THE OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, April 27, 1861.

The Northern Mines and the "Times."

It is astonishing how small a pebble a person will sometimes stumble over. We have managed to steer clear of some big boulders and good sized rocks in newspaper navigation, but at last have been brought up all a-standing, well nigh wrecked, on the smallest specimen of tree stones. We have sinned, most grievously sinned. But our punishment has been terrible. The Portland *Times* has pitched into us, and if not demolished, we are shocked. Let us briefly state the manner of our transgression, in order that readers may know why the Nemesis of the *Times* has been roused to thus make a warning and an example of us to others whose temerity may overleap their discretion: The *Times* has been telling wonderful stories of late about the extraordinary gold mines in the hyperborean regions above Walla Walla. Almost every issue contained sensation rumors, always stating what unprecedentedly rich products were being obtained at the mines, but somehow there never appeared any real evidence of the fact in shipments or receipts of the dust—save in rare instances, of inconsiderable sums—and having fresh in our memory the wonderful *stories* which attended the gold excitements of Gold Bluff, Gold Lake, Kern River, and finally Fraser river, we rather doubted the correctness of the *Times'* reports, without, however, reflecting in the slightest degree upon the known veracity of its editor. To strengthen us in this doubt, there were statements and opinions weekly given in the Portland cotemporaries of the impeccable *Times*, calculated to produce the impression, particularly upon persons at a distance, that that paper was either engaged in a scheme of grandeur, or was being badly sold. At all events, we did doubt the big stories, and in an article, at least courteously written, two weeks ago, said as much. In it we certainly did not impugn the veracity of any particular individual, nor did we *denounce* any person whatever. We said, and we reiterate it, that it was strange as it was unwise, that persons in search of gold would journey away up to the frozen North in the quest, where they cannot labor in the mines for more than half the year, when here in Southern Oregon, where miners can work almost every day throughout the year, the same persons might make equal, if not better wages, and be perfectly secured against Indian incursion or attack.

Our sweet-tempered brother of the *Times*, in commenting upon the article we published, charges that we "denounced" the Northern mines. Thank fortune, we had no lot nor part in "denouncing" them agreeably to the Mexican interpretation of the term, and assuredly we did not denounce them according to the English usage of the word. We simply stated our conviction that the reports from them were exaggerated, as most of the Oregon papers asserted, and that in any case, the mines of Southern Oregon were richer in product, more extensive, and easier of access than the mines North. We say so still, and even the sensation reports contained in the *Times*, received during the week, do not change this conviction.

The courteous manner of the *Times* editor towards us is particularly refreshing. If we were not aware that he is one of the most accomplished, amiable, bland and chivalric gentlemen in Oregon, we should be prone to believe that, by times, he is rude, reckless, and peevish. We have good cause for thinking so from the language he uses in referring to a separate article we published concerning the navigation of the upper Columbia and tributary waters. He is brief, and if not pointed, rather sharp. He says:

> Your [our] ignorance in the above, is no less apparent than your elucidation of the following geographical position of Kamloops.

We will plead ignorance, if that will suit our cotemporary, although we candidly believe our only error was a carelessness as to authority. If not much mistaken, our geographical ignorance was the consequence of taking the *Times* as a guide, for we are very certain that the information contained in the objectionable item was taken from that journal. But, we will not accuse its editor of ignorance in turn. We confess that Kamloops is a *terra incognita* to us, and we care as little for it as for Kamschatka. We have maps made by order of the War Department in 1858-9, of the whole Military Division of Oregon and Washington. The mapped region extends from the California to the British line, and from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast. Kamloops is not named in either of them. We have never journeyed in that far upper country, and therefore know little more of its geography than is derived from maps and the newspapers. We have no map, which gives us the desired information, and as to newspapers, the *Times* editor has convinced us from the gross error we committed by depending upon the *Times*, how very unreliable and sometimes deceptive is such authority.

We care but little about the causes which have induced the *Times* editor to open his terrible guns upon us. He is vexed and sore at the article we published in regard to the Northern mines, and not at the blunder (or ignorance, if the word shall please him more) committed as to the geographical position of Kamloops. He introduced Kamloops merely as an escape pipe to let off some of his high indignation vapor. There is no necessity for a wrangle between the *Times*, or any other Northern paper, and the SENTINEL, in respect to the mines north or here. All of our people will be both directly and indirectly benefitted by the gold which is taken from one section or the other. We shall rejoice to learn that new mines are daily discovered anywhere and everywhere in Oregon, North and South. We wish the *Times* editor might find rich diggings upon his own lot, or underneath the *Times* office. But we shall never rest supinely, without offering a word in vindication or support of the known extent and richness of the mines in Southern Oregon, when others would misrepresent and depreciate them. Better diggings are not known upon the Pacific coast than there are in Jackson and Josephine counties, and every successive week, month, and year, establishes this fact. Also, the climate is eminently healthful, and free from extreme temperatures. The adjacent farming lands are unsurpassed in fertility; the miner can always obtain besides the substantials, the delicacies of life, to strengthen the body and feast the appetite, and these creature comforts are of no small moment to men engaged in the laborious and exhausting occupation of gold-mining.

The Northern mines may be all that is reported, in point of productiveness and extent. Yet they do not average near as good wages as the mines of Southern Oregon, while in respect to the manner of living, there is as much difference as there is between life on board a coal drogher and in the cabin of a pleasure yacht. But from the reports as given in the *Times* itself, we fail to discover anything calculated to remove our first impressions, that there is more cry than wool, and that the big stories rise and swell from almost ridiculously small findings of gold. The reference to substantial men, and to letters of correspondents at the diggings, as evidence of the truthfulness of the reports are all very well, nor do we charge the one or the other with intentional misrepresentation. We simply believe they are mistaken. In all the "Gold Excitements" which have raged and died upon the coast, perfectly honorable and truthful men wrote and told stories of the extraordinary auriferousness of the newly found diggings. They did not intend to exaggerate, but their statements were eventually discovered to have little other foundation than too much reliance upon the stories of others who did exaggerate, or the too sanguine temperament of the parties themselves. We know most of the principal gentlemen instanced by the *Times*, who have in full or in part, corroborated the reports it has published. Not one of them would willfully misrepresent the character of the mines, yet they are not miners; one or two of them could not have formed judgment of the diggings upon any better knowledge than a transient journey through the gold fields; and the others are merchants or traders in the upper country whose information is undoubtedly derived from third persons. The other Portland papers do not seem to have faith in the extravagant rumors sent from the mines, and surely we cannot be censured for accepting the majority testimony, where all have equal and common interest in the case.

THE COAST MAILS.—As we stated in a portion of last week's edition, orders have been received here from the Post office Department, requiring the contractor for the route between Jacksonville and Crescent City to perform semi-weekly service hereafter, instead of weekly service as heretofore. The contractor, G. P. Johnson, was in town on Tuesday, and made arrangements for the immediate fulfillment of the order. The mail has arrived here throughout the Winter, regularly every Wednesday, the stipulated time. Mr. Johnson, on receipt of the new order, hurried away to meet the coming mail at Kerbyville, so as to make arrangements for a double trip between that point and this the present week, and this arrangement he perfected.

The semi weekly service is an improvement upon what has been allowed us, yet it comes much short of the service required. A tri-weekly mail is as little as the people along the route ought to have. The cost for a tri-weekly service would be very small in addition to that paid for the semi-weekly service, and the accommodations afforded materially augmented. The daily mail through from California tends to create a positive necessity for a tri-weekly coast mail. Indeed, so much is the service needed, that the contractor has already been besought by merchants and others directly interested, to carry the mail tri-weekly and trust to the Department or to Congress to compensate him for the extra trips. The people along the route will unite in a memorial to have the service increased to the extent named, and an investigation into the subject cannot fail to convince the Postmaster General of the justice and urgency of the reform. Whether Mr. Johnson will accede to the wishes of the petitioners, is not known, but it is believed that he will. Next week, probably, we shall be able to give full information in regard to the matter.

TELEGRAPH IN OREGON.—The project to connect Portland and San Francisco, *via* Yreka and Jacksonville, by telegraph, does not seem to meet with much favor at the North. From the Portland papers we learn that less than $15,000 worth of stock has been subscribed in that city, and in the interior few offer to contribute. We have said, and still think, the only feasible plan for a telegraph through Oregon is, for a company rich enough, to build the line at once, without depending on outside aid during the progress of the work. A good many people in the Willamette were victimized a few years ago in a very shallow telegraph scheme, and ever since they look with suspicion on all kindred projects, whether beneficial or speculative. It woule be easier to raise money to build a balloon than a telegraph, from some of them. Nothing short of a through line will pay, we are very certain, and this will cost $60,000. Oregon will not give half the sum for any such purpose.

JOCOSE CHAPS.—The *Oregonian* is evidently poking sharp sticks at the *Times*, in reference to the sensation mining news doily given in the latter. A few days ago the *Oregonian* spoke of a "rush from Jacksonville to the Northern mines;" in a day or two came a notice of thirty *mules* from Southern Oregon on their way to the upper Columbia diggings; and on Monday it said:

> "Some fears are expressed of a stampede from the gon paying mines of Southern Oregon to the Nez Perces."

"Stampede" is the very word for the sentence. It is particularly applied to animals, and mules are about the only living creatures that have left Southern Oregon for the Nez Perces country. Sam. Colver, of Gasburg, who disposed of the train alluded to, will, doubtless, fill orders sent to him for the basis for another just such "rush" or "stampede" from this section. The *Oregonian* is getting to be decidedly waggish, the funny dog.

GOV. STEVENS.—This gentleman declared in a speech at Vancouver lately that he was a devoted lover of the Union, and strongly opposed to secession and to the formation of a Pacific Republic.

THE NEWS.—Ever since the commencement of the National crisis, the telegraph dispatches have tended quite as much to mislead as to inform the people of this coast. The intelligence by one Pony is contradicted by the next, and we discover after publication that well-nigh half the dispatches were mere sensation rumors and wild guesses of excitement-loving newsmongers. It is therefore unsafe to receive without much allowance any report brought, more particularly reports of a highly exciting and deeply important character. The last Pony advices, from St. Louis to the 12th inst., which we give elsewhere, are of this character. They almost assert that war has commenced between the Government and the Confederate States. If this dispatch is true, then woe to the land! It is useless to essay a prophecy when peace shall be restored. The war will be the bloodiest and most horrible known in the world's history; the devastation and ruin beyond human imagination.

The policy of the Administration appears to be "coersive," at last, notwithstanding vague honeyed expressions before uttered, and "coercion" is but another name for a declaration of war upon the South. It is pretty certain that most of the Border Slave States will join with their Southern brethren of the new Confederacy in resisting Northern invasion. The action of the Virginia Convention plainly betokens as much.

If war is begun, the onus rests upon the Administration. A recognition of the new Confederacy would have insured peace. It was folly and madness ever to think of compelling the seceded States to resume their places in the Federal Union. No matter what opinion men may hold as to the *right* of a State to secede. It had ceased to be a matter of opinion and was become a bold fact. It should have been treated as a past event, in which abstract law had to give way to real policy. To *compel* a people to live under a *free* government is a paradox too apparent for practical attempt. Right or wrong, the Confederated States are out of the Union: wisdom, humanity and policy would dictate to our Government a peaceful recognition of their separate sovereignty.

COASTWISE.—From Alex. McClure, the mail carrier, we learn that the road over Crescent City mountain is at length passable for teams. Two wagons had loaded and started for Jacksonville, with freight, at six cents per pound. Steamers will hereafter stop in regularly on stated days at Crescent City from San Francisco and Portland, so that merchants in the interior may know the very day, either to have goods landed or shipped, or persons wishing to take passage may reliably count time of going and coming. But unless teamsters can manage to compete with freighters by the Scottsburg road, the chances are that most of the Jacksonville goods will be brought over the latter route. We know of orders now on the way from Scottsburg, at four cents per pound, while by the Crescent City road the charge is six cents per pound.

FROM THE NORTH.—The Willamette and Washington Territory papers contain very little news of interest to our readers. A small building of Mr. G. C. Robbins, and occupied by Jeremiah Knox, in Portland, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning. The family had barely time to escape. A collection had been taken up for Knox, who lost all his household goods.

An old settler, a Frenchman, named Deschamps was found drowned in Vancouver lake on Saturday.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to ransom the Van Orman children, held captive by the Snake Indians.

The publication of the Eugene *Herald* is suspended for a few weeks.

ALL A MISTAKE.—A story has been going the rounds of the papers that a Catholic Irish servant girl employed in a Jewish family in San Francisco, had an infant of her employers christened according to the rites of her own church, using holy water which she had procured for the ceremony from a priest. The *Gleaner*, a Jewish paper, which first published the story, has since contradicted it by authority of the parents of the infant. The report originated out of a bit of pastime of the servant, in which the Jewish mother participated.

BUY HIM.—Third Auditor Atkinson is eager to hold on to his desk under the Republican Administration. If a cheap rogue is wanted to perform dirty work, by all means keep him. He slandered and plundered the people of Oregon for $1,000, and is doubtless ready to betray his party, his country, or his God, for an additional $1,000. If only as a compliment to Oregon, Mr. President, or Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, retain the sneaking dog.

WARD BEECHER, NO. 2.—California has one of the Ward Beecher style of Reverends, or properly, Political Parsons. T. Starr King is the man. Sundays and week-days, from pulpit and from stands, just the same, he declaims and harangues against all who do not favor Abolitionism, and who do not hate the South. He professes to be a Unitarian. He ought to be a Universalist; the latter believe there is no hell.

CORRECTION.—A notice to the effect that the house of H. H. Bancroft & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, San Francisco, had disposed of their business and stock to another firm, has been published in several papers. H. H. Bancroft & Co., have not ceased business, but continue, as usual, with large additions of their line of articles and books of every description recently made to their stock. Dealers will take note of this.

SAVAGE BUTCHERY.—Sydney papers brought to San Francisco lately, give an account of the frightful massacre of twenty-six Americans—officers and crew of the New Bedford whaleship *Superior*—by the chiefs and natives of Treasury Island, in September last. Only six of the crew were spared, three of whom had been ransomed by Capt. Mair, of the Sydney schooner *Ariel*. The other three were held as prisoners by the savages.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We acknowledge the receipt of interesting public documents, forwarded by ex-Senator Lane, Senators Baker and Nesmith, and Hon. Lansing Stout.

General Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.

A dispatch says the following Californian appointments were made yesterday. Rankin, Collector; Stevens, Superintendent of the Mint; Denio, Melter and Refiner; Cheeseman, Sub Treasurer; Parker, Postmaster of San Francisco; Mudge, Appraiser General.

On the night of the 3d of April a steamer attempted to enter Charleston harbor. She refused to show her colors, and was fired into by the battery on Morris Island, and put to sea again.

The Gulf squadron has been ordered to cooperate with Slemmer.

The preparations for an attack are completed at Sumter, and rapidly hurried on at Pickens. The impression is it will be made at both points in a few days.

It is believed the activity in the Navy is designed for the collection of revenue in the Southern ports on shipboard. Other accounts say it is for the purpose of preventing the seizure of San Domingo by Spain.

Among those removed from the Census Bureau, for the purpose of reducing the clerical force, is J. B. McNeir of Oregon.

The troops from Texas at New York are again ordered South.

Texas reports state that Ampudia, with a large force, reasserts the rights of Mexico in Texas, is preparing for invasion, and is now marching a large force on Brownsville.

The South Carolina Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 149 to 29.

Lane and Pomeroy were elected U. S. Senators from Kansas by small majorities.

The Kentucky Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

Increased activity is displayed at the navy yards about New York. Soldiers were embarking for ports unascertained.

The average bids on the new government loan were 92½. [This is probably the new eight million loan of the United States.]

Some of the Southern Treasury notes, it is reported, sold at 20 per cent. premium.

Judge McLean of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Captain Barryman of the Navy, are dead.

The reported seizure of government property in New Mexico is not confirmed, and it is doubted yet by many.

The Republicans have carried all the State officers in Connecticut by increased majorities, but lose two Congressmen.

The Anti-Republicans have carried Rhode Island, including one Congressman.

The Anti-Republicans have carried Brooklyn by 4,500 majority; Cincinnati, 2,800 majority; St. Louis, 2,600. Also, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo, Ohio.

The Secessionists have carried Richmond by 1,000 majority.

The Republicans are successful in Portland, Me., Monmouth and Warsaw, Ill., and at Dubuque, Iowa.

In Sandusky, Ohio, the Democratic Mayor and a majority of the city officers were elected.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the entire Democratic ticket is successful.

At Toledo, the Mayor and a majority of officers are Democratic.

The Republicans have elected William W. Thomas Mayor of Portland, Me. Last year a Democrat was elected

The Republicans have also elected their Mayor in Monmouth, Illinois, and the entire Council.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., the entire Democratic ticket is elected by about 4,500 majority.

Leading Republican members express the opinion that an extra session of Congress will soon be called.

The New York *Express* says it is supposed, in well informed quarters, that Texas is the point where the troops will be landed, and that they are sent out at the request of General Houston to repel the Indians and Mexicans in that State.

The New York *Evening Post* says it is rumored that Government agents who were sent to England and France have returned, and report that both will set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and in no manner recognize or assist it, and that the President and Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures to enforce existing laws.

The New York *Commercial* says a Committee of leading Virginia politicians have had an interview with the President and the Secretary of State, and were assured most positively that the President contemplated no hostile movements, and should not attempt to collect the revenue, for the simple reason that Congress had withheld the power from him to do it.

The announcement of adjournment of the Virginia Convention *sine die* appears to have been premature. On the 5th, the following resolution was adopted: Deeply deploring the distracted state of the country, and lamenting the wrongs that have compelled some States to dissolve their connection with the Federal Government, but sensible of the blessings of the Union, and impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity and progress of the people, we earnestly desire an adjustment by which the Union may be re-established in its integrity, and that peace and prosperity may be restored throughout the land.

Governor Morton of Indiana and Washburn of Maine have had a long interview with the President, urging the holding of all forts at the South and the speedy adoption of a definite policy.

A dispatch to the New York *Tribune* from Montgomery says the Southern Government is determined to take Fort Pickens at all hazards, and if Lincoln attempts to obstruct Southern commerce, all Northern ships in Southern waters will be seized.

The tariff of the Confederate States on Northern manufactures is already found to be inconveniently high by Southern merchants, and it will be reduced at the next Congress.

The New York *Tribune's* Montgomery dispatch says, should orders be issued to blockade the Southern ports and collect the revenue, then Davis will issue letters of marque, and cover the sea with privateers.

The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch reports that instructions have been given to heads of the Departments not to hold official communication with the seceding States.

The fugitive slaves taken from Chicago to Springfield, after hearing, were returned to their owners and brought back to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 6th.

Eastern and Southern dispatches are very unsatisfactory and contradictory. It is now denied that Major Anderson's supplies have been cut off. This denial comes from different quarters. It is also said the Southern Commissioners express the belief that a peaceful policy will prevail. It is also denied that they have taken a house in Washington or intend to do so.

A New York dispatch says the steamer *Illinois* has been chartered by the Government, and adds: It appears that the only steamers yet chartered by the Government are the *Atlantic* and *Illinois*. The former is fitting to carry nine hundred troops and provisions for sixty days. The *Powhatan* is probably detailed to convoy them to their destination. The corvette *Savannah* will probably be put in charge of workmen to-day. Two companies are reported to have left for Hamilton last night. The steamer *Water Witch* was to have gone into commission at Philadelphia yesterday. Large quantities of army stores were shipped from the pier, last night, on board the *Atlantic*.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that a large body of volunteers left that city to rally around the flag of the Union in Texas, under Houston.

Washington dispatches assert that the President is daily receiving numerous telegraph dispatches from all portions of the country, urging no surrender of any forts and offering to volunteer in attempt at reinforcement. One man offers to reinforce Sumter at ten day's notice for $5,000.

Governor Curtis, of Pennsylvania, had a long interview with Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron today. It is rumored that Pennsylvania will immediately assume a war footing.

Lieut. Gilman had interview yesterday with Secretary Cameron and General Scott, and left immediately for Pensacola.

The Virginia delegation referred to as having visited the President, was headed by J. Minor Botts. Botts advised the evacuation of Sumter.

An officer from South Carolina is said to have arrived at Washington for the purpose of recruiting for the Southern army.

A Charleston dispatch this morning says war is expected within twenty-four hours. Every man is ordered on duty. The excitement is intense.

The New York *Tribune's* dispatch says the authorized statement is made that the Spanish Government is not responsible for the demonstration at San Domingo; also, that no orders have been issued for a blockade of Southern ports. Com. Stringham's commission has a different purpose. The Government is still without intelligence whether the reinforcement of Pickens had been effected, and is naturally very anxious, as orders were sent weeks ago.

LATEST!

ST. LOUIS, April 11, 1861.

California Appointments.

The following California appointments have been made: William Rube, Marshal of the Northern district; Henry D. Barrows, of the Southern District, Sharp, Attorney for the Northern, and Dimmick for the Southern; Collector of Monterey, Porter; Benicia, Swain; Stockton, Sperry; San Diego, Sloan; San Pedro, Many; Santa Barbara, Romperkofer; Colner, San Francisco, Schemale; Assistant Coiner, Weygant; Land Office, San Francisco, George B. Tingley; Los Angeles, Antonio M. Pico; Stockton, George Webster; Visalia, Briggs; Humboldt, Eddy; Marysville, Snyder. Receivers, San Francisco, R. Havens; Stockton, R. H. Waller; Los Angeles, Slacry; Visalia, Gerrish; Humboldt, Pratt; Marysville, Compton; Postmaster of Sacramento, George Rowland; Appraiser General, S. J. Bridge; Appraisers, Mudge, and probably Zane; Indian Superintendant for Northern District, Hanson; Southern, Roberts.

ST. LOUIS, March 12th.

There has been no collision yet between the Northern and Southern troops concentrating at the Southern forts. Northern forces are mustering.

United States war vessels due yesterday at Sumter had not arrived.

General Beauregard demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter at two o'clock yesterday Anderson declined, and negotiations are to be opened. The floating battery at Charleston is in readiness. Troops were arriving hourly.

Wigfall and several members of the South Carolina Convention are enlisting in the Confederate army.

There were 7,000 men in the Border States ready for the South.

There was great excitement in Charleston, and the people were waiting for the attack.

The Confederate Commissioners left Washington in disgust, and charge Lincoln with perfidy. They say the Montgomery Government earnestly desired peace, and the responsibility of the war will rest with the Administration. They regard war inevitable.

Three companies of infantry left New Orleans, April 11th, for Pensacola.

The United States troops in Texas, it is stated, design fighting. The Mexicans threatened Brownsville.

A Montgomery dispatch says the forts will not be attacked until the appearance of the fleet.

Though sensation dispatches present war as inevitable, conservative journals have hopes it may be avoided.

Several companies of troops have been ordered to Fort Taylor, Key West, and ordnance and stores from New York.

It is rumored that Jefferson Davis telegraphed to Gen. Beauregard not to fire on any unarmed vessels with stores for Sumpter

It is rumored as the reason why troops were not landed at Pensacola, that Sumter was already sufficiently strong.

Speculation is still rife as to the destination of troops, some supposing they are for Sumter, some for Pickens, some for Texas, and others for forts in Florida, the keys to the Gulf, for future disposition, as circumstances may require.

The President has communicated with the Governor of Pennsylvania and Governor of Ohio, and states that an attack on Washington is apprehended. He desires them to call out their militia, and hold it in readiness. Governor Curtin will call out volunteers at the least sign of danger.

The War Department is mustering troops in the District of Columbia. The National Rifles are being enrolled for service. Some refused to take the oath, refusing to fight Maryland and Virginia. Sherman's artillery at Fort Ridgely, and two cavalry companies are expected.

The New York *Tribune's* dispatch says 3,000 men are to be enrolled at Baltimore, with desperate designs against the Government. Steps to counteract are taken.

Gov. Curtin has sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, recommending a modification of the militia laws for the purpose of making them more efficient. Pennsylvania makes no menaces, but desires peace, by the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, the true sovereignty of the States, and the supremacy of law and order.

There is little hope of the restoration of harmony.

Two companies of troops have left Richmond for Charleston.

Yancey and Ruse have sailed for Europe.

The persons of foreigners in Savannah are subjected to strict surveillance.

The Charlestown navy yard has been increased.

The Massachusetts Legislature authorized 2,000 troops to be placed on a war footing for the emergency, and a fund was placed at the disposal of the Governor. It was afterwards withdrawn at his request. The Legislature refused to pass a bill for the abolition of capital punishment, and for farther protection of freedom of speech.

The Virginia Convention finally adopted a resolution appointing a Commission to wait upon the President, by a vote of 75 to 63—as follows: W. Ballard Preston (Conservative) Alex. H. Stewart, (Union) Geo. W. Rudolph (Secessionist). No information has been yet received of the result of their mission. The Convention is still in session. Several resolutions embodied in the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, with others, were adopted, declaring against coercion, in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and indicating that Virginia will go with the South if hostilities are precipitated by the Federal Government. The vote on the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States was 121 to 20.

The latest accounts reaffirm that an army of 7,000 men, with four Spanish steam frigates, were ready to seize San Domingo, upon orders from the Queen.

Corwin has left for Mexico.

The accounts of the reported revolution in New Mexico were incorrect.

The Telegraph lines South of Washington were all down but one, which works badly. There is no news to-day.

St. Louis, April 12th.—8 P. M.

Private dispatches received at Washington to day from the South, leave no doubt that hostilities were commenced in Charleston at an early hour this morning.

On the 8th of April, Gen. Beauregard addressed the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy, stating that the authorized agent from President Lincoln informed Governor Pickens and himself that provision would be sent to Fort Sumter peacably, or otherwise by force. The Secretary of War replied on the 10th, telling Beauregard if he had no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated the intention of the Washinton Government supply Sumter by force, he should at once demand its evacuation, and, if refused, proceed in such manner as he might determine, to reduce it. Beauregard replied on the same day. The demand will be made to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. The dispatch says this correspondence grew out of a formal notification by the Washington Government, immediately preceding the hostilities. There are no further particulars, as yet.

A Washington dispatch says Reverdy Johnson entirely approves of the present movement of the President, and that Maryland will give him a cordial support.

A bill has been reported in the Pennsylvania House, appropriating half a million to arm and equip the military of the State.

THE DEMOCRACY OF CALIFORNIA.—The Breckinridge State Central Committee have issued a call for a Convention to be holden at Sacramento, June 11th ensuing. The Committee have published an Address, setting forth the views of the body upon present issues. The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas: We are desirous of co operating with all Democrats upon the present political issues, regardless of the divisions which existed at the Presidential election last Fall.

Resolved, That the several County Committees be recommended to direct, in view of such co-operation, that the votes of all citizens be received at the primary elections for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, that is to meet in Sacramento city on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, A. D., 1861, who endorse the Crittenden, or similar amendments to the Constitution, and are opposed to coercion and any and all attempts on the part of the Administration to enforce, by Military or Naval power, the Federal laws within the jurisdiction of any of the seceding States.

SCRIP HOLDERS.—Among the new advertisements in this issue, is one of John S. Edwards, Attorney, Washington City, who advertises that he will pay especial attention to claims under the Oregon War Debt, entrusted to him. We have no hesitation in commending him to the favor of scrip holders who wish to entrust the collection of their claims to an agent, inasmuch as we have private letters from Mr. Stout, and other sterling gentlemen who personally know Mr. Edwards, which represent him as in every way worthy the trust and patronage of our citizens.

REPUTED.—The anti-Democratic papers of Oregon have frequently stated that Hon. I. I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, was a defaulter to the Government. The *Pioneer and Democrat* of the 12th instant publishes a letter from W. Medill, Controller in the Treasury Department, which sets forth the fact that instead of being a defaulter, the honorable gentleman has satisfactorily settled his accounts with the Government, and a balance of $127-53 is due him.

THE OREGON SENATOR.—Late Eastern advices say Senator Nesmith was to have left New York for Oregon, April 11th. The President informed him there would be no extra session. It is not known whether Senator Baker will visit Oregon this year, or make a trip to Europe. At last accounts he had about as much as he could cleverly manage to do in arranging the appointments for California.

FIRE.—On Saturday night last the fine brick store of M. Wolfe, at Lafayette, Yamhill county, was burned to the ground. Wolfe's loss, $15,000. Adjoining property was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

GEN. LANE.—The ex-Senator left New York, April 1st, accompanied by one of his sons and two Misses Lane.

Navigation of the Umpqua River.

ROSEBURG, April 16th, 1861.

EDITOR SENTINEL: The question as to whether the Umpqua River is navigable for flat-boats has been a general subject of discussion in this county for several months past, and much difference of opinion has been expressed by those mostly interested. The enterprise was first proposed by Mr. C. P. Stratton, who has been a boatman on the rapid mountain streams of the Eastern States. Mr. Stratton's arguments were at first listened to by most people with a very incredulous ear; but, of late, the scarcity of money and the vast amount of surplus produce in the valley has led people to the conclusion that some avenue must be opened by which the products of the soil can be carried to market by a less expensive process than wagons and teams. As the Umpqua River seemed to be the only outlet at present, in consequence of the finances of the country being so limited, it was at length concluded that the river should be examined, and, if thought possible to navigate it, the attempt should be made.

The task of exploring the river fell to the lot of Mr. Stratton, Jonathan Woodruff, John F. Van Buren and myself—all but myself being experienced boatmen. We started on the 9th instant, in a skiff, having on board provisions for a long cruise, and arrived at Scottsburg on the morning of the 12th, all safe, having traveled one hundred miles in fifteen hours running time. We have secured notes and drawings of every obstacle on the river which would be in the least dangerous to a craft running down, and from these materials a compleat chart or topographical map of the Umpqua can be constructed. The Umpqua river is much better than we expected to find it. It contains no short bends, is almost entirely devoid of dangerous boulders, and, though it is a rapid stream, has no large falls. The main channel is seldom less than one hundred yards in width, generally about one hundred and fifty. The conclusion of the party that went down is that, at a proper boating stage, a hundred ton boat can be run to Gardiner City with safety. There is now between fifty and seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat and other grain in the valley, which will have to remain here until next Winter, when it can be taken to the mouth of the river at a cost not exceeding fifteen cents per bushel.

If this mode of transportation proves successful, which, in the opinion of the three experienced men who made the examination, is a matter of certainty, it will prove one of the greatest advantages which has yet presented itself to the farming community, and will doubtless cultivate trade throughout Southern Oregon. To those who have opposed the scheme so violently, and some who still oppose it, I have nothing to say more than that I know them to be ignorant of flat-boat navigation. Like myself, and the former had better be men of experience, and be governed by their opinions, than to believe men who meddle with that which they know nothing about.

I claim no credit myself for the part I have played, as I was merely employed in the capacity of a Surveyor. If boats can be successfully run down the river, and I honestly believe they can, the honor of having opened the great exporting thoroughfare is due to Mr. Stratton, Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Van Buren. I might give you a more complete report of our trip, of the wilderness country we passed through, of the game we killed and of the good time we had generally, but I fear it would be crowding your columns. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN FITZHUGH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARREN LODGE No. 10, A. F. & A. F.

HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in

JACKSONVILLE, OGN.

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]

PHOENIX LODGE No. 23, A. F. & A. M.

Hold their regular communications the SATURDAY EVENINGS on or preceding the full moon, in Phœnix, 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. dec8:47

Sand's Sarsaparilla.—No remedial agent was ever introduced that has proved so uniformly successful as this for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scrofula, rheumatism, stubborn ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, erysipelas, pimples, boils, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, liver complaint, bronchitis, consumption, female complaints, loss of appetite, general debility. It will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. ap20,14:tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important News!

First in the Field!

TO ARRIVE, VIA SCOTTSBURG, IN ABOUT EIGHT DAYS, AT

SACHS BROTHERS'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

-Consisting of-

DRY AND FANCY GOODS

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

The equal of which, in *quantity* and *quality* has never been offered in this market before.

These goods have been carefully selected by L. Sachs. All are respectfully invited to give us a call.

SACHS BROS.

Jacksonville, April 27. 15:3m

DR. R. BERNHARD,

ALLOPATHIC

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAS located in Jacksonville for the practice of his profession, and will promptly attend calls at all hours of day and night in the adjoining localities.

Dr. Bernhard is a graduate of the Paris Medical and Surgical College; has sustained his profession in London, also, and practiced in Yreka, Cal., for the past year. He was formerly engaged in the Hospital at Havana.

Office at the United States Hotel, Jacksonville.

☞ Dr. Bernhard has just received from Europe a complete Professional Library, of the highest standard ancient and modern authorities. April 27, '61.—15:1y

Oregon War Debt!

JOHN. S. EDWARDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his services to the people of Oregon and Washington Territory, to prosecute their claims arising out of the late Indian War, for the payment of which Congress passed a law at its last session.

His reference is to the following letters from Gen. Joseph Lane, the Hons. J. W. Nesmith and Lansing Stout, and the Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, representatives in the last Congress:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1861.

Having known John S. Edwards, Esq., of Washington, D. C., *long* and *well*, I recommend him to the people of Oregon, and the Territory of Washington, who have claims against the United States arising from the late Indian War, or otherwise, as a prompt, efficient and reliable Attorney, who will faithfully prosecute their claims, and promptly transmit the amount recovered. He has been for the last ten years successfully engaged in his profession in Washington, and no man has more of the confidence respect of the Government and the public.

JOSEPH LANE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 4, 1861.

We take pleasure in recommending to the people of Oregon and Washington Territory John S. Edwards, as a faithful, efficient and responsible attorney, in the prosecution of any business connected with claims arising from expenditures in the late Indian War, and know him to be quite familiar with those claims.

LANSING STOUT,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
J. W. NESMITH.

Accompanying every claim must be a Power of Attorney from the claimant, stating the nature of his claim, and authorizing me to prosecute, receive and receipt for the amount recovered, attested by two witnesses, and duly authenticated.

JOHN S. EDWARDS.

April 27, 1861. 15:2m

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name and style of CHAS. EBERT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chas. Ebert will settle the liabilities of the firm, and he is alone authorized to receipt for all moneys due the firm.

CHAS. EBERT,
JACOB SOLAMON,

Kerbyville, Josephine county, Oregon, ap7:15:tt April 24th, 1861.