24 IN ADVANCE

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

VOL. VI.—NO. 44.

BUSINESS CARDS. CHAB. V. BINIGHT, M. D. I. S. TROMPSON, M. D.

UVRIGORS & THOMPSON. PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS ACCOUCHERS.

November 2d, 1861. 42

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE

SURGICAL HOSPITAL. I am now prepared to receive patients in the Hospital, on the corner of Third Street, back of the "Union Hotel."

TREES—CASH OR GOOD SECURITY. CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D. Jacksonville, July 28, 1860,-28 tf.

ORANGE JACOBS ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Phonis, Jackson County, Ogn.,

WILL attend to business in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the

PYLE & MALLORY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Receberg, Douglas County, Ogn., Will, attend to any business confided to them, in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Su preine Court. October 26:41

WAR SCRIP, WAR SCRIP B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judi's all District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.

He has an agent at Wa-hington, and expectatoriol that city and the Atlantic this Summer and Fall, and any business will receive prompt attention. W. G. T'VAULT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, W II.I. attend to business in the several Courts in the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. Office on California St., opposite "Sentiarl" Office. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. May 25th. '61.

C. P. SPRAGUE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. KREEPPRINE COLNTY, Oux.

Will panetually attend to business entrusted this care. April 13, 1861. 130f J. H. REED.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. JACKSONVILLE, ORKHON,

Will attend to any business confided to him in the several Courts of the First Jud cial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 6:31

NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE IN "SENTINEL" BUILDING,

Jacksonville, Orogan. SEWALL TRUAX,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER PPECE, AT THE COUNTY BUILDING Jacksonville, Orrgan

A.L. business pertaining to Land or Lan Laws promptly attended to, Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861, 17tf

Dr. X. Caldwell Boatman Had after his professional services in the

er of ledicine, Burgery and Obstetrics. Office at his residence, on Culifornia street, in the house formerly occupied by A. M. Berry, next their to findige Prim's.

Charges very reasonable. Calls attended to at all hours of the day or night.

Demtistry. DR. J. HERBOLD W OtiLD respectfully announce to the citi-

VULCANITE OR RUBBER WORK for artificial teeth in the best style, and at pri

Jacksonville, June 2d, 1861. 201f PETER BRITT, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

Is prepared to take Pictures in every style the Art, with all the latest improvements. MACH AL BANK HOUSE do not give satifaction, no charges will be made Gall at Funk's Oligne Stope, or at the Gallery on the Hill, and see his Pictures, NSURANCE AGENCY.

JACKSONVILLE. R ISKS taken upon Mills, Hotels, Stores Dwellings, etc., on the most favorable terms, in Hartford, Phonix, Girard, Goodhus and other well known and responsible compa

E. U. BESSIONS, Agent.

El Dorado Saloon Corner of California and Oregon Mis

Fackson ville, Oregon WM, BURKE, Proprietor.

The most choice brands of

P. H. LYNCH, Wholesale and Retail Bealer in

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS. WINES, SYRUPS & CORDIALS,

EXPRESS SALOON. Corner of California and Third Streets, Next door to Beekman's Express. All orders promptly filled.

CITY BREWERY

Jacksonville, Oregon.

THE Proprietors having taken possession of the City Brewery, lately controlled by Mr. Fitz, are prepared to furnish Lager Beer to people of this vicinity by the keg, bottle or on draught. An experience of many years in brewing

Lager Beer Gives them an advantage over all competitors and warrants them in promising A BETTER ARTICLE THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE in Southern Oregon.

BEST Be sure to send your orders to the CITY BREWERY, if you wish the BEST BEER. KREUZER & MATTES, Jacksonville, Sept. 10, 1861. 35tf

M. W. DAVIS.

City Auctioneer. PEACE DECLARED! AND NO ONE BUNG !!!

NH I will offer any property, or any other A Not I will effect any people. For more money than any other man, at all times, and we will not charge any more than the property brings. f we do, you can borrow some. Give us M. W. DAVIS.

(LATE UNION HOUSE). Jacksonville, Orogon BY LOUIS HORNE.

transient and permanent.
The Hotel has been refural-hed and refitted in every department. It is now unequalled by any Hotel in southern Oregon.
Jacksonville, Dec. 1, 1860.

46tf

SEWINGMACHINE MATTRESSES, BEDDING, TENTS, AND

FLOUR SACKS. O'N hand and made to order at short notice. House fining and Paper hanging done is

PARTICULAR NOTICE

Payments must be made in each or trade I do my work at the lowest living rates, an ean positively give no credit, A. C. ALBERTS,

Jacksonville, Sept. 21. 1861. 36af.

PAINT SHOP CROW & CRANE.

HAVING removed to the SHOP formerly 11 occupied by J. K. Ackley, on the corner of Fourth and C streets, are prepared to do al-kinds of

PAINTING, AND PAPER HANGING. IN THE BEST STYE, AND MOST REASONABLE

JOHN BAKER, BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Next Door to El Dorado Haloun,

Jacksonville, Sept. 18, 1861.

On California Street. MR. BAKER takes this method of inform

M ing his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of

Bootmaking, Shoomaking, AND REPAIRING, FINE DRESS BOOTS,

Miners' and Farmers' Boots, lanufactured in a marner to warrant satisfation, at reasonable prices.

One Persons leaving orders for work can ely upon having it done at the time promised. Jacksonville, Sept. 28, 1861. 37m3 EDAN SE

Barber Shop. Opposite the Post Office.

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing Cur ling and Hair Dyeing. Also, a genuine article of Fish's Hata Res-rous ryk, and Cristadora's Excelsion their Dys for alc. Jacksonville, June 22d., 23tf L. H. DEWEY

H AS opened a shop opposits Anderson Glenn's, on California street, in pr. Ganung's drug store, for sepairing
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC All work warranted to give satisfaction Jacksonville. Dec. 22d. 1860.

WINE, CIGARS, ETC., If you want Blank Books, call at the Jackson Ville Book and Variety store, corner California and U. ogon streets.

THE OREGON SENTINEL

HENRY DENLINGER. WM. M. HAND, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office over Clugage & Drum's Stables. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Square, of Twelve Lines or less, First In-sertion, \$3.00; and for each subsequent inser-tion, \$1.00.

Professional or Business Cards, Each Square, per annum, \$35.00; for Six Months, \$15.00; for Three Months, \$10.00.

A liberal discount will be made to persons who advertise to the extent of four squares.

The number of insertions should be marked on the margin of advertisements.

The Great Sentry.

When on a drear and stormy night The pale moon sheds a fitful light That half reveals the distant grounds The loyal sentry, on his rounds, Is glad to look aloft and flud The old flag streaming in the wind The star-gemmed flag- o'er land and sca The banner of the brave and free!

While patriot ardor fills his breast, He is relieved and goes to rest; Another sentry takes his place. And, while he trends with measured | He, too, may look aloft and find The old flag streaming in the wind-The star-gemmed flag-o'er land and sea The banner of the brave and free! So, Scott, thou hero of three wars, Defender of the Stripes and Stars, When victory is thine again, Ere death subdues thy mighty brain, The Nation will look up and find Its flag still streaming in the wind-

Edward Everett on the Rebellion

The banner of the brave and free!

(Natural Intelligencer.

The star-gemmed flag-o'er is d and sea

At the Mu-le Hall in Boston, October 16th, Slward Everett delivered an address on the Origin and character of the present contest s a war aggression on the part of the South. and its disastrous effects, if successful, on the ountry, especially in relation to our foreign lations and domestic tranquility and welfare." An immense audience assembled to hear the adress, and recived it with the warmest appliquee. Mr. Everett began his address with the renark hat it was sometimes stated that the sea- our complicated system of government, splitting on for words had gone by and the time for leeds had come. This was no doubt to some erament, with its establishments and expendi stent true; but as the war could not be rought to a triumphant close except by the li-lan. Nor would the process of disintegration ontinuous efforts of the loyal population of stop at two confederacies; but if the principle he Union, it was of the first importance that were established that every State might second he public mind should be fully informed as to at pleasure, it would end in the total breaking he claracter and effects of the struggle, and up of the Confederate system.

cter, though the greatest pains were taken by to produce that impression. A more audacious nion is not an affair of to day or yesterday. t had its origin thirty years ago in the nullifi ation movement, the rise and progress of which were briefly sketched by Mr. Everett. The limat length on this part of the subject, but he was out any breach of Christian charity-'sposed to think it would have been better for all concerned if that attempt to break up the l'uion had been allowed to run its natural course. "If the servent of pullification had been allowed to run its natural rhat seeks his greatness in his country's ruin? all concerned if that attempt to break up the sourse. "If the scrpent of nullification had been strangled by the hero of New Orleans in 1832, the hydra of Secession would not have

hen bristly sketched the rise and progress of madly throwing away twenty States. ca, after the general pacification of 1815. Both but it was impossible it hould be repressed, where speech and the press vere free ; and the South was fully as much to arty politics. When it had reached a dangerous hight, fearing that the was of opinions and langerous character. Everett observed that, for o selliation, he had araiduously devoted him self for three or four years to the attempt to give new vitality and strength, in the hearts of his countrymen, to the only patriotic feeling with which they continued to beat in unison reverence and love for the memory of Washing on, and sacred regard for the place where hi

Mr. Everett then sketched the progress of the squion movement, which grew more active as the election of 1860 drew nigh. The project included the capture of Washington and seizure of the archives, the exclusion of the President elest from the seat of the Government, and the nstallation of Jefferson Davis in his stead. tabeldiary to this project was a plot to assau--inate the President, on his way to Washington, South Carolina wooded. She would not walt or evert agts, for she knew sone would be com-

These events happer, d in the interregnum between the old and n y Administrations. But PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY Washington was saved by Joseph Holt and Gen-DENLINGER & HAND, eral Scott; the Cabinet was purged of its traiors, and the Cotton States still stood alone. In this state of things the leading Disunion-

sts cast about for the means of drawing in the Border States, and especially Virginia, as the nost influential, several of whose leaders were at heart Disunionists, though them asses, especially in Western Virginia, were loyal. Two neasures were resorted to for effecting this objest—one a measure of consummative legislative astuteness, the other of desperate violence. The value of slave property is systained in Eastern Virginia, and proportionably in all the Border States, by the domestic slave trade, in the prosecution of which thousands of slaves are annually sent to the cotton and sugar growing States. The Secession Government at Montgomery early passed a law forbidding the introduction of slaves from States not belonging to the Confederacy. This struck a blow at the cital interests of Virginia, but still Secosion did not flourish within the precincts of Mount Vernon.

The second measure was then determined or and the inhuman resolve was adopted to let loose the dogs of war. The Secessionists of the Cotton States had been told that, with the first drop of blood, Virginia would join them, and they determined to assume that dread responsibility. For this reason, and without the slight est plea of military necessity. Fort Sumter was attacked. Having given a trief description of the bombardment of Sumter, Everett observed that it had two effects, probably not anticipated by its authors. Their object was to " fire the southern heart," but it had fired the Northern heart still more intense'y. Then it had the effect of transferring the burthen of the war 'rom the South, which concorted and inaugurated it, to the shoulders of poor Virginia, which against the convictions and wishes of the masses of her people, had been engineered by her politicians into the contest. That the attack on Sumter was a preconcerted and deliberate net of war was shown by the manner in which the intelligence was received at Montgomery, and the threat of the Confederate Secretary of War. that, before May, the Secession flag should float over the Capitol at Washington. From motives of pol cy this braggart menace has been since disclaimed, as the uppremeditated sally of an individual; but it was echood at the time by the whole Southern press, and subsequent eventshowed that the secoding States were arrand to the teeth, and ready for an advance on Washington, which was instantly commenced. So. little truth is there in the assertion that the war s a defensive war on the part of the South. A more appressive wer man never maged : for it it succeeds, it destroys the entire from weak of the Union in two ; instead of one General Gov tures, with all their burdens and liability to col-

truggle in which the United States were cu- meersary closure of the Southern ports, the in gaged was in no degree of an aggressive char-terruption of commercial and social intercourse the vast armies on foot, the boundless expendi the lead roof the rebellion, at home and abroad, ture by both parties, the repudiation by the South of \$200,000,000 of debt due the North : mposition on the credulity of the world was the horrors of the buttle field, the languishing ever attempted. This attempt to break up the prisoner, the wounded, the slain; and all these efforts and sacrifices trifling in comparison with those which must yet be made, if the South madly protracts the war. In view of all these calamities, brought on the country by eight or ts of the occasion d'd not allow him to dwell ten ambitions men, may we not exclaim, with-

Is there not some hidden curse,

Mr. Everett then dwelt for a few minutes the effect of Secession on the foreign relations of the country. In our future controversies hot forth its poisonous heads in 1861."

of the country. In our future controversies

General Jackson, with rare discernment, had foreign governments will be less likely to do us eclared, in 1833, that " the tariff was only the Just'ee than ever, when they see us elenching pretext for the nullification movement; disun. each other's throats in the death-gripe. He on and a Southern Confederacy were the real pointed out the amazing fatuity of the Disunbjects. The next pretext will be the negro or loubts, who a few years ago were willing to go lavery qu'stion." Events were not slow in to war with England for a few dozen acres of fulfilling this remarkable prediction. Everett Maine and a corner of Oregon, and are now

he anti-lavery discussion in Europe and Amer-ca, after the general pacification of 1815. Both of the great political parties in this country had of giving peace to the country, would result in the constant recurrence of border wars. Will treaties prove more binding than constitutions : acts of ratification more sacred than oaths of slame as the North for making it an element of allegiance? The present causes of discussion were then reviewed, and it was shown that they would continue to exist in increased force, and new ones be superadded. He then appealed to the teachings of history, and referred to the the sake of bringing into action an element of examples of other countries, in reply to the ar- fear of loss by sea or land, as they can be cut guments of Sepeders at home, and the journalrupture of the Union will be beneficial to the country. He instanced the cases of the British do by the ordinary mode of exchange, he re-Empire, Spain, Italy and Germany, to show the preasonableness of such a doctrine.

After some further remarks on the absurdity the notion that the disintegration of the Union would promote the welfare of the coun try, Mr. Everett closed with an appeal to the patriotism of all classes of loyal citizens.

VERY CARRELL .-- A man was asked at dinner chether he would take some apple-pie? "Is t houlsome?" Inquired Teddy, "To be sure it houlsome !" Inquired Teddy, "To be sure it is; why isn't it !" "Because," said Teddy, "I once had an puple that was killed with apconcocted by a band of desperadors, "but picplexy, and sure enough I thought it was wholly without the privity. I cheerfully believe, something of the same sort,"

a man living in Winghester who is possessed mitted. Her bad example caught to the other such a powerful memory, that he is employed you my word."
Cotton States, who equally with singth Carolina by the various benevolent societies to a remember of 1 and rathe were absolutely without practical grievance. but the poor,

Loyalty of the South.

The New York Christian Observer publishes the following letter from a former Southern subscriber. In introducing it, the Observer said : As our postal facilities are cut off, we shall following we lay before our renders as the testimony of one who, having long resided in the South, knows whereof he affirms.

To the Editors of the N. F. Observer - Sirs : You are not fully informed about "the South." If our Government is true and wise and kind, as well as active, enguest and determined, it will soon be successful, and in five years time " the South" will be the loudest in praise of its en minded a few days ago both ergy and faithfulness. Mark this prediction, theory and of its miscalculation sirs, and chronicle in 1866 its failure or fulfill- to a pamphlet published soon a

The vital principle of our Government, and cise that sovereignty through its own chosen instruments. With us, then, majorities are autocrats, absolute sovereigns, whether in the La tion, in the States, in counties, in townships, or down in school districts or town meetings.

Now, sirs, appeal fairly to this sovereign of the South, and you will find that he is for the Government as it was and is; for the Constitution and the laws, unaltered and unamended.

but rightly interpreted and rigidly executed. But a minority, limited in its number, but very powerful in its influence, which, from its social position, its pecuniary power and its general intelligence, has long been permitted to hold the offices. State and National, and wield the political power of the South, and which has long been in the habit, in its pride and power. of calling itself "The South," and has even been falsely so called by others, has, at last, in the fear of its overthrow as the controlling power of this country, holding the treasury, enoving the honors and directing the policy of thirty-three millions of people—this minority, say, has at last risen in rebellion against the overeignty at once of the nation and of the South. And they know that they cannot safely put their pretensions to the test of a popular rote even on their own soil and with all the mi-judgments of ignorant and misled constituencies, and all the prestige of long continued

and unopposed political sway. How, then, can we justly say that the "South" is in rebellion! It is not so. It is not even the slave power, for thousands of slaveholders are still true and loyal; and you know not, sire, how carnestly they long for the protection, the peace and safety they once enjoyed. No, it is an oligarchy of the slave power, made up, primarily, of the scheming politicians to whom the slave power and the South had both committed the management of their political interests. Hence the activity and real with which this traitorous and tyrannous oligarchy is driving ut the loyal and true sons of the South from rights. And all this, not for any overt acts of despot'sm, but simply for want of such overt acts against their own country and against their own views, at once of political interest and

of political obligation. I know, indeed, that whilst many of the slav holders-rery many, indeed-are not willingly leeply impressed with the necessity of a vigor. Mr. Everett then rapidly sketched the evils in this rebellion, a still larger number of nonour prosecution of the war. It was to offer which, in the short space of six months, Seces slaveholders, and probably many true Christian produce the most disastrous political results. ome suggestions on these topics that he had sion had brought upon the country, in the tem people, are in it, and some of them with all zeal if not a revolution in England. This is the in France compared with which the marianness He would say, in the first place, that the the piratical war on Northern commerce, the are now in arms against their country, under and merchants in Parliament and in cotton As protecting power will enable them so to do.

the passions of both parties, and to soften the tricidal and most unnatural war; but do not, I hat oligarchy to be the South, which is as much tyrant and usurper there as it aspires to be ver the Nation, and which, in ten years, will be execrated there, and especially by slavehold rs, as the worst enemy of the South and of the Nation, and especially of the value and scenrity

both, and put both on the pathway to extinction. Honing that the Covernment will in due time proclaim full pardon to all who will lay down helr arms and return to loval obedience ; and when full success has at length crowned itefforts, still not wound the pride and hurt the gat sensibilities of the true South by unnecessarily imposing Northern officers upon them and praying alike for the prosperity of the North and the South, and especially of the Government, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

How IT WILL BENEFIT Us .- The United States California, is commanding public investigation. Profitable as this investment is elsewhere, it notes will be the best means of exchange offered Whoever has to send one hundred or ten thousand dollars to his friend or factor in the East. on New York or St. Louis -no insurance

Miscalculations of the Secessionists.

[From the National Intelligencer.] date of November 21, 1860, Willoughby New- which has broken out like some deadly pestiton, of Virginia, a recognized apostle of Seces lence among the people of the United States, sion, undertook to establish. by considerations converting individuals supposed to be civilized arely hear from the South hereafter. But the of public right and historical probability, that into barbarians, seems to have no Ukeness La the idea of anything but a peaceful seperation history; the cruelties it has subtenly engenbetween the States of the Union was "prepost- dered can find no parallel, except in that Sepoy crous, and indulged only by men of morbid rebellion which made the Christain world shudimaginations to frighten others more timid than | der as its details became known. In Western themselves." It seems to have been supposed Virginia, it has taken to midnight burnings of that the law of violence could be and ly invoked dwellings occupied. In the absence of the beads for the destruction of the Con-

of all free justitutions in the soverignty of the in the corps of United maters Engineers, and catastrophe, have really come to be the million people, and the right of the majority to exer- which was designed to give a reason for the phases of the fearful visitation; and a man work. He wrote as follows :

> aloof from the first movement of Secession, no terms with this evil visitant, And thus that great movement would have led directly, and in a brief time, to a more perfect asion among the twenty-four States-leaving c'al and manufacturing States of Muonchmetts. out their salvation in their own way. They upon in the leading journals of the country : would have a clear field to work in, for their pres

would have been entirely swept away. Indeed. all the great and glorious material prosperity they now enjoy and so much beast of would become 'as the baseless fabric of a visionleaving not a wreck behind.' The first demon stration of blockade of the Southern portwould be swept away by the English fleet of free flow of cotton to English and French factories. The flow of cotton must not cease for their property, their homes and all their citizen a day; because the enormous sun of \$150,000, 000 is annually due to the claboration of raw cot ton; and because 5,000,000 of people derive their daily and immediate support therefrom in England alone, and every interest through at the kingdom is connected therewith! " A stoppage of the raw material from th

dures and restraint, who will gladly turn their sociations debates, and it discloses the truth for it would interrupt the cultivation of the Go on, gentlemen, doing all you can to soothe great staple. The great cotton zone of the world must never cease to be cultivated; the sperities and mitigate the horrors of this fra plow and the hoe and the cotton gin must never cease to move; but war and invasion would orny you, misrepresent the "South." and claim tend to that result, or at least create dangerous obstruction to cultivation. Invaders, then would have to be restrained by force. From whence would that force be derived? From what has already been briefly considered, the answer is easly framed. The force would be derived from the West, whose interests lie in of slave property, for it has already weakened the free parts and free markets of the South The force would be derived from England and maintaining an unjuterrupted supply of cotton : and in the free trade of the Southern and Westrn countries, and in the carrying trade of their great products; and the force would be derived from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North arolina—the frontier slave States through nary expenditures likely to be caused by the which Northern troops would not be allowed to pass, and if they were, England would check that movement by blackading New York. Bos-

"Neither leisure or space admit at present opular or people's loan, soon to be opened in tent in having proved my proposition - that the Seccesion of the Cotton States must necessarily be a peaceful one; because England and France will be even more so here; as these demand the rest of commercial Europe, and the Western and Northwestern States of the Union re quire that it should be."

The reader needs only to compare this confi need only purchase a sufficiency of these, and dent prediction with the actual result, to rea there is no rates of exchange—no six per cent | 1 ze the amazing credulity of which the advoce-no cates of secession were the subjects, or the still more amazing credulity of the people who have in two and sent half at a time; and besides been made the victims of such egregious min ists and orators abroad, who maintain that the this they draw interest all the way on route calculations. And yet this "error of the moon" Thus, instead of paying interest as one has to long found its votaries among otherwise intel

do by the ordinary mode of exchange, he receives interest. And in addition to their bandiness and profitableness for such purpose, they are the best permanent investment offered. The seven and a half per cent, which they bear is a higher interest than any State gives, and the security is the whole people of the United States! We of California oan use forty milition a year in exchange alone; and on that at the prevailing rates of interest, we will seve the splendid sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and elsewhere at its own onest and risk. Now, if a man has to send \$50 dollars to the East, it costs him three dollars; but with those nates, he can send it at no cost and have his note of exchange bearing interest all the time!—See. Bec.

1. You may depend upon me wife; I give you my word.

1. The residual sum of \$2,400,000 me wife; I give you my word.

1. You may depend upon me wife; I give you my word.

1. You may depend upon me wife; I give you my word.

1. The residual sum of \$2,400,000 is for the United States! Will transport the gold to New York and clearly the gold to New York and clearly the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and clearly the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and clearly the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and clearly the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and clearly the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and clearly the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and clearly the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York and the sum of \$2,400,000; for the United States will transport the gold to New York an an quiful outh to take a granian. The street or warb.

and the second s

sionists are giving to this war a most appulling character. As a contemporary justly remarks, In a letter addressed to this journal, under the transforming power of the terrible evil, and not of the families, only by helpless women and forcibly re children, the escapes related in two cases being the absurd the narrowest it Is possible to imagine; whilst every outrage known to the criminal calender seems to run riot in Kentucky and Missouri, tion of the Secession revolution, as any second of The destruction of railroads and bridges, where from the pen of the last of the last Major the lives of the launcent are not involved in the impunity which these "architects of ruin" might as well be one of a party cast ashore on might promise themselves in their unnatural the Cannibal Islands of the Pacific as to be exposed to the tender mercies of the Disunionists "Demonstrations already made so patent to in too many portions of our but lately law-

the mind of the statesman, viewing them either abiding and happy land, in their political and commercial, or in their The truth is, it is coming to that in the ble national and international aspects, will be tory of this t-rrible heresy, that no terms can keenly perceived and vigilantly observed as be made with it by a civilized people. It has their results are disclosed. And so important - created, especially on the frontiers, a condition almost vitally so - will they be to the interests of things never conceived of by those who conof the observers, that the men of the West and templated its course in the outset. There is the East will pause in their threatened bostility has taken by the hand the veriest outlaws of the to the revolution; whilst England and France age, and organizing bands of savages-red would send powerful fleets to in-ure its peace men-who in too many cases have disgraced ful maintenance. The men of the West would shemselves by the association, it is produced not only instantly pause in any hostile course through the land on its destructive mission, towards it, but they would demand that their carrying terror and devastation to thousands of great section should be united politically, as happy homes. When men are disposed to welthey would be commercially, to the new Con- come pestilence, let them welcome it; but to federacy. In this movement they would be long as they would put afar off the worst evils joined by such of the slave States as had kept that bring death to their doors, let them make

[Louisville Journal.

DEPENDANCE OF PUROPE ON NORTHERN STATES the shipping State of Maine and the commer. The view expressed in the following from the Y. Y. Heall, with reference to a newly devel-Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode oped want in England and France, greater than bland. New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to work the want of cotton, is extensively commented

As Mr. Seward's letter to Gov. Morgan has eat basis of trade, navigation and manufactures given rise to unfounded alarm in certain quarters, it may be as well to observe that we are -hipping, and shall continue to ship until the end of August next, to great Brita'n and France. nearly three millions of bushels of grain weekly. This large supply from this country is the only guarantee which the people of England and France have against a famine unexampled durabservation havering on the Southern coasts to ing the present generation; if it were stopped protect English commerce, and especially the or a single month, hundreds of thousands of prople would perish at hunger. Nothing, in fact, stands between Europe and starvation but its existing peaceful intercourse with the United States. France is starving already. Forty-five years have clapsed since the French farmers saw so scant a harvest, as that of this year. Nothing but enormous imports from this country and the infinitely skillful management of the French markets by the imperial Cotton States of the South, either by failure of government have prevented bread riots already creps or civil war, and its consequences, would A month's stoppage of the accustomed supply from this country would lead to a revolution seem preposterously trivial. Nor is England in any condition to disturb the commercial relaarms the other way so soon as their country'. Nor must the Cotton States be invaded by land tions now existing between hereself and this country. It is true that she is suffering ouverely-less from the want of cotton than from the want of her usual market for cutton goods. But her suffering would not be diminished, but vastly increased, and rendered intolerable, if, in a ldition to a reduced demand of labor, she had to contend with a diminished supply of food, such as would follow an interruption of her to. lations with the United States. Wheat is aiready as high as is convenient in England.con-sidering the wages paid at Manchester; a very small advance would be severely felt. Open trouble with this country would cause an advance of 100 per cent. in a few weeks. These considerations show how futile and ridiculor France whose interests are deeply concerned in it is to apprehend the adoption of an aggress sive policy against us by the maplifine Powers

> GUVERNMENT EXPENSES .- Of the annual expenses of the Government, and the extraordi war of rebell on the Erening Bulletin says ;

The annual expenses of the Government of the United States have for some years past averaged about \$80,000,000. Secretary Chase gives an estimate for the current year, includthe elaboration of this subject. And I am con- ing all disbursements, both civil and military, at \$320,000.000; and it is prohable that as much will be required for the uses of the Goverament each year until our present difficulties shall be ended. To obtain this amount, the national indebtedness must be increased annually by about \$220 000,000; making an .c:umulated debt in three years, should the war contine so long, of \$660,000,000. This may be considered to be, and perhaps it is, an over estimate of what the present war will cost, but it is as well to examine the worst side of affairs at the commencement. With the expenditure which we have estimated as above, there seems no earthly doubt but the United States may hold all her territory, and be very nearly what she