

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1867.

The Oregon Central Railroad.
Readers are referred to the Prospectus which appears in this issue of the COURIER, of the above road. It will be seen that subscriptions of stock are being received, and that measures are being inaugurated in earnest, looking to the construction of this important road. There can be no enterprise set on foot in Oregon in which the whole people of the State have so much at stake as they have in the success of this one. Every conceivable consideration is in favor of the early completion of this great enterprise, and the people may well congratulate themselves upon the successful start they have made toward such consummation, in the fact that the foremost men in the entire State, in point of solid wealth and business ability are enlisted in it in good earnest. Millions of capital is represented by the names of the Incorporators.

No local considerations should be allowed to dampen the ardor of any of our people in an undertaking at once so grand and on which the future of our State so much depends.

The Incorporators have been fortunate in their selection of so energetic, able and enterprising a gentlemen as Mr. Gaston for their Secretary and business manager.

We shall give our views more elaborately upon this subject in the future.

GRANT SCOTT—LAND! The learned critic of the Oregonian defines "Hunter," "one who takes fish with a spear in the night time, with the aid of a lighted candle."

To the minds of ordinary persons the above definition will seem a slight innovation upon the rules laid down in Webster's Unabridged. The above definition of "hunter" will take few by surprise who are cognizant of the fact that the same editor locates Lowell in Missouri and Bethany, Gentry county, in Tennessee. He also asserts for truth that Sing Sing Ketchum was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic Convention, while his own party press at the East say that he was "loyal."

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Dr. Dodson proposes to raise a company to start across the mountains early in April for the purpose of prospecting the country south of the Blue Mountains. It is thought that there are extensive and fertile valleys interspersed throughout that entire region. It has also been ascertained beyond a doubt that rich mines exist in that portion of country yet infested by hostile Indians. The Doctor is posted in the general geography of the section he proposes to explore, and will hence be a safe guide in the undertaking.

TOWN BOUNDARY.—Yamhill county at an early day, purchased 160 acres of land lying somewhere in this section of country, on which it was proposed to locate the County Seat, and it is even thought that Lafayette is principally situated on said tract; there are however, no limits or boundary lines marked or defined so as to be legally known or respected as such.

The lands lying adjacent are owned by parties who are generally impressed with the belief that they have no right to encroach upon, or interfere with the terra firma over which the county pretends jurisdiction. They therefore ask that the County Court order a survey of its domains, to the end that they may know definitely what they have left, agreeing to take the same and forever thereafter hold their peace.

The inhabitants of the town, too, are vitally interested in knowing just the extent, and whereabouts of that portion of the town site of which the county at one time exercised proprietorship. A petition is therefore numerous signed, asking the Hon. County Court at its March term, to have the said survey speedily made. We hope it will be done, as it would remove and put at rest a prolific cause of wrangling and disputing as to the boundaries of the town.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—McCormick, in his statistical Almanac, says that Jackson county contains 2,995 inhabitants, while the squint of the Press says it contains 4,480. It is needless to ask which of the two authorities is entitled to credence.

REBELLION IN ANOTHER FORM.

Under the above caption, the Unionist of the 18th, swaggeringly belabors the Southern people because of their abhorrence of Yankee dictation and Yankee misrule, and intimates that, by reason of their refusal to bow the supple knee to the God of Abolition, the germ of another rebellion is every where apparent. It is argued therefore, that the Stevens reconstruction bill, which provides for the government of the late rebellious States by the military indefinitely, is eminently right, politic and proper. The aforesaid Stevens bill provides for Provisional Governors for all the states now unrepresented in Congress, who are to be backed by a sufficient military force to enable them at all times to over-awe the people, to restrain the courts and to subvert the local Governments.

It may be that the people will continue to submit tamely to these multiplied outrages, wrongs and insults, and not again "rebel," but we think it quite improbable—a people who would, richly deserve the yoke of bondage hence to the final generation.

The yoke the Stevens monarchists would now have the Southern people wear without a murmur, is precisely the same kind of a yoke attempted to be fastened upon the necks of the colonists by Great Britain, and which led to the great revolutionary struggle which finally culminated in their independence. Should these filibusters—these bucaniers, who now constitute the Rump Congress, go on, multiplying their savage demands, and improving upon barbarities already practiced toward a people in every conceivable sense their superiors, it is hard to tell what will yet come of it.

The Unionist and all of its kind, may chuckle derisively over the South and her people; may affect to imagine every one opposed to the radical programme a poltroon, and one not seeking to promote the best interest of the whole country—of the whole people; may contemplate extravagant things in the event of another "rebellion," but if, in such an event, the whole horde of radical upstarts who are urging on, and praying for, such a consummation, do not have occasion to clothe themselves in sack-cloth and ashes we are greatly mistaken in the signs of the times. The day of retribution draweth nigh when soever the war-ball shall have again been set in motion. It would be well for those who are goading the people into a second revolt to remember that, if the southern people being in the minority as they were, of about one to three, as against the fighting population of the north, held us to our best for four long years, inflicting defeat after defeat, and routing our armies, necessitating conscription after conscription at the north, in order that our army might maintain a numerical strength consistent with the work before it, when the scale is turned; when the disproportion as to numbers is reversed as it surely will be, "rebellion in another form" will most likely eventuate disastrously to the interests of the party which nominally triumphed in the late "rebellion."

In the fullness of his confidences, the editor of the Unionist pens these remarkable lines:
"Encouraged by the reckless and insolent demeanor of the President, toward Congress and the disaffection of a score or so of demagogues who fatten upon official favors, the Southern people are rapidly paving the way to another and more humiliating defeat than that they experienced in the downfall of their bogus Confederacy."
Now considering the obvious advantage the North enjoyed in the late struggle, in point of numbers, means, equipment and every conceivable essential for prosecuting successful warfare, the "humiliation" of the "Southern people" will not be so apparent to the unbiased judgment of mankind as it otherwise might. And to stigmatize the Southern people as wanting in courage, valor and endurance, is paying a poor compliment to Northern prowess, to be sure.

That there is in various ways evinced a readiness among the radicals to precipitate the country into another war, none who are at all posted in events daily transpiring will essay to deny. They seem to desire an extension of their lease of plunder and rapine. Fornay in his Philadelphia

Press, says: "The people are ripe for a new civil war." It is every day becoming more apparent that such is meant by this bragging and blustering by the radical leaders. It has become second nature with them to fatten off the afflictions of their country—the woes of their kindred.

Let no one deceive himself into the belief that a "new civil war" will develop the phases to be conducted on or confined to the same territory, or be in any essential particular like the old one. The struggle now going on between the union men of the country and the radicals, is involving in its results on the one hand the maintenance inviolate of the liberties of the American people, and on the other the subversion of everything in this Government akin to republicanism. When the final stroke at the foundation of our American institutions shall be made, the "new civil war" will be inevitable. The lines must then be drawn substantially thus: The Democrats and conservatives maintaining, and the radicals disputing, the capacity of man for self-government. Then will there be arrayed on the side of liberty and right, full one half of the people north, with an auxiliary force ready and anxious to be swung into line, composed of every man, woman and child in the South capable of comprehending the situation. Tell us not that the cause of right can suffer in such a contest. As we have already intimated, the "new civil war" will not be circumscribed by the same limits that was the late war. It must rage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The watch-word—the preservation of the Government, which rallied millions into the service of Mr. Lincoln, only to be betrayed into a service having exactly the opposite tendency, while the "Government" as all future history must attest, had the contrary end in view, will rally multiplied millions to the standard of Mr. Johnson, not one of whom can be mistaken as to the animus of his purposes or the honesty of his designs.

On this subject we write not in a party spirit nor with any party end in view; but rather to put ourselves correctly (as we believe) on the record in a matter vital to us all.

That, viewing the present aspect of our national affairs, the finger of destiny seems to point to another war, no one who has marked the drift of events will seriously deny; and that for the extent of its range and the unrelenting fury with which it will rage, such a war never afflicted a people not scourged a nation, we conclude is equally uncontrovertible.

AGREED.—The man of "heavy income" who does up the Jacksonville Press says that Jackson County polled at the last June election, 26 more votes than Yamhill County, and that the same said fact "does not speak very well for the much vaunted natural advantages of the latter." It don't, eh! The people of Yamhill County are too civilized in their notions to suffer Kanakas, Siwash and Chinamen to vote. This fact would dispose of a discrepancy of even a hundred and twenty six votes.

It is questionable whether the editor of the Press, were he a resident of this County would be allowed to vote. You can run on your "shape" down here.

SOUTHERN PAPERS.—J. Stratman, News Dealer, San Francisco, has laid us under obligations for files of late Southern newspapers. It is a rare treat in this wooden country to get sight of a newspaper published "way down south."

THE MALIGNANT and envious scavenger who nominally controls the destinies of the Press at Jacksonville, resorts to such arguments as poverty-stricken, "rum-guzzles," etc., etc. He is a classic "cuss," "you bet."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An advertisement appears in the Oregon City Enterprise calling a meeting of the citizens of Clatsop, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill, at Oregon City on March 19th ensuing, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society. We will refer to the subject again.

Mr. Wm. M. Hand, late a Lieutenant in the Oregon Cavalry, has become proprietor of the Dallas Mountaineer, and will conduct that journal in the future.—Mr. Hand is said to be an old "print."

THE OLD GUARD.—This sterling Democratic Monthly entered upon its Fifth Volume with the commencement of the present year, again enlarged and in other respects much improved. The initial number of the new volume is worth the price of an entire year's subscription.

The Old Guard is furnished to subscribers as follows:

One copy, one year, \$3 00; two copies, \$5 50; four copies, \$10 00; five copies, and one to get up of club, \$14 00; ten copies, \$25 00; twenty copies, \$45 00.—Address Vancouver, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street, N. Y.

The beefy pated monstrosity who set himself up as a printer (Heaven says, the mark!) of the Jacksonville Press, says we claim to be a printer, and for want of something with a particle of truth in it to say against us, proceeds to slash away at the Courier for alleged typographical inaccuracies.—The ninny naturally has little or no regard for truth, but we confess we had not thought even such a batch of depravity as him capable of asserting so barefaced and obvious a falsehood as to say that we claimed to be a printer, in the face of the fact that we had repeatedly said in the columns of the COURIER that we were not a printer. The mullet-head is galled because we knocked his air castle in behalf of Jackson County endwise. Good bye, you maudlin caricature on humanity.

NEW TOWN.—A new town has been laid off on the Columbia river near St. Helens, which is said to bid fair to become a success. The proprietor offers lots as a gratuity to those who will improve upon them.

BLOWN UP.—The shanty erected by "Capt." Adams on the claim he jumped near St. Helens was recently blown up, by igniting a keg of powder concealed under it. The "Capt." will probably conclude that the "jumping" is not the most profitable in the world.

GETTING RICH.—The bummer who raises "pad" with the world through the columns of the Jacksonville Press, says that with the "compositors' stick" he can earn a large income, and that if "editen" "didn't pay bigger" he would go back to the case.

Query: What did that pathetic appeal which stood for months at the head of your editorial column mean? In that you said if somebody didn't "shell" liberally you would "be obliged to suspend."

SENATOR NESMITH has our thanks for parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Congressional Globe, bound for the 39th Congress, 1st Session, the Congressional Directory and other valuable Pub. Docs.

REPLENISHED.—Drs. White & Westfield have lately recruited their stock of drugs in this place, and added to their assortment a supply of many classes of goods not hitherto kept by them. Their stock now compares favorably with that of any of the interior establishments.

A supply of Freses Hamburg Tea kept constantly on hand.

Senator Davis' Amendment to the Constitution provides that each State, on the first Monday of January next, preceding the expiration of the present term, shall nominate one citizen for the office of Presidency. Both Houses of Congress shall meet in November, and proceed to elect from the candidates, dropping the lowest at each ballot. Ordered printed.

The Tribune's special says that Stevens was unable to leave his house on account of sickness brought on by fatigue and excitement, resulting from his speech in the House yesterday. He fainted in his library this morning, and was carried to bed and was unable to see visitors. He is somewhat better this evening.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A large quantity of most important testimony relative to the alleged frauds in the New York Custom House, implicating certain high officials, is missing.

The Fenians are still sanguine of the success of a movement in Ireland. The latest discouraging news gives them but a slight shock.

The Government has authorized a committee over to the civil authorities. The Judiciary Committee will examine him upon the question of the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination of Lincoln.

It is now too late to pass any Reconstruction Bill that the President may not pocket if he chooses. This, therefore, is probably the end of the action on reconstruction by the 39th Congress.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WE the undersigned Incorporators of the "Oregon Central Railroad Company," hereby appoint J. Gaston, of Salem, Oregon, Secretary of the Board of Incorporators, and authorize and designate him, as one of the Incorporators of said Company, to prepare and open the Stock Books of said Company, under the following rules and regulations:

1st. The shares of the capital stock in said Company shall be subscribed for at their par value in gold coin or its equivalent in currency.

2d. The Board of Directors may levy assessments as often as once in every sixty days, but not more than ten per cent. shall be levied in such period.

3d. Shares may be subscribed and paid for with "cleared" or improved lands, rating them at a fair cash valuation.

4th. All persons who paid money or property in aid of "Barry's Railroad Survey," made in 1864, shall be entitled to have the same credited to the amount of ten per cent. upon any subscription of one or more shares, provided they furnish satisfactory evidence to the Board of Directors of payment in said year.

5th. The Board of Directors shall have the right to reject any subscription or subscriptions, for fraud, or any other matter bearing upon the interests of the Company.

6th. Neither the Board of Incorporators, or Board of Directors, shall ever have any right or power to sell or dispose of the corporate franchises of this Company without a three-fourths vote of all the stock subscribed, in favor of such sale; but this proviso shall not be construed to prevent the Board of Directors from raising money to construct the Company's road by mortgage of its lands or other real estate, railroad or equipment; and in all questions upon which the Board of Directors may not unanimously agree, any stockholder may appeal to the decision of a majority of the stock, which decision shall be final.

7th. As soon as the Capital Stock, or one-half thereof, of said Company shall have been subscribed, the said Secretary is hereby directed to call a meeting of the stockholders, in pursuance of the General Incorporation Law, for the election of a Board of Directors.

8th. The above Articles are hereby made a part of the contract of subscription between the stockholders and said Company.

The said Secretary shall open an office for the transaction of the Company's business, and proceed to the work of canvassing for subscriptions of stock in the counties and towns along the route of the road; the Hon. F. A. Chiles, with authority to canvass Linn and Benton counties.

R. R. THOMPSON, ED. R. GEARY,
S. G. REEL, S. ELLSWORTH,
J. C. AINSWORTH, J. H. MITCHELL,
M. M. MELVIN, H. W. CORBETT,
GEO. L. WOODS, by his proxy, W. SLADD,
F. A. CHENOWETH, B. F. BROWN,
JOEL PATMER, T. H. COX,
Incorporators.

It is not proposed to discuss the importance of this railroad enterprise to the people of the State, or to urge the importance of aiding it at this time. It has been very fully explained heretofore by official documents and the public press, and what has not been already said, and is deemed necessary to be said, will be urged on the attention of the public at another time.

It may be stated now that the enterprise has gained such strength and received such assurances of encouragement from practical railroad men and capitalists; that this present effort will certainly be crowned with success. A little patience and perseverance, in addition to what aid the farmers and business men of Oregon will be able to give it, is all that is necessary to put the road through to the head of the Willamette valley. From the fact that the railroad companies of California have engaged all the shipping for a long time ahead, for the transportation of railroad iron, (ships being willing to carry only a small quantity as ballast,) it will be necessary to secure an extension of time from Congress, for the construction of the first section. Arrangements have been made with our delegation in Congress to secure not only this extension of time, but also a confirmation of the land grant to this company, in pursuance of the action of the legislature. Negotiations are now pending between the Company and railroad capitalists in the East, and as soon as positive assurances that they will invest their money in the securities of this company, or furnish the iron and funds to put it through, (which are daily expected) subscriptions of stock will be solicited, so that what is done will not be fruitless effort, or time and money thrown away. The names of the Incorporators above are a sufficient guarantee that whatever is done will be done in good faith, and for the best interests of the enterprise, and that it will be perseveringly pushed forward to final success.

J. GASTON,
Secretary.