

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

A Poor Device.

The Republican papers of Oregon, like their contemporaries in California, are now endeavoring to make it appear that only themselves and such other sheets as advocate a participation in the war going on at the East, are true to the Union. Like the rascal who made good his escape from his pursuers by himself bawling loudst, "stop thief!" they seek to shift from their own shoulders the fearful responsibility resting upon them as creators, promoters and accessories of the inhuman war between the North and South, and place the onus of it upon the Democracy, or all who favor the neutrality of the Pacific States. The device is too flimsy, the trick too apparent, to deceive the most verdant or credulous.

Those same papers never had a word of condemnation for those who disobeyed the laws and violated the plain provisions of the Constitution at the North. They even applauded the stealing of negroes; the mobbing of masters in quest of fugitive slaves; and the passage of unconstitutional State laws to defeat the laws of Congress. All this was right, because the strong North did it against the weak South. But when it came to a violation of law by the South, then the case becomes suddenly changed. The violators were not only criminals but traitors. Democrats and honest men cannot distinguish between a violation of the laws, whether committed by persons North or South. The transgressors are equally guilty, and should be similarly amenable to the laws, and adequately punished. We would punish the mulifiers as we would the negro-stealer, to the full measure of the penalty stipulated in the respective cases.

But let us examine into facts to discover upon what sort of authority these pretended Union men found their claims to the distinction. The Crittenden Compromise would have undoubtedly quieted the difficulty between the two great sections of the Country had it been adopted. Patriotic men of every other party, and a few of the Republicans, favored its establishment. What position did these present loud-mouthed Union-savers take in regard to it? To a man they opposed it. Every Democratic paper in Oregon approved it, and favored its adoption. Only the Republican press refused to accept it as a basis of settlement.

Then again, the Democratic press were opposed to coercion, because they knew such a policy, if not contrary to right and law, was in the face of reason and possibility. The American people can never be coerced to do that which they have resolved not to do. They can be attacked, overpowered, exterminated, but they can never be coerced. Therefore, as all fair and equitable accommodation of the quarrel between the Federal Government and the Southern Confederacy, between the Free States and Slave States, was declined by the Republicans, the Democracy and true Union men of the Nation were in favor of a peaceful recognition of the new Confederacy, as the best that could be done with an unfortunate event. The papers we speak of, on the other hand, were clamorous for coercion, and while their own persons were safe, cried let slip the dogs of war sooner than recognize the Davis Confederacy, although it was the wrongs and oppressions, and open premeditated violations of the Constitution and laws by their own party men who had driven the seceded States from the head of Union.

And now, when the land is threatened with the most horrible of all wars—that between countrymen and kindred—these papers would urge on the people of the Pacific coast to join in the murderous, fratricidal strife, and stigmatize those who counsel neutrality as "traitors." They would ignore the devotion to the Union that was, and the ardent prayers for a restoration of that Union, by the men they seek to condemn as traitors, and as well sink into oblivion the remembrance of their own share in causing the separation of the States. They would divert the people from an investigation of their past baneful acts by their present empty brawlings for "Union" Union," when they have caused the disintegration of the once glorious fabric. They would denounce men as "traitors who never let a throb that was not for the Union; who have never faltered, who do not now, and never will, falter in their fidelity and devotion to their Country."

For one, we supported the Crittenden Compromise, not that we thought it exactly right, but because it was the last basis upon which the contending sections could probably unite. We opposed coercion because we thought it erroneous in principle and policy, and because moreover, it is impracticable. We favored the peaceful recognition of the Southern Confederacy, because we thought it the best way to meet an event that must ultimately and inevitably be needed to, even though war shall first decimate the whole land in the endeavor to subjugate the seceded States. We opposed the scheme to separate the Pacific States from the Federal Government, and the project to form a Pacific Republic, because it would be unwise, without cause, and wrong, to do either. We favor neutrality in the impending or existing fraternal war East, because we are averse to the shedding of American blood; because we would not have enacted on this coast the terrible scenes of carnage which a participation in the strife must produce; and because we would see this section of our Country become prosperous, mighty, and glorious—a haven and a home for those who will remove from the warring States eastward, as well as for the oppressed of foreign lands, who shall seek freedom—under the benign influences and rich blessings of peace. We are for the Union. We hope always to live under the Union. This is our position, and we are firm in it. If it is treasonous, then are we among the list of traitors our Republican contemporaries so vehemently denounce.

ALL RIGHT, JUDGE.—The Portland *Times* admits that even their "twatle" of the *Sentinel*, speaks the views entertained by *Times* in regard to the northern mines better than its own editor could express them, and further compliments us by saying that the notice of the *Times* by the *Sentinel* is about the best advertisement that paper has had. The *Times* [four times] is welcome.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of the *Oregon State Journal*, to be published every Thursday at Roseburg, Douglas County, by M. W. Maples & Co. It will be independent in politics. The terms are \$2.50 per annum if paid in advance, otherwise, \$3.00. We wish its publishers success.

GOLD DUST AT DISCOUNT.—In consequence of the charges recently made in the purchase and shipment of bars at San Francisco, the rates for coin have increased and the price of gold dust diminished. Bankers and others in the interior, who are the principal purchasers of gold are now obliged to decline all offers at previous rates, and can only purchase at a considerably reduced rate with any profit margin for themselves. All the week, Beckman, the chief buyer in this place, has refused to purchase, nor can he unless at discount from former prices, so long as the present condition of affairs continues at San Francisco. The war news from the East has put a heavy damper on the shipment of treasure, so much so, that by steamer of the 1st of May less than half a million dollars were sent forward, of which not quite three-fourths went to the States—the balance going to England and South America. The curtain of treasure ship has greatly diminished the demand for bars, and a rise in the price of coin and exchange is the consequence. On steamer day, some of the San Francisco bankers refused to sell exchange at any rates, while those who did draw, charged five to seven per cent. The borrowers of coin were forced to give two per cent, for loans with collateral security in bars to the full amount. The stoppage of exchange at the Mint for a few days augmented the rates for coin, and caused a scarcity to meet current demands. Coining is resumed, however, but the works are not capable of turning out enough to answer the exigency in the money market. How long this state of things will continue, it is impossible to predict, as the prosecution, suspension, or termination of hostilities at the East almost exclusively governs it. But if the shipments of treasure from this coast to the States should cease, there can be no other result than that of the utmost benefit to this whole people in a financial and industrial point of view. Besides having in hand the forty or fifty millions of yearly export of former years, the importation of goods must in a great measure cease, and home manufactures and home productions will be utilized for the imports withheld. The change will at the same time concentrate us to a closer economy, and advance us to a far greater prosperity. The immediate effect of the scarcity of coin and the decrease in gold dust, may press a little upon some of our miners, but in the end, we are sure they cannot but be the gainers by it in common with every other class of our people. If not disposed to sell at present rates, the holders of dust can send through Express to the Mint at San Francisco direct, and a little delay will enable them to receive its full worth in coin. We are told that gold dust can be sent to the Mint from here and the coin returned in about six weeks.

THE SENTINEL.—The Portland *Advertiser* and *Times*, the Albany *Democrat*, and the Corvallis *Union*, all take a position in favor of neutrality by the Pacific States in the war between the North and South. The Republican papers seem eager to have exacted upon this coast the bloody scenes we have to mourn at the East. How far the sentiment pervades the Republicans of Northern Oregon, we have at present means of determining, but we are quite positive their party brethren in this section do not favor any such course. Since the first news of the commencement of hostilities at Charleston reached here, we have taken some pains to ascertain the popular sentiment. Among our subscribers we have a number of Republicans. They are not of the rabid, fanatical class, however. We have conversed with most of them, to learn their views upon the painful subject. All of them favor the withholding of troops, arms or supplies from the combatants, and all seem agreed that a strict neutrality should be maintained by our whole people. In this policy the Douglas men with a very few exceptions, and every Breckinridge Democrat we have talked with or heard of, unite. All were opposed to secession; most of them were opposed to coercion and in favor of the adoption of Crittenden's Compromise; all are opposed to a separation from the Government, or the formation of a Pacific Republic, but at the same time, they all deprecate the intermission of war commenced, and they are resolved not to take lot or part in it in any way. The citizens of this section are fonder of Union than they are of party, and are not disposed to give their approval or lend their services to the prosecution of a civil war, out of which no benefit can ever grow, and in which so much American blood is certain to be shed. The few who entertain other sentiments—who are for party first, and for a partial Union to be made whole again with scenes of slaughter and by subjugation of freemen—have little influence hereabouts.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN.—It is said that G. M. Bowles, from this county to the State penitentiary for life, by emanation of a sentence of death, for the murder of a Chinaman, and who made his escape from the penitentiary a few weeks ago, has been seen down about Rogue River within the week. Rumor further says that he had already given up his non return by pitching in among the Chinese miners, and securing them to furnish him with the means of subsistence. The theft of a few horses is also held to his charge. He is doubtless an irredeemable scoundrel who richly merits the full measure of the punishment awarded him by the Court, and to which he is amenable by his escape, if caught. He is an ingrateful wretch, indeed, if all that we hear of him is true. While he is stealing horses, we do hope he won't lay surreptitious hands on a certain very handsome and valuable black horse lately come into the possession of one of our first fellow-citizens, temporarily absent.

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RETURNED.—Among the passengers arrived in the mail steamer at San Francisco on Monday last, we notice the names of Col. T. J. Dryer, and wife, S. Coffin, B. J. Pengra, and Capt. J. C. Angsworth, of Oregon.

General Intelligence.

A Montgomery dispatch of April 15th says: Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Senator Breckinridge and Governor Magoffin of Kentucky, expressing themselves as greatly excited and sympathizing entirely with the South. Seven thousand men of the border States, they say, are under arms, and have offered to move at a moment's notice from the War Department at Montgomery.

A dispatch from Montgomery, of April 17th, says: Fifty thousand volunteers from Kentucky and Tennessee have been offered the Confederate States.

President Davis has issued a Proclamation, inviting privates to go to war on Northern commerce with letters of marque and reprisal. He speaks of the wrongs of the past, those now threatened by those whom he is more implacable than provoked. He concludes by saying, under the blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

Unless the Cincinnati secessionists promptly redress it will cause a non-intercourse and seizure of Ohio property in New Orleans.

Gov. Harris, reporting to Secretary Cameron, says Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but 50,000, if necessary, for the defense of our rights and those of our Southern brothers.

Ten of the militia are reported to have been killed in the riot at Baltimore on the 19th.

A club for the benefit of traitors is formed in Brooklyn.

A German regiment has been formed in New York, composed of those who have served in Europe.

The New York Customhouse refuses clearance to the ports of the Seceded States.

Eighty thousand cartridges were seized by the Sheriff of Andrew, on the 19th, at the factory, destined for the South; and the factory threatened with destruction.

A New York dispatch, of April 19th, says: The City Government last night voted resolutions to sustain the Federal Government, also to pay the salaries of all persons in the employ of the city who volunteer, tendering the Governor's rooms to Anderson, and requesting him to sit for his portrait, and adjourn setting the State Seal of the city.

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The New York Tribune says \$5,000,000 have been tendered the Government by Eastern banks.

A Boston dispatch of the 16th, says: A meeting of the bank officers representing all the Boston banks was held yesterday, when resolutions were adopted to loan the State of Massachusetts to ten per cent, on their entire capital for the defense of the Government. The amount of the Boston banks amounts to \$10,000,000.

The Portland, Maine, banks, voted a loan of \$250,000 to the State for war purposes.

The "ship" "Atlantic" was spoken on the 12th, in the harbor of Mantilla reef, steering South, with decks full of men.

Oakland county, Michigan, alone offers to raise one regiment of troops, all that are required by the Federal Government from the entire State.

A Louisville dispatch says that Cairo, Ill., is invaded by 10,000 Federal troops, and that 4,000 more are expected soon.

A company of Sevens 1st, 115 in number, left Cynthia, Ky., Monday, to join the Confederate army.

St. Louis, April 20th.

The latest news from Anapolis states that the road is open to Washington. Telegraphic communication with Baltimore is resumed.

All was quiet at Baltimore. Wholesale houses are closed, and clerks over fourteen required to evict. Many were leaving in consequence. Martial law prevailed.

The citizens of Washington had sealed the steamer "Georgia."

The Government had chartered Cunard and American steamers.

Andrew Talbot, of the U. S. Topog. Engineers, a native of Connecticut, has gone to Richmond to superintend the manufacture of arms to be used by the Confederate Government.

Advices from Norfolk state that the demand for the loan of the Confederate States was so great that President Davis had determined to offer the whole \$15,000,000. The amount already subscribed exceeds that sum.

The Lowell City Government has appropriated \$6,000 for soldiers' families.

61 companies have been enrolled in Illinois and are awaiting orders to march.

The Springfield and Chicago bankers have raised a large amount of money for war purposes.

Reliable private dispatches from Washington state that Tennessee is almost a unit. A full regiment will be organized by tomorrow. There are no Union companies in Nashville.

Major Simonton, commander of the Pittsburg Arsenal, is suspected of fidelity to the Union, and is watched by a Committee of Safety.

The facilities for obtaining news were very meager; but reports, thus far received, speak encouragingly of the Union sentiment in Western Virginia.

Gov. Letcher's reply to Secretary Cameron, calling for the quota of troops, concluded:—

"Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, etc.; your resolution made upon me for such an object, in my judgment, is not within the powers of the Constitution or the Act of 1795, and will not be complied with."

The few who entertain other sentiments—who are for party first, and for a partial Union to be made whole again with scenes of slaughter and by subjugation of freemen—have little influence hereabouts."

It is stated that the Government has directed Commodore Preble to charter twenty steamers, eight flat-boats, for three months, and to arm them with nine guns and fit them for sea.

In Arkansas the Union men have all turned secessionists. In the western part of the State the feeling is for immediate secession. Senator Johnson favored it. The Convention is called to meet May 6th.

The Union feeling continues in Delaware unabated.

A gentleman from Charleston says it was the intention of the Southern Confederacy to march North with 50,000 men, expecting to find such an object, in my judgment, is not within the powers of the Constitution or the Act of 1795, and will not be complied with."

It is said John A. Dix will be appointed Major General of the N. Y. forces.

C. J. Ingalls, of Pella, has invited Edward Bowden, Fillmore, Van Buren and Tyler to arbitrate between the two sections.

Reports from Savannah say that several vessels were captured by privateers.

Recruits were pouring in to join the army for Washington. The Union men were overjoyed.

It is reported that heavy firing was heard Friday in the direction of Port Monroe.

The N. Y. Herald says the British Minister has sent a Secretary to Montgomery, who carried information as to the enmity England will pursue towards the Confederacy.

The Herald has high authority for saying that Gov. Letcher notified Lincoln that Virginia troops will not be permitted to march to Washington. He will not permit aggression from the North. He has ordered the Virginia troops to assist his commands.

It is reported that Jeff Davis ordered troops to start for Washington on the 28th, from Montgomery.

A Calcutta dispatch this morning says, the steamer "Westward" from New Orleans, was attacked by a mad boat, night. Henry Hamilton of Memphis was shot dead, and a friend severely wounded. The Captain got his leg off by two sabers, showing no color.

Preparations for war in Texas are progressing on a large scale.

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