



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, . . . . OCT. 3, 1863.

**The California and Oregon Railroad.**

When this project was first proposed, we thought it visionary and impracticable, and at least twenty years in advance of the times. We, therefore, were not inclined to urgently solicit our citizens to aid it, until assured that the route proposed was practicable, and that capital could be found to build the road. Fully impressed with the merits of the enterprise, if found practicable, and aware of the inconceivably great benefits that would accrue to our people from the creation of a great railway through the length of our State, we have watched with special interest the progress of the preliminary survey now being made. The fear that great labor and expense would be incurred in crossing or tunneling the Siskiyou Mountains, has been removed by the report of the Surveying party, that those mountains can be crossed with the very moderate grade of eighty-three feet to the mile; and with that fear has disappeared the last lingering doubt that the route is entirely practicable for the building of a railroad from Marysville, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, with good and easy grades, and without the necessity for a single tunnel.

This being the case, it becomes our duty, as it is our pleasure, to urge our people to a united and speedy effort in behalf of this grand and beneficent undertaking. In no other enterprise can the property-holders of our Valley invest, with so good a prospect for future recompense.

In but few States of the Union would it be deemed necessary to present facts to show the benefits arising from the construction of railways. Their beneficent results are seen throughout all the ramifications of business and pleasure, in every community through which they pass. But many of the people of Oregon emigrated to this coast prior to the building of the multifarious roads in the Atlantic States. They have an undefined idea that railroads cost such enormous sums of money, and require such a vast deal of labor, than any sum they might contribute would be but a drop in the ocean towards the vast amount necessary to complete the building of a railroad. Thousands of pioneers in Illinois and other Western States, not many years ago, entertained the same idea, and those States are now a network of railroads. Whenever the surveyor's report proved a route practicable, and the resources of the country gave promise of their being eventually profitable, abundant capital has always been found to build the road. This enterprise will not prove an exception, for the road will traverse a region as rich in natural resources as traversed by any other road in the United States. Millions of money, that now lie in the rusty vaults of capitalists, can be had to build the road whenever demonstrated by the engineer's report that it is entirely practicable.

Many incontrovertible arguments have been used, favoring the building of this road by journals in California and Oregon, on the line of the road, all of which have done much to awaken a commendable interest in their localities in favor of the project; but shut out as we are from "all the world and the rest of mankind," by high surrounding mountains, certainly no community can hope for such great and over-reaching benefits to accrue to them from the building of the California and Oregon Railroad, as can the people of our beautiful Rogue River Valley. It behooves us, then, to improve the golden opportunity now offered for aiding the project, by contributing to the preliminary survey.

THE NEWS, by telegraph, is of little importance and uninteresting. All accounts from Meade's army are contradictory and unsatisfactory. Rosecrans, until reinforced, is able to successfully resist any force the rebels can bring against him. Burnside is at Knoxville, augmenting his forces by recruiting and arming regiments of East Tennesseans. He had trouble in restraining them from retaliating on rebel citizens for outrages done to them. The rebels are again reported to be evacuating Richmond, with the intention of removing their capital and seat of war to Georgia. It is possible that they deem it politic to thus concentrate their forces, and will give up Virginia; that they may retain the heart of their bastard Confederacy for a death-struggle.

**How Much of a Rebel Victory.**

The rebels claim the battle of Chichamanga as a victory, but modestly "suppress exultation" at the thought of what remains to be done to make it fruitful of any results. Their modesty is not untimely. They claim that, having assailed Rosecrans, they drove his lines back ten miles from Chattanooga. On the other hand, we have been definitely assured that Rosecrans' headquarters are but four miles back of the battle-field of Saturday and Sunday. Suppose, when Lee was on the rampage in Pennsylvania, Meade's assault on him had resulted in driving him back four miles, or even ten, from Gettysburg, and that there Lee had held his position safe from assault, anxious for Meade to show himself again and waiting only reinforcements that were hourly expected. Would that have been admitted by the rebels as a defeat? Would the Union press have claimed a victory for Meade? The Richmond *Whig* takes tenable ground on the question. It affirms that unless Rosecrans' army is captured or dispersed, instead of a victory, it is simply a lost opportunity. We claim that Meade gained a victory at Gettysburg because the issue of the battles there made it necessary for Lee to retreat from free soil with great loss and give up utterly his plan of invasion. The issue of the battle of last Saturday and Sunday does not compel Rosecrans to retire even to Chattanooga. The losses we have no reason to suppose are greater on our side than on theirs. The finest army of the Union is still in excellent condition on rebel soil at a point, as the Richmond *Whig* says, whence at any moment it may strike a blow at the vitals of the Confederacy. He holds safe from rebel recovery East Tennessee, which they crave for its wheat, its nitre, its coal, its iron and its railroads. We have possibly been delayed in our advance, though even that is not certain, for we do not know how rapidly Rosecrans was intending to push on. Unexpectedly he encountered about the whole Confederacy in his path, and was forced to fall back a short distance. He was not accustomed to falling back, and consequently treats the matter himself as but little better than a defeat, though he expects to be able to resume the offensive speedily. Whatever was the Union loss, the rebel gain was chiefly in the demonstration of the fact that by massing their forces from all quarters, they have still a large army left, that for bravery proves itself worthy of its foe, and will not surrender the little that remains of the territory they formerly claimed until it is an absolute necessity.—*S. P. Bulletin.*

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.—As there seems to be quite a misunderstanding as to the bearing of the Homestead Act upon the rights of pre-emptors under the former acts have obtained the following information from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon which all the decisions of that office is based. When a party has made an actual location, by pre-emption or otherwise, in virtue of a bounty land warrant, he cannot lift the land warrant and enter under the Homestead Act, because, having elected to satisfy his claim to a specific tract of land by locating a warrant he must abide by his own act. A pre-emptor who has filed a declaratory patent cannot convert his pre-emption into a homestead claim. A proviso in the sixth section of the homestead law of May, 1862, is specific on this point, in declaring that all persons have a right to make the exchange if they have filed their declaratory patents prior to the passage of the act of May 20, 1862. Where the parties have filed since the passage of the law, they have no right to make the exchange, and consequently when any person abandons his pre-emption, the land is freely open to the first homestead settler that may apply for it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Three thousand millions of dollars are the figures at which the rebel debt is now set down by Toombs, of Georgia. Our debt was only one thousand millions of dollars at the close of the last fiscal year. The British debt is only four thousand millions of dollars. If this estimate of the debt contracted by Jeff Davis & Co., be correct, the Southern people, if they should return to their allegiance now, would save fully two thousand seven hundred millions of dollars! If they should gain their independence they would have to pay all the little bills Jeff Davis has run up; while, on the other hand, if they should return to their allegiance, they would only have to pay their proportion of one thousand millions—that is to say, about three hundred millions of dollars.—*Alta.*

ORTHOPEDEY.—The London correspondent of the San Francisco *Golden Era*, an accomplished American lady, relates the following astonishing cures of deformed persons:

It is generally known how much can be done to avert lameness if taken in infancy. The wonderful Orthopedic Hospital in Oxford street, London, supported solely by subscription, has done unparalleled good. The greatest drawback to science is ignorance, and much of this prevails among the lower classes. Many parents in this rank of life, when a crippled child is born to them, shut their eyes to its deformity, or look upon it as an unalterable decree of Providence. Too often they comfort themselves with the thought that the infant will outgrow it; this is usually a delusive hope, for when the disease is allowed to go without treatment it becomes confirmed. At best, it requires time, patience and skill to cure deformities. In one room of the Orthopedic Hospital are exhibited plaster casts of all the cases treated in the establishment. It is difficult to realize that such hideous malformations can be removed, but a cast taken before the treatment, and that taken when the cure is complete, gives unmistakable evidence of how much science has done for the lame as well as the blind. I noticed casts of a family of five girls, two born before the cure of cripples by mechanical means was brought so nearly to perfection as now. The two elder sisters remained hideous deformities all their lives; the three younger were sent to the Orthopedic Hospital and in the course of a few years came out straight backs, arms and legs.

Not the least curious part of the history of this family is that they were born with precisely the same malformations, though the parents were well made people. The guide to the hospital relates the case of a boy whose limbs were so hopelessly twisted when brought there, that the majority of the doctors said nothing could be done unless the bones were first broken, which they were afraid the patient could not endure and live. But Dr. Richard Tamplin, the most celebrated of all physicians in this line, undertook the cure on his own unaided responsibility, and to begin he broke the bones in order to set them again. It needed only such skill and courage as his, with time, to send the boy away from the Hospital no longer a cripple, but a straight and well-formed youth. At the moment of my visit to the Orthopedic there was a little boy there who had been born with double club feet, added to which the legs were turned in from the knee, tailor-fashion, and the arms were turned out from the elbow. The apparatus which she wore was very complicated, and about twice every week a surgical operation was performed on the feet, to which the heroine had become so accustomed she never shed a tear or uttered a moan during it. It was not a very long while before feet, legs and arms were all straightened. Many, many such cases might be cited.

EDITING A PAPER.—We copy from the *Opeleous Gazette*, of January 13th, 1830, which shows that at that date the difficulties of editing a paper were very near the same as they are now, and the same as will always exist:

"The truth is, an editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous. If he states facts without comments, he dares not express his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of hostility. A jackanapes, who measures off words into verse as a clerk does tape—by the yard—hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and gimblets, and if the editor is not fool enough to print the nonsense, 'Stop my paper—I won't patronize a man that's no better judge of poetry;' as if it were patronage to buy a paper at about one-half more than so much waste paper would cost. One murmurs because his paper is not literary—another because it is literary—and another because it is not literary enough. Another grumbles because the advertisements engross too much room—another complains that the paper is too large—we can't find time to read it all. One wants type so small that a microscope would be indispensable in every family—another threatens to discontinue the paper unless the letters are half an inch long—one old lady actually offered an additional price for a paper printed in type such as is used for handbills.

"Every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labor of Sisyphus was recreation when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all."

"Gentlemen," said a farmer, writing to the chairman of an agricultural society, "put me down on your list of cattle for a calf."

Mr. Louis Tucker has so far recovered from the effects of his broken leg as to be able to resume his place as stage-driver between this place and Yreka.

T'Vault wears a Butternut breast-pin and countenance. If those credentials are not sufficient to prove his Democracy at a glance, see Court records.

SCARC.—Local items and money; especially the latter.

FREEDOM IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Union* says: "The prospects of emancipation look quite hopeful in East Tennessee, and her people will be ready at a very early day to unite in a plan to free the State of Tennessee from a system which enriches a mere handful of citizens—less than the population of one prosperous county, in fact—at the expense of the whole commonwealth. The logic of the mountaineers may be thus briefly stated. Slavery nourishes pride, aristocracy and love of despotic government. It is the parent of the present rebellion, which, divested of its flimsy disguise, is a war against free government. Therefore, it is our duty, as patriots possessing common sense, to remove speedily from our midst the cause of our present troubles and the stumbling of the National Union. We believe that nine tenths of the loyalists of Middle Tennessee entertain the same opinions."

OUR CAUSE, THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM ALL OVER THE WORLD.—The Edinburgh (Scotland) *News* of Aug. 1st, publishes the following:

When the news of the fall of Vicksburg and Gen. Lee's retreat reached the village of Bankfoot, in Perthshire, the friends of the North got quite jubilant. A banner was hastily painted with the motto on one side, "Vicksburg is taken;" on the reverse, "God speed the North." A floral device on a large scale was also extemporized, and at 8 o'clock a procession set out through the village, accompanied by the music band. At the close of the procession, the political lions of the place and members of the band repaired to the inn, where President Lincoln and his successful generals' healths were drunk with rounds of cheers, and then all went peaceably and gladly to their homes.

The celebrated Foulises, of Glasgow, attempted to publish a work which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the desirable result. Six experienced proof readers were employed, who devoted hours to the reading of each page; and after it was thought to be perfect, it was posted up in the hall of the university, with a notification that a reward of \$50 dollars would be paid to any person who could discover an error. Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been posted, before the work was printed, and the printers thought they had attained the object for which they had been striving. When the work was issued, it was discovered that several errors had been committed, one of which was in the first line on the first page. The Foulises' edition of classical works are still much prized by scholars and collectors.

LEGAL QUESTION.—The question of the everlasting darky is now up in our courts in the following shape: A colored man sues two others, of the same race, for services rendered. The case came up for hearing in the Justice's court, and defendants interposed the plea that under the Constitution of Oregon, negroes are ineligible to citizenship, and hence can neither sue nor be sued. The Justice Dogberry of the court, has taken the question under consideration.—*Mountaineer.*

GEN. GRANT ON COPPERHEADS.—A significant remark was made a few days since by Gen. Grant to some Chicago friends. They were conversing upon Gen. Logan and his extension of furlough. Gen. Grant remarked that he extended Gen. Logan's furlough because while he was in Illinois fighting Copperheads he was still in the field doing duty.

**NEW TO-DAY**

**WANTED.**

A GOOD SMART BOY, between the age of twelve and fifteen years, can find employment and a good home, by applying to ALFRED H. HANLEY, on the Jacksonville road, between E. Gore's and O. D. Hoxie's, near Phoenix. Apply immediately. A. H. HANLEY.

Beat Creek, Sept. 30, 1863. oct3w1

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of an Execution, duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon, for the county of Jackson, and to me directed, in favor of D. W. DOUTHITT, and against JAMES TAYLOR, for the recovery of the sum of Five Hundred and Sixty-three and 46-one-hundredths dollars (\$563 46-100), with interest, costs and accruing costs—less credit to the amount of Three Hundred and fifteen dollars (\$315)—I have levied upon and will offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 24th day of October, A. D., 1863, all the right, title and interest of the said James Taylor, of, in and to, the following described REAL ESTATE, and appurtenances thereto, belonging, situated in the county of Jackson and State of Oregon, to-wit: Donation Claim No. 39, township 30, south range 1 east, beginning at the N. W. corner, on Willamette Meridian, thence south 61.70 chains; thence east 20.50 chains; thence north 20.00 chains; thence east 43.50 chains; thence north 21.75 chains; thence west 73.15 chains, to the place of beginning; containing 320 32-100 acres.

Sale at the Court House door of said county, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day. W. H. S. HYDE, Sheriff of Jackson Co., Oregon. September 29, 1863. sept29s4

**Assessor's Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of Jackson county, Oregon, that all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by over-assessment, or who have been illegally assessed, can meet me, in conjunction with the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, On Wednesday, the 14th day of Oct. 1863, at the office of the County Clerk, Jacksonville, and there have their grievances adjusted according to law. CHARLES W. SAVAGE, Assessor of Jackson county Oregon. Jacksonville, Sept. 23, 1863. sept23s4

**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,**

—AND—

**Millinery Good 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.**

**FAMILY GROCERIES at BRADBURY & WADE'S.**

**STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.**

**FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO at BRADBURY & WADE'S.**

**WOOD AND WARE at BRADBURY & WADE'S.**

**FINE TEAS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.**

**WOOL AND HIDES BOUGHT by RYAN MORGAN & CO.**

**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at BRADBURY & WADE'S.**