



"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSIBLE."—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8th, 1862.

Secession and the Constitution.

Every American citizen is supposed to be acquainted with the Constitution of his country. But we fear that this supposition is not well founded in many instances. It has been said of the speeches of Demosthenes, that they were admired much, read but a little, and understood less. May not this be the case in regard to the Constitution of our once happy and prosperous but now distracted country. Be that as it may—we wish to call the attention of our readers to a few phrases in that memorable instrument, in order to show that the monstrous doctrine of Secession has no warrant in its language, and stands opposed to its plainest provisions. By section eight of article one, among other attributes of sovereignty, power is conferred on Congress—"To levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States; to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

Now we ask, if every one of these Constitutional provisions has not been defied, denied and violated by the Secessionists? Congress, in the exercise of clearly granted power, has made heavy appropriations of money, most of which has come from the pockets of Northern men, for the erection of Custom Houses and in founding Mints in the Southern States. In the former, the "duties and imposts" levied by law on foreign importations were collected by the duly authorized agents of the General Government; in the latter, money was coined and its value stamped upon its face. Secession not only put a stop to the exercise of these Constitutional grants of power, but it went further; it laid its unwholesome hands upon the property of the General Government and made it contribute to the bloody work of rebellion and revolution. The benefactions of the Government have been transformed by traitor hands into fearful engines of disintegration and death.

But let us look a little farther into the Constitution and see if there are any other clauses which have been violated by the military despotism of Jeff. Davis & Co. In article one, section ten, it is provided among other restrictions upon the rights of the States, that "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money or emit bills of credit, &c."

Can any intelligent man read this and say that secession is not a clear and palpable violation of the Constitution? Are not the southern conspirators guilty of a malignant violation of every clause in the above article save the first? Are they not making herculean efforts to violate that? Their emissaries are found in every foreign nation, beseeching the courts of royalty, and poor fellows, refusing to be happy, unless they can receive one benignant smile of royal recognition.

Think of an American, born in the land of the free, amid the sacred monuments of the Revolution, begging, entreating, supplicating and praying to be taken under the protection of the Royal Cruelty of the Queen of England!!

One more quotation from the Constitution and we are done. In the second section of article six, are found these words: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme laws of the land."

The supremacy of the Constitution has been temporarily overthrown, the laws of Congress, made in pursuance thereof, have been abrogated by organized military mobs, and the treaties of the United States are only upheld by the loyal portion of the Union. How traitorfully did the Father of his Country, looking down the pathway of time, portray the fearful madness of secession and disunion. In a letter written to Warren he uses the following graphic language: "By such a policy as this the wheels of Government are clogged, and our brightest prospects, and that high expectation which was entertained of us by the wondering world, are turned into astonishment; and from the high ground on which we stood, we are descending into the vale of confusion and darkness."

But, say you, I have never held that a State had the right to withdraw from the Union, considering it as an abstract question. I acknowledge that secession is a violation of the Constitution, I am only opposed to secession, that's all. That is, in the abstract, secession is wrong, but if force is employed to apprehend the thief, and thereby secure his punishment, are you opposed to coercion? Murder is wrong, if it is a violation of law, and abstractly considered, one man should not kill another. Sage conclusion! But if the murderer resists the officer, and threatens his life with pistol in hand, why the officer should back down and let him alone, for coercion is a terrible thing! If a ruffian should knock you down to the street, give the subject a careful, candid and dispassionate consideration, and if you come to the wonderfully wise conclusion that the action of the man, weighed nicely as an "abstract question," is undoubtedly wrong, and if a redemptive sense of the awfulness of coercion comes upon you, wipe the mud from your brow and walk on, for you must not

Motion to Strike Out.

We move to strike out "an sham and irrelevant" all that portion of the platform of the Oregon Peace Union Democratic Secession Party, that relates to the political policy of the present Administration. It is sham, because the President has not, as yet, inaugurated any political policy, separate and distinct from the military policy made necessary by the exigencies of the Government. When Lincoln took the inaugural oath, he found himself in the midst of a fearful rebellion! a rebellion that threatened the subversion of the Constitution he had just sworn to protect, uphold and defend; a rebellion that, with force of arms, menaced the last cherished hope of Constitutional liberty in the world. His entire attention was necessarily taken up, in devising ways and means for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. The conspirators had long experienced the clemency of the Government; it was now necessary to make them feel its power. That disagreeable duty, in the order of Providence, was devolved on Lincoln. Nearly every measure of his administration, strictly speaking, has been of a military character. Then, is not the reference in the aforesaid platform to the political policy of the present Administration "sham and irrelevant?" What does it mean? Clearly this: the fools are not all dead yet, and we mean to catch a few of them. The thing is a little too transparent to catch snakes, even. Gentlemen, that enterprising race of daring adventurers known as snipe hunters, have about all disappeared from the stage of action in Oregon. There may be a few vermin left enough to stay out in the cold and hold the basket, while these worthies are enjoying themselves on their way homeward, in talking about the political policy of Lincoln's Administration, but not many.

How proud, how lofty, how pure must be the aspirations of that party, that dare not make a plain, candid and honest statement of its principles! It ought to be called the Talleyrand party; for that cool, calculating and blood-thirsty tyrant, did find language to be "a method to conceal our ideas." He lived at a time when France was the theatre of successive revolutions; but it mattered not who was King, Talleyrand was always Prime Minister. The little Talleyrands in Oregon are trying to play the same game, but gentlemen, that game is about played out.

There are, as we remarked above, two systems of politics, one of a civil or political nature. Now, it is a sound principle in construction both in law and logic, that the rejection of the one is the adoption of the other. Let us illustrate. If two principles, measures or policies, are placed before you for your action, you can do one of three things: You can reject them both, adopt them both, or adopt the one and reject the other. If you reject the one, specifically and expressly, and say nothing about the other, don't you adopt it? Let us apply this principle to the construction of the language of the call or platform under consideration. They expressly state that they are opposed to the political policy of Lincoln's Administration, but they are as silent as the grave about the military policy of the same Administration. Then what does the language mean? It means this and nothing else: so far as the military policy of the Administration is concerned, we approve of everything that Lincoln has done, it receives our support and approval; but so far as the civil or political policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration has been developed, we are opposed to it. Such is the true construction of the language of this call; but do the leaders mean it, my verily. Every treason-reading page of their organs answers no. Why then pursue this dishonorable course? Because they know that they would not have a chance for success should they boldly, distinctly and clearly announce their principles and rely upon them for success. They have the same contempt for "mud sills," as have their lordly southern prototypes, and think it the easiest matter in the world to make the people open their mouths, shut their eyes, and gulp without grumbling anything that may be labeled democratic.

Behold a wonder in the world, a great political novelty, mounted astride an ambiguity, seeking the road that leads to public pap and power!

We shall renew our motion from time to time as the canvass progresses, and shall finally submit it to that sovereign tribunal that hold its session on the first of June next.

The Department of the Interior has forbidden the issue of pre-emption or donation land patents to disloyal men in Oregon and Washington Territory. Is anybody thereby hurt hereabouts?

The Portland Times, 24th ult., says: "We are credibly informed that nearly a half ton of gold dust is now at the Dalles and Walla Walla, waiting a safe transit to this place." We suppose it is packed away in gun boots.

Seven men are known to have lost their lives during recent cold weather, between the Dalles and Walla Walla—Riddle, Mulkey, Jagger, Alphin, Davis and Brown.

The Statesman estimates that, by the first of April, full one-half of the stock in Willamette will have died.

Capt. Richard Hoyt, of the steamer Multnomah, on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, is dead.

If any of our readers should notice anything particularly bitious or slinky in the editorials matter of this paper, we beg them to remember that we have had the ague nearly every day of this week. If the eye of a critic should discover something a little too bitter, let him consider we have been taking quinine; if he should notice anything disgusting, let him remember that we have been living on pills; anything rough, excuse us—we have taken any quantity of iron. While it may be a serious matter to you, it is anything but a joke to us.

Too Soon.—The party raised at Yreka for the purpose of going to Salmon, via the Lakes and Powder River, proposed starting on Monday next. The weather at present indicates a postponement.

The Freedom of the Press.

We prophesied last week that the secession organs in Oregon would set up a doleful howl over the denial of mail facilities to the Oregon Democrat. They couldn't help it, they have growled so long that the disposition has become chronic. Poor fellows, we feel like commiserating their fate, and hence we have published on the outside of our paper an article under the head of "A Question of Law," giving some democratic authority on the subject. We commend it to their careful consideration; we are sure it will operate as an antidote, for it has received the sanction of that great democratic doctor, Jeff. Davis. That gentleman, please to inform us if Sub-Postmasters have a right to say what papers are proper for circulation in the communities in which they live; has not the Postmaster General a little more discretionary power than his subs? Or does the power increase as we go downward, until it culminates in the sub-postmasters of that Department of the Government? You are now dreading the personal application of the principles you have advocated and cherished all your life. This power has been repeatedly exercised by the subalterns of the Post Office Department, and you have applauded the act. Every one of all acquaintances with the past history of the Government, knows what we affirm, to be true. Don't you believe to-day, that the Postmaster General has the right to suppress "secondary documents," and to deny to their authors the mail facilities afforded by the Government? Then if the officers of the Government, have a right to suppress documents and papers, which in their opinion, have a tendency to excite a servile insurrection, which shall involve the lives and property of only a few persons, how much more clearly they have the right to deny mail facilities to papers, whose editors are labouring to light up the fires of civil war all over our fair land. Let these secession sympathizers howl on.

We hope our Union friends will read with attention and care, the article to which we refer. Treasure up its facts and arguments so as to have them fresh-coming on every proper occasion. The forgetfulness of these secessionists is wonderful. Their memory needs jogging ever and anon.

The Eastern States brings the bodies of officers killed at Roanoke Island. All the captured rebel officers were on the steamer Spaulding. The rest of the prisoners were still on Roanoke Island. General Burnside is negotiating with the rebel authorities at Norfolk for their release.

No further advance had been made by Burnside, nor was any immediately expected. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth City. All the fleet were at anchor off Roanoke Island.

An immense number of trophies had been captured, including a splendid State flag of North Carolina and a large quantity of antiquated arms, old swords, flint-lock muskets, shotguns, pistols, &c.

Col. Cooper, and seven hundred Federal prisoners are expected hourly at Old Point. The President has approved the bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels.

At St. Thomas, February 24, it was stated that a British Commodore had attempted to take a steamer from an American vessel, but was prevented by a Federal gunboat. The British Admiral subsequently arrived, reprimanded the Commodore, and apologized to the American Consul.

Ship Island dates of February 7th have been received. Five ships of Porter's expedition had arrived, and two more were spoken off Havana February 11th.

Lord Derby thought that the Federal Government had assented with a very bad grace to the demands of the British Government. Lord Palmerston said the distress in the manufacturing districts of England from the blockade of the Southern ports, would not justify the interference of the Government, and that they would continue their neutral course.

Special dispatches from Fort Donelson say that only sixteen remain of Company G, Eleventh Illinois Regiment, who are not killed, wounded or missing. There are but one hundred and forty effective men left in the regiment.

A Rebel officer states that exaggerations of our force were made by Major Post of the Eight Illinois Regiment, who was taken prisoner by the rebels, and materially aided in preventing any further resistance on their part. Three thousand rebel prisoners at Fort Donelson had asked to be allowed their arms and be enrolled in the army of the Union.

A report is current and uncontradicted that Clarksville [between Fort Donelson and Nashville] was evacuated, and that Gen. Grant had been invited to occupy the place.

It is further reported that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has convened the Legislature of the State to repeal all laws passed by the Confederate Legislature inconsistent with the Federal Constitution.

White flags are flying at Nashville. Generals Pillow and Floyd committed many acts of vandalism as they pushed up the river. It is believed that Columbus, Kentucky, had been evacuated.

Brig. Gen. Williams has been released from duty in the Department of North Carolina, and ordered to report to Gen. Butler. Gen. Halleck has telegraphed Gen. McClellan that Clarksville had been taken, with supplies enough for the army for twenty days. The place is now occupied by Gen. Smith's division.

Gen. Price, having been reinforced by McCulloch's command, made a stand at Sugar Creek, Arkansas, on the 18th, but was defeated after a short engagement, and again fled. Many prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms which his men had thrown away in their flight.

Col. Richardson, from the Committee of the House Military Affairs, is preparing a bill to effect the incarceration of and the refusal to exchange all prisoners who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States as Senators, members of Congress, for eight ministers, all who have been in the regular army or navy, or who have accepted office, either civil or military, under the so-called Southern Confederacy; in short, to punish the leaders of the rebellion, and under no pretext whatever to allow them to escape.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Washington, Feb. 19th. Gen. Shields was today confirmed Brigadier General, in the Senate, by a vote of twenty-five to ten. It is rumored that A. H. Stephens has resigned the rebel Vice Presidency. General Bishop Polk is said to have recently written a letter advising emancipation as the last resort of the South.

The Navy Department will issue proposals to-morrow for building a number of steam men-of-war. The Department will withhold for the present proposals for constructing iron-clad steamers.

In well informed circles it is positively asserted that General Fremont has completely vindicated himself from all charges brought against his conduct of the war in Missouri. A highly important command is indicated for him in the Far West.

About 5,000 infantry, two or three battalions of artillery, a large number of mule wagons and an immense quantity of baggage, stores, etc., left to-day for the Cumberland river.

The latest reliable returns from Fort Donelson state that the whole number of Federal soldiers is 300; wounded and missing, 700. New York Feb. 19th.

The gunboat Connecticut, arrived from Key West and Port Royal, has advised that there were rumors that Savannah was certainly captured. In a few days the Federal forces had taken possession of the city, in Savannah, and erected a battery, by which communication was cut off between Savannah and Fort Pulaski. Our troops had also captured a rebel steamer of Tallmah's fleet.

A dispatch from Burnside's expedition has just arrived at Baltimore, with an official dispatch from General Burnside. The Federal loss at the battle of Roanoke was 50 killed and 222 wounded. Rebel loss, 13 killed and 38 wounded.

The flag of truce brings no news of importance. Burnside's expedition still occupied Edenton, and had thrown out pickets for six or eight miles. No mention is made of any further advance.

The President's son died yesterday. The Custom House, Banks, Insurance offices, and places of business, will be closed to-morrow, 23d, in accordance with a proclamation issued by the Mayor.

One of the released prisoners arrived to-day, who has been confined at Richmond seven months. He gives unmistakable evidence of a strong Union organization at Richmond. Union men there claim to be three thousand strong, and say they are eagerly waiting and longing for an opportunity to fling out the stars and stripes; and of ten fortifications around Richmond, only one is unarmcd. The city can be easily taken. Desperate efforts were making to get recruits for the army. Secessionists admitted that unless they could secure the services of every man in Virginia between 18 and 60 years of age, they must yield within thirty days. Unionists have got hands regularly organized, with signs and passwords. Many acts of kindness have been shown at every possible opportunity to prisoners. He further states that three or four regiments are daily arriving at Richmond, and that the troops now there are returning to their respective States.

It is understood that only some thirty regiments would remain at Manassas. The news of the surrender of Fort Donelson had a cheering effect on Secessionists, but dashed the hopes of Unionists.

General Halleck to-day telegraphed General McClellan that General Curtis had taken Bentonville, Arkansas, with a considerable quantity of baggage, wagons, etc.

A new monthly periodical, intended as a rival to the Atlantic Monthly, which it somewhat resembles in typographical appearance, has just issued from the prolific press of Boston. The first number begins with the first month of the new year, and contains articles on a variety of literary subjects, among them a polemical paper, heretofore unpublished, on Indian festivities, (the celebration of the Green Corn Dance) from the pen of John Howard Payne. Among the contributors announced are Horace Greely, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rev. F. W. Shelton, Richard B. Kimball, Bayard Taylor, and Artemus Ward. As a sample of its political inclinations we extract from the opening article, "The Situation," the following paragraph, which seems to place the question of Abolitionism in connection with the war upon its proper footing:

"Meanwhile the Southern conspirators pursued their labors. Gathering up the reports of the meetings of the Abolition Societies, and selecting the most inflammable extracts from the speeches of the most violent, they circulated them far and wide, as indications of the hostile spirit of the North, and as proofs of the impossibility of living under the same Government with people who were determined to destroy their domestic institutions and stir up servile insurrections. The Abolitionists saw the alarm of the South, and pressed their advantage. Thus year after year passed, until the memorable November election of 1860. The conspirators received the intelligence of the election of Lincoln with grim satisfaction. The Abolitionists witnessed the progress of the secession in the various States with a joy they did not attempt to conceal. 'Now we can pursue our grand scheme of empire,' exclaimed the Southern traitors. 'Now we shall see the end of slavery,' cried the Abolitionists. Strange that neither gave a thought about the destruction of the glorious fabric which the wisest and best men, North and South, their own fathers, had erected. Strange not only in the light of the prospect of the death of a nation. Incredible that no misgiving checked the exultation of either party, lest, in destroying the Temple of Liberty and scattering its fragments, it might never again be reconstructed. The conspirator, South, saw only the consummation of his mad projects of ambition. The Abolitionist, North, regarded only the immediate emancipation of a large number of slaves, most of whom, incapable through long servitude, of self-control, would be thrown miserably upon the world. Neither party thought or cared a jot about their common country. Neither regarded the stars and stripes with the least emotion. To one, it was secondary to the emblem of a sovereign State. To the other, there was no beauty in its folds because it waved over a race in bondage.

The day after the battle of Bull Run these two extremes were still in sympathy. Both were rejoicing. The rebel recognizes the land of Providence in the victory, so did the Abolitionist; one, because it would secure to the South its claims; the other, because it would raise the North to a fiercer prosecution of the war, which had hitherto been waged with a brotherly reluctance."

Washington, Feb. 20th. Col. Richardson, from the Committee of the House Military Affairs, is preparing a bill to effect the incarceration of and the refusal to exchange all prisoners who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States as Senators, members of Congress, for eight ministers, all who have been in the regular army or navy, or who have accepted office, either civil or military, under the so-called Southern Confederacy; in short, to punish the leaders of the rebellion, and under no pretext whatever to allow them to escape.

New York, Feb. 21st. The New York Evening Post says reinforcements have been sent to General Burnside, which will increase his force to forty thousand men.

Boston, Feb. 21st. Gen. Butler left last night, via Fortress Monroe, to assume command at Ship Island, Mississippi.

Richmond papers of yesterday contain the following: AUGUSTA, Georgia, Feb. 18th. Professor Paul arrived to-night from Nashville, and says Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning; that Gen. Johnson had telegraphed the enemy and offered to surrender Nashville on condition that private property would be respected. No answer was received, but a majority of the citizens seemed willing to give up on these conditions. A large number of persons had left the city.

Thirteen thousand Federal troops were stationed at Fort Donelson and 2,000 at Clarksville. The river was rising so that the gunboats of the enemy could reach Nashville. A large amount of Government stores will fall into the hands of the enemy. Most of the rolling stock of the railroads will probably be saved.

The Savannah Morning News says that the Yankees would capture and destroy Savannah this week and Charleston soon after. The last intelligence from Savannah is that the Federal vessels were gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river, and an attack would not much longer be delayed.

It is not probable our army will follow Price very far into Arkansas. There is considerable talk of fortifying Neosho and placing a detachment of troops at Cassville. Letters found at Price's headquarters reveal a strong Union sentiment in Arkansas.

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JACKSON COUNTY MASS UNION CONVENTION!

The qualified voters of Jackson County who are in favor of the suppression of the present wicked rebellion—of a vigorous prosecution of war so long as necessary to frustrate the mad schemes of armed traitors—who are opposed to any peace other than the honorable one sure to come when rebels and their sympathizers submit to the constitutionally elected and qualified authorities and legally enacted laws of the Government—who think more of country than of party prejudice and individual preference—who are in favor of supporting the General Government in its endeavors to defend the Constitution, execute the laws, and preserve the Union, and who are willing to unite for the election of a ticket upon such a basis at the coming general election, without reference to former political associations, are respectfully requested to meet in Mass Convention at JACKSONVILLE, on SATURDAY, March, 29th, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for County Officers, for the purpose of selecting delegates to a State Convention to be held at Eugene City, Lane county, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1862, for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket for State officers and Member of Congress.

- J A Pinney
J F Anderson
C C Duncan
A Ball
R W Beechell
J Wood
A G Rockafellow
A Lee
Chas M Bishop
E E Chapin
D E Stearns
Marvew Liddle
R F Rowley
B Goldsmith
T Aspinwall
Wm Talley
E K Anderson
L T Vought
R H McClure
Rufus Johnson
Geo M Brown
James Kilgore
W W Fowler
Lindsay Applegate
Eber Emry

JOSEPHINE COUNTY MASS UNION CONVENTION.

The qualified voters of Josephine County who endorse the proceedings of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, of the Republican State Central Committee, and others who have united in a call for a Union State Convention; those who are in favor of ignoring all party connections, and are in favor of sustaining the General Government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion, are requested to meet in Mass Convention at Kirbyville, Saturday, March 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Eugene City, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1862.

N. B.—A general attendance of all friends of the above measures is earnestly solicited.

C. P. SPRADUE, Chairman Republican Central Committee for Josephine County.

M. C. BARKWELL, Chairman Union Democratic Central Committee for Josephine Co.

- D S Holton
W J Matthews
David Foster
W F May
Eugl Norton
A Taylor
W R Pickett
Thos Moore
Geo Rigby
Wm Smith
W W Higdell
S S Hoyt
A S Lee
F Maloney
G E Logan
C C Sawyer
W I Sunders
N B Warner
Geo Draehenfeldt
Wm Martin
Wm Savage
Wm H Johnson
W F Moore
Saml Sibbey
Jas Hester
John R Prindle

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Jesse and Lewis Hatt, in the stock and farming business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JESSE HATT, LEWIS HATT.

At-land, March 1, 1862.

Notice—Sons of Temperance.

THE next session of the Grand Division of the S. of T. of Oregon, will be held in DALLES, Polk county, commencing THURSDAY, the 24th day of April next. All "Sons" entitled to seats in the G. D. are requested to be present. W. R. DUNNELL, Grand Sec'y.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of David Allen, deceased, late of Jackson county, Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them with the necessary vouchers, within one year for settlement; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

G. JACOBS, Administrator. Jacksonville, March 3, 1862.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Jackson county, and to me directed, in favor of J. B. White and against James Holland, for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Seventy-three and thirty-five one-hundredths dollars (\$1,273 35-100) with interest at the rate of two per cent per month; also Twenty-eight and fifty one-hundredths dollars (\$28 51-100) and interest at ten per cent per annum, together with Thirty-one and a sixty-five one-hundredths dollars (\$31 65-100) costs and accruing costs—I have levied upon and will offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1862, The following described real estate, to-wit: South half of southeast one-fourth of section eighteen (18), and river lots number four (4) in section seventeen (17), number eight (8) in section sixteen (16), and number three (3) in section twenty (20), Township Thirty-six (36), range three (3) west; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, except five acres, more or less, on which J. B. White's buildings are located, commencing at the northwest corner of section twenty (20) and running 200 feet due west; thence due north to Hogge River; thence up said river to the west line of section 20; thence along said line to place of beginning. Sale between the hours of one and four o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated, Jacksonville, March 5th, 1862.

W. H. S. HYDE, Sheriff.

FRESH GOODS!

TO THEIR ALREADY LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW RECEIVING

Fresh Goods

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH ARE OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES FOR CASH

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QUICK SALES AT SMALL PROFITS.

FOR READY PAY.

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Every Article Warranted as Represented.

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WADE, MORGAN & CO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1862.

HARNESS

SADDLERY

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties that he has on hand and will manufacture to order

All kinds of Saddlery and Harness

Heavy Draught Harness (long and short top) Concord Harness, Baggy Harness (double and single)

Spanish Saddles, trees and rigging complete; Ladies' Saddles, Jockey Saddles, Saddle-bags, Bridles, Surching, Halters, Spurs.

Currycombs Whips, Whip-lashes, And all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of

SADDLERY.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Store in "Seaford" Building, California street.

HENRY JUDGE, Jacksonville, Dec. 21, 1861.

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Within Sixty Days!