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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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Attorney and Counselor AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
BY APPOINTMENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC
For Jackson County.

Dr. N. Caldwell Boatman
HAS permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his professional services in the practice of
Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.
Office at his residence, on California street, in the house formerly occupied by A. M. Berry, next door to Judge Prim's.
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All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Jacksonville, Dec. 22d, 1860. 49:1y

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE, Oregon.

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SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
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All my work will be executed at greatly reduced prices, for cash only. [Oct. 20th 46]

JOS. H. BLEDSOE,
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Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, OGN.,
Will attend to any business confided to them in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 59.

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HAS LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE, and offers his professional services to this community in the practice of *Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.*
Office on California street, next door to Neuber's Jewelry store.
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Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of the Art, with all the latest improvements. If
PICTURES
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(late Chief Justice.)
WILLIAMS & GIBBS.
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Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territories.

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Jacksonville, Oregon.
Will practice in all the Courts of the 3d Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.
Particular attention paid to procuring Land Warrants and collecting claims against the Government. 20ly

SURGICAL HOSPITAL.
I am now prepared to receive patients in the Hospital, on the corner of Third Street, back of the "Union Hotel."
TERMS—CASH OR GOOD SECURITY.
CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D.
Jacksonville, July 28, 1860.-28tf.

C. P. SPRAGUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Letter of Hon. B. F. Washington.

The *attaches* of the San Francisco Custom House recently presented to Hon. Benj. F. Washington, the retiring Collector of the Port, a service of massive silver plate, as a testimonial of their esteem for him officially, politically, and personally. In response to the letter of the Presentation Committee, after gracefully returning his acknowledgments, and referring to the clean record which the retiring officials of the Revenue Department will leave as bright testimony of the economical and faithful performance of their respective duties during his administration, he offers some views upon the system of rotation in office pursued since the Administration of President Jackson. In this connection he instances the very few removals by the early Presidents, in contrast with the numerous changes made by every succeeding President down to the present day. Washington made but nine removals during his eight years' administration; John Adams, nine; Jefferson, forty-two; Madison, five; Monroe, nine; Adams, two. Removals, in all cases, save a few under John Adams and Jefferson, were made because of incompetency or dishonesty, and not for mere political reasons. The writer thinks that one of the main causes for the extraordinary and sad present condition of the Country can be traced to the abuses which have grown out of this system. He condemns the doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils," and thinks only the heads of Departments and superior officers should be changed with every succeeding Administration. But he frankly admits that Mr. Lincoln cannot inaugurate or effect the reform. We give his own words:

Nor would I have you to think for a moment that I attempt to convey even an implied censure upon Mr. Lincoln that he has pursued the policy that I am reprehending. He could not have done otherwise than obey the demands of party. He was bound in language attributed to him by a letter writer in reference to another matter, "to run the machine as he found it." Had he done otherwise, his Administration would have been a failure from the beginning. Like Actæon of old, who was torn to pieces by his own hounds, he would have been devoured by his own army of hungry office-seekers. The evil cannot be corrected by any one man, or by any Administration. If corrected at all, it must be by change in the Constitution itself.

Col. Washington then proceeds to give his views at some length in relation to existing National difficulties, which he does in forcible, masterly, truthful manner. We present them in full, and the reader, whether he approves or reprobates the sentiments, arguments and suggestions of the writer, or not, will admire him for the candor, boldness and directness with which he handles the grave subject:

And now, gentlemen, I crave your indulgence while I glance as briefly as may be at the present unhappy condition of our country. That dread event against which so many of our most illustrious and eloquent statesmen have at times past declaimed, has actually taken place. Our Union is dissolved. Fanatics and fools may treat the action of the seceded States as a nullity, but that does not make it so. There is, on this day and year of our Lord, as much a Southern Confederacy within the once limits of the United States as there was a United States on the 17th day of September, 1787, when George Washington, Deputy from Virginia, appended his name, as President of the Convention, to the Constitution. The work of the then Fathers of the Republic was an experiment. The work of the framers of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy is an experiment. The one has been tried, and, as interpreted by modern Republicanism, I am free to say, has proved a failure. The other is yet to be tried, and if left in peace, as it should be, to work out its own solution, I believe will prove an entire success. Not only this, but I feel assured that its existence will not in the slightest degree militate against the substantial interests of the Old Union.

Who is responsible for the present condition of affairs? Who has made us a disunited people? I charge this great sin directly home to the so-called Republican party. I charge it home to that party which, engendered in the thirst for power, fostered in fanaticism and sectional hatred, reared and matured in all uncharitableness toward those entitled to love and friendship, is now about to close an unprofitable career in a baptism of blood and carnage. They talk about maintaining the laws!—they whose recent career has been in open and flagrant disregard of its plainest provisions. I charge that not only by the public declarations of their representative men, through their conventions and by their platforms and resolves, but also by repeated defiant acts of legislation and popular uprisings they have exhibited a most flagrant disregard of the plainest provisions of the Constitution. They say they would not disturb slavery wherever it exists—they would not invade it in the limits of the States. Indeed! Then what means all their talk about a house divided against itself cannot stand? What mean their ominous outgivings of a law higher than the Constitution? What means their apotheosis of that noted incendiary and executed murderer, John Brown? "I will tell you what it means," says the Prime Minister of Lincoln's Administration, W. H. Seward. "It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and means that these United States *must* and *will*"—mark the emphasis—"sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation. Either the cotton and the rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will be ultimately tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and the souls of men." Here is the issue of the irrepressible conflict succinctly and clearly stated. It is the issue that was accepted by the Republican party at Chicago, when Lincoln was nominated. He himself had laid down the very same doctrine two years before in a public speech at Springfield, Illinois. He there declared that "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect *it will cease to be divided; it will become all one thing or all the other.*" The "one thing" everybody knows it cannot become. Nobody ever dreamed that the rye and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York would be given over by the farmers to slave culture. The alternative therefore was a sham—a humbug—a cheat—intended only to cover over the hideousness of the original proposition. Divested of all verbiage, the Republican platform resolves itself into the simple declaration that the cotton fields of South Carolina and sugar plantations of Louisiana "must and will" be cultivated, at all hazards, by free labor. And how is this to be brought about? Peaceably? By the consent and voluntary acquiescence of their owners? Infatuation will not affirm these questions. How then? Let Burlingame answer—*ex uno disce omnes*—Burlingame, who Mr. Douglas foretold was to have seen a good time, such a merry time in Washington "with Baker, from Oregon, McDougall from California, Uncle Abe in the White House," etc. His plan is unique—it is striking—it is worthy the author of the progressive sentiment, "The times demand an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." "The Republican party does not wish to interfere" he tells us "in the internal government or social institutions of slave States, but *merely* to place around them a cordon of free States. Then this horrible system will die of inanition, or, like the scorpion, seeing no means of escape, sting itself to death." Yes, that's it. Throw around these States an Abolition wall—tap them on all sides by underground railroads—abolish the inter State slave trade, and make of each a social "black hole of Calcutta"—irritate them with continued annoyances and abuses—and then when they shall have been goaded to desperation, send among them an army of such sainted villians as John Brown to stir up insurrection and inaugurate a carnival of blood and murder. That's the manner in which the rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana are to be cultivated by free labor. That is what Lincoln meant when he would place slavery where it would be "in the course of ultimate extinction." That is what all Republicans mean when they tell us that they would abolish slavery only by constitutional means. We have heard that "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church," but I very much fear that as a fertilizer its tendency will not be to greatly increase the cotton crop.

And now let us look at some of the acts of this party that would respect the constitutional rights of the South—that is crying aloud with much noise and show of patriotism for the enforcement of the laws. A plain provision of the Constitution says that the judicial power of the United States shall be invested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as Congress shall from time to time establish, and shall extend to *all cases in law and equity* arising under the same. Now, here are three plain provisions of the Constitution—as plain as the nose on a man's face—so plain that "he who runs may read and the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." They are provisions without which no Union could have been formed. How have they been respected by this law-abiding Republican party? The records of the country show that wherever they have had the power in the State Legislatures, each one of them has been flagrantly, unblushingly, defiantly and wickedly violated. Space will not permit me to go too much into detail, but here are facts of which the proof is accessible to all. Congress, in 1850 passed what is known as the Fugitive Slave Law—one of the compromise measures to carry out the first plain provision referred to. The Supreme Court of the United States, composed of at least two Republicans and a majority of free State men, *unanimously* declared, from a full bench, that the law was constitutional. In 21st Howard, p. 552, case Ableman v. Booth and U. S. v. Booth, they say that "the Act of Congress, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Law, is, in all its provisions fully authorized by the Constitution of the United States." Has this law been respected? Let facts be submitted to a candid world. *Fourteen of the Free States*, by means of personal liberty and *habeas corpus* laws, have directly or indirectly nullified its most vital provisions. Eleven of them have prohibited their officers and citizens from aiding in the execution of the law; five of them have denied the use of all public edifices in aid of the master; seven of them have provided defence for the fugitive; three have declared a slave free if brought by the master into the State, either in transitu or for temporary sojourn; one has declared him absolutely free, no matter how he gets there. This is all outrageous enough, but as if to pile the Ossa of all wrong on the Pelion of perfidy after throwing all the obstacles that ingenuity could devise in the way of the claimant in pursuit of his rights, nine of them, to wit: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have provided contingent comforts for him in case of failure to prove his claim before a jury perhaps of Abolitionists or a Judge of the same persuasion, in the nature of fines ranging from one to five thousand dollars and imprisonment in the State penitentiary from three months to fifteen years. Now in all these States members of the Legislatures and Governors are required to take an oath before entering upon office, that they will support the Constitution of the United States. When, therefore, they have voted for and sanctioned such laws, directly violating that instrument, they have superadded to the crime of treason that of perjury. And yet these are the men who, at the point of the sword, would teach others the art of respecting the laws.

"They bawl for freedom in their senseless mood
Yet still revolt when truth would set them free.
License they mean, when they cry Liberty,
For who loves that must first be wise and good."

But this is not all; where nullifying laws have failed to accomplish their object, mobs and secret associations and underground railroads have been resorted to. In the enlightened city of Boston, "the Athens of America," a judge was removed from the bench for daring to respect his oath, and a marshal foully murdered in her streets for a like crime! Similar acts of atrocity have been enacted in other States, until it has become worse than madness for a master to attempt to reclaim a fugitive.

Again, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that a negro is not a citizen nor can he become one. In the Chicago Convention, not only was the reverse maintained but it was boldly proclaimed that the negro is the peer of the white man—that all men, whether Caucasian, Mongolian, Indian or Ethiopian, "are created equal." Not only this, but as if to leave no doubt upon the subject, they nominated for their Presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln, who has signalized himself by the utterance of such sentiments. They present to the country as a *national* candidate a standard bearer whose tongue could express such political monstrosities as these:

"What I do say is, that no man is good enough to govern another without the other man's consent. I say this is the leading principle, the *sheet anchor of American Republicanism.*"

Now mark the corollary that follows:

"The relation of master and slave is, *pro tanto* a violation of this principle. The master not only governs the slave without his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules altogether different from what he prescribes for himself. Allow *all* the governed *an equal voice* in the Government; and that, *and that only*, is self government."

And then, as if to signalize his devotion to his beloved idea of negro equality and fraternity he thus expresses his contempt for the Supreme Court and its decisions:

"Now, my opinion is that the different States *have the power to make the negro a citizen* under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that *they have not this power.*"

Now, I ask, is it strange that the South, in view of these gross and outrageous assaults upon their constitutional rights and social institutions, are not disposed to tamely submit to be ruled by these men? Or, rather, is it not strange, with the super addition of the abuse and villification, and insult and denunciation daily poured forth upon them by Republican orators and newspapers, through public meetings, from the pulpit, and in school houses, that fifteen instead of seven States did not at once withdraw from the Union? Suppose England had offered half the indignities to France that the Northern States, through their abolitionized Republican sentiments, have offered to the South,—suppose in the face of solemn treaty stipulations Englishmen each year spoliated Frenchmen of half a million dollars worth of property, and when pursuing a right guaranteed to them Frenchmen were set upon by mobs and foully murdered. Suppose that the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon at the Opera House in Paris had been concocted in England; that weapons and money had been supplied there to accomplish it, and the would-be assassins justified, condoled with, and applauded by her large public meetings and her newspapers. Suppose one branch of her Parliament, as in the case of the Massachusetts Legislature in respect to the memory of John Brown, had come within three votes of adjourning in honor of the executed culprits; and suppose further, instead of disclaiming the act, the Queen of England had reorganized her ministry from the leading men who had been identified with the sentiments originating these outrages, and a new House of Commons largely sympathized with such acts; what, I ask, would have been the consequence? Is there a single Frenchman who would not have willingly laid down his life to avenge such insults and outrages? Would not the sympathies of the entire civilized world be with France? But I forbear to pursue this subject.

With us, Californians, an important question arises. We are on the threatened verge of a protracted civil war. The same madness, folly and infatuation, the same unhallowed thirst for power and disregard of constitutional rights, which have disrupted the Union, seem bent on laying waste the land with war's havoc and desolation. Come as it may, and all war is revolting, no cause, however just, can divest it of its terrors. Who can weigh its disasters and measure the hight and depth and compass of its miseries? But if these features distinguish war in general, what shall we say of civil war—war between common countrymen—descendants of the same fathers and mothers—inheritors of the same common destiny? "Civil wars," says Burke, "strike deepest of all into the manners of the people. They vitiate their politics; they corrupt their morals; they pervert even the natural taste and relish of equity and justice. The very names of affection and kindred, which were the bond of charity while we agreed, become new incentives to hatred and rage, when the communion of our country is dissolved." Shall we realize these things? God, in his mercy, forfend! But should it be ordered otherwise, what shall we of California do? Will we join in an unhallowed crusade against our countrymen? Will we imbrue our hands in the blood of brothers? Will we be diverted from our high destiny by contributing means for the recapture of a few battered forts? Shall we have a North and South upon our own soil, and commence here an irrepressible conflict? Are the men from all sections of the Union, whose daily business requires constant contact and association, to meet one another with distrust and enmity and hatred?

If not, let us declare ourselves unequivocally for peace. Let us send to Congress men who will vote against all supplies for waging war upon the sovereign States of the South. Let us say to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet,

"Take heed
How you awake the sleeping sword of war.
We charge you in the name of God take heed.
For never two such kingdoms did contend
Without much fall of blood."

War will not save the Union. War will not revive destroyed confidence. War will not reanimate the pale corpse of blighted amity. War will not obliterate the passions and ill feelings and animosities that have been engendered of sectionalism. War will not "raze out the written troubles" that have severed "the golden chords of the Union." If there ever was a time, it is now when we should cultivate charitableness. If there ever was a time, it is now when we should acknowledge the force of the sublime sentiment,

"The drying of a single tear has more
Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore."

I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress or the President to make war upon a sovereign State. In fact the power, after discussion, was expressly denied to the General Government by those who framed that instrument. It is my firm conviction that our true policy is to recognize the separate existence of the Southern Confederacy. This, as a sovereign State, we have a right to do, irrespective of the action of the Administration. All this cry of Union is a subterfuge. It is a party trick to entrap us in the toils of Republicanism. It means war with all its train of devastating evils. It means commerce with all its accompaniments of ruin and bankruptcy. If we would have Union, let us first have peace. No sane man can doubt that the entire South is a unit against coercion. No rational being can question, in case the sword is appealed to, that Southern bosoms will be as one. Annoy them you may, but conquer them never. Disgrace, and ignomy, and discomfiture will, as sure as a just God reigns, wait upon those who invade their land. Our Union is based upon and is upheld by consent. Its foundations are amity, good feeling, sympathy, fraternization. Destroy these, and the Union is dead.

But where is the money to come from to carry on war? We owe now one hundred millions of dollars. We have already seen a deadly blow stricken at our commerce—California commerce—by an odious, unjust, and most oppressive protective tariff. In these days, when the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world demands that the shackles should be stricken from commerce, a relapse is had to the old exploded theory of subsidies upon consumers of foreign imports for the benefit of home capitalists. Look at the foreign shipping lists for foretaste of its blighting effects. Go to our importers of foreign merchandise and examine their order books. The great object of commercial men has been to make San Francisco the distributing depot of the Pacific for foreign goods. What a bright prospect ahead we have for the accomplishment of this grand object, with free ports North, South and West of us, and onerous, restrictive and oppressive duties upon commerce in our own. And if these already tell against us by the increased shipments to Australia and other ports, what will be their effect when duplicate and triplicate demands upon foreign imports, or, in other words, upon our own commerce, are made to uphold the insane war policy of the present Administration? I leave sensible men to determine these matters for themselves. The length of this letter precludes their discussion here.

In conclusion, a word in regard to political organizations in this State. I am with that party which sets its face adverse to war. I am against all parties that do not take peace as an initiative—*a sine qua non*—a basis for the settlement of our difficulties. The action of what is called the Breckinridge Central Committee meets my cordial approbation. If a union can be had with any portion of what is known as the Douglas party in this State, or the Bell and Everett party, upon that basis, then I am for that union. Whoever is nominated on that platform will receive my cordial and active support. What I mean by the peace basis is that disunion must be looked upon as a thing accomplished, and negotiations for a future adjustment be predicated upon that assumption. The North and South must come together upon the principle of independent coequal negotiating powers. There must be no assumption of superiority on either side.

And now, gentlemen, farewell. Wherever your fortunes may lead, you have my earnest wishes for your future happiness and success. As for myself, I lay down office without the slightest regret. All that once would have gilded preferment has lost its charm in the deep shadow that has recently come over my household. [*] Outside the demands of duty I have no ambition to gratify. Now, more than ever, I am convinced,

"True dignity is never gained by place,
Nor lost when honors are withdrawn."

In fact, I am satisfied that in the wild revelry of passion which sways the public mind, and the unceasing thirst for place and patronage which absorbs all nobler impulses, "the post of honor is the private station."

I am yours in truth and friendship.
BENJ. F. WASHINGTON.

[* The wife of Col. Washington died during the Winter.—ED.]

General Intelligence.

St. Louis, April 15th.

A meeting was held at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, to form a home guard. Resolutions to resist the Northern aggression were adopted. Several speakers advocated secession; others argued in favor of a Convention to unite the Border States.

In Louisville the recent news has considerably paralyzed the people, and they have not yet recovered from its effect. Companies are enlisting for the Southern Confederacy. The citizens generally deplore the positions of Lincoln's proclamation.

In Boston, political differences have been dropped, and the universal sentiment of the city and State is to defend to the last the Flag of the Union. Volunteers to the number of twenty thousand have already tendered their services to the Adjutant General's office. General B. F. Butler, an ardent supporter of Breckinridge during the election, has tendered his services with his entire brigade.

The news of the surrender of Sumter created a profound sensation in Cincinnati. The newspaper offices last night were besieged by thousands eager to hear the news. The military spirit of the city is thoroughly aroused, and the stars and stripes wave from all public and many private buildings. The people to a man will sustain the Administration. A home guard will be immediately organized for the protection of the city.

Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Congress, on reassembling, will at once declare war against the United States. It is believed that, in the Act of declaration, a distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies—the former including the border States, and such citizens of the North as oppose a coercive Administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though in times of peace.

St. Louis, April 16th.

At Wilmington, North Carolina, the proclamation was received contemptuously and indignantly. Union men denounce the Administration. There is great rejoicing at the surrender of Sumter.

The Louisville (Kentucky) *Courier*, of to-day, publishes the following reply to the Secretary of war:

"Your dispatch is received. In answer, I say emphatically Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.
Signed, B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor of Kentucky."

George N. Sanders has telegraphed from Montgomery the following dispatch to Dean Richmond, Augustus Belmont, Mayor Wood and others: "One hundred thousand men cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms, negroes included. The negroes are strengthening the military. The place will be quickly conquered. Northern Democrats standing by Southern people will not be held responsible for Lincoln's acts. State sovereignty is fully recognized. Protect your social and commercial ties by resisting Black Republican Federal aggression. Pennsylvania, by her Legislature, should repudiate the war action. The commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey is safe when distinguishable. "Hoist your flag.""

At Detroit an immense citizens' meeting was held to consider present affairs. Party issues are buried, and our people are a unit for the maintenance of the Government. Volunteer companies are enrolling throughout the State to be in readiness for any emergency. Governor Blair is expected to call an extra session of the Legislature immediately.

A Lancaster dispatch of yesterday says volunteering is brisk. The Judges and members of the Bar, after a speech by Hon. Thaddeus Stephens, renewed their oath to support the Constitution. There was a call for a meeting on Wednesday. Ex-Presidents Buchanan exhibits intense interest in the news from the South, and participates in the expression of a determination to sustain the Government.

At Columbus, Ohio, an enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday, irrespective of party, at which resolutions were adopted unanimously pledging "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor in maintaining the Government and our country's flag." A volunteer military company is forming.

At Springfield, Illinois, there is great excitement on the war question. Without regard to party the people stand by the Government, and will respond heartily to the President's call for volunteers. Several companies are now being organized there. A grand meeting of the people is arranged for to night, at which McClelland, Trumbull and others will speak. Governor Yates has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 23d instant, and has issued a call for six regiments of State volunteers.

At Richmond, Indiana, there is tremendous excitement. A mass meeting of citizens irrespective of party, was held. Volunteer companies are parading the streets. An address was made by a prominent Democrat, who promised to fight in support of the Administration and the stars and stripes.

A special session of the Maine Legislature has been called. Maine will respond to the call of the President.

Governor Sprague has called the Rhode Island Legislature.

Throughout the Border States the war feeling prevails, though the sympathy is not with the Federal Government.

At Alexandria, Virginia, Lincoln's proclamation has increased secessionism. The impression is for immediate secession.

At Richmond Lincoln's proclamation was received with execrations. The public is fearfully excited. It is said that the military will sooner die than respond to the call.

A Montgomery dispatch says Virginia will unite with the Confederacy. President Davis will vacate his seat at Montgomery, the Vice President assuming his duties, and will make his headquarters at Richmond in ten days, with General Beauregard as second in command. General Bragg can take care of Pensacola. The foregoing is by authority. The Cabinet will await President Lincoln's official proclamation before taking action.

At Shelbyville, Ind., Col. William McCarty, a staunch Democrat, made a very forcible and eloquent speech, on Saturday night, in favor of an earnest support of the Government. There is to be a meeting at the Court House for the purpose of raising volunteers. At Lafayette, Ind., the recent war news created intense excitement, and volunteers are enrolling rapidly. The stars and stripes are displayed every where, and the streets are crowded with people. The general feeling, irrespective of party, is that the Administration must and shall be sustained, at all hazards.

At Buffalo the news of the past few days has caused great feeling. A meeting at the Court House was largely attended, and some hundred have enlisted for immediate service. Enlistment actively progresses. To-night a meeting of citizens to sustain the Government is called; Millard Fillmore will preside.

At Hamilton, Ohio, there was an enthusiastic meeting last night. Resolutions were passed, and speeches strongly sustaining the Government were made.

It is understood Governor Fairbanks will convene the Legislature of Vermont in extra session, on Tuesday week. He will respond promptly to the call of the Secretary of War for troops.

New Hampshire will respond promptly to the call of the President for troops. The requisition has not been received yet, but as soon as it is, Governor Goodwin will take prompt and active measure for complying with it.

A similar meeting was held in Hudson.

There was an immense Union Meeting in Cleveland last night. Mayor Flint presided. Addresses were made by Senator Wade, R. S. Spaulding, D. R. Cutler and other prominent citizens of all parties. Resolutions were adopted to sustain the Government, approving the President's call for volunteers, recommending the Legislature to make appropriations of men and money, and appointing a Committee to ascertain the efficiency of the Cleveland military. The greatest unanimity of feeling prevails.

The Citizens meeting last night in Cincinnati was an immense affair. Men of all parties participated, and but one feeling was manifested, and that was to sustain the stars and stripes at all hazards. Great activity prevailed among the military, and all the companies are fast filling their ranks. The Home Guard, for the defense of the city, will consist of ten thousand men, and is fast filling up. The merchants have stopped shipping goods to the South.

At Adrian, Michigan, a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled on short notice last night, irrespective of party. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting, expressing sympathy with the Administration, and recommending the Government to adopt such measures as will enable Michigan to cooperate with the other States in maintaining the perpetuity of the institutions bequeathed by our ancestors.

The Union pledge in Philadelphia was yesterday receiving the signature of all classes of citizens. It responds to the President's proclamation and declares an unalterable determination to sustain the Government, throwing aside all differences of political opinion.

A Memphis dispatch of the 15th says there is intense excitement here to-night, and a tremendous meeting is being held. Memphis is out of the Union. There are no Union men here now.

The following California appointments have been made: John T. McLean, Surveyor Port of San Francisco; Willard B Farwell, Naval Officer; Ed. T. Beal, Surveyor General.

At Pittsburg the war news created intense excitement. Business has almost been suspended since Saturday. The President's proclamation thoroughly aroused the war spirit. Several companies have volunteered to sustain the integrity of the Union.

St. Louis, April 17, 1861.

The following is Governor Jackson's reply to the demand from the War Department for Missouri troops:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, '61.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War—SIR:—Your dispatch of the 15th inst, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for "immediate service," has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition in my judgment is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary. In its object, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

A Montgomery dispatch of to-day says General Pillow guaranteed to raise 10,000 men in Tennessee, in twenty days, if President Davis will accept them, and there is no doubt but that he will.

A. H. Stevens, in Atlanta, Georgia, last night, said it would require seventy-five times 75,000 men to intimidate the Confederate States, and then it could not be done.

Of the 20,000 troops called out to-day 5,000 are from each State, except Florida, the number from that being 2,000.

A gentleman of Montgomery has taken $125,000 of the Confederate Loan, at par, and paid the amount in gold.

There will be from 75,000 to 100,000 men in the field in less than thirty days.

The Government is likely to get large amounts of money from European ship builders (?). The Memphis and Ohio railroad offers to transport troops and munitions free.

The Council has appointed a new Military Board, and appropriated $50,000 to defend the city.

Union flags on steamers have been hauled down, and citizens are arming and volunteering.

At a meeting last night at Paducah, Kentucky, J. B. Husband presiding, resolutions were adopted recommending the Governor to immediately convene the Legislature; "that we are with the South in interest and action;" that the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation calling the Convention together at Frankfort, at as early a day as practicable, calling on the people of Kentucky to ignore party feeling, and to oppose to the last extremity the coercive and fratricidal policy of the Executive.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, yesterday issued proclamations calling for volunteers, etc., asked for by the Federal Government.

The war feeling is intense throughout the West. Dispatches from almost every town in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa that can be reached by telegraph, represent the people as very determined to sustain the Government in the enforcement of the laws, and upholding the honor of the national flag.

At Detroit, yesterday, at an informal meeting of the citizens, Governor Blair presiding, it was resolved that in order to expedite the equipment of troops required from Michigan, to raise $100,000 by private subscription. A large portion of the amount was subscribed on the spot, and the balance will be raised immediately. General Cass responded liberally.

Millard Fillmore made a strong Union speech yesterday evening at Buffalo, saying that we must all stand by the Constitution.

A special dispatch to the New York *Post* says that the Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri refuse to respond for troops. Maryland, however, responds promptly, and a Baltimore regiment has tendered its services to-day. The quota from Massachusetts has been doubled, and three regiments from Boston ordered here at once. Gen. James H. Lane, of Kansas, takes command of 1,000 men here.

The *Commercial's* dispatch says Hon. Geo. Ashman has been sent to Canada on a secret mission. No orders are yet issued to blockade the Southern ports or stop the mails.

The President has issued orders to garrison Harper's Ferry, Forts Washington, Monroe and others. One of the Massachusetts regiments goes to Fort Monroe, with a New York regiment. The route between Philadelphia and Washington will be guarded by Western troops.

In Philadelphia yesterday a mob of two hundred boys visited the houses of Secessionists, compelling the hoisting of the American flag. The Chief of Police arrested the ringleader. The Mayor addressed the crowd and ordered them to disperse. He would not permit a further indulgence of this spirit. It would proceed to extremities if he did not stop it. Mayor Henry has issued a proclamation that treason against the United States will not be permitted.

A Charleston dispatch, of last night, says: The fleet outside stopped three vessels coming in, and afterwards permitted their entrance. They will not interfere further until orders are received from Washington. It is estimated that 10,000 troops are in and about the city and more arriving. General Beauregard says that he can get 50,000 in this State, and declines the offers of regiments from Georgia; and that England and France will recognize the independence of the South soon. The *Isabel* has just come in, and reports that the Federal fleet has sailed, accompanied by the *Baltic* with Major Anderson on board.

The New Orleans market is depressed by the war news. Lincoln's war proclamation was received with no astonishment. Everybody is highly pleased, and the people are resolved to maintain their position at all hazards. Two more volunteer companies left yesterday for Pensacola, and the rest will probably remain to defend the city. Volunteer regiments are forming throughout the State. Thirty-three deserters from the Federal army have landed at Fort Jackson, leaving twelve months' pay behind, so anxious were they to join the Confederate army.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of those opposed to Lincoln's war policy was held last night, in Louisville. About 8,000 were present. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that Kentucky would not permit the marching of troops against the Confederate States, but would share the latter's destiny if war must come, sympathizing with all patriotic men in the free States, and indorsing Governor Magoffin's response to Secretary Cameron.

At Troy, New York, last night, a great Union demonstration took place. The meeting adjourned in a body to General Wool's residence, who responded in a stirring speech.

Tipsen Walker arrived on Monday, as a special messenger to Montgomery, from Galveston, to consult with Davis about the defense of the Texas coast. There is much excitement in Galveston on account of war news. The City Council of New Orleans, yesterday, in extraordinary session, strongly expressed a feeling of resistance. There was great activity on all sides. Several pieces of ordnance were taken to Forts Jackson and St. Phillips. More volunteers have gone to Pensacola. The Galveston *Civilian* says that the idea that there is any considerable number of persons disposed to agitate the question of re-union in Texas is entirely erroneous.

At Wilmington, Delaware, last night, a large meeting was held which censured the course of Senator Bayard in not advocating compromise, as having placed the State in the false position of having an anti-Union tendency.

Advices from Burlington, Iowa, say the war news caused great excitement. The intelligence of the surrender of Sumter created a great sensation. The utmost anxiety is everywhere manifested to hear the latest news from the seat of war. Political distinctions are forgotten in the unanimous desire to support and sustain the government.

Governor Washburn, of Maine, issued his proclamation convening the Legislature on Monday next, to determine measures in response to the President's call for troops. He has received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that the Maine quota of troops will be required at the rendezvous by the 20th of May.

A large meeting of Irish citizens was held in Boston last night. Patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing unflinching devotion to the Federal Government. A proposition was made to raise an Irish regiment and tender it to the President.

In New York, yesterday, at a meeting of merchants, it was voted that a call be made for a mass meeting, irrespective of party, to sustain the Constitution and laws.

The Southern Cabinet were in session yesterday at Montgomery. Lincoln's proclamation was read amidst bursts of laughter. The Secretary of War authorizes the statement that 32,000 more troops were called out to meet Lincoln's men.

It appears by a telegram published in the North Carolina *Rough Notes* newspaper of Monday, that Gov. Ellis sent the following dispatch to Capt. Creighton: "Can you take Fort Mason with your company?"

At Chicago, yesterday, the election resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket, on an average majority of 1,600.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to rendezvous at Hartford.

St. Louis, April 18.

Dispatches from New York represent the war feeling as most intense. Last night a mob went down Wall street to the *Journal of Commerce* to enforce mob law or have the American flag hung out. The *Express* and *Day Book* were compelled under the same terms. The *Journal of Commerce* saved their building by displaying the American flag. It is reported that A. T. Stuart has offered a million dollars to the Government. Marshal Rynders was knocked down on Monday by Deputy Sheriff Reilly. The *Express* says it has reliable information that 48 persons were killed and 130 wounded in Fort Moultrie.

A later account says the N. Y. *Daily News* put out the American flag. Most of the crowd started for the New York Hotel, the headquarters of Southern visitors. The *Day Book* having drawn in the flag, a small crowd is about their office, which is guarded by the police. The American flag is not yet hoisted at the New York Hotel. Disturbances are feared to-night.

Ex-Vice President Breckinridge writes from Richmond to a friend in Lexington as follows: "I have filled all my appointments, and some extra ones, to immense crowds. Kentucky should call a Convention without delay.

[*Continued on Fourth page.*