



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 29, 1862.

THE NEWS.—The late dispatches from the East inform us that the Grand Army of the Potomac has been divided into two divisions. The one under McClellan, the other under Burnside. The first commands the right, the second the left. The main forces we suppose, are at Hancock and Harper's Ferry.

The rebel Jackson is said to be at Bunker Hill, while the larger portion of the rebel army, under Lee, is at Winchester. When the Union army does move, it is thought that Burnside will attack in front, while McClellan will try the flanking game. The news of the 24th, that no more clothing was to be issued to Burnside's men than they could comfortably carry in a forced march, has the ring of vigor in it. The policy of "masterly inactivity" is to cease, and sharp, quick and bloody work is to begin. Hooker rejoined the army on the 27th. The report that McClellan had been supplanted by Hooker is not confirmed. McClellan still enjoys the confidence of General Halleck and the President; although his extreme caution seems to us more dangerous than a more vigorous policy; yet, were we in full possession of all the facts, perhaps we might find more to praise than to blame. We are not in favor, however, of idolizing a General at the expense of the nation. If he is proven incompetent, let him be removed. A General ought to be compelled to demonstrate his competency by his victories. This standard may do injustice to meritorious men, but it is the only safe one for the nation.

It is said that General Buell has been released from the command of the Union army of Kentucky, and that General Rosecrans succeeds him. If this is so, we may expect sharp work in that quarter. General Schofield has won another brilliant victory in northwestern Arkansas; capturing a battery of artillery, a large number of horses, transportation trains and garrison equipments. Sabine city and the port commanding Sabine pass; Pelican Island, commanding the harbor of Galveston; and probably Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Nueces, have been captured by the Union fleet operating on the coast of Texas. Farragut ought to make Mobile too hot for the fire-eaters even. Take the news all in all, the good work goes bravely on.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The President's proclamation, announcing that the Government would emancipate all the slaves in the States continuing in rebellion after the 1st of January next, has been well received by the loyal Press of the country. The radicals are overjoyed at the near approach of the millennium of Freedom, while the conservative portion of the Press defend and uphold it as a necessary war measure. There are a few journals, however, that denounce the proclamation as a dangerous and unwarrantable exercise of power. The loyalty of these latter journals has always been a debatable question. They have seemingly supported the war, but it would be very difficult to point out a single act of the Administration which they have ever approved. The moral influence of such journals with the loyal masses is but little, and as the war approaches its consummation will be still less.

Not a single General has thrown up his commission on account of said proclamation—not a single soldier laid down his arms and refused to fight for the restoration of the American Union, because of the same. The proclamation is popular with the army. Many of the leading Generals, of the democratic school of politics, have openly approved it, and hailed its announcement

with joy. Some of them have said that it was delayed too long, that the decree ought to have gone forth months ago.

The telegraph informs us that it has filled the rebellious States with wholesome terror; that it has already created a resistance to the odious conscription law, and produced a general desire on the part of the soldiers to go home, to protect their families from an apprehended negro insurrection. If that terrible and fearful scourge should come upon them, they would have nobody to blame but themselves. Let them lay down their arms and submit to the general authority of the General Government, and they need have no fears of the bloody horrors of a negro insurrection.

We wish them no such sad fate, but if it should come upon them while in a state of rebellion, what could the Government do for their protection? They have renounced its authority, set at defiance its laws, and are laboring for its dismemberment. If, under these circumstances, their negroes should revolt, who is to blame?

It is not to be disguised, that general emancipation is attended with its difficulties. There is not a problem connected with the war but what is replete with difficulties. But in every thing which is done, the restoration of the Union must be kept in view. Whatever tends to the accomplishment of this object is plainly right. It may be attended with difficulties, but that affects not its character. "The true question is, whether great difficulties, even insurmountable ones, do not beset any other policy. Pressed home as we are, to avoid obstacles is impossible. We can but select the least formidable. The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between two evils."

The proclamation will enlist in our behalf the sympathies of Europe. It will forever prevent the intervention of France or England. The war will now have a supplemental object, popular with the oppressed all over the world.

THE REASON.—Many men have wondered at what they deem the sudden conversion and extreme radicalism of such men as B. F. Butler and Daniel S. Dickinson. Before the commencement of the rebellion, they were distinguished for their marked pro-slavery views, and for their earnest and eloquent defense of the rights of the South. Now they are equally as earnest and able in their decided support of the President's emancipation policy. In fact, they have urged its adoption ever since the commencement of hostilities. They are, and ever have been, Union men of the first water. They believed that the Southern politicians, as well as the great body of the Southern people, were devotedly attached to the Union as our fathers made it. Hence, whenever Southern leaders were charged with entertaining ulterior designs hostile to the American Union, their Northern defenders indignantly repelled the charge. But the thunder of the hostile canon planted around Fort Sumter was an argument they could not answer. They saw that their confidence had been misplaced—that they had been duped and deceived. They had risked their reputation, their honor, and their hopes of political preferment, on the loyalty of the South, and found, when too late, that they had risked them on a foundation "as baseless as the fabric of a dream." Not only so, but their intimate and general acquaintance with Southern politicians gave them a clear conception of the dangers which environed, and which continue to environ, the Union, and of the means necessary to overthrow the black conspiracy. Hence, they became the early and determined advocates of what was deemed extreme measures—measures which the bloody evolutions of the war have demonstrated to be wise and necessary. All hail to the pioneers of progress and right!

U. S. TROOPS IN JOSEPHINE COUNTY.—We have been informed that there are two companies of U. S. Troops in Josephine county. We hope they will succeed in impressing upon the minds of some men in that county the fact that the United States Government has a potential existence. It is about time they understood and recognized the fact. If the presence of the troops does not convince them, they ought to be sent away from the distracting turmoil of the world, to some place of quiet, where reflection can do its proper work. Dame Rumor has it that one Scotch, by the name of Burnett, had been sent down to Fort Lincoln, near Crescent City. We suppose his health was bad, and that he needed the invigorating influence of sea-breezes to recuperate his wasted energies. The site of Fort Lincoln is said to be a very healthy one. The surrounding scenery is described to be beautiful and enchanting.

The medical treatment is new, but effective. The first prescription is the Oath of Allegiance—very bitter to most of the pa-

triot (1), yet very healing. If this fails to effect a cure, the patient is sent to a place of quiet and retirement. He takes no medicine, but is con pelled to read a great many prescriptions, among the principal of which is Dr. Lincoln's celebrated healing balsam, announced to the world in his recent proclamation. As the disease is principally mental, these prescriptions have the same influence on the mind as physic has upon the corpus. We hope to hear more of this new but wonderful healing process.

Baseless Rumors.

The New York Express of last evening gave "for what it was worth" the rumors on Wall street that "at a cabinet meeting held yesterday it was unanimously resolved to remove General McClellan, and that General Hooker should succeed him." Of course, it is very desirable to know what these rumors are "worth," seeing that as all the Express gives them for. First, it is not sure that any such rumors were on Wall street—the worst newspaper authority in the world for it is the proverbially careless and slovenly Express. Second, if they were there they are of no more account than the news that prevails every day in Montgomery street, based on the receipt of dispatches by the Banner telegraph, always an hour or two in advance of the Bulletin's publication. To say that the rumors are worth little is to appreciate them 500 per cent. above their par worth. Their par value is nothing, and sensibly reckoned are at a discount below even their par value.

McClellan is the one general in whom the masses like the soldiers trust today. Hooker is dashing and brave and has few or no equals as a fighting man. He is McClellan's right arm. In just the line he is in, he stands peerless. For the qualities that are demanded of and found in McClellan, he has been untried. As the head of the army he would be an experiment, and experiments are not called for just now. The end of the war is to be reached by square fighting upon a foreseen, carefully calculated plan. "Traps" have had their day. Strategy in its bunkum sense is played out. But in its deepest meaning, strategy must plan and solid blows accomplish the remainder of the work. To urge the army to its next collision, before its controllers have prepared for all possible emergencies, and have made as sure as possible its issue, is to blunder it into defeat at a critical moment, and when we are entitled to nothing but a continuous series of victories. To remove General McClellan now for not advancing would be as wise as to give our iron clads to the wreckers because the Potomac does not rise sufficiently to permit them to reach Derry's Bull and the front of Richmond. What his reasons for not advancing are, we are not told, but that they are such as make an advance yet unwise is morally certain. The people have learned to confide in McClellan's judgment. He has every motive now to tempt him to push on, and it would be making something more or less than a man of him to suppose that he could delay an hour beyond the time that his judgment assures him it is wise to do so. But we waste words. No body talks of removing McClellan, and rumors to the effect that the Cabinet thinks of such a thing are too ridiculous to produce the slightest effect even as an electioneering dodge.—Bulletin.

GENERAL LOGAN ON SLAVERY.—Brigadier General John A. Logan, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, made a speech at Carverdale, Illinois, on the 28th of August, and thus alluded to the question of slavery:

But there are some who say I can't go—this is a war to free the niggers! This charge is not worth attention. But although no such object is contemplated in the prosecution of this war, yet the negroes are getting free pretty fast. It is not done by the army, but they are freeing themselves, and if this war continues five years, not a slave will be left in the whole South. Now, let me say to those who are about interests of slavery, if you wish slavery to continue, join the army and help us to whip out the rebels quick, and there will probably be a few old stumps left; if not, then slavery must go. Now, my principles on this question are, if the master is engaged in the attempt to overthrow this Government, take the lives of our people and desolate our homes, and the slave runs away and gets free, it's none of my business. It is a family quarrel in which I shall not interfere. If the question were presented to me as to which should live, the Union or slavery, I would say the Union with my latest breath. The Union is worth everything. If the sacrifice of a million of men were necessary to the salvation of this Government, and nothing else would save it, and I would consign the million to death—and die with them.

"Tears at a wedding are only the commencement of the pickle that the young folks are getting into."

URSER.—On the evening of the 25th, the stage, in which were B. F. Dowell and lady, was gracefully upset, somewhere between the Canyon and Roseburg. Nobody hurt.

RETURNED.—The Hon. I. D. Haines, Representative from this county, returned by the stage of Tuesday evening last.

The Gallant and Able General Reno.

Many are the true men who are now writing their names imperishably upon the pages of their country's history in their own blood. Among the latest, thus far, upon the distinguished roll of patriot martyrs, comes the name of Reno. The nation experienced no ordinary shock at the announcement of his death, because he is one of the men in high command who has succeeded in bringing himself near to the public heart. His conduct for the past year has shown that he was a true soldier—one of that class who are now so much needed, and one who can be so ill spared. He seemed to have been a soldier by choice, and consequently was a hero by intuition. When he entered the field, it was to remain there until the work was done, or his capacity for performance was exhausted. No furloughs were asked or desired; no pompous proclamations were indulged in; no jealousies were encouraged; no quarrels about rank or leadership were sought; the best evidence of quackery in the profession of arms. He had become a soldier to fight, and in fighting, he fought for something higher than self.

He was a man of the Lyon stamp—equally devoted to his profession and his country. Had these men lived in the days of chivalry, they would have shone among the most famous of knights. They are of the school of earnest, fearless men, who become conspicuous only in times when try men's souls. There is the higher nobility of duty, which does not seek to rise above the occasion, and which never falls below it. Hence war is their element, just as troubled waters may be said to be the element of the strong swimmer, who can rise superior to them, while weak men sink.

General Reno was a native of Virginia, a brilliant feature in his history, proving him faithful among so many faithless. In this particular, it is true, he is not a solitary exception. Many of our trust men are from the Old Dominion. Strange would it be if there were no worthy sons of so many noble sires. The fact of his nativity, however, is not to be overlooked. He was regarded by army officers as among the most promising of the younger members of the regular service. In Mexico he distinguished himself, when yet little more than a boy, having entered the service from the Military Academy during the war, and being brevetted as Captain for gallant and meritorious services, before its close.

Having received a Brigadier's commission, he was assigned to a command under Burnside, in North Carolina. Here he was one of the prominent heroes of Roanoke Island and Newbern. Returning with Burnside to Virginia, his record under Pope is so recent and conspicuous that we need not recapitulate. He has now most worthily closed a brief, but most honorable career, in the hour of victory. The fame of such men, however, does not die with them. Their names continue to live in the hearts of grateful countrymen.

Reno is but one of many. When the volume of the war is closed, it will be filled with the record of such instances. We mourn for them now, but it is to be hoped their blood falls not in vain. The cause of this sacrifice will then be held to a stern accountability.—Cor. Alta California.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF TWO UNION LADIES AT DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.—The conduct of two young ladies of Danville, on the occasion of the arrival of the rebels at that place, was equal to our idea of Spartan courage. For many months, a beautiful specimen of the National flag has floated from the residence of Mrs. Taylor, an estimable widow lady, and when the rebels took possession of Danville, it was but natural that they should seek to remove the hated emblem. A squad of half a dozen men was sent to Mrs. Taylor's residence to take possession of the flag, but they were confronted at the door of the residence by Miss Maria and Miss Mattie Taylor, the two accomplished and charming daughters of the patriotic widow—the young ladies announcing their determination to defend the cherished banner. The chivalrous half-dozen returned to their commander and reported that it would require a force equal to a full company to capture the flag, and a company was accordingly dispatched to make the capture. Arriving in front of Mrs. Taylor's residence, the commander of the company demanded the surrender of the flag; but the two young ladies again made their appearance, bearing the flag between them, each armed with a revolver. In response to the demand for the flag, the ladies informed their persecutors that they would never surrender it to rebels, and, drawing their pistols, vowed that they would shoot the first rebel that polluted the sacred emblem with his foul touch. The company of rebels retired, leaving the ladies in quiet of their flag, which they yet retain.

HEAVY ON THE JOHN BULLS.—George Francis Train says that an Englishman is made up of so many cubic inches of mutton chops, and so many quarts of beer. Sixty thousand drunkards die every year, and 600,000 more guzzle habitually—little children grow up drunkards, and there are ten times as many gin shops and rum places as there are churches and schools. Moreover, says Train, the English are a set of cowards—Irishmen have won all their battles.

A MRS. BOOTS having run away from her husband, an editor observes that he supposes "they are right and left."

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