

O. JACOBS, Editor.



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

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, -- APRIL 12, 1862.

The Union--The Confederation.

When our present Constitution came from the hands of the patriotic statesmen who framed it, it was stamped with the impress of their own immortality. They designed it as a perpetual government. They were not so foolish as to plant in its very heart the seeds of dissolution. Every contemporaneous fact and every national impulse was eloquent with life, and stamped with the insignia of immortality. They had experienced the absurdity of a Confederation of sovereign States. They had learned that they needed a Government, and that liberty, public tranquility and prosperity could never be enjoyed and secured under a compact existing between distant and independent communities. To illustrate this point let us note the difference between the old Confederation and the present Constitution.

1st. The articles of Confederation were adopted by the States acting as distinct and independent political corporations. On the contrary, the Constitution originated with the people, and not by the States. The States are mentioned in the Constitution only to receive a command or a prohibition. The language of the Constitution is "we, the people of the United States, do ordain, &c." The language of the articles of Confederation was, "we the States, &c." The difference in the language of the two instruments was not the result of accident, but of design and purpose. They had suffered the consequences of State leagues, State compacts and State Confederations, and found that they were no security for liberty either to themselves or their posterity. Hence they framed a Government which should originate from the people and not from the States. It is true the voting was done in the States, but where else could it have been done? Many of the people in Southern Oregon voted for the adoption of the State Constitution in Jackson county, but was the Constitution adopted by the people or by the States? To ask such questions is to answer them. Still we hear many secession sympathizers arguing that because voting on the adoption of the Federal Constitution was done in the States, that, therefore, said Constitution was adopted by the States acting as distinct political bodies corporate. Nothing can be more absurd than such a proposition.

2d. The Congress acting under the old Confederation resembled more a diet of envoys from sovereign States, than an assembly of law makers. They could only act on the States as corporate bodies, and that only by recommendation and requisition. This was the radical defect of the Confederation. The Government of the Constitution acts upon individuals in all its legislative, executive and judicial departments. It can confiscate his property and take his life for causes of which it is the sole judge. This Constitution created a government in every sense of the term. It is not a compact, because there is but one contracting party. The States as political corporations had nothing to do in its enactment. It originated with the people, was framed by delegates selected by the people, and was adopted by the people, and not by the States. Under the benign influence of this Constitution, the United States have become a great prosperous and powerful nation. Shall she go down amid the denunciations of a successful rebellion or shall she be perpetuated in all her integrity, as the wonder and glory of the world.

Finance South.

Jeff. Davis in his last message to the Confederate Congress, says:

The financial system proposed by the wisdom of our predecessors, has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary measures of defense. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired; that the total expenditure of the Government for the year, has been, in round numbers, \$170,000,000, less than one-third of the sum wanted by the enemy in his vain endeavor to conquer us; less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The above agrees admirably with the following "gratifying" table of currency, copied from a late number of the New Orleans Delta:

"The old table of school days, ten mills make one cent, ten cents one dime, ten dimes one dollar" is played out. A dime or a dollar in hard specie, is a sight good for diseased eyes, and five minutes' survey of ten dollars in specie would cure the most hopeless case of Asiatic cholera. But we have a new table of currency, and is published here free of charge for the benefit of those who choose to cut it out and paste it up for reference:

10 omnibus tickets make a half-dollar.
5 Schick's beer tickets make a drink—it is voted inlager.

10 Kroat's beer tickets make one city ship-plaster.
1 handful of ship-plasters (with the pictures worn off) makes a man cough.

10 half dollars make a foot of a poor man.
40 beer tickets, 10 omnibus tickets, 1 handful of ship-plasters and nary half dollar makes an honest man steal. If they don't, we shouldn't like to know what will.

From Josephine County.

SEASIDE, April 8, 1862.

Ed. Sentinel: The Seceiders had quite a Jubilee here on Saturday last. They got hostile at being called Seceiderish shins (as one of their leaders in your town said) they are "railing the Union hobby" but when the leader of the party virtually admits it in a public speech, I think we may safely set them down as Seceider, J. D. Fay, in his speech on Saturday, said: "We are not Seceiderists. We are opposed to Oregon seceding. We are opposed to any other State seceding if they can get their Constitutional rights." Now, when we take into consideration the fact that these men have argued from the beginning of the present national difficulties, that the Southern States could not get their rights, that the war was forced on the South by the Administration, that the North had broken the Constitution and therefore the South had a right to secede. We are bound to come to the conclusion that the gentleman and his party are in favor of secession because the Southern States, as they say, can not get their Constitutional rights. I think that any reasonable person will come to the conclusion that this is a fair construction of the language.

Mr. Vining delivered quite a long speech, but I was not present until he had nearly concluded. He seemed to quote a great deal from Douglas' speeches as good authority. Two years ago Douglas was no authority at all for the gentleman and his friends, now his speeches are par excellence. But he takes good care not to quote from Mr. Douglas after the breaking out of the rebellion. They are laboring very hard now to convince people, and especially foreigners, that the Democrats in the Eastern States are the same as in Oregon. Ask them where all the great leaders—Dickinson, Dix, Sumner, Cass, Buchanan, Halleck, Logan, Brady, O'Connor, Holt, Johnson, Stanton and others, and they reply abolitionists. Ask them of what the Democratic party in the Eastern States is composed, of the great leaders of the Breckinridge wing, or the Douglas wing, who favor the war policy of the Administration are not Democrats. "Oh," say they, "the common people—the laboring class are the Democrats," and then they will assert right on top of this that "most of the men in the army are Democrats—the Republicans' war fight."

The Stars and Stripes were raised by them with great ceremony. After the flag reached the top of the staff three cheers were given for it, when an individual standing by said: "May she wave over Fort Sumpter on the 12th day of April, 1862, as she did on the 12th day of April, 1861." At which the Peace-Democracy gave three groans, which probably was a better indication of their feelings than the afterward cheers.

Winter has not "held-up" yet. The mountains around us are covered with snow, and less than six weeks ago the snow in the Valley was a foot deep. A great many are hawking for Salmon river, and when the cavalry left, our town seems very dull. We were only notified that we would have preaching here on Sunday last, but nobody seemed inclined to attend after the political excitement and the fall. The preacher went to the place appointed and after waiting some time for an audience, wrote a following notice and left it on the table: "If appearances are correct, the Devil has a bill of fare out of the tabernacle of Babel." I presume he will recede after that. Mean Amos.

Salmon Placers--Jackson Quartz.

The Yuba Journal says "the Salmon mines reminds them of the celebrated quartz lead at Jacksonville, some two years since, which paid so rich only in one spot." Reference is evidently made to the Gold Hill lead, and the inference would be drawn from the quotation, that paying quartz leads in Jackson county are played out. This is a mistake. Gold Hill, in about six months, yielded all of \$125,000; but, as soon as the quartz failed to pay more than \$6 per ton, work on the hole was discontinued. Many are of the opinion that with the renewal of operations, the Gold Hill lead can again be made to pay handsomely. The Applegate Quartz lead, it will be remembered, in March, 1861, yielded 1,470 ounces of ten tons of rock; another clean-up of 60 tons averaged \$350 per ton; in July last, a "pocket" was struck, from which was taken 840 ounces; and every clean-up made during the past year has been satisfactory to the shareholders. The Jewett lead, on Rogue River will undoubtedly richly repay the enterprising shareholders. A week or two since, we were informed by Mr. Jewett that they had ready for crushing 100 tons of rock, on every fragment of which could be plainly seen the glittering ore. The numerous quartz claims on the right-hand fork of Jackson creek will yet give a good account of themselves. We might mention many other leads, from which valuable specimens have been produced, at which we are yet unprepared; but we have cited enough, Mr. Journal, to show that your comparison is a poor one. The quartz mines of Jackson county will bring forth more money than the fabulous Nez Percés—they will be spoken of as the famous hounding of '62.

How THEY ABUSE.—Mr. Foster, a radical abolitionist of Boston, made use of the following language in a late speech: "I would not support the Government in its present position. I have endeavored to dissuade every young man I could find from enlisting, telling them that they were going to fight for slavery." Don't this sound like the talk of some of our Oregon secession Democrats? Do they support the war? Have they not done everything that they could do to discourage enlistments both at home and in the Atlantic States? They are cheek by jole and *etc. etc.* with the abolitionist, but still they cry out in the joy of their enormous embrace, "behold an abolition war!" Poor fellows; we hope they will not perish in a paroxysm of ecstacy.

Col. Wm. Murray, whom the telegraph reports as having been killed at the battle of Winchester, was a resident of the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania. His regiment was presented with the State colors, in Harrisburg, Dec. 21st. In the presentation speech, Governor Curtiss spoke in high terms of commendation of Col. Murray and of his service during the war with Mexico.

Tracy & Co. have disposed of their interest in the Express business in Oregon to Wells, Fargo & Co., by whom the business will hereafter be conducted.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

OWAHIA, March 30th.

The latest news from Island No. 10 is to the effect of March, and states that the gunboats and mortars were still bombarding the rebel works, and had dismounted several guns on the main shore. Several rebel batteries were abandoned on account of the high water. Saturday's dispatches were occupied with the details of the fight at Winchester, Va., in which a force of 500 cavalry and two guns, sent by the rebel leader Jackson, to retake Winchester, (supposing it deserted), had been repulsed, Gen. Shields, in command of the Federals, being wounded in the arm.

Next morning Jackson, reinforced, attacks Shields near Kerr Town, three miles from Winchester. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods and behind stone walls. The artillery of the rebels was posted on eminences at both sides of their left wing. Their force consisted of 500 Ashby's cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 9 pieces of artillery, with a reserve. The fight continued all noon, when a charge was made by the Ohio infantry, the Michigan 1st and the 1st Virginia cavalry, on the right of the enemy, driving them back half a mile when they (the enemy) got their guns in position again in a dense wood flanked by their infantry. This caused our force to retire. A short artillery engagement ensued, when Shields ordered Colonel Tyler to turn their left flank. [Here the dispatch, which had been abruptly broken off, resumes] which he did with considerable loss. The 6th Pennsylvania and 19th Ohio now charged, and the fight became general. Col. Murray, of the 84th Pennsylvania, was killed. The enemy retired slowly, braving the guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with a yell, when a panic ensued among the enemy, which our troops took advantage of and followed them up, driving the enemy before them until dark, capturing three guns, three caissons, with muskets, equipments, &c. Our troops bivouaced on the field.

Col. Williams, of the 68th New York regiment, reinforced General Shields. General Banks, who was on the way to Washington, on Sunday returned and assumed the command. In the meantime, Gen. Shields' division pursued the enemy beyond Newton, skelling them the whole way. Gen. Jackson's men were perfectly demoralized and beyond control. They threw aboard the dead and wounded to lighten their wagons.

It is noticeable that nearly all the rebels wounded were shot in the head and breast, testifying the superiority of our marksmen. The heaviest loss on our side was chiefly among the Pennsylvania and Ohio troops. Good judges say that the enemy's loss is over 200 killed, 500 wounded and 300 taken prisoners; among the latter is an aid to Jackson. Our loss is about 63 killed and 125 wounded.

On Sunday morning the rebels received reinforcements under Gen. Garret, amounting to about 5,000; while the Union forces did not exceed 10,000, who, with the exception of about 500, were of Gen. Shields' division exclusively.

At 10^o the enemy made a tent on our left, which commenced by firing a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right, with the object of outflanking it. Gen. Kenble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods and behind the hill, and the artillery was pointed on eminences on both sides of their left wing. Our whole artillery force was engaged, consisting of four batteries of 24 pieces in all.

The fight raged furiously until 2 p.m. The fighting was done chiefly by the artillery and musketry at a range of not more than 300 or 400 yards, often much less. The rebel infantry opposed us now engaged from the woods, and attempted to capture Dunn's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but a heavy discharge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion.

A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy were driven back with great loss, behind the parapets.

Gen. Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men receded under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the enemy with great slaughter.

Our loss in the struggles was heavy. Of 300 men in the 23d Pennsylvania, 26 were killed and 23 wounded. Many officers were killed and wounded. The 5th and 8th Ohio shared the glory with the 84th Pennsylvania.

The enemy's killed and wounded now strewn the ground in promiscuous heaps. Their left wing was utterly broken and their centre wavering. On their side, the 4th and 5th Virginia regiments suffered most. The former was terribly decimated. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and to add to the confusion, an Irish battalion of 150 men was brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops. They refused, and a rebel regiment drove this gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon us. Forty corps of the 150 afterwards strayed the field. Meanwhile, the rebels gave way on their left and centre, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded, and 236 taken prisoners. Besides these, about 125 muskets were taken and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not exceed 150 killed and 300 wounded.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 25.—Our columns are now five miles beyond Strasburg—still in pursuit of the flying rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.—Gen. Shields telegraphs that our victory at Winchester is more fatal to the rebels than at first supposed. The rebels admit that they had 11,000; also, that they lost between 1,200 and 1,500 in killed and wounded. The victory has struck terror to the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Shields was wounded in the arm.

OWAHIA, March 30th.—The latest intelligence from Strasburg is to the effect that the rebel forces rallied and occupy a strong position near Strasburg. Another fight is imminent.

Advises received from Fortress Monroe are quite conclusive that the Merrimack is out of the dry dock and prepared to run out when she can do so. The Monitor is on hand.

Big Bethel is occupied by the Federals. Fifteen hundred rebels fled at our approach.

The rebel force is concentrating at Corinth, Miss.—reporting 70,000 strong. Beauregard is commanding.

St. Louis, March 27th. Porter's mortar fleet sailed from Ship Island, on the 14th, for the Southwest Pass, (mouth of the Mississippi.) On the 17th it stopped at the Pass, where the fleet rendezvoused, and proceeded up the river to attack the fortified approaches to New Orleans.

St. Louis, March 28th. Corinth, Miss., has been strongly fortified, and a battle will soon take place. Our scouts have made extensive reconnoissances in the vicinity.

Officers who have just reported at Fortress Monroe from the Gulf fleet, state that the reduction of the forts below New Orleans commenced several days since. There is every prospect that the mortar fleet will succeed.

Orders are understood to have been received by Col. Connor to proceed with his regiment, the Third Infantry, California Volunteers, to Salt Lake. Three cavalry companies are to accompany the expedition. Their final destination is thought to be still further east. The force will leave as soon as it can be made ready.

A terrible disaster had occurred at the Mexican barracks near Orizaba. They had blown up, and thirteen hundred bodies had been found among the ruins.

The steamer Nashville was not destroyed when Houston was evacuated, but made her escape. Neither was Fort Mueon blown up by the rebels as heretofore announced. It was merely evacuated.

CHICAGO, April 3d.

Intelligence from Island No. 10, states that no injury whatever occurred to the mortar gunboats by the torpedoes. Two transports considerably damaged, had returned to Cairo for repairs. The rebel transports were more exposed than ours, and it is thought safe to predict severely during the storm which prevailed on the night of the 1st.

Col. Roberts with fifty picked men of the 42d Illinois, went on an expedition to the upper rebel battery, and on arriving were fired on by the sentinels who immediately fled. Our men then landed and spiked all the guns of the battery. Among the number were 64 and 32-pounders. The expedition returned safely, no man having received a scratch.

WASHINGTON, April 3d.

Major Lamoreaux, from New Mexico, arrived to-day, and says the rebels hold every position of value except Forts Craig and Union, the latter is thought to be the most important in the West, containing millions of dollars worth of Government stores. It is now safe beyond peradventure, and garrisoned by 1,500 soldiers. It has water inside of the fortifications and provisions almost unlimited for a siege.

CAIRO, April 1st.

Officers of the Congress who left Island No. 10 at noon to-day, state that a rebel transport attempted to run up the river last night from the fort, and was shelled by some of our mortar boats, and compelled to hasten down the river without having accomplished her object. The Polar Star came up from Hickman to-day with four hundred headloads of sugar, and six hundred and fifty barrels of molasses belonging to private parties, and will be taken to St. Louis.

Further accounts of the affair at Union City, Tennessee, represent the retreat of the rebels as being very precipitate. They were breakfasting unexpecting an attack, when our forces attacked and spread upon them with artillery. Their breakfast was left upon the table.

BALTIMORE, April 2d.

The following intelligence is from a special correspondent at Fortress Monroe to the Baltimore American:

The number of rebels in Fort Paliski was reported by deserters, at 500—two German companies had revolted and were in iron. The rebels have called their troops from the coast and abandoned their breastworks previous to moving their cannon to Savannah.

The city of Savannah, however, is understood to be very strongly fortified, and all the approaches to it. A great despondency existed among troops and people at Charleston.

The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation. The fire-eaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice, there being two North Carolina regiments there at the time, revolt was the consequence. These regiments refused to serve any longer, and were allowed to return.

All attributes bravery to O. J. Wise, but his father has so fallen in public estimation that he was proclaimed at Norfolk as a coward.

CHICAGO, April 1st.

A special to the Tribune from Cairo contains the following extracts from Memphis papers:

The Confederate Congress that prisoners of war released by the Yankee Government upon parole, be absolved from their oath, and be allowed to take part in the struggle of Independence, and urges as a reason for this infamous recklessness, a breach of faith exhibited by Mr. Sinclair in the exchange of prisoners.

Attempts are being made to raise troops by enrolled. Editors and compositors are not exempt except for loyal duty.

disappointed. Four or five soldiers have come into Hickman, Ky., giving up their arms, and desiring to return to their allegiance and join the Federal army. They report a large number of the rebel troops disbanded.

A telegram from Cincinnati says that Parson Brownlow has accepted a liberal offer from Mr. Childs of Philadelphia, publisher, and at the Parson's request, a copy of his book will be forwarded to the editor of every paper in the country, so that they can see what it costs to be loyal in secession.

Indications point to Corinth, Miss., for the next great battle of Union and Confederate troops in that vicinity, consisting of almost the entire western strength. The fight, no doubt, will be long and desperate, with more troops engaged than were in the battle of Waterloo.

Commodore Foote is waiting for something, which is tolerably certain to occur, and would seem to render the reduction of Island No. 10 comparatively easy, or compel his capitulation by a flank movement of land forces.

At Corinth, the rebels have concentrated their best military talent, and it is presumed that if they can find a ditch anywhere convenient, a good many Confederates will die in it.

LATEST.

We have telegraphic advices from the seat of war to April 5th. The intelligence from Eastern Virginia is particularly important. Gen. Banks had advanced beyond Woodstock. Gen. Sigel had advanced to Strasburg. Here the work of repairing the bridge over Stony Creek was begun, when a rebel force, under Ashby, appeared and a sharp artillery skirmish ensued between the enemy and our advanced guard, under Col. Geary. Ashby was compelled to retreat, having suffered some loss. Shields was at Strasburg, recovering rapidly from his wound in the arm. Considerable skirmishing has occurred between the lines of the hostile forces. While McClellan is advancing upon the line of the Rappahannock, it appears that a powerful army under the command of Gen. McDowell, has been quietly transported to Fortress Monroe, to operate upon the flank of the enemy. Reconnoissances have been made from the fort since Newport News, attended with skirmishing which resulted in our favor. The advance of a powerful corps in the direction of Yorktown will distract the attention of the enemy, and greatly contribute to the success of McClellan's operations in front of the new line occupied by the rebel army. Fort Lewis, on the Rappahannock, is said to have been abandoned, leaving that river clear of rebels for about forty miles.

The report that Porter's mortar fleet had entered the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi is confirmed. The Charleston papers have dispatches stating that the bombardment of Fort Jackson commenced on the 25th of March. The result has been favorable to the Federal arms, we shall probably have to wait for a week, at least, for the news, unless the rebels are unusually candid.—Saratoga Union.

From Powder River--New Discoveries.

Mr. T. J. Paine, who arrived in this city on Saturday last, from Powder river, gives us the following items in relation to the Powder river mines. Mr. P. left here in November last, in company with Messrs. Iba, Coughran and Gray, to prospect that region of country. When they arrived there they found the snow so deep in the mountains that it was difficult to prospect. They however, spent considerable time in looking about the country, and went as far south as Burnt river. On this stream they found indications of the presence of Indium, and did not deem it expedient to remain there. They sunk one hole, in which they did not reach the bed rock, and found gold in small quantities. Returning, they prospected the gulches on Powder river, and found gold everywhere they prospected—in many places paying diggings. They went up Powder river about twenty miles above Griffith's Gulch, (in which Mr. Littlefield and party are mining) and found surface diggings on a flat, or bench on the mountain, about a mile back from the river, where they obtained prospects which they think will pay from \$10 to \$20 per day. This flat is some two miles in length, and prospects about the same throughout. The gold is coarse, resembling very much that obtained in Jackson county, Oregon, and is supposed to be worth from \$17 to \$18 per ounce. We were shown specimens of the gold taken from the gravel near the surface, and it may also be classed as coarse gold.

The miners on Griffith's gulch had done much better than they expected to do last fall, making as high as \$50 per day with a rocker, and had found some very coarse gold—pieces weighing from \$10 to \$18. Mr. Paine exhibited us one piece worth \$350 which he obtained from them. The gold in the diggings discovered by Mr. P. and his party is not so coarse as that obtained here.

The party were compelled to do most of their prospecting in from three to five feet of snow; yet they saw sufficient of the country to convince them that it is in every respect a gold bearing region.

In the mountains, the snow was from three to five feet deep when the party left; but in the Powder river valley there was very little, and it had not been over six inches deep at any time during the winter, and then it did not lie on the ground but a few days. The horses belonging to the party were kept in use most of the winter and continued in good condition.

The party will return to Powder river as soon as the snow leaves the mountains, so that they can cross with pack animals. They give it as their opinion that the mines will prove extensive; yet they leave others to act upon their own judgment in relation to going there.—Statesman, Walla Walla, W. T.

Gov. CURTIS, of Pennsylvania, in the course of a speech, preceding the presentation of a flag to Col. Wm. Murray, 84th Regiment, who was since killed in the engagement at Winchester, said:

"In this contest Pennsylvania has already a hundred thousand men, and if necessary, will send a hundred thousand more, for on the subject of crushing the rebellion, and maintaining the Union, there is but one feeling among all the parties of the State."

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The Rebel Prisoners.—The N. Y. Post says: "We do not know what the Government proposes to do with the 18,000 prisoners of war who have capitulated to Generals Burnside, Grant and McClellan; but we are convinced that the wisest and probably the most economical plan that could be adopted, in regard to the private soldiers, would be to distribute them through the Northern and Southern States, and make them a daily allowance equal to what it would cost to support them in prison, and set them at liberty within certain limits, on their parole. They could then see for themselves the benefits which freedom has brought us. They would find to their surprise that the laborer is valued and respected here, as greatly as he is despised in slaveholding South. They would discover that day-laborers at the North live more comfortably than many of the slave-owners and planters of the South. They would see the benefit of free schools and a free press; would find the laws respected more because men discuss them without danger of tar and feathers; would find all men seeking intelligence, because all doors are open to honest energy. They would see society here to be something very different from the mixture of indolent agricultural turbulence and lawless strife which such writers as DeBow have pictured to them. And lastly, they would find no where that hatred of Southern men, or of the South, which they have been led, by the persistent falsehoods of the Herald, to suppose animates us.

Sorghum SUGAR.—A farmer on the Columbia River made seventy-five gallons of sorghum syrup last fall. The seed of his sorghum ripened well.

Sorghum or Chinese sugar cane will grow wherever corn can be grown. Warm land suits it. That which inclines to be sandy is best.

We are entirely sure that this cane can be raised east of the mountains; and we have seen perfect specimens of the plant which were grown in this valley.

This cane has become a staple crop in the Western States. J. H. Smith, of Quincy, says he can make sorghum sugar at four cents a pound and syrup at 24 cents a gallon.

A farmer with some knowledge of the cultivation of this plant, and the manufacture of its juices into sugar and syrup, in the valley of Walla Walla, would be on the high road to fortune.

Mr. H. does, the sugar mill manufacturer of Cincinnati, is going into the sorghum business at Dayton, on an extensive scale. He has invested \$5,000 in sugar machinery, and engaged some one hundred acres to work next fall.—Oregon Farmer April 1st.

We have heard various rumors about the rebel expedition, concerning their mining, coming back, &c.; but no news has returned since they left Bogus creek, and we believe they are at least 150 miles from Trala, beyond the Lakes, working their way across the Blue Mountains. If they were not, some one of the party at least would have returned to town on a visit.

CONGRUITY.—The Oregon Argus says Secessionists at Oregon City, console themselves in the defeat at Fort Donelson, with the gratification that Government will have to board the prisoners.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride father, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. W. Riddle, Mr. Wm. T. Crocker to Miss Jessie Hanson.

On April 1st, by Rev. M. A. Williams, Mr. Samuel Pharis to Miss Mary Jane Johnson, all of this county.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., the wife of Judge Tolman, of a daughter.

DIED.

Three miles east of Pharely, April 3d, Mr. Wm. Nathan, aged 61 years, 5 months and 3 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice

I hereby give notice, that the partnership heretofore existing between J. S. Burpee and J. Linn, under the name and style of Burpee & Linn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be settled by J. Linn. All those knowing themselves indebted to the firm, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately, or their accounts will be given to an attorney for collection.

J. S. BURPEE, D. LINN.

Jacksonville, April 5th, 1862. 1214

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson.

State of Oregon, vs. John S. Love and John Bliger, partners, Ac. vs. Thomas P. Hess, David C. Stone, W. W. Fowler and his wife Temperance Fowler, John Anderson, James T. Glenn and F. G. Farris.

BILL IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the complainants in the above entitled cause have filed their bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson, to foreclose a certain mortgage set forth therein upon the following described land and improvements thereon, to wit: The lots of land in Jacksonville, Oregon, conveyed to the defendants, Hess & Stone, by Temperance Fowler by deed bearing date the 5th of January, A. D. 1861.

Also the East fractional 32¹/₂ of the South-east quarter of section 32, Township 37¹/₂ South of Range 2 West, containing 59 68 100 acres in Jackson County, Oregon, and the said complainants having filed their affidavit setting forth that the said defendants, Thomas P. Hess and David C. Stone are non-residents of the State of Oregon, Therefore in the name of the People of the State of Oregon, you the said Thomas P. Hess and David C. Stone are notified to be and appear in said Court on

The First Monday in October, A. D. 1862 and answer the complainants bill or the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted by the Court.

WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk. Jacksonville, April 12th. 1214

In the County Court of Jackson County.

Anderson & Glenn vs. Action at law to recover money. Riley Gray.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendant is a non-resident of this State; that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant arising on contract; and that the defendant has property in this State, and that the Court has jurisdiction of the subject of the action:

Therefore, in the name of the People of the State of Oregon, you the said RILEY GRAY, are required to appear in said Court on

The First Monday in August, A. D. 1862 and answer the complaint filed against you by the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof be granted by the Court.

Witness the Hon. J. C. Tolman, Judge of said Court. Dated Jacksonville, April 12th, 1862. WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

FRESH GOODS!

TO THEIR ALREADY LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

MERCHANDISE,

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW RECEIVING