



TO THE REFLECT AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE. - Washington.

JACKSONVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1862.

Editorial Correspondence.

SALEM, Sept. 17th. - After spending several days resting in what is known as the Wildo Hills, I am in the Capital city of Oregon again. I am surrounded on every side by honorable gentlemen, whose demeanors, by becoming gratified, the provisions of a law and a dog law. An attempt was made to limit the range of the animals into which Christ sent the seven raging devils, but for that they might rebel and rebel the attempt was abandoned. The dog law still hangs fire. It proposes to lay a tax upon every dog, to be a pound, or half a pound, of one dollar. I suppose it is on the ground that they are lazy. All right. Jackson-ville will order this law, because one of the most revenue producing districts in the State. I fear it may produce a dog distemper.

Pres. An interesting debate sprang up in the House this afternoon, participated in by many of the members on the passage of the bill indemnifying Theodore Bannister for his services in limiting up the members who should be in order to prevent the election of Smith and Baker to the United States Senate. The Democratic Mr. Fay, of Josephine county, very properly took the lead in this debate, arguing with commendable earnestness, the suppression of the riots and the passage of the bill. Quite a large amount of money has already been appropriated to defray the expenses of that disgraced noble. Men sent to the Legislature by a rambling constituency, proved unwelcome to the most committed to their care, violated the important obligations attaching to their responsible position, and were limited for weeks by the ministerial officers of both branches of the Legislature. The bill for Mr. Bannister's relief passed the House with only seven dissenting votes. This another remedy that is passed out of the Treasury of the State, to defray the expenses made necessary by the infamous conduct of Democrats, shuffling into debt for the purpose of defrauding the accomplices of the will of the majority. Democracy, in these latter days, has become a synonym for treason and dishonor. The accompanying facts of that one proud and triumphant party have detailed down to a grinding, rapid of accession of politicians. For prestige is gone, and his historic glory departed. May it sink deeper and deeper into total oblivion, until the limit of annihilation shall reach over its disordered tomb. A bill has been prepared, and will soon be presented in the action of the Legislature, by which the State will assume the direct tax, amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars, imposed upon the people of this State for war purposes. This is a wise and economical measure, saving to the people fifteen per cent. of the whole amount. The people of Oregon are loyal to the cause, and are fully determined to support the National Government in its efforts to crush out this wanton and unprovoked rebellion.

PORTLAND SESSION - SEPT. 18. A full and free discussion sprang up in the House this morning, on motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of Theodore Bannister passed the House, on its third reading, and needed but the signature of the Governor to become a law. Haines, from our county, participated in the discussion, and acquitted himself well. Haines, from Coos and Curry, was held outspoken in his advocacy of the proposition that no man should be allowed to draw a dollar from the Treasury until he had been cleared of all allegiance, and not then, if reasonable doubts existed of his loyalty to the Government. Bannister, it appears, is a loud mouthed and blustering ass. The speaker explains the character of the Hon. Mr. Fay, in his advocacy of the bill. The former vote was reconsidered, and the bill committed to a Special Committee to examine into the justice of the claim, and the propriety of the claimant. This is as it should be. Doubtless should ever be rewarded. Those who are laboring for the destruction of the Government, should not be participants in its bonanzas.

A large number of bills passed to their second reading this forenoon. In fact, both Houses have just fairly got to work, in real earnest.

ATTENTION REMIND. House bill, No. 1, introduced by Mr. Haines, to amend the power of the County Commissioner's court over the streets and highways within the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville, and to give free power to the trustees of that town to apply the road tax assessed by law within the corporate limits to the improvement of the streets and highways of the same, was defeated by a decisive majority. Mr. Malloy, in a brief and plausible speech, urged its unconstitutionality and defeated the bill. Upon a full consideration of the constitutional provisions, said to conflict with the provisions of Mr. Haines' bill, it strikes us that Mr. Malloy's arguments are more plausible than sound. However, there is ground for an honest difference of opinion, and we acquit Mr. Malloy of all hostility to the people of Jacksonville.

Mr. Vanhook and Applegate voted against the bill, but on different grounds. IMPORTANT FACTS. The Statutes of Oregon, page 441, sec. 46, requires that "On or before the 1st Monday in February of each year, the several County Treasurers in this State shall pay into the State Treasury, in gold and silver coin, the amount of State taxes charged to their respective counties, which State tax shall be paid out of the first money collected and paid into the County Treasury." I have substituted the term State in the place of Territorial, in the above quotation.

Page 449, sec. 99, says: "Whenever any County Treasurer shall fail to pay into the State Treasury any money in hands, for that purpose at the time prescribed by law, he shall, in addition to other penalties, be liable to the following: If he shall so fail for the space of ten days, he shall forfeit to the State twenty per cent. on the amount withheld; and if he shall fail to pay over such money for the space of thirty days after such specified time, he shall forfeit the office of Treasurer and be deemed a public defaulter." I am afraid that the Treasurers of the different counties, or some of them at least, have not paid that attention to these statutory provisions that the interests of the State, and their own interests, demanded. On an examination of the book kept by the Secretary of State, I find the following interesting state of facts:

Delinquencies entered up against the Treasurers of the following counties and the amount:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Amount. Includes entries for Jackson, Clatsop, Columbia, Marion, Multnomah, Coos, Curry, Clatsop, Tillamook, Clatsop, Wasco, Clatsop, Clatsop, Lane, Yamhill, and others.

Now, an effort is being made by the members from the different counties, to pass through the Legislature a special bill relieving said Treasurers from the payment of said delinquencies. When good reasons can be given for each relief bill, they will be given, but not otherwise. I am not posted as to details of our Treasurer, but presume that he can give some other reason beyond that of mere negligence. If he cannot let him take the consequences.

REVENUE FOR SEASONS IN FUTURE. Abstract of rates for State Senator of the Legislative Assembly, at an election held in Josephine county, Oregon, in conformity with a proclamation of the Governor of said State, on the 8th day of Sept. A. D. 1862.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and Party. Lists names like J. C. Beckman, J. C. Beckman, J. C. Beckman, etc., with their respective amounts and party affiliations.

How to pay? - At the commencement of the present year, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, on personal knowledge, sent the proprietor of this paper an order for thirty-three copies of the SENTINEL. In addition to that, we send him the names of all the names on the order paper. Neither one of these letters have arrived at his box. And what is stranger still, feeling a little annoyed at the non-arrival of the papers, we wrote Mr. DeLinger an urgent letter on the subject, and that letter has never been received. Can it be possible that our correspondence was opened and examined? It looks a little in that direction. It is a little strange that all the correspondence on a certain subject should disappear, and all the rest come safely through. We received a new order yesterday morning for the number of papers.

SEVEN THIRTY SEVEN. - Mr. Stevenson, of Coos and Curry counties, has introduced a bill into the Legislature to change the name of Curry county to that of Lyon. The name of these two counties voted for the Union ticket almost to a man, and they are sick of a name which is but a synonym for grinding treason. The name of every county, every mountain, and every valley in America, ought to be a patriotic nucleus around which may gather the historic glory of our country. Let the prominent incidents of our history be written all over our country, so that the traveler, as he journeys through our broad land, may witness at every point to names full of historic incidents.

WHY AREN'T WE? - A day or two since we heard a friend reading his ex-Executive's address, and making parenthetical comments, in this wise: "My advice to all who think with me is, to obey the laws (if you can't get round them); pay your taxes (because you are obliged to); discharge every duty you owe to the Government (if you cannot destroy it)." Policy alone prevented the ex-Governor from thus completing his sentences. He knew that those who think with him would understand exactly what he meant.

The Sanitary Fund.

A commendable interest has manifested itself all over the Pacific Coast, in the contribution of money for the relief of soldiers wounded and mangled in the service of their country. This is as it should be. This coast has felt but very few of the direful effects of this desolating war. Our homes are safe, our country is in a prosperous condition. Public tranquility prevails. The demon spirit of secession and rebellion, if it exists at all, only dwells in deserted garrets and smoke chimneys. It is abashed and cowering in the presence of the active and determined loyalty of the Pacific Coast. While this is true, it is a statement of our condition, how different it is in the Atlantic States, and throughout the great Mississippi valley. Thousands of homes there, have been filled with mourning, over the untimely death of the brother, or father, or person, both. But the number still bears no proportion to the multitude of wounded and mangled. These need not only the sympathetic support of their countrymen, in the dark hours of pain and woe, but their active benevolence in the procurement of the very best medical and surgical relief in all the land. Loyal men are giving liberally everywhere upon this coast. Not only men, but women, the guardian angel of fallen humanity, is entering into the work with a depth of feeling and a generous liberality as characteristic of her noble nature. Let the good work roll on. He or she who has a generous, practical sympathy for the soldier, wounded in a struggle for the preservation of the American Union, is a patriotic woman whom I would gladly try to stamp upon his brow. Not less than a quarter of a million will soon be raised on this coast, for the purposes indicated above.

We give below the proceedings of a meeting held at this place, on the 26th inst.

In accordance with the request of Hon. Amos H. Hays, of Portland, agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission for Oregon, that the people of the different neighborhoods in the State arrange for their own contributions to a meeting of the same in Jacksonville, on Saturday, Sept. 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Hays was called to the Chair, and A. E. Rogers appointed as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting was to devise ways and means of raising funds for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at the seat of war in the East.

On motion, a committee of seven persons - Wm. Hoffman, Amos H. Hays, C. E. R. Hays, John S. Lewis, Max Muller, W. H. S. Hays, and Wm. Hays - were appointed to solicit subscriptions in the precinct of Jacksonville.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were requested to act as committees in and for the precincts in which they reside, to solicit subscriptions for the object of this meeting, and send the funds to C. C. Beckman, Esq., at Jacksonville, to be by him forwarded to the State Agent:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like J. C. Beckman, J. C. Beckman, J. C. Beckman, etc., with their respective amounts.

GEN. HENDER AND PINKES. - By an order made by the Confederate War Department, dated Richmond, August 21, 1862, these Union Generals are made, so far as the Confederacy is concerned, public outlaws, and in case of their capture, they will not be held as prisoners of war, but as felons, and kept in close confinement for execution as felons. We would like to see the rebels attempt that game.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Washington, 18th. - A cavalry reconnoissance from Richmond's headquarters yesterday, within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, performing the 80 miles in less than 20 hours. Near the Gap they discovered a small rebel force and captured 20 of them, among whom were several officers.

Philadelphia, 19th, midnight. - The following just received from McClellan's army: Early last night the enemy commenced crossing at Shepardsville Bridge, and forced across and across. During the night McClellan advanced a battery and shelled them. The rebel and wounded found this morning crossed the army of our officers in directing the fire of our guns. Gen. Pleasanton was dispatched this morning in person, with two batteries and two regiments of infantry, to thoroughly clear the river, and to destroy the bridge. The amount of our ammunition, supplies, etc., besides a portion of a South Carolina brigade, McClellan shelled the enemy with effect as they passed through the Gap. The last seen of them as they were flying to the direction of Washington, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately to Richmond.

Our entire army has crossed Antietam River, and was engaged with the rebels on the 26th inst. at Sharpsburg. The rebels were as large as to be successful. It is believed they represent loss of their officers equally severe. It is understood Harpers crossed into Virginia via Harper's Ferry and is moving on to some point.

Doctors assert that movement of a rebel occupying into Virginia was only directed by Jackson, General Lee, and Johnston. A rebel was captured at or near Sharpsburg, on the 26th inst. Harpersburg, 19th, a report of perfect security prevails in official circles. Quite a number of wounded have arrived here. At other points in the Cumberland Valley the rebels took advantage of the cessation of hostilities yesterday to make a country arrangement for their retreat. Their main body crossed the river, some opinion says at Harper's Ferry and others at Sunbury, N. Y.

New York, 20th. - The Herald's Washington dispatch yesterday received that the rebels destroyed new bridge at Harper's Ferry and blew up the piers and a bridge, everything possible at the ferry, and along the line of the road to Martinsburg, including several bridges at that point.

Lebanon, 20th. - At yesterday of rebel troops, Wednesday morning, the rebels took 4,000 prisoners, who are reported as being sent to the rebel camp at Sharpsburg. It is believed that the rebels are still with 11 regiments. Tuesday there were 11 hours of skirmishing, the rebels endeavoring to gain the north bank of the river. Backus's division was added to the attacking force and fought bravely. Wednesday it is reported that the rebels' ammunition gave out - a surrender followed.

St. Louis, 20th. - Wednesday our troops were engaged, and we reached the rebels at 11 o'clock at night. McClellan's report would that he would give ground to the rebels, but he would not. Believing themselves able to sustain another fight they refused to surrender. McClellan opened fire again, dealing death among their ranks. The ground was covered with dead and wounded. The rebels are very severely wounded, without a possibility of escape. There was an eight hour fight. McClellan's army of 12,000 men, and the rebels of 10,000 men, were engaged. The rebels were routed and fled to Sharpsburg. No particulars have yet been received.

Memphis, 18th. - New Orleans dates to the 16th have been received. The rebel force has arrived from up river. On her way down she was fired upon at Natchez, for which she would not be moved. McClellan's army of 12,000 men, and the rebels of 10,000 men, were engaged. The rebels were routed and fled to Sharpsburg. No particulars have yet been received.

London, 21st. - Two hundred rebel cavalry attacked House Guards, 150 strong, at Newcastle, today. The latter surrounded them, horses, and sent them flying a gun. Philadelphia, 21st. - The Express has detailed from Philadelphia, that the rebels crossed the river at Backs, three miles out of Sharpsburg, on Tuesday night and fought Friday. This morning we are shipping goods on opposite bank, preparatory to leaving.

The Election of U. S. Senator.

Mr. Harbo: The Senatorial election is over, and Ben. F. Harding, "Douglas Democrat," is the Senator. Mr. Harding was certainly the available man of his party - has long played the part of Aaron Burr's Moses - admitted to be a most skillful legislator, and, if he uses this quality at Washington in the honest service of the State as earnestly and successfully as he has heretofore been used to advance a clique to its detriment, his election may not be an unjust death.

Not the Legislature did wrong in electing him, because the arduous and arduous, each having its representative in Congress, the result is justly entitled to have its locality also represented. Mr. Harding resides in the circle which has already a Senator. Politically, the wrong is more serious. By an arrangement made in part by Mr. Harding himself - an arrangement which lies at the very base of the present union of party in this State - the State was to be represented in the U. S. Senate by one Republican and one Democrat. With this understanding that the agreement in regard to Senators was to confer an equitable division of the State offices was made by the Union Convention at Thermo City, last spring. Of the Committee reporting this plan to the Convention, Mr. Harding was himself a member.

After 1860, personally and as the representative of his party, giving his sanction to arrangements which alone secured union and harmony between the Republicans and the few Democrats not true to their country, for Mr. Harding to sell his name to be used in violation of their letter and spirit, is not creditable to his honesty and good faith, to say the least of it. It is calculated to cause large numbers of some passages in Mr. Harding's life - a politician and an officer, which point pretty plainly to the means probably used to obtain his present success.

It may be said by the disciples of Mr. Harding that the Legislature which has elected him is composed of a majority of Republicans, and that he could not have succeeded but by their votes. That such are the humiliating facts, must be recognized, but because a few corrupt men have found their way into the Legislature, does not excuse Mr. Harding's want of honesty and good faith any more than bribery is excused because men are ready to be bought. The Republicans had the strength, but not the brains to elect a Senator. The existing rotter of the Senators. This humiliating remark I believe to be as unjust as his published remark, that Mr. Harding's election - will be upheld with approval by the great body of the Union men of the State, is utterly false. On the contrary, I believe that a majority of the public-minded members of the Legislature are honest, straight forward, earnest men, intent upon discharging their duties to the State with fidelity. If a few less men claiming to be of their number, have betrayed and sold them, it proves at most that they have been cheated and betrayed by an evil coalition in the same old honesty of others, not a lack of those qualities in themselves.

As to Mr. Harding being the choice of the Union men of the State for Senator, I have only to say that, out of the Salem circle, he has no popularity with his own party, and no man of his notes and deeds would ever be chosen to fill the seat of a Republican Senator by Republican votes.

MARRIED. At the U. S. Hotel, Jacksonville, on the 21st inst., by U. S. HAYDEN, J. P., Mr. JAMES HAYDEN to Miss ELIZA SMITH, all of Jacksonville. J. A. BRUNNER & BROS., Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862.

DIED. On the 18th inst., in this county, CYRUS T. WELLS, of Stephen Castan, in the 26th year of his age. Also, on the 18th inst., WYATT F. CASTELL, infant son of above named parents. J. A. BRUNNER & BROS., Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Special Notice. - All who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, will please call immediately and settle with E. F. BRANT, (of Jacksonville, Oregon), Notary Public, who is fully authorized to receive and accept for same. Your so doing, you will receive a favor and save yourself cost. Call at their Brick Store, on California street, opposite the United States Hotel. Jacksonville, Sept. 27, 1862. 3711

Household Furniture AT AUCTION. ON SATURDAY, the 4th day of October next, the undersigned will sell at auction in Jacksonville, for cash, a lot of household and Kitchen Furniture. M. W. DAVIS, Auctioneer. Jacksonville, Sept. 26, 1862. 3711

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. A. BRENTANO. In daily receipt of a large assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS LIQUORS, WINES, CORDIALS, Hardware, two Glassware, AND ALL KINDS OF MINING TOOLS. He also recommends his large, new stock of CIGARS AND TOBACCO MATCHES. STATIONERY. CARDS. Toy & Fancy Ware And a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH. Or in exchange for COUNTY PRODUCE Jacksonville, August 23, 1862.

J. A. BRUNNER & BROTHER. The undersigned, having purchased from J. A. Brunner & Brother their entire Stock of Merchandise, Now offers the same for sale at Greatly Reduced Prices FOR CASH. The stock consists of Dry & Fancy Goods Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT REDUCED RATES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR Fall Stocks.

Notice. WE have this day sold our stock of merchandise to Mr. MAX MULLER. From our friends and patrons we would solicit for Mr. Muller a continuance of the liberal patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BROS., Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862.

HERMAN BLOOM. Has constantly on hand, and is daily receiving new additions to his present large and well selected stock of Gen'l Merchandise, Consisting, in part, of The Latest Styles of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, LADIES' HATS, HOSIERY, and all kinds of GAITHERS, BOOTS and SHIPPERS. A Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING & BOOTS, SHOES, GAITHERS AND HATS. Crockery, Glassware MINERS' TOOLS of all kinds. Particular attention is paid to procuring the Best Groceries for Families; Also, the best qualities of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Gen'l Merchandise, Consisting, in part, of The Latest Styles of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, LADIES' HATS, HOSIERY, and all kinds of GAITHERS, BOOTS and SHIPPERS. A Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING & BOOTS, SHOES, GAITHERS AND HATS. Crockery, Glassware MINERS' TOOLS of all kinds. Particular attention is paid to procuring the Best Groceries for Families; Also, the best qualities of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRADBURY & WADE, JACKSONVILLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY GOODS, Hats & Caps, GROCERIES, PAINTS AND OILS! Liquors, Tobacco and Segars, PRODUCE, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, MINERS' TOOLS; ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW For Cash Or Desirable Produce.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SUMMER GOODS AT REDUCED RATES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR Fall Stocks.

A FRESH INVOICE OF PICKS, PANS, SHOVELS, RUBBER BOOTS, BLASTING POWDER AND FUSE, SCYTHES AND CRADLES; HAY, BARLEY, AND MANURE FORKS.

A Choice Selection of the BEST TEAS Ever offered in this market, embracing FOURTEEN VARIETIES OF Black, Green & Japanese. In bulk, papers and caddies, at prices to suit the most particular.

PHOENIX HOUSE. BRADBURY & WADE. THE CITIZENS OF PHOENIX AND VICINITY Will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we shall keep on hand a good supply of FANCY AND STAPLE MERCHANDISE, FOR SALE AT JACKSONVILLE PRICES. We will take all descriptions of Produce that can be disposed of without a loss. BRADBURY & WADE, Phoenix, July 30th.

BRADBURY & WADE, OFFICE WITH MESSRS. JANSON, BOND & CO., SAN FRANCISCO. ORDERS for Goods and consignments of Oregon Produce solicited.

LEWIS L. BRADBURY, San Francisco. JAMES B. WADE, Jacksonville.

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