Oregon Sentinel.

W. G. T'VAULT, EDITOR.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Saturday, February 13, 1858.

San Francisco Agency.

THOMAS HONCE, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Sen-

We would eali the attention of the former patrons of the Sentinel, to the recent change of proprietors, and urgently re-quest that all those who are indebted to us before the 20th of May, 1857, to make immediate payment, and those having accounts against the effice prior to that date will please present them, as it becomes necessary that the books of the firm shall be settled that the books of an as possible. at as early a period as possible. W. G. T'VAULT.

ALEX. BLAKELY. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-

VENTION. The Democratic citizens of Jackson counof holding elections in the several Pre-cincts on Saturday, the 13th of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the precincts in the County Convention, to be held at Jackthe County Convention, to be new as, 1858, sonville on Saturday, February 20th, 1858, to elect eight delegates to represent Jackton County in the proposed State Convention son County in the proposed State Conven-tion, to be held at Salem on the 16th day of March, 1858; and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

Jacksonville and Sterling Precincts are entitled to four delegates each; the other

THOS. PYLE, THOMAS F. BEALL,

P. DUNN, Democratic Central Committee for Jackson County.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. L. F. GROVER

Subject to the will of the Democratic Con-

Editor Sentinel:--Please announce the

GEN. A. L. LOVEJOY. As a candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention, and oblige

MANY VOTERS. of Jackson County.

To day the sovereign people of Jack son county meet in their respective prein relation to their political interests -

The several precinct meetings to be attended by the people should give an expression of the political views and gard to the honor of their principals. wishes, so that their delegates in the County Convention, to be held on the 20th, may be the better prepared to reflect their will, and also that the delegates to be sent to the State Conventheir constituents.

of Jackson county desire that a new all the lovers of good music attend. State Convention, they should so express it; and it would be right and proper for them to express their first choice for all State officers to be nominuted at the State Convention.

The delegates to the State Convention should carry out the will of their ling next, at McCully's Theatre. constituents as far practicable. In that selection of delegates to represent the Democracy of Jackson, there should be a fair expression of the will of the Democratic voters within the limits of the county, unbiassed by any outside influence, and such persons selected as delegates as are now present to receive the instructions of the people.

We have no doubts of the capacity of the people to act and speak, as it is their right to do, on all questions of self government. Having had the experience of the past, and judging of the present, should the Democracy be satisfied to continue under the present platform, as adopted by the Territorial Convention in April last, they should so express it. If a change is desired in any particular, instead of finding fault with the past, let them express a desire to change and improve; and for this no one should be blamed.

THAT DITCH .- As was generally anticipated, that water ditch was not constructed on Saturday last. There was quite a number of farmers and miners in town, but no action was taken; considerable talking about the practicability of supplying the mines with water; some thought it would be much cheaper if it would rain and furnish the mines with water; others were of opition that Butte creek could be turned into the mines with less expense than Applegate; finally, nothing was

OF The miners on Jackson creek occasionally strike a big lump. Some lucky hombre, we are told, picked up a ten ounce chank of gold at Shively's gulch the other day.

frosty weather for the last ten days.

Almost a Ducl.

On Tuesday last upon the arrival of Mr. Taggart's express train from Yreka, news was brought that an "affair of honor" was to come off at 3 o'clock, North latitude, between Gen. D. D. Colton, and T. T. Cabiness, M. D., both gentlemen citizens of Yreka.

We are informed that the misunder standing between these gentlemen originated about a newspaper correspondence. First, an article appeared in the Yreka Union signed "Josephus," and then a card appeared in the Siskiyou Chronicle signed "T. T. Cabiness, M. D.," and finally a challenge.

We have it from good authority, that by the interposition of friends an honorable and amicable adjustment of the difference was brought about, and both parties returned to Yreka, much refreshed from having breathed the pure mountain air just north of the 42d

Every statement, and the circumstances of the case, warrant us in the belief that both gentlemen were determined to fight, unless an honorable and satisfactory adjustment was made.

The friends of the parties deserve credit for their prompt and persevering energy in bringing about a reconciliation without the shedding of blood .-Long may the olive branch of peace wave over the inhabitants of Yreka.

@ We learn that the preliminaries of the "affair of honor" that was to have come off between Gen. D. D. Colton and T. T. Cabiness, M. D., on Tuesday last, were arranged by Capt. Goodall as the friend of Gen, Colton, and Capt. W. D. Fair as the friend of Dr. Cabiness, and were :- Distance, 40 yards, with U. S. yagers, to be loaded by the seconds in the presence of their principals, and handed to the principals at their respective positions, to be fire between the words "Fire, and one, two, three;" either party violating any cinets to transact important business of the stipulations, to be subject to the code of honor.

Capt. Goodall and Fair, as we are informed, acted with discretion and re-

ANNIVERSARY BALL.-We under stand that excellent arrangements are being made to entertain the guests who may attend the ball on the 22d at Davis Evans' splendid new ball room .-tion might receive the instructions of The services of Mr. J. R. Seely, the best violiniat in Southern Oregon, have reinforce Col. Anderson. If the great mass of the Democracy been engaged for the occasion. Let

> VOLUNTEERS FOR SALT LAKE .-We call attention to the notice of Mr. O. Barrett, in another column. who feel disposed to volunteer in Capt. Barrett's Company, will do well to be early in attendance on Monday even-

RUMOR .- We hear it stated that H. H. Brown, our late Representative to the Legislature from Jackson county, intends being a candidate for Secre. tary of State, before the Democratic Convention at Salem, on the 16th of March next

05 Capt. Goodall called at our office yesterday. We regret our absence, but hope the Capt. will call on us again on his return to town.

To-day the Precinct Meetings take place to send delegates to the County Convention. Send on your proceedings-we will publish them.

JERRY SULLIVAN of the News Denot, San Francisco, sent us a liberal supply of States papers of Jan. 5th.

"AN OLD HICKORY DEMOCRAT."-Your interrogatories have been received, and shall be attended to next week.

Lors or New Susscribes are entering their names on the SENTINEL's tion she might present.

O'T Principles and measures should govern political parties-not personal

The platform of a political party should be based upon principles,-and not made for individual use

THE WIZARD MARTIN Was performing at Kerbyville last week. He is a "funny fellow."

To PARKER, of the Book Store, Yreks, we are indebted for late papers.

65 Six or eight of the wounded men from the trains lately attacked by We have had besutiful clear, arrived at St Louis on the 20th, -N. O. LATER FROM THE STATES.

By the arrival of the steamship Golden Gate, from Panama, we have advicos from New York and New Orleans to January 5th. We take the follow-P. M., just north of the 42d parallel of ling summary of news from the Sacramento Union :

GEN. WALKER'S RETURN AND SUR-RENDER .- The news of the breaking up of Walker's expedition created an ntense excitement in New York, Washington, Mobile, and at other points at the South. The conduct of Commodore Paulding was severely criticised. It is stated that that officer acted without instructions in his demonstration against the fillibusters-the only orders issued being simply those promulgated some time since to all the officers of the Federal Government, to prevent infractions of the neutrality laws. It is furthermore stated that the Administration disclaim and disapprove of the conduct of the Commodore, and that he will be held to a strict accountabil-

Gen, Walker reached Washington on Tuesday, Dec. 22d, in company with Marshal Rynders. He immediately proceeded to the State Department, where he had an interview with the Secretary of State, and was for-mally surrendered. Gen. Cass, however, stated that he had no directions to give concerning Gen. Walker. It was only through the judiciary that he could be held to answer any charges brought against him. The renowned fillibuster and his escort retired, the former at liberty to go where his incli-nations might lead. It is reported, however, that a capias will be issued to bring him to trial for violating the neutrality laws?

The Cabinet on Tuesday, Dec. 22, held a consultation with regard to the conduct of Commodore Paulding in seizing Walker and his men, at which the Commodore's dispatch to the Secretary of War in justification of his action was read. The Commodore says: "I could not regard Walker and his followers in any other light than outlaws who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder; and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and held in a horizontal position, and to redeem the honor of our country than by disarming and sending them home. In doing so, I am sensible of the responsibility I have incurred, and confi dently look to the Government for my justification."

> The movements of the politicians and their supporters are the absorbing topics of the day. The excitement at he South is up to fever heat. Public meetings have been held expressing in dignation at the seizure of Gen. Walk er. They have been called at New Orleans and Mobile. Recruiting for Ni caragua is going on netively at those points, and a large force is already enlisted. A body of eight hundred men left Texas on the 26th December to

Congressional.

Our Congressional news per last steamer was to December 19th. the 21st, Kansas matters were brought up in the Senate. Senator Bigler defended the Lecompton Constitution, and blamed Senator Douglas for inconsistency. Douglas replied in a speech which was severe on Senator

The House spent the day in discussing the Treasury note bill, the principal speakers thereon being Letcher of Virginia, Lovejoy of Illinois, Banks of Massachusetts, and Campbell of Ohio. Various substitutes and modifications of the measure were suggested, but no action was taken. Leave was asked. but not obtained, to introduce a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of excluding Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, from his seat.

Mr. Blair brought in a bill authoriz ing the contractors for carrying the overland California meil to adopt any

On the 22d, the Senate referred bills to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of the public lands reserved in the grants to the States for railroad purposes; to grant every head of a family, who is a citizen of the United States, a homestead of 160 acres of land, on condition of its occupancy and cultivation.

On the President's Message, Fitch took the floor. He did not desire to read Mr. Douglas out of the party, but pointed him to the fate of such as had taken position outside of the pale, instancing Mr. Van Buren as a frightful example. Mr. Fitch was for admitting Kansas with whatever Constitu-

Mr. Douglas replied, showing Mr Fitch to be heterodox in one point at least. He (Mr. D.) had never become the mere servile tool of any precedent. If the President wanted Demogratic harmony, let him stand by the Cincin nati platform. Mr. Douglas spoke with confidence in the strength of his position, and in a tone of defiance to those who denounced his course.

On the 23d, after referring various portions of the President's Message, Mr. Stuart took up the Kansas question. He agreed with Attorney General Butler, that the power of Congress in the admission of new States was plenary. Congress is to determine whether the State shall be admitted at all, and if so, how. Enabling Acts are not indispensable to the admission

the voters of Kansas had not an op-portunity to vote for delegates to the Convention, how should they abide by been heard. The Convention was a trick and fraud, and he would never vote to sanction that fraud. They

would be no pence. Senator Broderick agreed Mesers. Douglas and Stuart in most of their remarks. When Walker went to Kansas he found insurrection, and, with great labor, restored peace. President and Cabinet were alone responsible for the recent outbreak. was the first time he had known a President to descend from his high position to coerce peaceable citizens to the will of party men. He had rendered as much service in the election of Buchanan as any man on the floor, and was sorry to disagree with his party. He was astonished at the forsarance of the people of Kansas towards the delegates of the Convention; and if the Lecompton Constitution should ever be presented to the Senate. he should have something to say about He was no free Soiler. In his own

State, his most bitter opponents were Mr. Brown gave notice that be should hereafter express his views; but if the recent election in Kansas was a fair one, he stood in favor of her ad mission; and if she should ask to come in as a Slave State, he hoped his friends

on the other side would admit her. The Senate then adjourned to the 4th day of January.

Congress, after a recess of ten days, c-assembled on the 4th of January. In both Houses resolutions calling apon the President for information respecting the capture of Gen. Walker, and the entire range of subjects and circumstances bearing upon our rela-

tions with Nicaragua, were adopted. A vast amount of business was brought forward; among the most important we notice a bill for the admission of Kansas offered by Mr. Pugh as a compromise. It provides for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and requires that the clause relative to slavery shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people on the 7th of April next; also that the Constitution shall not be so construed as to impair the right of the people to alter or amend it at any time.

The Committee on Territories of the House were instructed to report on the propriety of repealing the Utah organ-ized law and attaching that Territory to other Territories contiguous.

Bills abolishing the Court of Claims; for the organizing a regiment of mounted voluntoers in Pozno; for a military seademy at the Hermitage, in Tenne see; for the repeal of certain sections of the neutrality laws; for the establishment of a branch mint in New York, and for the codification of the revenue laws and arrangement of the collection districts, were offered and appropriately referred.

Miscellaneons. ber 29th, states that the steamer Fashion, which conveyed General Walker and his force to Nicaragus, had put into Havana, and that the American Consul at that place had seized the steamer for alleged irregularity in her

A report was prevalent at Key West, on Christmas day, that a back had passed that point with 600 men on board who were proceeding to General Walker's aid.

General Scott is now in Washington, planning the Spring campaign against the Mormons.

In the Virginia Legislature, resolutions were introduced denouncing, in very emphatic terms, Commodore Paulding's arrest of General Walker. The resolutions were read and ordered

Sather & Church, of San Francisco. have made an assignment to Peter Naylor, of this city. All their small drafts of \$100 and under, will be paid in full, by their assignee at his office, No. 76 Broad street, on presentation, they having made a special pre-payment to the holders of small deafts.-On the larger drafts, some time will probably occur before a dividend is made, as the property assigned cannot be made available except at a great sacrifice.

General Shields and Gov. Rice are elected to the U. S. Senate, from Min-

The United States Government will end the Niagara to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable.

The Walker mania in the South, and Kansas matters in the North, monopo lize the New York press. Walker is a perfect lion.

Denver was forced to give up the Geary had taken from him. CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.-The New

York Herald states that the factions in Kansas have at last come to hard knocks. The Free State and Proslavery parties in Bourbon engaged recently in a regular pitched battle, in which there was one man killed, several wounded, and prisoners captured on both sides. General Lane had entreuched himself at a place called Sugar Mound, and asserts his intention of attacking the United States troops if they are sent to dislodge him.— While this bloody work is going on, the Free State delegates to the Law. of new States. Congress had power the Free State delegates to the Law-to admit, but not to coerce. If half otherence Convention are at loggerheads

the election for State officers.

We have a report from St. Logis of the decision in which they had not a terrible battle in Kansas between Gen. Lane's forces and the U. S. Dragoons, at Sugar Mound, in which, it is said, several of the latter were killed. might ary "Peace, peace, but there It is also reported that the dragoons retreated, and that Gen. Denver had sent four companies of infantry to assist them; moreover, that the Free State men, to the number of 2,500, had rallied in support of Lane, and that a The fearful collision was expected

Kansas advices of the 22d December have been received at St. Louis .--The Lecompton Constitution, with slavery, was carried at the election on the 21st Dec, by a large majority .-The returns as yet received are, however, very meager.

It was reported at Lawrence that a party of Free State men were going to Lecompton to seize the Territorial

Mexico.

On the 17th ultimo, President Comonfort, executed a grand coup d etat, overturning the constitution recently adopted, dispersing the National Congress, and proclaiming himself Dicta-tor. In the new plan he sets forth, be promises to convoke, within three months, a Congress which shall frame a new constitution, and provide for the election of a ruler by the people.

Gen. Commonfort has resigned the Dictatorship of Mexico, after a short reign of ten or twelve days.

Europe.

An attempt to launch the Levisthan proved a failure. A further attempt was postponed sine die.

Monetary affairs are somewhat casier in England and Hamburg, but is: still felt with great severity.

At London, money was plentiful.-Consols had improved. Stock specu lations were active, and a reduction in the bank rate of interest was expected to take place shortly. The rate of interest at Paris and

Hamburg had been reduced. Meantime, heavy commercial fail

ares continued to be reported. The liabilities of suspended houses in Great Britain, since October last, are estimated at \$250,000,000; and this enormous sum is believed to be inside the mark. The American produce markets were depressed.

There is no political news of importance. It was reported that the Emperor Napoleon would grant a general amnesty for press offenses, on New Year's Day.

The Spanish Government had grant ed an amnesty for political offenses in her trans-Atlantic possessions.

The contractors for raising the sunk en ships in the harbor of Sebastopol,

have abandoned the work. The Kansas Imbreglio.

The opposition to the Lecompton constitution is chiefly composed in the nia, Mesers. Broderick and Gwin, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, Stewart of Michigan, and it is supposed Senator Pugh, of Ohio, Allen, of Rhode Is land, and others on the Democratic side. These, added to the Republican strength in the Senate, may defeat the constitution in that body, should it ever come to a vote. Senator Broderick has spoken very decidedly against it, and Dr. Gwin has such personal relations with Gov. Walker, that it is beyond doubt he will support his colleague. . In the House, the con stitution will have but little charge from present appearances, especially after the vote in Kansas of the 21st of December, by which slavery was decided as a part of the future government of the new State.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, a new member of great ability, has delivered an eloquent speech against it, and he is expected to be followed by others. It is not known what position Mesars. McKibben and Scott will take upon this issue, though it it is conjectured McKibben co-operate with the Senators against the Constitution. The example of California is quoted with great effect in support of Douglas and California came to Congress in '49 and '50 with her two Senators, Gwin and Fremont, her two Representatives, Geo. W. Wright and Gilbert, with her constitution in their hands, which constitution was first adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, and when bro't to Congress was bitterly opposed by such men as Messrs. Hunter, Davis, Atchison, Butler, Mason, and others, who took ground that they would not anpport it on the ground of not having peen made manifest to them that it had been referred to a fair popular vote.— Now we find these gentlemen on exactly the other side in the Kansas cass.

Long before the new position of the Administration on the Kansas question was made known, the Democratic press not only of the free States, but of many of the journals of the South, such as the Richmond Enquirer and the Louisville Democrat, came out distinctly in favor of submitting the constitution of Kansas to the people thereof. Forney's Press was among the first to take this position. This was take this position. * This was long before Judge Douglas or Govern-Walker had spoken; and the example of the Press was followed by near ly the entire column of the Democratic journals of the free States. The Chi- sequence to agitate the slavery quescago Times, the organ of Judge Doug I tion, try to divide the Democratic par-

upon the question of participating in las; the Detroit Free Press, the supposed organ of Gen. Cass; the Ohio Statesman, the Boston Post, and the New Hampshire Patriot, too, opposed the Lecompton constitution.

On the 7th July the Washington Union said : "We repeat that the constitution of Kansas must come from the people of Kansas. Other power to make such an instrument there is none under beaven." It was such considrations as these that induced the democratic papers alluded to adhere strictly to the principle that the constitution of Kansas should go to the people. The Union came out about the middle of November, with another article, making the Lecompton constitution the test of Democracy, and declaring that it was not necessary to the fulfillment of the Kansas Nebraska bill that the people of Kansas should vote upontheir own fundamental law; thus coutradicting its former position. The next step was the message of the President, in which no test was made upon dem-ocrats but the doctrine hinted at that the constitution of Kansas, if it came to Washington legally endorsed, should be received, . . On the 21st ult., at an election held in Kansas, a single clause in the constitution, that of slavery or no slavery, was submitted to the ballot box. . . It is enough to say that the frauds at this last election are expected to vitiate it when it comes to be presented to Congress. Thousands of Missourians went over the border into Kansas and voted for slavery. Two other elections were to have taken place in Kansas yesterday, Jan. 4, at one of which the entire Lecompton constitution was to be submitted with the slavery clause, and at the other of which State officers were to be voted for, under a call of the Lecompton the North of Europe the pressure was State convention. Should the body of the people vote, as is expected they will vote, against this Lecompton constitution, and against slavery, it is hoped that Congress will obey their will, and so settle this unpleasant and irritating question .- Forney's Philadelphia Press.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CON-GRESS-THE REAL CRISTS AT LAST .--Three new States-Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon-are waiting at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union, the first with a slave State constitation, and the other two as free States. There is no complaint, from any quarter, touching the constitutionl proceedings in Minnesota and Oregon ;-but in Kanaas the slavery question has been reduced to shape so pointed and critical that upon its solution the admission of Minnesots and Oregon will depend, or, perhaps, a sectional dissoution of the present Congress.

Navar before has the slavery ques-tion been presented in a form so postive, pointed and perplexing as this in reference to Kansas. In her behalf a slave State constitution is submitted, when it is known that at least fivesixths of the people of Kansas are opposed to slavery; but if the majority, by refusing to vote in the late regularhave permitted slavery to be carried by default, they are themselves only to blame, and with them should rest the consequences. All these late skirmish ings in Kansas between conventions, constitutions, Legislatures and conflict ing elections, are mere surplusage, and ount to nothing since the ratification of the Lecompton constitution. Congress must, therefore, decide either to admit Kansas as a slave State, under the Lecompton constitution, or to abide the consequences of its rejection.

Our present impression is, however, that, as the case stands, unless Kansas shall be admitted as a shave State, in the way of an equivalent to the South for the admission of the new free States of Minnesota and Oregon, the Southern members of the two houses will adopt a very bold and startling movement in retaliation. We are persuaded that with the rejection of Kanses as a slave State will withdraw in a body rom Congress, issue a manifesto from Washington requiring the Southern State Legislatures to take the matter in hand; and that, having done this, the said Southern members of Congress will await in Washington their rocall home, or their orders for a surrender, at discretion to the will of a Northern majority. In a word, this Kansas dif-ficulty has been reduced to a solution by the Lecompton convention, to which the North may consent, without even losing Kansas, but from which the South cannot retreat without humiliation and disgrace. A few days more and we shall know the drift of the wind. -N. Y. Herald, Jan. 5.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH K. as !- There are two ways of deali with Kansas; one suggested by t President, approved by our Demerat members of Congress, (except Sickl and Haskin,) and assented by the Derocratic party, is to admit the State a Kansas into the Union just as soon a possible, with whatever constitution may be presented, so as to get rid o this eternal bother, wash our hands o the question of slavery, and secure at once and forever that "popular sover-eignty" to the people of that unbappy region which can only be exercised in in its feeling and completeness under a State Government. The other plan is to keep Kansas under Territorial Government as long as possible, send back any and all constitutions, and by con-