THE OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, - - MAY 18, 1861.

The Issue and the Result.

We would ask those who strongly favor the war upon the South, what good is to result from the contest in the event of success? We favored and would yet favor the peaceful recognition of the Southern Confederacy, not because we think secession or rebellion right, not that we in the least approve of the course of that portion of the people, but purely and only because it is the only way in which the evil can be got along with. We are not of the class that oppose all wars. We are certainly not among those who oppose wars with foreign powers to enforce proper respect to the American flag and proper treatment of American citizens, but who are eager to plunge into a war of brethren and countrymen. When war is the fit and only arbiter of difficulties between nations, we favor and would counsel it. But in all wars there should be some possible result to achieve in case of success. Upon this hypothesis, let us reasonably investigate the consequences of the exciting issue:

It is granted the Southern States forming the Confederacy have rebelled without just cause, and have in violation of right placed themselves out of the Union. A just compromise a few months ago would have prevented this and preserved the Union intact, but that is no matter now. They are out, and have declared their determination to stay out. Can war bring them back to us? is the question at this day. Others may think as they please, but we conscientiously think it cannot. The history of the Nations of the Earth, those that have been blotted from the map of nationality, shows that a people can be overrun, conquered, trampled under the heel of despotism—but that they can never be subdued so far as to live peacefully and contentedly under the yoke forced upon them. The centuries in which England fruitlessly attempted the subjugation of the Irish; the years exhausted by Russia to completely subdue Poland, are examples teeming with instruction to us at this time. The conquering powers instanced are monarchical and despotic, with nothing in their respective forms of government to prohibit the exercise of the most oppressive acts towards the subjugation of the conquered people. Yet, virtually, in both instances, failure has attended the attempt. If monarchies and autocracies have failed, how can a Republic expect to succeed in such a trial? Our form of government not only does not provide for holding any people in subjugated condition, but it does expressly declare that all shall be allowed and guarantied equal rights and equal protection under the government. We can hold neither colonies nor provinces. The Constitution provides for and admits only States and Territories, the one sovereign and the other equally so in reference to all local concerns.

We will suppose the war begun on the other side of the mountains is prosecuted to a close. The Southern Confederacy has been conquered by the strong North. Every foot, every citadel, every city, town, station, harbor, river, road and highway, has been surrendered by the South. The surviving whites are prisoners of war, the blacks all free. No voice against the might and rule of the North dare be raised. All this is accomplished, we will suppose. Now, what are we to do with the conquered States, with the conquered people? The Constitution will not permit them to be held in a dependent, degraded condition. The spirit of our government revolts at the subjugation of our own race. The conquered people persist in their determination to live separate and distinct from us. Only a standing army can enforce the laws over them, and a standing army is opposed to the genius of Republicanism. The moment our victorious troops are withdrawn, the people go back into open rebellion. If watched over by an interior or even equal force, they break out again in open revolt. Nothing short of actual extermination or exile can crush out their spirit, or repress their attempts to accomplish their independence. And after all this what are we to do with the conquered country?

It is because we are unable to discover any possible practicable benefit or wise end to result from the contest pending between the North and the South that we favor the recognition of the Confederacy, peacefully and completely. We do not halt or change in our devotion to the Union. We are and shall ever remain true and loyal to it. We have never been an advocate of "higher law." But we do think the party and the men who have declared for a "higher law" than the Constitution in the peaceful and prosperous days of the Republic, should not at this crisis go groping among the tangles and webs of pettifoggery to find authority by which to guide their course in steering the Government through the dangerous straits and treacherous shoals it has become involved amongst. It was as much owing to their "higher law" teachings to the multitude, by which the latter learned to disregard and violate all laws that did not suit them, as to any other cause, that our Country is now arrayed in hostile divisions against each other. Perhaps a "higher law" can extricate us from the terrible dilemma. The Constitution certainly gives no authority in the premises, for its framers never contemplated so dire a calamity to our governmental fabric as this we are now involved in. Yet with an Executive who had the welfare of the Country entirely at heart, and who would grasp at great measures instead of stooping to use low and unfit means to avert war and rescue the land from serious shock, a way might be found to lead us safely and peacefully through the seas of disaster and bring us to a haven of repose and barely interrupted prosperity. Unfortunately, however, the Country has no such man at the head of affairs. Lincoln seems to see only two ways, both of extreme character: One, the return of the South to her place in the Government, and to allegiance to Federal authority, without the guaranty that her rights shall not be in future derided and infringed by the action of aggressive and oppressive laws of the Free States, and without any guaranty that the sacred compacts of the Constitution will not again be violated by the North to her loss and shame. The other, by coercing the South by means of arms. He seems not to recognize the much better and easy sure way of settlement—by peaceful recognition.—as his party some months back failed to recognize the only way to reconciliation and preservation of the Union—by just compromise. In his Inaugural Mr. Lincoln admitted that war, or, coercion, as the term was, could not help matters, yet now he forces war upon the rebellious States. What he expects to accomplish we cannot imagine, but with all his evident lack of high statesmanship and his woful want of directness in stating his intentions, we cannot conclude that he entertains the insane idea of compelling the States of the Confederacy to resume their places in the Union. He must therefore have recourse to war more in a spirit of vengeance against the States that have refused to submit to the control of his Administration, than from any hope he entertains of restoring them to the Government. In such a war, one may be called disloyal by some, or a traitor by the fanatical few, if he declines to approve the rash policy of the Administration, yet we think the judgment of later days and cooler movements will be that he simply had an abhorrence of shedding the blood of his countrymen in a cause out of which no ultimate benefit could spring, but through which an endless crop of dragon's teeth must assuredly be sown, never to be rooted from the land until devastation, utter ruin, and hopeless wretchedness should be the common lot of all.

Gen. Lane.

The enemies of this gentleman in Oregon attempt by every means to cast odium upon his name and acts. Misrepresentations of the vilest character, and falsehoods that would shame an ordinary slanderer to utter, are resorted to in the foul work of debasing him. They may have effect upon those who do not know Gen. Lane or who know very little of the character of his maligners; but persons acquainted with either him or them will not be misled by anything spoken or published by the knavish band. They denounce him as a traitor. If to take up arms in defence of his Country, to fight his Country's battles, to support the Constitution and the laws, to favor equal and exact justice to every section and every State of the Union, to denounce fanaticism on the one hand and rebellion on the other, to serve his Country, his State, his constituency; to be true to his friends and open in his hostility to his enemies—if to be this, is to be a traitor, then is Gen. Lane a traitor, and for one, we glory in his style of treason. But who are those who now call him traitor? As well in Oregon as elsewhere, we find them to be the men who have for years violated and bid defiance to plain, unmistakable provisions of the Constitution they now so frothingly profess to revere, and to the laws as well; they have joined in the hue and cry against one section of the Union, and hating the people of that section, have taught and learned their children to grow up in hatred of them also, so that the fanatical war upon that people should never cease until the knell of the Union had sounded, or the South, robbed, laid waste by servile insurrection, prostrate and powerless, should accede or be forced to yield all that their merciless and malevolent foes should demand; they are of the class that have driven nine States from the bond of Union by their violation of written law and their denial of conceded rights, and that would now wage a war of extermination against slaveholders sooner than maintain a peace upon a fair and honorable compromise of the difficulties which have sprung immediately from their own disregard and violation of the Constitution that held in firm and sacred bond for eighty years the States of the Republic. And now, when their madness, malevolence, persecutions and oppressions have forced the Union asunder, they would fill the air with their own clamors of love for the Union, and cry down those who by a just course towards all the States, to the North and to the South alike have proved their devotion in the past and evince their fealty at the present trying time to the Government, even whilst administered by men who have materially aided in destroying it, as traitors!

Gen. Lane can well afford to rest his case, so far as his love, honor, duty, and service to the Union that was, or the Government that is, is concerned, despite the ravings and malicious denunciations of enemies at home or abroad. His record is his Country's. He has fought for her, he has served her long and honestly, and if he has not displayed the highest order of statesmanship, he has shown a devotion and a fealty to the whole Country to the full measures of his abilities, with a sincerity and honesty it would be well for the ablest of his enemies to imitate. He has closed his political career, and left no blemish upon it. He has returned to Oregon, to pass the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement, and to prove by his course as a private citizen his obedience to the Constitution and laws of his Country and his State. Ordinary instincts of charity would dictate to his enemies that he should no longer serve as a target for their shafts of spleen, malice and revenge. None but fiendish spirits would attack the retired brave soldier and faithful public servant, and we find those engaged in the disgraceful work to be of this class. In former years, they cringed before and fawned around him, accepting with well-feigned thanks the patronage, influence and position he gave to them. Grown vigorous under the kindness he manifested towards them, and rich from the bounties he extended to them, like serpents warmed to life, they turned and used their venom upon their benefactor. As they could not use him in their evil designs they resolved to drag him from the high place he occupied. It was a cowardly, sneaking ruffian's work, and fitly each performed it. During his absence from the State, while in the performance of his duties at the Federal Capital, with his back turned, and as it were powerless, they concocted and carried out their base designs against him. The task required treachery, ingratitude, and falsehood. The conspirators were amply armed with these pre-requisites. Where all else failed, bribery was resorted to, and another State supplied the gold to purchase men whose souls were already bought, but whose palms were still prurient. By these means Gen. Lane was in his own State overcome.

Since his retirement and especially since his return home, his enemies have struck at him more viciously than ever. He is now called "traitor!" We ask the fair-minded, the just of all parties, to read his last speech in the U. S. Senate. All true Union men will applaud it. It is an able, strong, patriotic speech. Not a disunion nor disloyal sentiment lurks in it. It is the speech, it utters the sentiments of, a just, good, Union-loyal man. Further, if readers wish to learn Gen. Lane's position now that the Union is torn and sundered, since one section is arrayed in hostile arms against the other, we ask them to read the following from the Corvallis *Union*, which gives briefly but plainly, his views upon the present condition of our Country's troubles. It must convince all good men that Gen Lane is far, very far, from being a "traitor," but that he is as he has ever been, true to his Country and to the laws:

Gen. Joseph Lane arrived, unexpectedly, in our city on Sunday evening, by the way of Dallas; his son, Lafayette, and two nieces accompanied him. Immediately after midnight the cannon was taken out and a salute fired in honor of his arrival. During the morning of Monday, many of our citizens of all parties, called upon him and bade him welcome, and tendered their congratulations for his safe return. A formal reception was had at the Court House in the afternoon. Hon. I. N. Smith received him in an appropriate and feeling address. He was then introduced to the audience by Col. Kinney, who was chairman of the meeting, and responded to the reception address in a short speech, reviewing his labors in Congress very briefly, and dwelling for a short time on our national troubles. The House was well filled, all parties being well represented, and by the prompt and loud cheering evinced their good will towards Gen. Lane and his views. Many were surprised to find that, instead of being a disunionist and Secessionist, Gen. Lane was a strong Union man, and unequivocally opposed to any move towards the separate independence of the Pacific.

In the evening the General was serenaded at the residence of his son, Nath. H. Lane. There again the good will of all parties was displayed by their participating in the affair.

Gen. Lane in his speech and private conversation counseled against excitement, and argued a peace policy, particularly for this coast, and the effect has been most favorable on our community. He left here on Wednesday morning for his home in Southern Oregon, bearing with him the good wishes of our entire community.

THE DIFFERENCE.—It is a singular and glaring fact that the States now most implacable in the war upon the South, and in which troops are contributed to fight Americans with an alacrity and to an extent unprecedented, are the States from which were sent either none at all or the fewest soldiers when there was a foreign foe to battle and subdue. Indeed, to go further and yet be within the bounds of truth, not only did the States refused to contribute but a mere handful of men or refrain altogether from sending any to Mexico, but the mass of the people in them vehemently and savagely denounced and opposed the war with that insolent and contemptible Nation. The official figures show that Massachusetts was the only New England State which furnished troops in that war, and she only a little more than a regiment. To fight Americans—their own brethren and race—Massachusetts now sends nearly 10,000 men, and the other New England States as many more. So with other of the Free States we could name, which then sent hundreds and now send thousands of armed men to the contest. Can it be possible that the people of those States were unwilling then to take up arms in defense of their Country's rights and honor, and are now eager to imbrue their hands in the blood of their own countrymen? It would certainly seem they embrace the latter opportunity. Now they cry, "Our Country, right or wrong!" This has always been our sentiment in a war with another power. But in 1846, these same people abominated the good motto, and clamored for "justice and mercy to poor, distracted Mexico!" whose miserable people had wantonly butchered inoffensive Americans, and robbed numberless unprotected citizens of our Country. We do not charge it upon all the people of New England, but it does seem that it is the case with some of them—as they showed in the war of 1812, as Hartford Conventionists, and again in 1846, in the war with Mexico—that they have no aid to give, no heart for a battle with foreign powers to vindicate the honor and add to the glory of the American flag, but in a marauding, or slaughter, or war upon their slaveholding countrymen, their pockets are ever open, their voices ever boisterous, and their services ever ready, to encourage and maintain the revolting internecine strife.—Heaven preserve what is left of our Union from the further control and future guidance of this sort of patriots!

EXPECTED IMMIGRATION.—A letter has been received in this town from Dr. L. S. Thompson, now at the East, in which the writer says he has received the appointment of surgeon-in-chief to an expedition soon to start from the States overland to Oregon, by aid of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress at the last Session for the benefit of emigrants to this State. A large number will come with the expedition, well supplied, and strongly armed. At least a great portion, if not the whole of the emigration, will come in by way of the Southern route to this Valley, where Dr. Thompson's commission ceases. With this great start, it is not too much to hope that the immigration to this section during the ensuing year will amount to thousands. That number and more can find good homes, good farms, and good mining claims here among us, and in no region can they find superior if equal inducements for settlement. The hardy immigration from the older States, with their labor as their best capital, is just what is wanted here to develop the agricultural and mining resources of the county, and bring out the latent wealth of the soil in every way. All that come will be greeted as brethren and provided for likewise with what they will most require,—homes in a land where industry and prosperity go hand in hand without the chance of failure; where labor is not subject to the caprice or tyranny of capital; and where the earth yields its richest rewards to those who delve as miners or cultivate as husbandmen.

THE CALIFORNIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Lieut. Mowry, U. S. Boundary Commissioner for California, has received orders from Washington to discontinue the commission, dismiss the employees, and sell the property. This winds up the matter for the present. Lieut. Mowry had previously sent on his resignation.

General Intelligence.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says Baltimore was the topic on Saturday with soldiers and citizens, and the word which passed from mouth to mouth was *retribution!* How Gen. Small's command fared at Baltimore was a topic of especial interest, and every incident pertaining to the attack upon this body of men was sought for with interest. A German it is said died on his way up from Baltimore, from injuries received. A number of men were bruised by stones and other missiles thrown at them. Sergeant Roland, of the Frankfort Guard, who was reported killed, turned up on Saturday morning unhurt. We have been unable to learn how he got back to Philadelphia, which he reached on Saturday morning. Twenty-five men of this company were missing. Lieut. Gritt, who was left at Havre de Grace to look up stragglers, telegraped up that five had turned up at that point.

Five car loads of fugitives from the South at Harrisburg, April 27th. Twenty-two Philadelphians from Richmond, have also arrived. All had been workmen at the shot and shell foundry at that city. They went there five weeks since and now return on a pass given by Governor Letcher. They report a Philadelphian is engaged in manufacturing three thousand old flint lock muskets for Virginia.

General Butler of Massachusetts, remains at Annapolis. He has planted a battery on the heights opposite the town, which can destroy the city at an hour's notice.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday, to the New York *Times*, says a deputation of Virginians and Marylanders waited on the President and demanded a cessation of hostilities until after the session of Congress. The President's answer was prompt and decided, and in the negative. One of the deputation said seventy five thousand Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil, to which the President replied he presumed there was room enough on her soil to bury seventy-five thousand.

ST. LOUIS, May 3d.—1861.

The President has issued his proclamation, April 29th, calling out 83,000 additional troops of volunteers for three years service; 40,000 regulars for five years service, and 25,000 seamen for five years service.

Eighteen thousand troops were reported to be in Washington, April 29th. Gen. Scott says the city is safe against all attacks. Troops are still arriving. General Harney was released by the Virginia authorities and sent to Washington.

Ex-President Buchanan entertains no idea of going to Europe, or running to Canada. His nephew has enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment.

An U. S. armory is to be located at Rock Island Ills., similar to the one at Harper's Ferry.

Governor Curtain's message to the Pennsylvania Legislature speaks of the unexampled promptness and patriotism with which the State has responded to the President's call. He says the Government must be sustained, and the roads through Baltimore must be kept open. He recommends fifteen new regiments of cavalry and infantry.

Advices from Annapolis, April 30th, say forts in the vicinity are occupied by United States troops.

Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature have passed resolutions affirming the right of the Government to march troops through Maryland to defend the Capital.

Correspondence from the South represents that North Carolina will go out of the Union by acclamation.

Virginians are moving all the machinery at Harper's Ferry to Richmond.

A gentleman arrived at Washington from Richmond says 15,000 troops are going towards Virginia from the South.

It is reported that fifteen members of the Virginia Convention voted against the ordinance of Secession, but it was kept secret.

The Chicago *Journal's* correspondent says there is great destitution and starvation in Mississippi, and that the people were flocking North.

Four thousand troops have been sent to occupy Cairo, Ill. Fears were entertained of an attack from the Tennessee forces.

Union sentiment is said to prevail in Baltimore, and the Stars and Stripes were flying on the public buildings.

Reports from Charleston say that the war mortality list here was after all great. A gentleman who arrived on the schooner Pitts, says that three hundred were killed and several wounded in the Fort Sumter affair. South Carolina people were sworn to keep it a secret.

It is said that martial law will not be proclaimed at Washington unless there is further cause.

King, the Minister to Rome, and Schurz the Minister to Austria, are said to have obtained leave of absence to command a regiment of volunteers.

There is no truth about a reported armistice. It is rumored that Gov. Letcher would issue a Message forbidding the passage of Southern troops trough Virginia to attack Washington.

Governor Black of Nebraska has issued a call for troops for the service of the United States.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatches say the policy of the Administration is war and the Cabinet is a unit.

The Navy yard at Norfolk is to be retaken and rebuilt.

The people of Western Virginia are strong for the Union, and want arms to defend themselves with against the secessionists. They will not submit to be taxed under the Southern Confederacy.

Captain O'ds, from Texas, reports that the troops South are in a state of great efficiency.

Commodore Armstrong has been suspended for three years, without pay.

The President declares he will enforce the blockade of all the Southern ports.

Intelligence has been received that Minister Faulkner had presented the Southern Commissioners to the Emperor of France. George M. Dallas refused to present them to the British Ministry until he heard from the Government at Washington.

The Legislature of Missouri met May 22. Gov. Jackson sent a Message condemning the President's war policy, and declares the policy was not to go out of the Union at least, for the present.

He recommends the arming and getting ready for the emergency, and thinks the Border States should preserve an armed neutrality.

The railroads in Maryland are open for troops—free communication to Washington. It is reported that four hundred and fifty Federal troops under Major Sibley, had been captured by Col. Van Doren, being pursued in steamers Sibley surrendered.

HALF SHEET.—The first number of the Roseburg *State Journal* came to us during the week. The day of publication was deferred from Thursday of last week to Monday of this, and owing to the secession of a partner, the paper appears on a half sheet. Oysters are good on half shell, but we don't think newspapers on half sheet go down quite as well. We wish our cotemporary better luck in future, both with partners and his paper.

CORRECTION.—We inadvertently classed the Portland *Times* in our last issue with the papers in Oregon opposed to coercion. It was an error. The *Times* says it is "for the Union at all hazards," and would coerce the South back into the Government.

WOOLEN MILL.—The people of Vancouver, W. T., are discussing the establishment of a Woolen Mill at that place. The *Chronicle* says $6000 worth of stock has already been taken by responsible men.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the Oregon Sentinel

LATEST

YREKA, May 16th, 1861.

The Pony arrived at Carson City yesterday evening with dates to the 4th of May.

ST. LOUIS, May 4th, 1861.

By application the diplomatic corps at Washington have been informed of the following points. 1st—Vessels in the blockaded ports when the blockade took effect will be allowed a reasonable time to depart. 2d—Vessels bringing emigrants, though they had no notice of the blockade at the time of their departure, will not be allowed to enter the blockaded ports. That class of persons had better enter an open port than incur risks incident to insurrection.

The North Carolina Legislature met yesterday. A bill passed calling a Convention for May 20th. There was no reference to the people. The Confederate flag was flying over the Capitol. North Carolina is virtually out of the Union. The Governor has organized a camp of instruction at Raleigh, and says the force concentrated by the Federal Government in the District of Columbia cannot be allowed to remain without endangering Maryland and Virginia, and if they be conquered their own State will next be a prey to the invaders. Policy and brotherhood required North Carolina to aid in defense of Maryland and Virginia, and troops should be speedily sent.

A Kentucky regiment of 400 men are *en route* for Lynchburg.

The Government is determined to station troops at Petersburg.

President Davis will command in person as Generalissimo of the forces gathering in Virginia.

The 69th regiment still guards the railroad from Annapolis to Washington.

The garrison at Fort Monroe numbers 10,000 Massachusetts men, and 300 regulars. 5,000 Virginians are on the opposite side.

The Virginians are erecting batteries at the entrance of Hampton Roads. The State does not meditate an attack on Washington—that subject being left for the consideration of the Confederate States.

The introduction of troops in Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by Congress, as the gathering of so many troops at Washington is believed to be for invasion of the South.

In the Maryland Legislature yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations on the subject of a communication from the Mayor of Baltimore relative to a restoration of railroad communication between Baltimore and other points. The following is an abstract:

The Committee considered the interruption an evil, but if facilities for invasion were offered to fanatical and excited multitudes from the North who openly threaten our destruction, it is not prudent to open intercourse with the Northern States. They cannot reestablish intercourse without a guaranty from some quarter for safety and peace. The report animadverts on the action of the Federal Government in stationing troops at Annapolis and seizing the roads to Washington. It is equivalent to treating Maryland as a province. It is therefore the duty of the Legislature to ascertain the position of the Federal Government, and its intentions towards the State. The Committee concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be appointed Commissioners to confer with President Lincoln with regard to present and any proposed occupation of this State by the General Government. Also, to ascertain whether any arrangements are practicable for the maintenance of the peace and honor of Maryland.

The resolution was adopted by both Houses.

The Union demonstration at Lexington, Mo. was broken up by secessionists. One Union man was shot. Another Union meeting called at the same place was suppressed. A secession flag now waves over the court house.

The Missouri Legislature convened in extra session yesterday. Gov. Jackson in his message criticises Lincoln's policy in calling out troops, and advocates the arming of Missouri for defense—the State remaining neutral, etc.

A captain of the 69th regiment arrested a spy at Annapolis from Montgomery. He is a Northern man and will probably be hung.

A son of an influential family is under arrest as a spy. He opened dispatches entrusted to him at Washington.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has left Washington, fearing arrest. The populace were eager to hang him.

Major Dodge's battalion left Boston yesterday for Fort Monroe.

The 69th N. Y. regiment caught a man attempting to draw spikes from the Annapolis road, and shot him in obedience to orders. They also arrested two spies.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at Annapolis May 1st, with the N. Y. Zouaves. All was quiet in the Bay. Gun boats were cruising up and down constantly.

Reports say that Senator Mason, of Va. is under arrest at Philadelphia.

Senator Hunter, W. C. Rives, W. D. Preston, Judges Camden and Brockenborough, are the delegates to the Southern Confederacy from Virginia.

DEMOCRACY IN CALIFORNIA.—The Breckinridge and Douglas State Central Committees of California recently held meetings in San Francisco. A proposition was made by the Breckinridge Committee for a fusion of the two wings of the party upon a common platform. The proposition was rejected by the Douglas Committee by a very large vote. They would not consent to a compromise on any terms. Each Committee declared their platforms. The Breckinridge Democracy are for the Union, no coercion and favor a peaceful recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The Douglas Committee's declaration of principles and sentiments approach so closely those of the Republican party that it would puzzle any less subtle, specious logician than Mr. Douglas himself to state the difference between the two, if there be any. The Douglas Convention have called the State Convention to meet the Fourth of July next. The Breckinridge Democracy will hold a State Convention at Sacramento, June 11th.

BIRTHS.

In Jacksonville, May 11th, the wife of A. FISHER, of a Daughter.

Near Jacksonville, May 10th, the wife of M. W. BELLINGER, of a Daughter.

At Willow Springs, May 10th, the wife of GILBERT MEADOWS, of a Daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Jacksonville, May 15th, 1861:

Persons calling for any of these letters will please to say they are advertised.

A
Affantranger F K
Adams Mrs J C
Ager A J

B
Brayton James W-2
Brewer J W-2
Boynton William
Brown Joseph
Bowen John
Barnes Michael
Bruce Robert
Bower Peter H
Brittin Daniel P
Beecher A R
Beam William
Bunker N E
Brown William M
Barrow Wm H
Bailes David H.
Brown Mrs E H
Bruner Francis

C
Cantrall John-2
Counts John
Cranmer Richard
Chapin Howard M
Caldwell John
Collins George H
Caldwell Charles-2
Cline Joseph
Caldwell C M
Carroll John
Converse Geo W
Carles John

D
Downing R W-2
Donnelly Hugh
Daily Wm B
Dun J A

E
Evans Mrs Annie
Ecunle Be
Evans Mrs M A
Evans J A
Ebly Alexander
Evans A
Evans Richard

F
Fox Chas E
Flood Messrs & Co
Fields Myron H

G
Gifford Thomas
Graf Frederick
Gough Caroline
Gudencis Louis
Gray Frederick L
Grubb John-2
Garner John
George Benjamin

H
Hoflin C-2
Havvird H H-2
Hull Chauncy-2
Heckes W
Huntington Wm
Howard J E
Hinkley Samuel
Howard Michael
Hamilton Nea
Howe John
Howard Mrs
Henry T
Henderson D R
Hopkins Albion A
Hall Charles C
Heller Louis
Hocton J C
Hoberg Casper

I
Iby John

J
Johnson Phillip
Jackson Geo A
Johnson P D
Johnson H
Jackson C W
Johnson J C

K
Keaton Andrew J-2
Kearney E S
Kinney James
Kreitz John B

L
Lawler William

M
Melton A J
Moore Wm H
Miller Charles D
Merkley John F
Manshake A
Murry James
Meninch E E

N
Newell Samuel
Nicholson William
Neely J

O
Osborn Chas A-2
Obrite John
Oliver W

P
Pelan Morgan L-2
Pinnell John
Price Stephen
Puckett Geo M

R
Robbins Abner-2
Robinson Geo P
Rogers Martin W
Rouze Led
Reid Thomas W
Riley Thomas
Rapp Joseph

S
Scranton Romeo E.
Smith Joseph
Smith Edwin
Simons George
Singer and Timis
Sinclair Thomas
Shell J W
Swindlin James
Sturges M D
Stone A H
Shaw John M
Slader James
Smith R B
Felmel August
Sicker Charles
Smith Malala
Stout E I
Smith Wm P
Shelton George
Shneider Jacob
Spencer Henry G
Scott Mrs Jemima
Scoville L S

T
Turman Alfred-2
Talbot Geo M-2
Thompson John G
Tweed Henry

W
Winters John-2
Walker Tallman-3
Webb John
Windingham A J
Walther George
Welch H
Wilson John S
Wheeler Mrs Sarah
Walker James.

FOREIGN LETTERS:
Forester Gustav
Starke Claus
Kalader Christian
Berker Henry F W
Warth C Gottlieb.

J. W. McCULLY, P. M.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Jackson County, State of Oregon, Administrator of the Estate of James H. Curry, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to me properly verified, within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to me at my place of residence, at Jacksonville, Oregon.

THOMAS PYLE,
Administrator.

Jacksonville, May 18th, 1861. 18:4w

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing a certain Due Bill, given by A. Fisher & Bro., by N. Fisher, at Evansville, Oregon, May 12th, 1861, and in favor of Thomas Sanders, for the sum of ninety dollars ($90), as we owe but twenty-six dollars ($26), of the amount, and that is all we intend to pay, the Due Bill having been obtained under *false and fraudulent pretences* for the balance of the amount that the Due Bill calls for.

A. FISHER & BRO.
By N. FISHER.

Evansville, Oregon, May 18, 1861. 18:3t

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from Charles Haight's Ranch, near Gasburg, on the night of Sunday, the 12th day of May, five horses, described as follows:

Two cream colored mares—matches—one six years old, the other eight years old, branded with T on the left fore shoulder, and a mark resembling a P, joined, on the lower part of the right thigh. One old bay pony, brand forgotten, badly saddle marked. One cream colored yearling colt; and a dark iron gray colored mare colt—neither of them branded.

The thief is supposed to be one Frank T. Q. Howard—about five feet eight inches high, has full blue eyes, high forehead, light hair and light, sandy whiskers; appears well on first acquaintance, and talks glibly.

I will give One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the stolen animals, or Fifty dollars for the animals returned at Haight's Ranch.

SIMON McCALLISTER.

Sterling, May 18, 1861. 18:4w

SEWING MACHINE

MATTRESSES, BEDDING AND TENTS.

ON HAND and made to order. House Lining and paper Hanging, by

A. C. ALBERTS.
California Street, above Oregon.

Prices Reduced!

THE undersigned gives notice that from and after this date all work performed by him must be paid for, *Cash down*. He cannot afford to give credit any longer. The new system will enable him to furnish all articles in his line, and to do work at greatly reduced prices.

A. C. ALBERTS.

Jacksonville, May 18, 1861. 18:tf

Blank Books!

IF you want Blank Books, call at the Jacksonville Book and Variety store, corner California and Oregon streets.

Races! Races!

Bybee's Course—Jacksonville.

TO CONTINUE THREE DAYS.

THERE will be three days' racing over the above-named Course, commencing

THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, 1861.

The following is the programme of races:

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY—A single dash of a mile,—for four year olds. Purse, $150.

Same Day—A single dash of a mile—for three year olds. Purse, $100.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY—A single dash of a mile,—for Oregon and California raised horses. Purse, $225.

Same Day—A saddle-horse race for a purse of $75. Entrance $10, to be added to the purse.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY—Mile heats, best three in five, free for all horses. Purse, $275.

Same Day—Third class horses only to enter. Single dash of a mile. Purse, $100.

Entrance ten per cent. for all purses not otherwise allotted.

The rules of the Metaric Course to govern in all the races except for the saddle-horse purse and last named race of the Third day.

HENRY KLIPPELL.

Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861. 17:6w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Josephine and State of Oregon, and to me directed—one in favor of R. H. Lord *et al.*, and against James N. Vannoy, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($355); and one in favor of C. W. Snyder and against the said Vannoy, for the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-six dollars ($476.00), with interest and cost of suits, I have levied on the real property of the said James N. Vannoy, as follows, to wit:

600 ACRES OF LAND

and appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging, and known as "Vannoy's Donation Claim," subject to a mortgage of four thousand dollars ($4000.00).

Also, the land claim situated two and a half miles west of the premises described above, consisting of

160 ACRES MORE OR LESS,

and known as the "Frazzles Donation Land Claim," with the improvements thereon, subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars ($1000).

Also, 160 acres more or less of land and improvements thereon, in township 36, range 7 west of Willamette meridian, and known as the "Butler Donation Land Claim," subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars. ($1000.00).

I will offer the above premises for sale for cash to the highest bidder, at the residence of the said James N. Vannoy on

Tuesday, the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

The numbers of said land claims described as aforesaid, will be given on the day of sale.

JEFFERSON HOWELL,
Sheriff of Josephine county.

Dated May 8th, 1861. 17:4t

SEWALL TRUAX, SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,

OFFICE, AT THE COUNTY BUILDINGS, Jacksonville, Oregon.

ALL business pertaining to Land or Land Laws promptly attended to.

Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861. 17tf

Hides! Hides!

GOOD Merchantable Hides we will purchase at the highest market price.

WADE, MORGAN & CO.

Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861. 17:1m

NEW STOCK!

I HAVE Just received a large addition to my my former stock, which will be sold at the lowest rates. My stock consists of a large assortment of

FINEST BRANDS OF TOBACCO, MEERSCHAUM and COMMON PIPES (Cherry and Reed Stems.)

Also—50,000 very fine Cigars.

And his usual assortment of

Perfumery, Stationery and Fancy Articles,

Silk and Gut Lines, for fishing, CANDIES and NUTS.

All of which are for sale at the lowest cash prices.

M. A. BRENTANO,

Oregon street, adjoining Table Rock Bakery.

Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861. 17tf

FUNK'S VARIETY STORE!

West Side of California St., Jacksonville,

WHERE can be found the best of

HAVANA CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
PIPES, OF ALL KINDS,

Violins, Flutinas, Accordeons, Flutes, Toys, Yankee Notions, Confectionery, Nuts and Fruit; Fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Playing Cards, Checker Boards, Chess Men, Fishing Tackle, Violin Strings, and a great many Fancy Articles, too numerous to mention.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Just received a new and large real class of Books and Stationery, Historic Poetical Works, Miscellaneous Reading, and all kind of Novels.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, bound in calf. ☞ All of which he will sell cheap for cash, at his old stand, next door to Sachs Bro.'s Dry Goods store.

July 7, 1860.-25.-tf. GEO. P. FUNK.

HOME MANUFACTURE!!

Encourage Domestic Enterprise!

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of the BEST QUALITY CIGARS at his shop in the rear of his store on California street, and will fill orders to any extent, for this market. He has received invoices of the very finest Havana Tobacco, from which his Cigars are made.

Come and try the Home Manufactured Cigars. They are the best in the market.

GEO. FUNK.

Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861. 17:f

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF JACKSON, } ss.
In County Court, May Term, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of Chas. Wm. Kohne, late of said county, deceased, that the final settlement of said Estate will be made with Max Muller, the Administrator thereof, on Friday the 31st day of May, 1861.

By order of Hon. J. C. Tolman, County Judge.

WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861.