



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1863.

The News.—There has been a great scarcity of the article for the last few days. The wire, we presume, is down between Yreka and Sacramento. The Storm God monopolizes all the dispatches. We hope his majesty will soon become satisfied, and let the ethereal intelligence flow on. Is the underground telegraph out of repair?

ABOLITION vs. EMANCIPATION.—There are two classes of persons crazy on the subject of Abolition—the genuine Abolitionists themselves, and the rabid pro-slavery secession sympathizers. They both believe in the divinity of Coffee, and both are devoutly concerned about his welfare. The one believes that Coffee's position is one replete with misery and wrong; the other, that Coffee's situation is one of absolute beatitude. The first would have him set free, because it would better his condition; the second would keep him in his present status, out of pure sympathy for his welfare. Is any measure proposed affecting Coffee?—they must both be convinced that it conduces to the happiness of the poor "nigger." No matter what influence the proposed measure may have on the condition of the white man; that is not to be taken into consideration; Coffee, only, is to be considered.

Between these two extremes stand the vast majority of the loyal people of the United States. The condition and welfare, security and prosperity, of the white man is the object had in view by them, and the status and condition of the negro only the incident.

Having premised this much, let us look at the radical difference existing between Abolition and Emancipation. An attempt is made by the opponents of the President's Emancipation Proclamation to confound the two; but the difference is marked and palpable, and ought to be steadily kept in view. Abolitionism is the extirpation of slavery, root and branch. It operates not only on persons of African descent now existent, but reaches forward into the future, and stamps freedom on those hereafter born. It repeals all laws creating, supporting and fostering slavery, and sets the brand of criminal infamy on the relation itself. It goes further, and forever incapacitates every person from holding any property in slaves, either by purchase or descent. More than this, it looks to and asks for the enfranchisement of the liberated slave, and aims at making them, in political rights and privileges, at least, the equals of white men. Such is Abolition. The President has no power to abolish slavery in the sense defined above, nor has Congress. It can only be done by the action of the State Governments, or by the concurrent action of the State and National Governments. The President has neither threatened to issue, nor has he issued, any Abolition Proclamation; but he has threatened to issue an Emancipation Proclamation, and, as the threat has done all the mischief possible for the Proclamation itself to do, we confidently expect that it has been issued.

But what is Emancipation? How does it operate, and what are the limits of its operations? We answer, Emancipation only operates on slaves now in existence. The right to hold slaves will still exist. The right to purchase and to take such property by descent will remain unimpaired. The local laws on the subject are unaffected. It is merely a sequestration of property, made necessary by the national exigencies. It is no scheme of pseudo benevolence, looking to the elevation and enfranchisement of the negro; but its object is to preserve the liberties and rights of white men.

men. It is a stroke levelled at the very heart of the rebellion, and not a humanitarian effort for the elevation of Coffee. The following paragraph from the Boston Journal, states the whole case, in a nutshell:

Neither the President's Proclamation, nor any Act of Congress, can abolish the institution of slavery in any State where it legally exists, without the concurrent action of the State itself. Thus, if by virtue of the Proclamation all the existing slaves in South Carolina are emancipated, the right to hold slaves still remains, and may be exercised by the people of South Carolina whenever that State is again in the Union. The Proclamation merely takes from them the slaves they now own and makes free men of them. This right to be their own masters is absolutely conferred by it, and South Carolina cannot resume her place in the Union holding these people as slaves. It operates as a sequestration of property which, in the nature of the case, will not and cannot be restored; but it neither forbids nor prevents investments in the same kind of "property" in the future. It cannot be said that the same kind of property will not exist, and that therefore the right to buy and hold will be a barren right, for it is not proposed to disturb the existing relation in the loyal slave States.

The right of the Government to confiscate and sequester the property of rebels, with the exception of slaves, is admitted by all. But why this exception? The same persons who have heretofore belabored us with the argument that a slave was property in precisely the same sense as a horse or a mule, are now the consistent (?) advocates of the contrary doctrine. If the slaveholder wished to take his slave into the Territories or States, he owns a mule! but if you wish to apply the principles of sequestration or confiscation to that slave, then he rises from the debasement of chattelhood, and becomes a being sacredly exceptional and peculiar!

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.—The State Republican says that the Statesman and Mountaineer have got up a mutual admiration society. It does rather have that appearance "to a man up a tree." To counteract the baneful influence of this society, the Statesman, Argus and Republican have got up an anti-mutual admiration society, and are succeeding well.

LOST RIVER.—The Yreka Journal says that a ferry has lately been established on Lost River, in the Klamath Lake Valley, near the Natural Bridge. Considerable travel is expected over this road and ferry next spring, for it is on the direct route to Humboldt, John Day, Powder and Boise Rivers.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Washington, 25th.—There has been no movement by either army (on the Rappahannock), and there are no indications of the renewal of hostilities.

The President has stopped the assessments on disloyalists in Missouri, ordered by General Schofield, in view of the recent manifestations of the willingness of the people to adopt the emancipation policy.

A skirmish took place at Charlestown, Va., yesterday, resulting in the rebels being driven from the place.

Baltimore, 25th.—General Kelly moved from Romney, Virginia, and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday, December 23d. General Jones, with 2,000 rebels, had occupied the place the previous week, but had gone toward Staunton. The railroad to Winchester was entirely destroyed by the rebels. Great destitution exists among the people.

Washington, 25th.—General Foster arrived here yesterday from North Carolina, and had an interview with the President, Halleck, and the Secretary of War, from whom he received assurances that all the reinforcements needed would be sent to his department immediately.

New York, 25th.—A vessel from St. Thomas reports that the rebel schooner Retribution ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., on November 24th, and arrived at St. Thomas, with a cargo of cotton, rosin and turpentine.

New York, 25th.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says African soldiers will be employed to garrison the forts below New Orleans and on the coasts.

Chicago, 25.—The Senate, on the 23d, authorized the appointment of a Select Committee of seven, to whom shall be referred the subject of a Pacific Railroad and Telegraph. The bill passed at the last session is found to be impracticable, and will require important amendments, which the Committee is expected to suggest.

A BULLY BRIGADIER IN A QUANDARY.—The local itemizer of a Boston paper tells an amusing story of a mishap which befell a brigadier in this city. He was recently appointed from civil life, and had but just pocketed his commission and donned his uniform. He was invited to review a regiment about to take its departure for the seat of war, and which was to be halted for that purpose in one of the principal streets, as it marched from the Portland to the New York railroad depot. At the appointed hour the General's mishap was led up to the steps of the hotel where he was stopping, and stood there surrounded by a crowd of boys and idlers, who were gazing in wrapt admiration at the gorgeously bedazzled holsters, saddle cover, and other trappings. In a few moments there was a slight stir in the crowd, and they parted right and left to make way for the General, who came pompously down the hotel steps, took hold of the bridle and essayed to mount. He put his left foot in the stirrup, but in the attempt to throw his right leg over the saddle, his spur, which was of formidable size, caught in the seat of his breeches. He made one or two vigorous tugs and jerks to straighten himself, but the spur only "hooked in" the cloth the faster. Several of the crowd rushed forward officiously to extricate him from his awkward position, but in doing so startled the horse, which put off down street at a lively trot. He had not gone far before the saddle turned, and the General was handsomely landed in a sand pile in front of a new building. Somebody assisted in unfastening and straightening him out, and he walked off with a peculiar limp, which indicated that he had been pretty badly "gaffed" by the spur when it was in such close proximity to his person.

THE PARISIAN.—That a cat may become changed into a lion, prefects of police do not believe possible; nevertheless, it may be, and this is the miracle of the people of Paris. The cat had the esteem of the republicans of antiquity, it was the incarnation of liberty in their sight, and, as if to serve as a pendant to the wingless Minerva of the Piræus, there was, in the public square at Corinth, the bronze colossus of a cat. The simple police of the Restoration looked too hopefully on the people of Paris. They are by no means such good emalle as is believed. The Parisian is, among Frenchmen, what the Athenian was among the Greeks. Nobody sleeps better than he, nobody is more frankly frivolous and idle than he, nobody seems to forget things more easily than he; but do not trust him, notwithstanding; he is apt at all sorts of nonchalance, but when there is glory to be gained, he is wonderful in every species of fury. Give him a pike, and he will play the 10th of August; give him a musket, and you shall have an Ansterlitz. He is the support of Napoleon, and the resource of Danton. Is France in question? he enlists; is liberty in question? he tears up the pavement. Beware! his hair rising with rage is epic; his blouse drapes itself into a chlamys about him. Take care. At the first corner, Grenet will make a Caudine Forks. When the tocsin sounds this dweller in the faubourgs will grow; this little man will arise, his look will be terrible, his breath will become a tempest, and a blast will go forth from his poor, frail breast that might shake the wrinkles out of the Alps. Thanks to the men of the Paris faubourgs, the Revolution infused into armies, conquers Europe. He sings, it is his joy. Proportion his song to his nature, and you shall see. So long as he had the Carmagnole merely for his chorus, he overthrew only Louis XVI; let him sing the *Marseillaise*, and he will deliver the world.—From Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables."

OUR CONGRESSMEN.—We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the Sacramento Union: At the right of the President's stand is Harding, the new Senator from Oregon, who has just been introduced to some of the older Senators by his good-looking colleague, Nesmith. The new Oregonian will have more polish on him when he vacates his seat, March, 1865. Senator Harding, elected by a Union Legislature to fill the vacancy made by the death of the gifted Baker, succeeds Stark, seesh, who was appointed by Governor Whitaker of Oregon. The new Senator is a plain looking and plain speaking man, who has an honest, intelligent face, and will probably prove a useful Senator, if not any thing more brilliant. John R. McBride, member-elect from Oregon to the next Congress, is here to study legislation, see the sights, and, like a sensible man, fit himself for the duties of the next session of Congress.

A vote was taken in the 10th Illinois Regiment, at Shelbyville, Ky., on the 10th of October, which resulted in 844 votes in favor of the emancipation proclamation and only 15 against it.

Somebody, describing the absurd appearance of a man dancing the polka, says: "He looks as though he had a hole in his pocket, and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trousers." A duel took place between Garibaldi's eldest son and Col. Pallevicini, who captured Garibaldi. The former received a mortal wound; the latter is seriously hurt. The best capital for a young man is a capital young wife. So a gentleman informs us, who has just tried it.

A RISING MAN.—No General in the American army is gaining more steadily and surely a high position in the estimation of the people than N. P. Banks. Quietly and faithfully he performs whatever duty the Government assigns to him, avoiding the pomp and circumstances which so many officers delight to exhibit. He has never been heard to complain of the position he has been placed in, and the public have heard but little of him, except through the result of his labors in behalf of the Government to which he has consecrated himself. Among his recent acts, which serve to exhibit his wisdom, was a declination of an invitation to a public reception in New York city. With reference to this matter, the Journal of Commerce says: "General Banks has written a letter to the Committee of Thirty-four personal and political friends, who invited him to a grand reception, declining that honor, on the ground that his engagement makes it impossible for him to accept. The Committee thereupon resolved to have a series of suitable resolutions prepared, expressing the deep appreciation which New York city entertains for the eminent services of the General. General Banks is working hard and discreetly, keeping his own councils with regard to the important expedition which has been committed to his care." There are many sensible persons who believe that Banks will yet distinguish himself by some masterly military movement. He is said to have studied works on war and field operations so constantly that he is regarded by his brother officers as a perfect walking cyclopaedia of scientific war knowledge, as laid down by the best writers. With this knowledge and experience in the field, and an intuitive keenness of perception not surpassed by anybody, he is bound to be a successful officer.

PEN PORTRAIT OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.—The Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, the versatile New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, thus describes McClellan, under date of November 24th, as he appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, where he was then tarrying in company with General Scott and other distinguished citizens: "The General looks well and says but little. A tone of sadness seems to pervade him. His hair is nearly red and cut quite close to his head. His neck is short, and his head seems to rest on his shoulders. He is no taller than Governor Andrew, but is thick set, stout and compactly built, like a truncated giant. He has a tough look—as if he could be thrown against a wall and not be broken. He has a rough and ready look, as if he could pull at a rope on a fire engine or lay hold on a hook or ladder and do service at a fire. He is a man of the fewest possible words—makes no conversation except with intimate friends—pays no sort of attention to the crowd that line the upper halls as he passes in an out to his meals, and sits down to dine at the public table, though all eyes are on him, as unconcerned and as mildly as if he was eating in his own tent in the camp."

NEW TO-DAY.

MASONIC NOTICE. The Regular Communications of WARREN LODGE, No. 10, F. and A. M., Jacksonville, Oregon, for A. D. 1863, will be held on the following days, to-wit:

- January 29.
March 4.
April 1.
April 29.
May 27.
June 24—Regular Semi-Annual Festival.
July 29.
August 26.
September 23.
October 21.
November 25.
December 23—Annual Festival on 27th.

The hour of meeting will be—from September to March, at half-past 6 p.m.; and from March to September, at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m. The brethren are earnestly requested to attend early, for work will be commenced at the appointed hour. [Brethren will do well to save this advertisement for future reference.]

ALEXANDER MARTIN, W. M. HERMAN BLOOM, Sec'y. Jacksonville, Jan. 2d, 1863.

IN the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson. ALMIRA BOATMAN vs. NATHAN C. BOATMAN. Petition for Divorce. To Nathan C. Boatman; you are hereby notified that the plaintiff, Almira Boatman, has filed her petition in the said Court, praying for a divorce and dissolution of the bonds of matrimony now existing between said parties, and for alimony and custody of the children, and that unless you appear in the said Court, on the 9th day of February, 1863, and answer the said petition or complaint, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the Court. By REED and GASTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Jan. 3, 1863. cs4t

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JACKSONVILLE, Wholesale & Retail DEALERS IN—

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All of which will be sold at low prices, for CASH, or desirable PRODUCE.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SUMMER GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

To make room for FALL STOCKS.

A Choice Selection of the Best Tea. Ever offered in this market, embracing varieties of Black, Green & Japanese. In bulk, papers and caddies, at prices to suit the most particular.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH INVOICE OF PICKS, PANS, SHOVELS, RUBBER BOOTS, BLASTING POWDER AND FUSE HAY and MANURE FORKS.

Agricultural Tools

- For Sale at Cost: 20 Steel-point PLOWS, complete, of various sizes; 16 cast Plow-points; 2 sets extra steel Mould-Boards, Points and Land Slides. 2 patent Straw-Cutters; 6 large Iron Kettles, for farm use.

The above will be exchanged for flour at the market price. BRADBURY & WADE, Jacksonville, Oct. 23, 1862. 34tf

PHENIX HOUSE.

BRADBURY & WADE.

THE CITIZENS OF PHENIX 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, Oct. 30th.