



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
SATURDAY EVENING, . . . MAY 9, 1863.

Read Bradbury & Wade's new advertisement. Also, Wm. H. Anderson's.

Rock River is higher now than at any time during last winter, in consequence of the snow melting in the mountains.

Our farmers are happy at prospects of over-abundant crops of all kinds of cereals and grasses. The wet and warm Spring has been very favorable to vegetation.

We understand that the independent military company to be organized at Ashland to-day, numbers about seventy-five men. Good for the loyal Ashlanders.

I. O. O. F.—The eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, I. O. O. F., will be held in Corvallis on the third Wednesday of May.

There are fifteen hundred thousand men liable to be conscribed under the new law of the first class. That is, between twenty and thirty and unmarried!

PROMOTED.—Mr. L. C. Bond, formerly Deputy Sheriff of Linn county, has received the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Oregon Cavalry. He will open a recruiting office in Albany.

Hon. Judge Prim started for Roseburg on Thursday last, to hold the May term of the Circuit Court for Douglas county. Hon. L. D. Haines accompanied him to attend the meeting of stockholders of Canyon Road Company.

Five-sixth of all the cattle consumed by the rebel army, and millions of dollars' worth of English goods have been placed in the storehouses of the Confederacy through Texas. The supply from that State has been lately cut off by our armies.

HOUSE THIEVES.—A couple of noisy secessionists disappeared from Phoenix last week, about the time that several horses were missed from the neighborhood. The "high-bred Southrons" were tracked to the mountains, the horses recovered, and their equipage confiscated; but, unfortunately the thieves escaped. Quite a number of horses have lately been stolen from the upper portion of our Valley.

Our town was visited during the week by quite a number of soldiers from Camp Baker, who, we are happy to say, behaved themselves admirably well, considering the amount of bad whiskey they drank. We have not learned of any arrests having been made by the Marshal, and with the exception of one or two, they were all able to navigate. Yesterday we did not observe any in our streets, and our town fell back again into the even tenor of its way.

SARCASTIC.—The Richmond Examiner (John Mitchell, editor) is waltzing in after the style of that erratic individual to its ancient friends. In a recent number it thus ridicules the speech of S. S. Cox, an Ohio Copperhead, who tried to seduce South Carolina from her Confederate allegiance by promises of Democratic sympathy:

"The seductive song of the impassioned swain means: 'Help us, Carolina, to a Democratic ticket for next Congress, and you shall have part of the stealings. Have we not always, Oh, child of the sun, lived and loved, and stolen together? How often have our hands met in the same pocket of the innocent public, and fondly pressed one another? Without our dear South, the Democratic party can plunder no more. Without thee, that once unfettered party pines in solitude and despair; it is one blade of a pair of scissors; it is the half of a hook and eye.' So sings the swain of Ohio. Will Carolina harken to the gay seducer?"

The Conduct of the War.

[From the S. F. Bulletin of May 1st.]
In December, 1861, Congress appointed a Joint Committee of both Houses to investigate the conduct of the war to put down the Slaveholders' Rebellion. The Committee consisted of three Senators and four Representatives, and their report, which was published early in April, has just been received here. It would occupy at least a page and a half of the Bulletin, and yet, considering the ground it goes over, it is a concise narrative, telling plainly the long and bloody story, with only such brief documents, or portions of them, woven in as are necessary to convince the reader that the inferences he draws are well based. The report is signed by Senators Wade of Ohio and Chandler of Michigan, and Representatives Gooch of Massachusetts, Covode of Pennsylvania, Julian of Indiana, and Odell of New York. The last named is a Democrat—all the others are Republicans. The testimony accompanying this report may well be voluminous, since nearly two hundred witnesses were examined, almost all of them men in the military service of the Government, and about 100 of them generals who had no short story to tell.

McClellan had been some five months in command of the Army of the Potomac when the Committee was appointed. They began their inquiries back of that date, and upon the battle, panic and rout of Bull Run and the disaster of Ball's Bluff, made separate reports. This new report embraces a history of the doings and disasters of the Army of the Potomac from the time of its organization under McClellan until Burnside had leave to retire from its command after the slaughter on the Rappahannock. Says the report: "In the history of that army is to be found all that is necessary to enable your Committee to judge of the conduct of the war. Had that army fulfilled all that a generous and confiding people were justified in expecting from it, this rebellion had long since been crushed out, and the blessings of peace restored to the nation." If that is true, it becomes the great question of the times—to whom is chargeable the failure of that army? The judgment of the public has outrun the zeal and faithfulness of the Committee and found its answer. Nor we suspect has the answer of the public sentiment differed essentially from that of the Committee upon the main matters, though upon minor issues there may be some disagreement. We can do no more to-day than indicate the inferences that the Committee would have the readers of the report and testimony draw, for upon some points of great interest they state no definite conclusions of their own and find no verdict.

General McClellan was summoned to take command of the Army of the Potomac soon after the battle of Bull Run, attention being turned to him and confidence in him inspired by the success of his campaign in Western Virginia and General Scott's favor. All resources were lavished on him, and when Congress assembled in December, 1861, his army numbered 185,000 men. The Committee urged, and the President and Secretary of War concurred in urging, the General to organize this beautifully equipped and eager body of soldiers into corps d'armee, but McClellan objected, and nothing of that sort was attempted until March, and then only in pursuance of the President's repeated orders, to be suspended again temporarily in May. The strength of the enemy was at this time estimated at from 70,000 to 210,000—those who formed the highest estimate basing their opinion on information received at headquarters. Subsequent events prove that the lower estimate far outnumbered the actual force of the enemy. It was thought that from 50,000 to 80,000 men ought to be left for the defence of Washington. The Committee say the expensive fortifications about the capital never were properly manned, and when the movement of the army commenced in March they were entrusted to raw and inexperienced troops. The blockade of the Potomac was deemed a great disgrace and the navy essayed to remove it. For this purpose they asked the co-operation of 4,000 troops. McClellan promised the troops but never forwarded them. Capt. Craven threw up his command in disgust, and the Potomac blockade remained until the rebels voluntarily removed it.

A forward movement upon Manassas Junction was ordered by the President in January, 1862. McClellan objected to going South by that route, preferring Annapolis and the Rappahannock, and inasmuch as a council of war backed the General's proposition, the President gave up his plan. But, before McClellan started, the enemy evacuated Manassas. Then McClellan, abandoning his own plan, moved his army toward Manassas, but halted the greater part of it near Fairfax Court House. On the 13th of March McClellan telegraphed to the War Department that a plan of operations had been agreed upon. The Secretary replied, "Whatever plan has been agreed upon, proceed at once to execute it, without losing an hour for my approval." The President approved the plan and wrote: "At all events move in pursuit of the enemy at once by some route"—stipulating only that Manassas be retained beyond contingency, and Washington left secure.

Then commenced the Peninsula campaign. To make Washington secure McClellan vonhesafed 18,000 troops—instead of the 55,000 that the Commanders in coun-

cil advised, and the President interfered so far as to order McDowell's corps to remain and save the capital from danger. McClellan arrived on the Peninsula on the 2d of April, sat down to a regular siege of Yorktown, though the testimony now shows that but 20,000 rebels were there to oppose him. President Lincoln wrote him—"The country will not fail to note—is noting now—that the present hesitation to move on an entrenched position is but the story of Manassas repeated." McClellan wrote for men, more transportation and more guns. The President on the first of May answered him, "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me, chiefly because it argues indefinite procrastination. Is anything to be done?"

Just as McClellan was ready to open fire the enemy evacuated Yorktown, in the night (May 3d), and without loss. Then came the battle of Williamsburg, won by Hooker, and the march up the peninsula, and more calls for more men from McClellan, and especially for McDowell's corps. But by that time Jackson was chasing Banks down the Shenandoah Valley, and the President telegraphed to McClellan "if McDowell's force was now beyond our reach we (at Washington) should be utterly helpless." So McDowell was not sent to the Peninsula. On the 31st of May we lost the battle of Seven Pines, and on the 1st of June gained the field of Fair Oaks. Hooker pushed his scouts to within four miles of Richmond on the 2d, and he testified that then if McClellan had been ready for an advance the road to the rebel capital was open. On the 20th of June McClellan had 156,838 men in his army, yet he telegraphed that the enemy outnumbered him. Beginning with the 26th of June, the terrible Seven Days' battle began to rage, wherein the Army of the Potomac covered itself with glory, as with scars, yet their beloved commander had lost confidence in them! The Committee comment with severity upon the fact that these battles were fought, and the troops handled by the Corps Commanders without directions from McClellan, and the evidences in their possession that nothing but the heavy rain, which made it impossible for the enemy to bring up their artillery, saved the army from utter destruction while it lay huddled at Harrison's Bar. We find ourselves not half through the Committee's report, but must pause here to resume at an early day the study of these relations which throw into such deep shade those movements which in common with the whole loyal people we struggled hard as they were telegraphed to us in outline to believe brilliant strategy and the result of military genius. So far the Committee produces much to the honor of the men, little to the credit of their commanders, and least of all, to that of their chief Commander, McClellan.

PROFESSOR PARSONS ON SLAVERY.—Professor Parsons, of the Cambridge Law School, has published a very interesting pamphlet on "Slavery, its Origin, Influence and Destiny." The subject is surveyed from a point of view both of the moralist and jurist. We give a single paragraph as illustrating the tenor of the work:

The preservation of our nationality will be, necessarily, at some time and in some way, the death of slavery. For the heart and essence of our national existence is the principle of freedom. This principle has grown in development and strength beyond the principles of slavery, not by any accident, but because it could not be otherwise in a nation founded as ours was, and characterized and circumstanced as ours has been, and is, and must continue to be so long as we are a nation. The South felt this. The Southern mind has become essentially a slave mind. Many persons there are probably unable to form a conception of nationality or civilization without slavery; and some have avowed this. Their hatred of the "accursed Yankees" is only an expression of love of slavery; Yankeeism being with them an impersonation of non-slavery. They saw plainly, or they felt instinctively, that slavery would perish if our nationality should continue. The death of slavery seems to them their own death. They are fighting for life. They are fighting to destroy our nationality, because if our nationality lives slavery must die. In all this they are not mistaken. The only strange thing is, that we do not see this as plainly as they do.

TUNS OF BULLETS.—The army of the U. S. used, during the year 1862, 16,000 tons of bullets. By an improvement in elongated bullets, made by E. D. Williams, recently adopted and gradually being brought into the service, such a reduction in the weight is effected that it is calculated that a saving of six million dollars a year will be made in the expense of metal and transportation. It will save to the army of the Potomac alone 200 ammunition wagons.

A New Hampshire Captain says he has in his company forty-five men, nine-tenths of whom voted the Democratic ticket, when at home. So intense is their opposition to the recent movements of some of the leading Democrats, that the privates would about as soon shoot a "peace" Democrat as a rebel.

THE NEWS.—We publish in full the telegraph news received here on Thursday and Friday nights. To Union men the news will be "a cup of joy dashed with vinegar."

NEW TO-DAY.

Fifty Thousand Dollars in Coin \$80,000 in Greenbacks.

Owing to my having resolved upon making a change of base line, I will

On Saturday next, May 16th, at 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction, all of my camp equipage and commissary stores, consisting of a sofa, chairs, 4 rocking chairs, 5 child's chairs, dining tables, center tables, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, 8 carpets (most three-ply Brussels), 2 cooking stoves and furniture, 2 heating stoves; K. L. chen, dining room and table furniture, table linen, shirts, pillow-slips, blankets; pulo, wool and straw mattresses; mirrors, flour, bacon, pickled pork, potatoes, salt, sugar, coffee, candles; and many other things to numerous to mention.

WM. H. ANDERSON, Jacksonville, Ogn., May 9th, 1863.

M. A. BRENTANO IS NOW SELLING AT COST His stock of PROVISIONS, FAMILY GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

All who wish to obtain BARGAINS will do well to call, as it is absolutely his intention to dispose of said stock and

CLOSE BUSINESS BY THE

First Day of June Next. Jacksonville, May 6, 1863.

Notice.

THE undersigned give notice that from and after the first day of June next, they will charge twenty-five cents per ton on all goods left in store, which are subject to orders. DUGAN & WALL, Crescent City, April 30, 1863. may6ff

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at his Residence on Oregon St. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Where all those knowing themselves indebted to him, on note or book account, will please call and settle up, or their account will be placed for collection in the hands of my attorney. My old patrons will still find me, as ever, ready to attend to my professional duties. May 6, 1863. may6ff

Selling Off! AT COST! AND GOING NORTH.

H. Bloom

Offers to sell his entire stock of MERCHANDISE AT COST, WITHOUT RESERVE

All those desiring Bargains should call immediately, as he will close out forthwith.

All who think that they have heretofore paid too much for Goods, should call at H. BLOOM'S STORE and get even.

COME ONE, COME ALL Now is Your Time

TO GET — Bargains

As he positively intends

SELLING OFF AT COST

Jacksonville, March 18, 1863.

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 their liberal patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BRO., Jacksonville, July 12th, 1863. 27

FLOUR AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at July 19.—27 MAX MULLER'S.

CLOCKS—Different styles, good time pieces, to be had at the October 24. VARIETY STORE.

BRADBURY & WADE,

JACKSONVILLE,

Wholesale & Retail

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Liquors, Tobacco & Segars, PRODUCE,

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODENWARE,

MINERS' TOOLS,

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

BRADBURY & WADE

ARE NOW RECEIVING A

Large & Well-Selected STOCK OF

Spring & Summer GOODS,

NEW STYLES DRESS

—AND—

Millinery Goods!

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods!

CARPETING, Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

MEN AND BOYS' Spring & Summer

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS!

AND ALSO A

Fine Assortment of Ladies, Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes!

OUR PHOENIX AND ASHLAND Houses

Will be supplied with a Good Assortment

—OF—

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

Which will be sold at

JACKSONVILLE PRICES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

SAN FRANCISCO Woolen Mills.—Blankets, Overshirts and Army Cloth, at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

FINE TEAS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.

FAMILY GROCERIES at BRADBURY & WADE'S.