



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, - MAY 27, 1863.

Correction.

There seems to be considerable misapprehension in the public mind—arising no doubt from the meagerness and uncertainty of the telegraphic reports—in regard to the late battle on the Rappahannock. Some have come to the conclusion that Hooker was terribly defeated, and that he was forced to recross the river. This is not warranted by the facts in the case. Hooker withdrew because, in the opinion of his corps commanders, it was expedient to do so. The opinions of these corps commanders was based upon two considerations, one of which was real, the other suppositious, and in fact not true. They may be stated thus: No intelligence had been received from Gen. Stoneman, and the reasonable presumption was that he had been defeated—possibly captured, and that the object of his expedition, upon the accomplishment of which depended the ultimate success of the army, had not been accomplished. For, mark you, if he failed to cut the communications of the enemy, the whole rebel force of Virginia, also of North and South Carolina could be speedily concentrated for the overthrow of Hooker's army. Added to this, was the fact that the river was rising rapidly, and that the pontoon bridges would soon be swept away. Cut off from the northern shores of the Rappahannock, where their supplies of ammunition and food were, the brave soldiers of Hooker's army, if they could not have been conquered by the combined forces of rebellion, would ultimately have been starved out. These were the considerations that determined the propriety of the retreat. A prudent General could not ignore them. A wise chieftain could not be insensible to their importance. The uncertainty shrouding Hooker's position rendered it prudent and safe for him to retreat. This course, in deference to the councils of his corps commanders, and contrary to his own judgment, he reluctantly adopted. As it was, he struck the rebellion a staggering blow, and developed its inherent weakness. His army was not demoralized, and his loss, though severe, was not as great as the rebels, taking their own accounts as true. Learning of the success of Stoneman, he immediately planned another expedition, which was countermanded by Halleck, on the very eve of its execution. This expedition was the basis of all the reports of Hooker's recrossing the Rappahannock and the retreat of Lee's Army.

All the accounts agree that Hooker's army is in excellent condition, and that the soldiers are impatient to be led against the foe.

ROAD OPEN.—The old Foster road over the Cascade mountains is open and traveled daily. It strikes us that it is about time to pass over the mountains that belt this valley on the east.

REMOVED.—Victor Smith, it is said, has been removed from the Collectorship of the Puget Sound Custom House District, and Fred Wilson, of Washington Territory, has been appointed in his place.

PERIODICALS.—We are again placed under obligations to J. W. Sullivan, news agent and bookseller, San Francisco, for a large supply of the pictorials, and many valuable newspapers.

WELCOME.—S. M. Waite, of Lewiston, Idaho Territory, long a resident of this county, made us a visit to-day. Long may he wave. He returns in a short time to his new home.

Douglas County Correspondence.
ROSEMONT, May 20th, 1863.

Mr. EORRON.—After the business of the Circuit Court had been finished, on Tuesday last, it was resolved by the Bar, Officers of the Court, and citizens, that as this was the last term to be held by Judge Prim, they would meet to testify their appreciation of his past services, and their regret at his departure from them. The place selected was at the Hotel of Mr. Cragg, where a supper having been prepared, the party assembled about 9 o'clock p. m. After the usual cheer had been discussed L. Mosher, Esq., arose, and in a short impressive speech, proposed the health of Judge Prim. The toast was received with three times three. Judge Prim responded in a felicitous manner, Judge Chadwick, F. Gazley, Esq., and others made speeches.

Judge Chadwick, in his remarks, gave a very interesting history of his former associates, and members of the Umpqua bar, since his first acquaintance with Judge Prim. He referred particularly to the fact that every member of it had succeeded to posts of honor, paying each a high compliment for integrity and ability. He mentioned the names of Judge Deady, Hon. A. C. Gibbs, now Governor of Oregon, his old partner, Judge Stratton, Judge Prim, L. F. Mosher, Esq., and J. F. Gazley, Esq. The Umpqua bar in those days was composed of Judge Deady, Gibbs, Stratton, Mosher, Brennan, Prim, Gazley, and Chadwick, and they have well earned the compliment Judge Chadwick paid them. He also alluded to the death of Brennan. The remarks made by Judge Chadwick were of interest to all present. Jas. F. Gazley in his speech passed an eloquent panegyric on the ability and integrity of our judge, and in an impressive oration expressed his regret at his departure, and a wish for his future welfare. After having all expressed their regrets and kind feelings, general sociability prevailed, and "In the wee small hours ayont the twad" the party adjourned; their pleasure only marred by the reflection that they had parted with a Judge whose ability and integrity had endeared him to all classes of the community.

Respectfully, A. R. FAINT.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS.—The news from Grant's department will send a thrill of joy through every loyal heart. The following is a summary of his operations: May 1st, he fought the rebels at Port Gibson, and defeated them, capturing a large number of prisoners and five pieces of artillery. Port Gibson is a considerable town, sixty-five miles southwest of Jackson, and below Vicksburg. On the 12th, Grant fought and defeated the rebels at Raymond, which is sixteen miles south-west of Jackson. On the 14th, Grant defeated the rebels under Johnson, at Jackson, the capital of Miss. This place is the eastern terminus of the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, and is forty-five miles east of the former place. A large number of prisoners, and seventeen pieces of artillery, were taken by Grant. On the 16th, a bloody battle was fought at Bankers Creek, in which Grant was victorious, capturing twenty-nine pieces of artillery. Rebel loss 4,000. On the 17th, Grant defeated the force under Pemberton, at the Big Black river bridge. The enemy lost 2,600 men and 17 pieces of artillery. This bridge is between Jackson and Vicksburg, not far from the latter place. On the 18th, Vicksburg was closely invested, Haines Bluff captured, and the rifle pits carried by storm. The probability is that Vicksburg has fallen.

DIED.—At the residence of M. J. Watson, on Sunday evening, the 24th inst., W. H. Mowat—disease, the consumption. Deceased was formerly a resident of St. Stevens, New Brunswick, B. P. He came to this coast in 1850. His parents are both dead, and he was the only remaining child. The Rev. M. A. Williams, Presbyterian Clergyman, preach his funeral sermon, and his remains were deposited in the cemetery at Jacksonville.
[New Brunswick papers please copy.]

OX DIR.—It will be a matter of gratification to the disciples in this place, to know that Professor Belew is taking the "Cow counties" by storm.

FIRE IN ALBANY.—The city of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, we learn, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Particulars in Saturday's issue.

Summary of To-night's News.

The Government has received several dispatches from private sources confirming the capture of Vicksburg, with a very large number of prisoners. There is not a doubt but that the crowning victory of the long struggle has been gloriously won. Haines' Bluff were captured by the gun and mortar boats, and official dispatches from Admiral Porter, of the 19th, says that the gunboats and mortars were bombarding the town.

And that the fate of the rebels stronghold would be decided in a few hours. There can be no doubt of the capture of the city. The French have been driven from Puebla, at the point of the bayonet. All quiet on the Rappahannock.

A MODEL SPEECH.—A captain in an Iowa regiment, having been informed that his company had subscribed a handsome sum for the purpose of purchasing and presenting him with an elegant sash and sword, called his men together, and delivered himself of the following model speech. It is full of straight-forward common sense and pure disinterested patriotism combined:

"Boys, if you have any money to spare send it to your families, if they need it; if not, keep it until you need it yourselves. I will buy my own sword. Should you do it, and should it come to disgrace in these hands, you could but regret the gift; or should I accept it from you, and some day find it my imperative duty to kick some one of the donors out of this company, it might be unpleasant to think that I was under obligations to that person as a contributor to the elegant sword fund. For these reasons, I must firmly and kindly decline the favor which your loyal hearts prompt you to bestow. Wait until the war is over; wait until the tide of battle shall have been stayed—till the raging billows of this cursed rebellion shall have been rolled back; wait until I have proved myself worthy to receive so noble a gift—until you have shown yourselves by deeds of daring and feats of bravery worthy to bestow it upon me; then, perchance, I may be happy to accept, at your hands, some lasting testimonial of your confidence and esteem. Till then, wait."

BREAD RIOTS AT THE SOUTH.—There have already been five bread riots at the South, all of which were instigated and participated in principally by famishing women, who were goaded on by the cries of their children for food, while husbands and fathers were in the rebel ranks. The first of these took place on the 16th ult., at Atlanta, Georgia, where all entreaties could not deter the women from their riotous intentions until their demands were satisfied. The next occurred at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 18th ult., where the rioters armed themselves, and by force succeeded in accomplishing their purpose. The third was in the city of Richmond, where the operations of the mob were not fully made public, owing to a combined understanding among the Richmond papers to suppress the details. The fourth took place at Raleigh, North Carolina; and the fifth at Petersburg, Virginia.

WISCONSIN.—The votes of the soldiers from Wisconsin, so far as now returned, foot up: For Luther S. Dixon (War Democrat), 9,013; for M. M. Cothren (Copperhead), 1,665. Dixon's majority so far is 7,347, which secures his election. We believe there will be a small majority on the home vote against Dixon, but not enough to overbalance the soldier's vote. The counties mainly peopled by Europeans give very heavy majorities for Cothren, going more overwhelmingly for him than usually for the Democratic candidates. Ozaukee, where the draft was resisted last fall, gives Cothren 1,605, to Dixon 155; Washington (mainly settled from Ireland) gives Cothren 2,567, to Dixon 345; Milwaukee is Copperhead by about three to one.—N. Y. Tribune, April 23d.

The Charleston Courier impresses its readers with the importance of producing something to eat, in the following aphoristical utterance:

"One grain of corn in the earth is as a bullet in the heart of a Yankee; and a ridge of potatoes is worth any mile of breast-works from Vicksburg to the Rappahannock."

Corn and potatoes will doubtless make a good fight, but we prefer planting cannon.
[Louisville Journal.]

The speeches of Vallandigham, Seymour, Cox, Voorhees and others, are having their legitimate results. They have borne good fruits.—Marysville Express.

Yes; as in Dayton, Ohio, where the followers of the first-named fired the city, broke the telegraph wires, destroyed bridges and other property, and set the laws at defiance—in fact, rebelled.—Sac. Bee.

GONE.—Gabriel Franchere, the last of the celebrated party sent out by Astor, to found Astoria, expired at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 12th of April last.

GIVE IT UP.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says, there was lately on exhibition, in that neighborhood, a child only nine years of age, weighing 236 pounds.

NEW TO-DAY.
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—AND—
STONEWARE.

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The undersigned will hereafter keep on hand a complete assortment of
Jugs,
Jars,
Churns,
Milk and Butter
Crocks,
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Pots,
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The above ware is of Excellent Quality, and being made in this county, will be offered (both at wholesale and retail) at Very Low Prices.
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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon, for Josephine county.
BARNY RAMSEY vs. AUGUST PULSON.
Bill in Chancery for Foreclosure of Mortgage.

The People of the State of Oregon, to August Pulson, greeting: Whereas, Barney Ramsey, said complainant, has filed his bill in equity, praying judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and six and sixty-six one-hundredths dollars (\$466 66-100) with interest and costs, and for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, therein mentioned, upon the following described tract of land, to-wit: The east half of donation land claim of Wm. Guest, lying principally in sections eight (8) and seventeen (17), in township thirty-eight (38) south range seven (7) west, together with all the improvements thereon. And it appearing by affidavit that you are a non-resident of our said State, having property therein; that said suit arises on contract over which said Court has jurisdiction, and it having been ordered by our said Court that notice herein be served on you by publication: You are, therefore, hereby notified that unless you appear in our Circuit Court in the county of Josephine, in said State, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1863, and answer the said complaint, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the Court.
Witness, Hon. P. P. Prim, Judge of Circuit Court.
Attest GUSTAF WILSON, Clerk.
DOUGHTY & FAY, Sol's for Compl't.
Dated May 15, 1863. may20-14w

BOOKS.—All the Standard Works for sale at the **VARIETY STORE.**

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