this county, discovered another valuable quartz mine on Brat river, a half mile below the Argonaut Lodge. The vein is seven and a half feet wide, and Salmon Bros. have crushed some of the croppings by a regular mill process, and it yields at the rates of \$200 gold, and \$50 in silver, to the ton. It has been named "Hiena."

Work on the Placer mines of Brant river is progressing rapidly, and there is little doubt that much gold will be taken out the forthcoming season.

HOMICIDE.—Many of our readers will remember a somewhat notorious character named Roe Penter, who perpetrated these regions, sometime since, getting into a great many difficulties, and creating disturbances wherever he went. We learn from the Salem papers that he has at last "found his man," and has "passed in his checks." It seems that he got into a difficulty with a man named John Dillon, and in an effort to make a mile distance when he was found apparently in a dying condition. Dillon was arrested and bound over for trial. The general impression is that Penter was to blame.—Pioneer.

JANSON PERRY, a young man on the North Yamhill, took an over dose of laudanum, from which he died on Friday night last.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—HAIN.—At the residence of Col. Granter's, March 16th, 1871, in the village of Evans Mills, Jefferson county, N. Y., by the Rev. William Douglas, Mr. Thomas Davis, of Applegate, Oregon, to Miss B. M. Hahn, of Tereza, Jefferson county.

BORN.

SHUTZ.—In Jacksonville, April 3rd, 1871, to the wife of Veit Shutz, a son.

DIED.

TUCKER.—In Jacksonville, April 7th, 1871, of dropsy of the brain, FLETCHER BORN, infant son of Luther and Mary Tucker; aged 1 year.

Urw, Co. Dan.

DEVONSHIRE BULL.

Notice to Cattle Raisers.

MR. C. T. PAYNE, LIVING 11 MILES east of Phoenix, offers the services of a thorough-bred Devonshire Bull to the public, at \$5 a season. The animal is a deep red five-years-old, weighing 1,624 pounds. C. T. PAYNE, Phoenix, Ogn. Apr 4th

MAY-DAY PARTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY NOTIFIES the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he will give a May Day Party at his Hotel on the first of May. Good music, a good supper, and everything else which will tend to add to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests, will be provided. TICKETS.....\$3 00. L. HORNE, apr 4th. Jacksonville, April 8th, 1871.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. PAPE & SAVAGE AND MR. Henry Page have placed their accounts in our hands for collection. Unless prompt attention is given by debtors to the payment of these accounts, costs will be added. FAY & REA, apr 4th. Jacksonville, April 5th, 1871.

Fruit Trees For Sale.

R. S. DUNLAP, OF THIS PLACE, HAS A lot of bud-bearing trees, consisting of Chestnut, Black Walnut, Butternut and Hickory, for sale at his residence. These trees are of one year's growth. Jacksonville, April 7th, 1871. apr 8th.