THE OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, February 2, 1861.

The News.

We are obliged to defer a leader prepared for this issue, to give place to the very important intelligence published under the Telegraphic head. It would appear that a civil war is already commenced in the East, and that the President is making a firm stand against all violations of the laws of Congress. The overt act has at last been committed by South Carolina, in firing upon a steamer sent by the Federal Government to convey troops and ammunition to the Forts in Charleston harbor. The seizure of forts and Federal property in several of the Southern States calls for immediate and vigorous action, and upon the conduct of the rebellious States will depend whether civil war shall be waged with relentless fury or a prosperous peace be restored to the country. The secession of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida is doubtless a reality, before this, with the addition probably of Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas. The speech of Senator Baker, of Oregon, is said to have been very ultra in Republicanism, and made many converts to the Secession from the Conservative ranks. The only glimmer of hope for the Union in the late news, is the action of the Committee of Thirty-three in regard to trial by jury of fugitive slaves, but this is not enough. If the wise policy of the President shall be adopted, disunion may yet be stayed, but the chances for such a consummation are alarmingly feeble. The Pacific Railroad bill has passed the Senate in an amended form. Letter-writers say the amendment has virtually killed the measure, as it is of a nature repugnant to the House. But in case of disunion, we need care but little for its passage or defeat, and fearful as this dark doom is to contemplate we very much fear that if not already accomplished, it will be before the 4th of March.

The Last Slander.

The *Statesman* of January 21st contains a most scurrilous article in relation to ourself. We do not mean to be dragged in a war of words or an exchange of billingsgate with the debased wretch who holds temporary control of that infamous black-mail sheet. If we have so little reputation that it can be stained or damaged by the fabrications of one whose presence in Oregon is owing to an escape from just punishment for an atrocious crime in the East, and who has since lived mainly by the practice of petty rascalities, any defence that we could make would be worth no more than the paper upon which it might be written. But lest an absolute silence in regard to the substance of the last slander against us should be misinterpreted, we will say that from first to last, in every word and line, it is a tissue of notorious lies. With singular pertinence the language of Macauley upon Barriere can be applied to the author of this monstrous yet ridiculous fabrication: "There may have lived greater liars, but we never read of them nor heard of them." Neither directly nor indirectly, in any way whatever, during the whole course of our existence, were we engaged or interested in any occupation of a character with that alleged by this dastard villain; nor have we ever been concerned directly or indirectly in any business, scheme, or occupation, of a disreputable or dishonorable nature. The fellow says he has letters to corroborate his falsehoods. He either lies point blank in this as well, or the writer of any such letters has perpetrated an equally infamous lie. We use strong terms not from desire but because no milder language can meet the case. At present, we have no recourse against this wholesale lying scoundrel, Harvey Gordon, but as Ross Browne says of the petty larceny rogue who stole his only pair of stockings.—we shall meet the wretch again. Until we have the opportunity, he will doubtless weekly add to the great catalogue of falsehoods he has already fabricated and published, for the purpose of wounding and defaming us. It remains to be seen how far the public will countenance or credit the malicious lies of one who has deliberately backed other false assertions by a false oath.

DEFERRED.—A number of original articles and domestic items are deferred this week to give place to the more important and very interesting intelligence from the States. We give the report of Senator Baker's speech in the Senate full as we received it from the Sacramento *Union*, in order that readers in Oregon may learn with quickest dispatch the views and action of one who is supposed to represent them. We do not think he does, and more particularly when he urges the extreme measures of Wade, Hale, Washburn, Lovejoy, and others of the "irrepressible" class.

MILITARY DIVISION.—The citizens of Portland, Vancouver, and other places north, are circulating a petition praying for the re-establishment of a separate Military Department for Northern Oregon and Washington Territory. The petition should be granted, yet we fear it will not be. And besides, some provision should be made for Southern Oregon of a more beneficial character than has existed in past years. Every other section is provided for, while this people are left out in the cold by themselves.

THE WAR DEBT.—Hon. Lansing Stout says in a letter that he is confident of the passage of the Oregon War Debt bill at the present session of Congress. May Heaven incline the the hearts of the Senators and Members in our behalf. The debt is an honorable and just one, and should have been paid two years ago. It has been examined, criticised, discussed, denounced, defended and deferred, until patience and hope is alike nearly exhausted Now let it be paid.

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.—We have received the first number of this paper, published and edited by S. J. McCormick and Ex-Gov. G. L. Curry, at Portland. It is a handsome, well-filled sheet of twenty-eight pages, containing a large amount of original, news, and selected matter, and is furnished at three dollars a year. We can't well see how so many newspapers are to live in Oregon, but the *Advertiser* is certainly worthy of a first chance in the general scramble for favor.

The Spirit in the East.

From the St. Louis correspondence of the *Alta California*, we take the following extracts which indicate the spirit of the people of the East. A part of the information, if anything near the truth, is positively startling:

Accounts from the interior of Pennsylvania are to the effect that enrollments of volunteers are quietly going on among all classes, under the name of "Union Men." In the enrollment, the question of Republican or Democrat is sunk. If a Republican make his appearance in places where lists are opened and avows his politics, he is told to hold his peace, for they are all Union men now, and ready to fight for the Union.

The war spirit is rife elsewhere. From what is received of movements in Maryland, says a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln's transit through that State to the seat of Government, for inauguration, will be attended with danger and violence, is not only reasonable but scarcely beyond the confines of doubt. Although this opinion was entertained heretofore by few, it is, since the issue has arisen in South Carolina, the conviction of many. In this city the Union men are largely in the majority, and if attempts be made here to obstruct Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, some of the strongest friends of the South will rally with the population for the preservation of peace.

Reports from Virginia, coming through reliable sources, confirm the rumors of alarm heretofore circulated. They say a single blast from the Southern bugle in a united struggle will bring ten thousand armed men in a day from the border counties of Virginia, into the National Capitol. In the extreme South, Georgia sends offers to South Carolina of hundreds of men armed and equipped, with offers of hundreds more, and other Southern States are profuse in their offers of material aid to the Palmetto State.

The obstructions to Mr. Lincoln's advent into Washington, says the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*—a very unreliable writer, by the way—may be avoided by his taking the oath of office in New York, Philadelphia, or even in Springfield; but here a doubt has arisen in the minds of some astute gentlemen: Suppose the electoral votes are never counted according to constitutional requirement—that is, in joint convention of both house. This is no chimera, for it is expected that fifteen Southern States will be out of the Confederacy by the 1st of February. The votes are to be counted on the first Monday in that month. Fifteen States out, thirty Senatorial votes are gone, and if the Northern Democratic Senators go with them, such as General Lane, of Oregon; Messrs. Gwin and Latham, of California; Douglas, of Illinois; Bright and Fitch, of Indiana; Pugh, of Ohio; Rice of Minnesota; and Thompson, of New Jersey, there will but twenty-seven Senators left, or seven short of a quorum; and you may be assured the Vice President will never give his consent to have the votes counted if a quorum of Senate be not present.

The Richmond *Enquirer's* talk about seizing the Capital was at first ridiculed, but I am informed by parties who are well posted, that several of the military companies have largely increased their rolls these last few weeks, all the new members being avowed secessionists. The movement extends throughout Maryland, where the militia and volunteer military are being equipped and drilled, quietly but regularly.

Senator Benjamin's speech to-day was rather a weak effort to justify secession. He beseeched Congress to let them (the Slave States) part in peace, stating that in a few weeks they will be out of the Union forever. The later part of his speech was rather calculated to excite commiseration, as he so fervently described the calamities of slave insurrections and civil war.

In connection with the above, we append the following from the New York Correspondent of the S. F. *Bulletin*. They are to be taken for what they are worth, the writer showing himself very unscrupulous in what he asserts as facts, or surmises as probabilities, all the way through his long letter. The letter bears date December 29th:

You have heard of the veracious correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, for I have on a previous occasion referred to his statement. He signs himself "Harmony," for the reason, I presume, that his correspondence always harmonizes so exactly with the truth. The following is taken from one of his recent letters to the *Register*:

"The Federal officers in New York meet several nights in every month. They are consulting eminent lawyers, and are advising with each other in reference to a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Schell, the Collector, has correspondence with Attorney General Black. The latter has written to the Collector that if South Carolina secedes it is a virtual dissolution of the Union, and that the Collector of the port of New York and his Federal assistants are relieved from all further accountability, and have a right to collect and retain the revenues accruing here, and keep them until the Legislature of New York or the city authorities attach the same.

If a single State goes out of the Union, Mr. Schell regards it as broken up, and says "Lincoln is not President;" and neither he nor any of the Federal officials will resign or surrender their power and the public money to any except the city treasury.

"Mr. John J. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, takes the same view. He has several millions at his disposal. A large portion is in bars of gold valued at $1,000 each. These are being *painted white so* as not to attract attention in case of being removed from the Sub-Treasury vaults in case of a riot or of Lincoln claiming to be President.

"Mr. Buchanan approves of all the proceedings. His nephew and late Private Secretary, Henry, attends all the Federal caucuses at the residences of the Collector, Sub-Treasurer and other officials who are in the conspiracy to prevent a surrender of the Custom House and of the public treasure to the Black Republicans next March. Of course, all the people are anxious for the Southern States to get out, in order to give them an excuse for seizing upon the public treasure at this point."

The N. Y. *Times* of Wednesday, has an editorial which is calculated to stir up the fire-eaters to an unwonted pitch of frenzy. It embodies an assertion that the certain leading Republicans are seriously contemplating the annexation of Mexico, first under the forms of the Protectorate, but eventually as a component part of the Confederacy. This, it argues, would furnish us at once a ready means of indemnifying the North for the loss of the Southern trade, and at the same time of checkmating the filibustering schemes of the Secessionists in that direction. The *Times* believes the Mexicans would readily enter into such a scheme.

The latest rumor from Washington having reference to Russell-Bailey affair, is to the effect that Mr. Floyd, the Secretary of War, has challenged, or is about to challenge Mr. Thompson, of the Interior Department, for the attempt of the latter to connect his (Floyd's) name with the robbery of the bonds.

With reference to the threatened disgrace of Major Anderson, it is said that, should the Administration dare to consummate it, Gen. Scott will resign his official position, and offer his services to his country. Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, it is asserted, strenuously insists that Anderson should be immediately dismissed the service.

☞ Col. W. H. Farrar, of Portland, has gone to San Francisco, to aid in the prosecution of Horace Smith for the murder of Newell.

Senator Baker's Speech.

We have only a meagre synopsis of this speech, by telegraph to the Eastern papers:

In the Senate, January 2d, all the galleries were crowded before 11 o'clock, and all the lobbies were filled full of ladies, and a large crowd was gathered outside the doors.

A question of order arose.

The Pacific Railroad being the special order, and Mr. Baker having the floor on unfinished business, the Pacific Railroad Bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. Baker proceeded to speak of the great responsibility which he felt in speaking in such presence. He complimented the speech of the Senator from Louisiana as being the best he had heard, but still it reminded him of what was once said of a famous book—It was the best way that could be said what never ought to have been said at all. The argument of the Senator goes to prove that the Government is of no avail. Mr. Baker read from Webster's works his opinion that no State had a right to dissolve its relation to the General Government, and claimed, according to Webster, that the Government was the Government of the whole people, formed by individuals. He referred to an extract by Mr. Benjamin, from an address by John Quincy Adams, and said the Senator had unwittingly left out the first part, where he said nullification was an idea too absurd for argument, and too odious for discussion, and the right of a State to secede equally absurd. Mr. Baker argued that there was but one sovereign, and that was the people. He said all arguments based on the sovereignty of a State are fallacious. South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and all arguments made with especial reference to European sovereignties were not exactly applicable here. Personal Liberty Laws, if they hinder the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, ought to be repealed. Lincoln will enforce the laws, whether revenue or fugitive slave laws.

After a further argument, he yielded to a motion to adjourn.

January 3d Mr. Baker resumed his remarks. He said he was of the opinion that discussion on all points of difference was useful. He was willing to meet all just cause of complaint in a fair and honorable way. He concieded the attack on the Republicans of the North for action in regard to the Territories was unjust, for men of all classes in the North believed slavery the creature of local law. He quoted from Gen. Cass' speech in Detroit, in 1854, against the so-called doctrine of equality. Also, from the speech of Senator Hunter before the Breckinridge Club of Charlottesville, admitting that the opinion of the South in regard to slavery had changed, and that her opinion was against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and for the extension of the system.

Mr. Hunter said he never admitted the South thought Congress had the right to restrict slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Baker said that he had understood that gentlemen on the other side were in favor of establishing a line between freedom and slavery.

Mr. Benjamin said that he had never admitted that Congress had any power to extend slavery into any Territory. The South had been in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise line as a matter of compact merely.

Mr. Baker thought we could do nothing as a matter of compact which would violate the Constitution. He thought that if the Senator from Louisiana believed in conscience that Congress had no right to exclude slavery, he must have violated his oath when he voted for such exclusion.

Mr. Benjamin said Congress had no such power under the Constitution.

Mr. Baker said an Act of Congress was a sacred law, made under oath, and if voted to prohibit slavery by certain law when he actually believed that Congress had no right under the Constitution to pass such a law, did he not violate his oath when he rendered such a vote? He said that the Senator from Louisiana complained that the Government interfered with slavery in the South.

Mr. Benjamin said that he did not complain of Congress, but of the States.

Mr. Baker was glad to hear the champion of slavery admit that Congress had not interfered, but that his complaints were of the States. How could Illinois, for instance, interfere with slavery in Virginia?

Mr. Benjamin said she could not by bill, but armed men might go to Virginia and seize the United States arms and murder peaceful men, and try to excite the slaves to revolt. A man in Massachusetts was found to say it was right, and Massachusetts had elected him Governor, and thus indorsed murder. Massachusetts had sent Senators here to abuse and vilify the South.

Mr. Baker said that was not a better scope of debate. He admitted that individuals might steal in slave States. There were bad men, but this was no cause for separation and war.

Mr. Benjamin said that the Republican party intend to surround the slave States with free States, so as to force emancipation.

Mr. Baker argued that, if even that were so, it was no cause for dissolution.

Mr. Benjamin—I say, decidedly, yes.

Mr. Baker said no, and proceeded to argue that it was a necessity that slavery must be surrounded by free States. If slavery is extended, it must be against the sentiment of the world. He claimed that the North were the only allies of the South, and were bound to return slaves. France, England or Russia would not do that. If slaves should revolt, the North would be bound to assist the South, and would do it. He argued that the right of free speech could not be controlled in a free country, or a free press, which was a greater safeguard to a free country. He would not restrict these to avert civil war or maintain slavery. The great principle of free government would never be surrendered. Come weal, come woe, slavery shall never be extended by the powers of the Government of the United States. He would not yield one inch to secession, but there were things which he would yield, among them the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills, should the Supreme Court pronounce them unconstitutional. Mr. Clay had said, and he would say, "Yield not one inch or word to secession." He would agree to make all the Territories States now, and let the people decide on slavery, but he would never agree to protect slavery in the name of freedom. Referring to power, he said, did it not look a little as though, because they had lost the offices, the South had got up this rebellion. He said, after all, he had great confidence in the loyalty of the people of the South. He heard loyal sentiments everywhere, and could see the cloud see the clouds breaking; and he was not without the hope that, with time to allow the feverish heat to subside, the Union would yet remain safe if trusted to the hands of the people. The Senator from Louisiana had said that a State had actually seceded, and we must acknowledge its independence or make war. He said he would not acknowledge its independence, and said it would be no very strange thing if a strange Government had sometimes to enforce the laws. He quoted the ordinance of Gen. Jackson in regard to collecting the revenue, when South Carolina once before revolted, as an answer to the Senator from Louisiana, when he asked how he would collect the revenue. And above all, let the laws be maintained and the Union be preserved. He closed with the words of Webster's speech in reply to Hayne.

☞ The Legislature of California have so far declined going into an election of U. S. Senator.

☞ Gen. Volney E. Howard, the eminent real estate lawyer of San Francisco, has come out in favor of a Pacific Republic.

☞ The list of murders, assaults and robberies, is daily swelled throughout California.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To Yreka for the Oregon Sentinel.

THE VERY LATEST.

SECESSION AND HOSTILITIES.

Civil War Threatened.

The following very important dispatches were sent us from the Telegraph Agent at Yreka by stage of Thursday night. The dates are to the 11th January:

ST. LOUIS, Jan'y 8th.

January 7th, Cobb of Ala., made a personal explanation, and protested against the course of the Alabama and Mississippi delegates in secession. He was for adjustment in the Union, and appealed to Northern men to prevent dissolution by conciliatory acts.

A resolution approving the action of Major Anderson, and promising to support the President in the enforcement of the laws, was passed by a vote of 124 to 56.

In the Senate, same date, Toombs made a speech in favor of secession.

Commodore Shubrick has returned from Washington, and reports that complete disorganization exists there. Section is warring against section, and serious difficulty will follow if not prevented by Georgia and other sympathising States.

On the 7th, the Committee of Thirty-Three adopted the amendment providing a trial by jury for fugitive slaves in the State from which they escape. This is the only progress towards an adjustment in any quarter.

Fort Morgan is garrisoned by 200 Alabama troops.

The Postmaster at Charleston signified his intention to hold himself responsible to the Federal Government, so that no change will be made in postal affairs in that State.

In the Senate, January 5th, the Pacific Railroad Bill was considered. Rice of Minnesota and Polk of Mo. offered amendments. The bill, with Polk's amendment to make North Kansas river the initial point was adopted, by a vote of 25 to 23. A dispatch says the amendment will kill the bill in the House.

Secretary Thompson has resigned on the ground that the Secretary of War had sent reinforcements South without consulting the Cabinet, and after a distinct understanding that it should not be done.

ST. LOUIS, Jan'y 10th.

The *Star of the West*, with U. S. troops on board, in attempting to enter Charleston harbor yesterday morning at daylight, was fired upon by the South Carolina garrisons at Fort Moultrie and Moore's Island. Ten shots were fired, four of which took effect. The steamer turned and put to sea. Fort Sumter did not respond to the firing.

Commodore Kearney has withdrawn his resignation in consequence of the proceedings at Charleston.

In Mississippi, the ordinance for immediate secession was passed, January 9th, by a vote of 84 to 15. The fifteen had agreed to sign the ordinance and make it unanimous. Efforts to postpone were voted down. Intense excitement followed; salutes were fired and fireworks displayed.

In the Alabama Convention, same date, a committee was appointed to draft a secession ordinance. The ordinance will pass.

The President sent a special message to Congress on the 9th, in which he says, "We are in the midst of a great revolution, and there is no alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property as far as practicable under existing circumstances. It devolves upon Congress, to which is reserved the power to declare war and remove grievances which may lead to war, to act in the present emergency." He recommends the Missouri Compromise line as a basis of adjustment, and says: "Forts and arsenals have been seized by aggressive acts. Congress should endeavor to bring the difficulties to a peaceful solution. Major Anderson had faithfully but imperfectly performed his duty." He gives as a reason for not sending troops to Charleston, that it would have furnished a pretext for aggression.

The debate in the Senate was very exciting. King of N. Y. compared the South Carolina Commissioners to Arnold and Burr. Davis of Miss., bitterly denounced the President.

The Albany *Journal* has officially announced Seward's acceptance of the appointment from Lincoln of Secretary of State. It was tendered in December.

Trumbull is re-elected to the Senate from Illinois.

Governor Morrill is elected Senator from Maine.

John A. Dix has been summoned to Washington to take a place in the Cabinet.

Special dispatches say that the Cabinet is deliberating about the arrest of Toombs and Wigfall for high treason.

Russell is released on $1,000,000 bail.

ST. LOUIS, January 11—5 P. M.

Major Anderson sent a note to Governor Pickens, demanding explanations for the firing upon the *Star of the West*. The Governor returned reasons, and the matter is referred to the authorities at Washington. It is said the steamer will be sent back with a naval force.

Forts Johnson and Casseval, in North Carolina, were seized on the night of the 8th, by the Smithville guards.

A steamer left Boston on the 10th, with troops and provisions, it is thought to reinforce the Florida forts.

At Charleston they are converting vessels into gun-boats, to prepare for the coming of the war steamer *Brooklyn*, on the way there with troops. The people seem determined to make a desperate struggle against any force sent to subdue them.

The Florida Convention on the 7th passed a resolution declaring it the duty of the State to secede, by a vote of 62 to 5.

In the New York Legislature a resolution was introduced, proposing to raise $10,000,000 to arm the State. Resolutions were passed by a vote of 115 to 2, denouncing the hostile proceedings of Southern States as a declaration of war, applauding the firm course of the President, tendering men and money to uphold the laws, and thanking the Southern States which had not joined the secession movement.

The military expedition which left New Orleans to seize Forts Jackson and Pike, and the Baton Rogue arsenal, accomplished their object on the morning of the 11th, without resistance.

General Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4, 1861.

It is rumored that the forts at Key West, Pensacola, Fort Morgan, Ship Island, near Lake Borgne, Fort Johnson, Cape Fear River, and the arsenal at Baton Rouge, will be seized and garrisoned by the respective States in which they are located.

The South Carolina Commissioners left Washington, treating the refusal of the President to grant their demands as a declaration of war.

Toombs has been elected a delegate to the Georgia Convention.

The steamer *Wyandotte* has been ordered to be in readiness to assist McIntyre in the execution of his duties, as Collector near Charleston.

The report that four companies, in Fort Monroe, Va., had been ordered to Charleston, created a great excitement at Norfolk.

Lieutenant North had offered his resignation.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has been ordered for a cruise. It is supposed that her destination is Charleston.

The Georgia forts have been occupied by 150 State troops and armorers, and men engaged in cleaning the guns.

Five thousand citizens, headed by John H. Kennedy, signed a letter to Governor Hicks, approving his resolution not to call a session of the Legislature.

A Committee of New York Democrats, headed by Moses Taylor, arrived at Washington on the 3d. They visited Seward, urging an approval of the Crittenden Compromise, but were not very successful.

Salutes had been fired at New York, Philadelphia, Seneca Falls, and several other places, in honor of Major Anderson. The Nebraska Legislature passed a vote for his gallant conduct.

Benjamin Mondeval has presented South Carolina with $10,000.

Governor Picken's Cabinet consist of McGrath, Secretary of State; Jamesson, Secretary of War; Merringer, Secretary of the Treasury; Harley, Post-office and Light House Department; Norlington, Secretary of the Interior.

The Secession flag was raised in Wilmington, N. C., on the 3d. Enthusiastic meetings have been held, and the secession feeling increasing daily.

Capt. Chase Stone has recommended that Gen. Scott be appointed Inspector General of the military of the District of Columbia, to prevent invasion, suppress insurrection, and preserve the public property. The Mayor is also organizing a police force for the emergency.

It is rumored that an attempt will be made to assassinate Senators Wade and Canford.

The Senate Committee of thirteen have reported that they could not agree on any plan of adjustment.

Blair, Governor of Michigan, in his Message, takes the same position as his predecessor, relative to the Personal Liberty bills.

A meeting of citizens in Philadelphia is called for to-morrow night to sustain Anderson and support the efforts of the Government, to reinforce him. At a preliminary meeting two sets of resolutions were offered; one denying the right of secession and recommending the military establishment of the State to be put on a war footing and augmented. The other supporting the South, and while denying the right of secession, that it would be right to acknowledge its independence instead of waging an unlawful war. After an exciting debate, the resolutions were referred to the Saturday meeting.

News of the rescinding of the order for the removal of the cannon at Pittsburg was received there with the liveliest satisfaction.

Governor Packs presided over a dinner of the Cadets of Boston, on the 2d, and made an eloquent speech. In conclusion he proposed "the gallant Major Anderson. May the people give him the honor he deserves, and God give the Government courage to back him."

Dispatches were forwarded to New York on the 2d inst., stating that Bigler had said that the difficulties would be settled by the 10th. They were circulated for financial effect altogether, and were without authority.

Pugh, member from Ala., left for home on the 2d.

In the house the Committee of Thirty-three, on the 2d, on motion of Bristow, of Ky., resolutions were adopted recognizing slavery where it exists, and no authority elsewhere to interfere with it; recognizing the propriety of executing the Constitution and laws relative thereto; recognizing no such conflicting elements in the Constitution, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of this Government.

In the Senate on the 3d, Bigler presented petition extensively signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of Crittenden's compromise.

The Arsenal at Mobile was seized, containing seventy-eight thousand stand of arms and fifteen hundred barrels gunpowder, and other ammunition.

Fears are entertained that the Indians would interrupt communications at Cottonwood Springs.

Col. Miles, at Fort Kearny, took steps to prevent the interruption.

A man, it is reported, was hung at Independence, Mo., for tampering with slaves.

The Governor of Nebraska vetoed the bill prohibiting slavery. It has passed one house and will pass the other over the veto.

Gov. Houston is preparing actually for the defence of the frontier against the Indians.

Lord Dalhousie is dead.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writes, January 2d:

A consolidated South and a consolidated North are now predicted. Effort will be made at once in Congress to strengthen the President's hands. High praise is showered upon him from all sides. His policy is not developed. Being abused by politicians of all parties for pursuing a peace policy, he departs from it now only because peace is no longer possible. Until that was demonstated he was unwilling to do an act which would directly or indirectly involve the nation in the calamities of war. Upon those who have provoked the employment of force must all the consequences fall.

The vigorous counsels of Stanton, Black, Toucey and Holt, have greatly contributed to the strengthening of the President's purpose. Against them the whole force of Southern influence was directed, in the hope of obtaining the adoption of an opposite policy.

The President is reported to have said to-day, in speaking of Gov. Floyd's reasons for resigning, "The agreement was made between the Secretary of War, who had no right to make it, and the leaders of the mob at Charleston, who have not the power to keep it."

Mr. Baker's speech was one for coercion throughout, and made secessionists of conservative men. This discussion is beginning to divide the people into two parties—one in favor of coercion and the other against it.

The Union meeting to be held in Baltimore in a few days is to be addressed by Vice-President Breckinridge and J. J. Crittenden.

There has been a good deal of talk here to-day about an attempt to assassinate Senator Wade; but I have heard that the very trivial matter of a stranger calling to see him has been magnified into the merit of an assassin.

Thomas C. Reynolds' Lieutenant-Gov. of Missouri, and a South Carolinian by birth, is just back from a two week's visit to Washington. He has displeased many of his political friends by manifesting, since his return, extreme Secession sentiments. He attended a meeting of the Democratic Club night before last, and made a Secession speech, urging them to resolve themselves into a company of Minute Men. About twenty persons took his advice and enrolled their names.

MARKETS.—There is no change in prices from those given three weeks ago. Flour is firm at $4.00 a $4 25 per 100 lbs

Secretary Floyd's Resignation.

The following is the official correspondence which was exchanged between Secretary Floyd and the President on the resignation of the former from the Cabinet:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29th, 1860.

Sir:—On the evening of the 27th instant, I read the following paper to you in presence of the Cabinet:

"COUNCIL CHAMBER, EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 27th, 1860.

"Sir:—It is evident now, from the action of the commander of Fort Moultrie, that the solemn pledges of this Government have been violated by Major Anderson. In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the military. One remedy only is left, and that is, to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war.

"JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

"To the PRESIDENT."

I then considered [continues the Secretary] the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied, for such had been the assurance given to the gentlemen of South Carolina who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal pledges that no force should be brought by them against the troops or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties to these reciprocal pledges was to prevent collision and the effusion of blood, in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of the existing troubles, the two Houses of Congress having both raised Committees looking to that object.

Thus affairs stood until the action of Major Anderson, taken unfortunately while the Commissioners were on their way to this Capital on a peaceful mission looking to the avoidance of bloodshed, has complicated matters in the existing manner. Our refusal or even delay to place affairs back as they stood under our agreement invites collision, and must inevitably inaugurate civil war. I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity.

I deeply regret to feel myself under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold it under my convictions of patriotism, nor with honor, subjected as I am to the violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith.

With the highest personal regard, I am most truly yours, JOHN B. FLOYD.

To his Excellency the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of the Secretary of War, and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties, which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized the Postmaster General to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours, very truly, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD.

MARRIED.

In Jacksonville, on the evening of Tuesday January 29th, at the home of the bride, by Rev. M. A. Williams, Mr. C. C. BECKMAN and Miss JULIA E. HOFFMAN, eldest daughter of Wm Hoffman, Esq.

A large assemblage of the friends of the young and happy couple honored by their presence the nuptials, and made the occasion one to be long and gratefully remembered by the twain as a tribute of high regard and steadfast friendship.

This office was bountifully favored by the happy couple, and we most cordially wish them eternal contentment and joyous fortune "in the union."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHOENIX LODGE No. 23, A. F. & A. M. Hold their regular communications the SATURDAY EVENINGS on or preceding the full moon, in Phoenix, Oregon.

S. M. WAIT, W. M.

S. REDLICH, Sec'y. jan26:2

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4,

-- OF --

ROYAL ARCH MASONS,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,

Will hold its regular communications on the First Saturday Evening of Every Month.

All sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

W. W. FOWLER, H. P.

JAS. T. GLENN, Sec'y. dec8:17

WARREN LODGE No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, ORN.

G. W. GREER, W. M.

H. BLOOM, *Sec'y.*

I. O. O. F.

JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10, holds its regular meetings every *SATURDAY EVENING*, excepting in the first week of each month when it is held on *FRIDAY EVENING*.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

W. C. RANSOM, N. G.

HENRY DENLINGER, R. Sec'y. [32:6m]

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

☞ It is much to be regretted that while in the enjoyment of health so little attention is paid by many to the preservation of so inestimable a blessing. Luxurious living, habits of indolence, exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and neglect of the premonitory symptoms of disease, are the precursors of many fatal maladies. Taken upon the first indication of an attack, if anything will relieve the sufferer, purify the blood, restore a vigorous circulation and thoroughly renovate the system it is Sand's Sarsaparilla. 1m52

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague,

Indigestion, sour stomach, water brash, heart burn, billiousness, liver complaint, acidity, flatulency, jaundice, change of climate, sick headache, loss of appetite, female complaints, oppression after eating, and general debility are rapidly, effectually and surely cured by the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

CALIFORNIA EVIDENCE.

Mokelumne Hill, Cal., June 16th, 1858.—Having suffered for fifteen years with Dyspepsia, in its worst form, and having consulted with the best physicians, and tried every thing recommended, without relief, I was induced to try the OXYGENATED BITTERS, and before I had taken one bottle I found myself much better, and continued taking them until I was entirely cured, and now enjoy as good health as I ever did in my life. I take pleasure in recommending them to all who are similarly afflicted.

JAMES LANDSHORE.

For sale in California by Redington & Co., Henry Johnson & Co., Charles Morrill, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon. March 17-1y.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The only pure and genuine Balsam is, and for the last twenty years, has been prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., of Boston; and their printed name, as well as the written signature of I. BUTTS, appear on the outer wrappers. As you would avoid the spurious and have the genuine, *take none other!* This invaluable remedy—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—is the best one extant for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, pneumonia, croup, whooping cough, bleeding at the lungs, pain in the breast or side, and in fact every form of throat, chest and lung complaints, as well as CONSUMPTION itself.

This household remedy should be in the hands of every family and individual, as a timely application of it to a slight cold will cause immediate relief; while cases of long standing, obstinate, and of apparently incurable character, will surely yield to its wonderful curative powers and its great adaptation to the wants of man when afflicted.

For sale in California by Redington & Co., Henry Johnson & Co., Charles Morrill, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; and by Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon. [March 24-10-1y.

☞ Why is Quincy Hall at San Francisco, so popular?

Because the prices there are irresistible arguments in its favor.

WHY are so many customers constantly making purchases at QUINCY HALL?

Because a liberal advertising policy has made known to the million the facts that the establishment is the largest one in the city, and the goods offered, the best and the cheapest.

WHY are three salerooms needed at QUINCY HALL?

They are the effect of a legitimate extension of business, founded upon the energy and faithfulness of years, and required by the growing trade of the House.

WHY do the press say so many graceful things of QUINCY HALL?

They know it to be a permanent mart for superior clothing, conducted on the strictest business principles, managed throughout its operations with the punctuality of clockwork, and particularly deserving of the confidence of the public.

WHEN you go to San Francisco, buy your clothing at QUINCY HALL, and save your money by so doing. Remember, at 147, 149 and 151 Washington street. 48 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New State Saloon.

By John McLaughlin,

THIS established and popular House has been repurchased by JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, and will be conducted by him in the same uniform and excellent manner that distinguished the House in palmiest days.

He will keep on hand none but first class brands of

WINES, CORDIALS,

Liquors and

MALT BEVERAGES,

which are regularly forwarded from noted importing houses in San Francisco. His stock of

Cigars

will likewise be of the best qualities. The

BILLIARD TABLES

are of Phelan's latest improved pattern, with Marble Beds and combination cushions.

In addition to the retail business, the proprietor informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to furnish customers with Wines and Liquors of best quality in bulk or packages,

WHOLESALE,

at such prices as will make it an inducement for purchasers to receive their supplies from him.

Remember the old stand, corner of California and Third streets, contiguous to the Post Office and Beckman's Express. Feb. 2—3

POSITIVELY

CLEARING OFF

AT COST.

H. BLOOM

OFFERS to sell his ENTIRE STOCK at cost, consisting of a well selected stock of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS and CAPS,

WINES and LIQUORS,

GROCERIES and

MINERS' TOOLS,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE; also, a fine assortment of—

English and French Merinos,

Scotch Plaids, Alpacas,

Barages, Tuplins,

Swiss Muslins, Lawns,

Ginghams, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons,

Embroidered Sleeves and Collars,

English, American and French

CALICOES,

and a large stock of

Ladies' and Children's Gaiters and Shoes; all of which will *Positively be Sold at Cost*, as I intend to clear out my whole stock by the first of April.

☞ All those indebted to me will please call and pay up immediately, to save expense.

H. BLOOM.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1861. 3tf