THE OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, - - JUNE 8, 1861.

Notice.

In the sale of the SENTINEL establishment the subscriber disposed of all his right and interest in debts due the concern.

JAS. O'MEARA.

Jacksonville, May 24th, 1861.

Oregon Sentinel Notice.

We have authorized Dr. WM. MINIER, of Gasburg, (Phœnix,) to act as agent for the SENTINEL. He will visit all localities in the Valley, be prepared to collect all notes and bills due the SENTINEL office, and also to solicit subscriptions and receipt for the same. We urgently request that all will be ready with the cash.

DENLINGER & HAND, Proprietors.

The Future.

The great question of war is now settled. There is going not only to be some fighting in the United States, but there is going to be war, and that, too, of the most tremendous character. The hour for expressing regrets, and for statesmen to be racking their brains for the invention of expedients to prevent the dreadful calamity, is now passed. War is actually upon us.

While the honest and patriotic statesmen of the nation have been endeavoring to maintain the arbitrament of difficulties, or the settlement of the ordinary questions of government, by the rules and modes established by our fathers—to-wit: the untrammeled action of reason and intelligence, free to express itself, as the councils of wisdom and justice from the fountain of power and authority, the people—hot-headed extremists and traitors have been rushing madly forward, seizing with the unscrupulous indecency of robbers upon the property, money and lands of the people of the nation.

These madmen, disappointed in the Presidential election, immediately presented the question of the dismemberment of the American Union; and, instead of waiting for such a question to be understood and acted upon by their own States, they began to dissolve the Union themselves—immediately inaugurated the reign of terror, so that it was dangerous to speak out in favor of the Union. There was no freedom of speech; there was no freedom of the press. The malcontents had triumphed over the people. All the functions of government were blended together by a band of irresponsible demagogues. The true principles of republican government were trodden under foot. Such was the downfall of republicanism over a large section of the American nation, and the consequent triumph of traitors, nullifiers and repudiators. This is the element in society which good government and good laws are made to keep under and suppress. To yield to its domination or its claims is an utter impossibility. From its very nature, it can know no limit to its claims short of what it may consider within its power to acquire. Its instinct is brute force—its effort is to substitute that in place of the ballot-box—and its highest idea of honesty is the doctrine that "might makes right."

Thus the stability of a democratic government is brought into immediate question. The question is forced upon the people: "Will the citizens of the United States enforce the provisions and requirements of the Constitution of the nation?" By its provisions a republican government is guarantied to the people of every State; therefore, to crush rebellion and usurpation in every State or States is the duty of citizens of all the States, and is also imperatively a national duty.

The future of our nation who can tell? War is certainly the last resort, and is a horrid alternative. Twenty years of war would put the people of the United States a thousand years behind their present condition in point of true civilization. This is supposing that war would have the same effects upon the Americans that it always had upon other people. At the end of such a war, the triumphant chieftain would be the Emperor of the nation, and that, too, in all probability, without a dissenting voice.

Consequently, the sooner this rebellion against republican government can be crushed the better—the better for the friends of the Stars and Stripes struggling under the domination of traitors, and also for every other section of the country, even if such policy should cost the most blood, which could scarcely be the case. So we consider that Mr. Douglas gave new evidence of his statesmanship and forecast when he recommended to the President the most stupendous preparations for war, so as to choke treason right down in its tracks, and teach toryism a lesson that it will not forget for a thousand years.

HENRY CLAY ON DISUNION.—On the first page of this issue will be found the close of this honored and revered patriots speech on the Compromise of 1850, at which time the country was threatened with dismemberment by those who have since been trying to carry that threat into execution. The opinion of this eminent statesman should have great weight with all in deciding whether the Government acts with an aggressive spirit, and is marshaling its hosts for the subjugation of the South and the extinction of slave labor, or whether, as we believe, it is an unavoidable necessity, required for the protection of American citizens, to defend the public property, and to prevent the accomplishment of that most dire of all calamities—disunion. He has expressed it as his solemn belief "that the dissolution of the Union and war are identical and inseparable—that they are convertible terms." This being the case, is it not absurd in the extreme to hear professed Union men advocate a peaceable dissolution of the Union? With as much propriety, they might argue in favor of a *peaceable* war.

WALLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.—We have received a catalogue of this institution, located at Salem, from which we learn that it is in a prosperous condition. Heretofore many of our young men have gone to the Atlantic States to secure the advantages of a liberal education, which is no longer necessary. An enterprise of such vast importance should receive the cordial support of the entire State. The faculty consists of five male and three female teachers. T. M. Gatch, A. M., is President.

Nez Perces Mines.

We have heard that there are a few miners in this section who propose going to the Nez Perces mines. As for ourselves we have but very little confidence in these mines, and would not advise our miners to leave ordinary wages for an uncertainty. The most reasonable account we have seen published, is a letter written to a gentleman in Portland from a friend of his in the mines at Oro Fino, which we copy from the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, of June 1st:

We arrived here three weeks ago and have prospected pretty thoroughly for several miles around. We find the prospects to be very similar—with some exceptions—the average yield being about one cent and a half to the pan from the gravel down to the bed rock, which varies from two to four feet. There is of "stripping," or top earth, from two to three feet before striking the gravel, and consequently, it takes some time to open a claim. When we arrived here all the best claims had been taken by those who came early—that is, for themselves and "partners." According to their laws, each man, then on the ground, was entitled to three claims—one gulch, one creek, and one hill claim. They were also permitted to stake off claims for their friends, yet to come; hence, every man who had a friend, or friends, staked off claims for them, and when we arrived there were about two thousand claims staked off and only about three hundred persons here. These claims can be held until the first of June, and if the persons for whom they were taken are not on them by that time they will be considered open for others. In consequence of this law, we had a great deal of prospecting to do. We have taken claims, however, and will be ready to work them by the first of July—perhaps, by the middle of June. They are creek claims and cannot be prospected until the water falls. At the water's edge we can get from three to five cents to the pan. There may be good diggings, and there may be nothing. There are claims here that pay, on an average, an ounce per day to the hand; but they are supposed to be the best. Those pans of dirt that yield so largely are off the bed-rock. I have seen no claim that would average over five cents to the pan. There are but few claims opened, owing to high water. There are no bar diggings here, all flats, gulches and beds of creeks. (The latter are yet to be prospected; but it is supposed they will pay.) All of these, so far as I know, are taken up, and men are striking off in search of new diggings. A party of one hundred men will start this week up the south fork of Clearwater, where report says, there is "any quantity" of gold—Indian report, corroborated by a white man, named Martin, who passed through that country in 1856, on his way to the States. He says he prospected with Indian implements and obtained as high as ten cents to the pan. Traders here are doing well—selling a great many goods, at large profits. Flour at $20 per hundred; bacon 40c per lb; beef 12 to 15c; beans 40; potatoes 20c; coffee 50c; sugar 30 to 50c; common boots $12 per pair; India rubber boots $20 per pair. Horses are selling very cheap here. You will no doubt write before you start, if you should do so foolish a thing as to come; yet it might be the best thing you could do. Though, if I were in the valley, makin $4 per day, I would remain there. If you wish to come, you will be in time, I think, as the water will probably not be down until the middle of June. The only disadvantage will be getting a claim, and that might prove an advantage rather, as the water will then be down and the prospectors from the south fork returned. Mr. ——, of your town, is here and will leave for home to-morrow. He will probably give you a more flattering account of the mines than I have done. I think he overrates them.

THE OPINION OF THE LONDON TIMES.—The London *Times*, in a late article upon the future of the Great Republic of the New World—and we may here remark that in the present crisis the views and opinions of foreign journals are entitled to great weight, for they see facts as they are, and discuss probabilities without passion or prejudice—says:

In the North there is an army, and a navy, and money, and a more numerous white population, without, too, the incubus of slavery. There is also the tradition of the Union, the Capital, and the successor of Washington. Modern warfare cannot go on without money, and the Northern States can more easily raise and spend a hundred millions of dollars a year than the Southern can raise ten millions. All that is outside and material is in favor of the North. It has the preponderance of everything that can be counted, measured and weighed; that can be bought and sold; that can be entered in ledgers and put on a balance sheet. It has the manufactories, the building yards, the dockyards—the whole apparatus of national wealth and strength. It has the money market, and it borrows more easily than the South, where, however, political zeal sustain a fictitious credit. So in the North we read of numerous gatherings of State forces, of many steamers chartered, stripped of their finery, filled with soldiers, food and ammunition, and steaming Southward.

HON. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL took his departure for Washington City June 1st, on the steamer Orizaba. We are confident that he will represent the interests of California in a satisfactory manner. All parties concede to him great intellectual capacity, and his printed letters and speeches prove him to be a firm and unequivocal friend of "the Union, one and inseparable."

Col. William H. Wallace has been nominated as Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, from Washington Territory. The Republican Convention met at Olympia, on the 20th May, and, after four ballots, nominated Colonel Wallace by acclamation.

Judge Lander and Mr. Garfield are stumping on their own account, and Mr. Evans in behalf of Mr. Wallace.

A VIRGINIA paper states that Lieut. James B. S. Alexander, of the United States Army, a native of Virginia, and a promising young officer, has resigned his commission and tendered his services to native State. Mr. Alexander has been stationed in Oregon Territory, from which he has just returned. He is a son of James Alexander, of the Charlotteville *Jeffersonian*.

AN association of Germans has been formed in San Francisco for the protection of free labor against the encroachments of Coolie competition. Resolutions denouncing Coolie importations through Chinese companies have been passed.

A FIRE at Oro Fino, Siskiyou county, California, May 30th, destroyed the house of J. Green, and also the Masonic Hall. Loss, $8,000.

THE San Francisco *Times* is hereafter to be published by an association of printers. Pixley sold his interest to the association, and the old editorial corps have all retired.

"JOHN PHOENIX" DEAD.—By Pony Express intelligence has been received of the death of Captain Derby, U. S. A., a few years since stationed at San Diego, California.

Atlantic Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, May 23d.—It was understood at Fort Monroe that the Minnesota would to-day attack the fortifications at Sewall's Point, whilst an effective land force would go in small tugs to effect a landing and capture the battery at all hazards.

There is great difficulty in landing at old Point, in consequence of the number of vessels there as prizes, etc.

The British ship Albion went ashore near Cape Henry and will be a total loss. Virginians having removed the Cape Henry light, and built a fire on the beach, some half a mile away, deceived the captain, causing the disaster.

A special of the New York *Post* says it is rumored that the Fire Zouaves have received orders to occupy Arlington Hights. This movement is supposed to have some refference to opperations on the Virginia rebels.

The Michigan regiment is ordered to be ready to march at any moment, with two day's rations.

The *Tribune's* special says: We learn from prominent citizens of Petersburg, of Northern birth, that there is but one Union man that dare vote for the Union—Rives, ex-member of Congress—who is determined to cast his vote for the Union. Informant further says, if the Union men were protected a large Union vote would be cast against secession.

Three hundred North Carolina troop arrived on monday and went to Richmond, and seven hundred more were expected the next day. They complain bitterly of having to leave their own State, saying they enlisted to defend North Carolina only.

R. R. Collier, of Pertersburg, Aid to general Gwynn, was wounded in the Sewall's Point engagement. Nobody was killed.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 23d.— Wednesday night a party of Virginians attempted to seize a ferry boat on the Potomac, near Clear spring, but were driven off.

PARKERSBURG, (Va.) May 23d.—This place gives 931 for Union and 72 for secession.

MARIETTA, May 23d.—In the precincts opposite here in Wood county, Virginia, no secession votes were polled.

WHEELING, May 23d.—Union, 2,595; Secession, 189. Taylor county gives about 700 Union majority, Harrison county, about 1,000 Union majority, Wood Co. about 1,600 Union majority; Preston county is strongly Union; Berkley county about 700 Union majority. Grafton county gives 429 against and 1 for Secession.

LOUISVILLE, May 23d.—Captain J. W. Abert arrived here yesterday on an undisclosed mission from the Federal Government.

The editors of our daily newspapers have been summoned to Frankfort to testify in regard to arms brought into Kentucky, to matters pertaining to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and to the alleged correspondence of Governor Magoffin with the Confederate authorities.

BOSTON, May 23d.—The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned to-day. Many of the members donated their pay to the Volunteer Fund.

B. F. Thomas has been nominated for Congress in the Third District, as successor to Adams.

MONTGOMERY, May 21st.—Governor Ellis telegraphs President Davis that North Carolina has passed an ordinance of secession unanimously.

BALTIMORE, May 21st.—Two Philadelphia companies have seized a large quantity of arms stored in an unoccupied house, comprising fifteen hundred muskets, marked Virginia muskets; also, four thousand pikes. The whole were taken to Fort McHenry. The arms had been in the custody of the city authorities.

Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation requesting soldiers to vove to-morrow, in order to carry the secession ratification beyond all question in the doubtful district. It is said that electors wil be compelled to publicly declare their votes, and that if in favor of the Union they will be straightway compelled to leave the State. The Union men are uncertain how to act in this dilemma.

It is also declared that travel into or through Virginia will be prohibited after Thursday, except by special permit of the Government.

ST. LOUIS, May 23d.

The steamer J. C. Swan was seized yesterday, thirty five miles below this city, by order of General Lyon, of the arsenal. The reason for doing so is because the Swan brought contraband articles up from Baton Rogue to this city a week or two ago.

A company of United States soldiers went down to Ironton yesterday by order of General Lyon, seized 5,000 pounds of lead and captured 60 prisoners, who had been engaged in shipping lead to the Southern Confederacy. All but five of them were discharged. The rest were brought to the arsenal. Several shots were fired by the prisoners at the soldiers, who returned the fire, but nobody was hurt.

A gentleman named J. D. Brown makes a statement in this morning's *Democrat*, that twenty-five families have been driven out of Miller county, in this State, within the past three weeks, on account of their fidelity to the American flag.

WASHINGTON May 22d.—The Navy Department has adopted a new and secret system of signals for the use of vessels in the service.

The State Department will not furnish pass ports to citizens of seceded States unless they give ample proof of loyalty.

Efforts are making to keep the New York Seventh Regiment three months longer in the service.

J. Monroe Harris lost his nomination in the Third Congressional District, because he would not pledge himself to the unconditional support of the Government.

A Washington special to the New York *Express* says there are now thirty-two strong regiments under arms here, including a regiment of regulars.

General Scott wants 60,000 men along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which precludes the idea of any very large force coming upon Harper's Ferry from the West at present. The Government dont seem to care much about that point.

The twenty-eighth regiment of regulars in Minnesota, ten companies of dragoons, artillery and infantry in Utah, and the fifth and seventh regiments of infantry in New Mexico, and part of the tenth regiment, are also all ordered here. Minnesota will be guarded by the first regiment Minnesota volunteers, and New Mexico by two regiments of volunteers raised by the government.

It is reliably ascertained that Spain denies that the seizure of San Domingo was in consequence of her orders, or with the knowledge of her government, but says she must have time and further information before deciding what to do.

A man calling himself Captain Beecher was arrested as a spy yesterday, in the camp of the New Jersey brigade, and held for examination.

The *Herald's* dispatch says it appears that more than a month ago our Government gave notice to the powers of Europe who took part in the Paris Conference in 1856, that they were willing to accept the code they adopted at the period, which declared privateering to be piracy.

The *Times'* dispatch says that postage in the Southern confederacy, after the 31st instant, will be: For letter, less than 500 miles, five cents; for a greater distance, ten cents; weekly papers, forty cents per year, and dailies, $2 80 per year. If published outside the Confederacy, the postage will be double.

The foreign Ministers in Washington are gratified at the imposing demonstrations of the loyalty of the people for the Union. All of the Ministers were present at the reception at Secretary Seward's, last night.

The Navy Department will invite this week proposals for building the machinery for gun boats. Parties proposing to apply for contracts will address the Chief of the Construction Bureau, who will furnish them complete specifications.

A Raleigh dispatch in yesterday's Richmond *Enquirer* says there was great rejoicing over the unanimous vote on the secession ordinance. One hundred guns were fired in celebration of the severance of the union of North Carolina with the abolitionized Yankee Government.

A dispatch to the same paper from Norfolk says, nearly 3,000 troops were concentrated at Sewall's Point, on the 19th, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return.

A steamer left Portsmouth under a flag of truce, for the Federal fleet off Old Point, carrying women and childred desiring to join their Northern friends.

Saturday's Charleston *Courier* reports the arrival of several vessels. No men-of-war in sight.

FRANKFORT, May 22d.—The House bill to arm Kentucky was rejected—ayes, 48; noes, 42. The Constitution requires fifty-one votes to appropriate over $100.

A resolution that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the strife between the United States and Confederate States, was rejected.

An Act amending the State militia law, by which the State Guard are required to swear to support the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, passed—ayes, 49; noes 38.

CHICAGO, May 22d.—The currency question is still unsettled, and the greatest confusion prevails in business circles. It is understood there is a prospect of an amicable arrangement being made by the bankers to-night. From all parts of the State we hear of depression in trade of all kinds in consequence of the disordered condition of currency. In some localities the farmers utterly refuse to sell grain unless paid in specie or exchange.

CAIRO (Illinois,) May 22d.—Three thirty-two pounders arrived here this evening. Carriages are expected to-morrow. The work of fortifying Cario commenced to-day and will be vigorously prosecuted.

General Pillow's proclamation prohibiting all boats passing Memphis northwardly, took effect yesterday.

Southern passengers by railroad report intense excitement at Memphis and other river towns.

It is reported that some three hundred volunteers with one thousand muskets and six field pieces, left Paducah yesterday for Camp Chatham, near the Kentucky and Tennessee line. Their ultimate destination is Jackson, Tennessee, where Southern troops are concentrating in large humbers.

ST. LOUIS, May 22d.—In the U. S. District Court, this morning, the case of Capt. Emmet McDonald being under codsideration, Judge Treat gave a lengthy opinion, deciding that the U. S. Dristrict Court has full jurisdiction over the case before it, and consequently the power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, for which application has been made.

Governor Black, of Nebraska, has arrived in this city, and represent's that trouble is apprehended in that Territory, between the Sioux, Cheyenne and Pawnee tribes of Indians, and that the white inhabitants will be more or less involved, as they are friendly to the latter tribe. Governor Black had an interview, yesterday, with Gen. Harney, and recommended that a regiment of volunteers, from Nebraska, be formed and sworn. Gen. Harney favored the plan, and will suggest it to the Department at Washington.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Baltimore, says, on Monday and Tuesday, several steamers were engaged in cruising near the Virginia batteries, and were fired into, but no damage was done. A steamer left here this evening for fortress Monroe with the Southern mail, which would not fill a bushel basket. There are 5,000 men within the walls of the Fortress.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says, a gentleman high in the confidence of the Virginia patriots, arrived here to-day from Wheeling, through Harper's Ferry, reports 4,000 there, badly armed, equipped and provisioned, and not formidable. He says that North-western Virginia will form a State embracing sixty counties, in which the Union feeling is nearly unanimous.

The Virginia soldiers voted for secession, yesterday, General Lee having issued orders as precautionary, fearing that military exigencies might prevent voting on Thursday.

The Washington *Star* has positive information that a majoriry of the secession troops within fifty miles of Washington refused to take the oath of hostility to the United States, also a large fraction of the Harper's Ferry troops.

Government is in hourly anticipation of intelligence from Fort Pickens announcing the commencement of hostilities. Naval officers express the belief that the rebels will be outflanked by the land forces.

The Government will not accept of George Copway's 800 Michigan Chippewa warriors.

Dispatches by the Persia state that the agents of the Rebel Goverament have explored Europe in vain for arms, munitions or money in exchange for their bonds. Dudley Mann sought an interview with George Peabody in hopes of negotiating securities, and was politely but firmly repulsed. In no case had they found their securities marketable at the largest discount they could offer as a temptation.

The *Herald's* special dispatch says that several flying artillery corps, consisting of seven splendid batteries, have been organized into a single battallion, under command of Major Sherman of the regular army.

The *Times'* special dispatch says that Colonel Fremont left France on the steamer of the 18th instant to tender his services to the President.

The New York *World's* special correspondent says Henry A. Wise has written a letter assuring naturalized citizens of Virginia that they will be amply protected under the Courts of the United States.

ST. LOUIS, May 24th.

The *Republican*, of this morning, announces that the State troops at Jefferson City, to the number of four thousand, were preparing to disband, by order of General Price, although very reluctant to do so. The *Democrat*, on the contrary, has information that the troops had refused to disband. One hundred men, with six pieces of cannon, arrived at Jefferson City, yesterday upon the White Cloud from Independence.

The *Democrat's* informant also states that a considerable excitement prevailed yesterday at Jefferson city, in consequence of the discovery of an attempt to poison the troops by putting arsenic in the flour from which their bread is made. It is said that a Union man is baker to the troops, and a Secessionist, in order to effect his destruction, had made an arrangement with a negress to poison the bread. She informed against him, and spies were placed so as to overhear the conversation between him and the woman, when he was arrested and placed in jail. A proposition was made to hang him, but it was overruled.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Two thousand rebel troops are in Alexandria to day. During the election no one dared to vote for the Union.

A Washington special to the *Post* says all the troops here received fresh orders this morning to be ready to march at a moment's notice. A large number of troops are expected here during the week.

ALMOST every paper from the South now contains accounts of dreadful massacres by the slaves. The Memphis *Avalanche* has the following: "An awful tragedy lately occurred in Hawkins' County, Tennessee—the murder, by his own negroes, of George R. Kite, his little daughter, mother-in-law, and sister-in-law. The House was afterwards fired and destroyed, and a little boy and a young man, who were sleeping in another part of the building, made a narrow escape with their lives. Three of the negro men, against whom suspicion is directed, have been arrested and lodged in jail at Rogersville, to await trial."

BAKER TO BE A BRIGADIER GENERAL.—We are informed that Governor Morgan has promised to appoint Col. Baker Brigadier General in the army of New York, and Baker's regiment, of which Roderick Matheson will be Colonel, is to form part of the brigade.

ORGANIZED TERRITORIES.—The number of organized territories in the Union now is seven—Washington, Nebraska, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1861.

The last ten days have witnessed a most marvelous advance of the war issue that is now upon the nation, and so rapid is the march of events, that one hardly dare comment upon them, lest before his words are cold some new development shall subvert his theories and make even his facts too old for recital. But the marvel of all is the celerity with which the country has armed in defense of the Government. It is only twenty days since the President issued his Proclamation calling for volunteers. At that time the country was in a state of profound peace, with the exception of the threatening movements of Secession "mobs" at Charleston and Pensacola. But within twenty days time, without previous warning or a note of preparation, an army of 25,000 has been raised, armed and equipped, and concentrated in and near the city of Washington—over 40,000 more are organized in the different States ready to march at a moment's warning—and over 200,000 more are impatient of opportunity to peril their lives in vindication of the flag around which clusters so many glorious memories of the past and glowing hopes of the future. Napoleon, in military France, with all his despotic power and his personal electricity, which drew brave men irresistibly to his standard, when the war fever had already been excited to a high pitch, only collected 250,000 men in his 100 days of preparation for the memorable field of Waterloo. That was a brilliant achievement—due in a great measure to the man himself; but how much greater is the 20 day achievement of our own country, due, not to the President or the Government in all its parts, but to the American *system*, in which every man is a sovereign, and each finds his patriotism prompted and fed by the consciousness that he is a *part* of the Government and has a direct share in the responsibility for its success.

I need not repeat the story of the formidable means for carrying on a terrible war which have been placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the telegraph has anticipated me; nor can I add anything to show the unanimity with which the Free States have rallied to the support of the Government. If the seceding States had proceeded legally to work to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, allowing them to separate from their sister States, and had been refused the separation, they would have been sustained by a large and powerful party at the North; but when it became clear that they intended no other effect to accomplish their aim than treachery, fraud and force, it only needed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the dishonoring of the flag floating over it, to knit the hearts of the people of the Free States into one. Three weeks ago there were influential Republicans who talked of a peaceful dissolution of the Union; but all that has passed—and the one idea of the entire North now is that the integrity of the Union, politically and geographically, must be maintained at every cost. And no set of men are more positive in sustaining this idea than leading Democrats, who, a few months ago, were among the most earnest supporters of Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency. All of them want now to see the end of it. Readers of the *Bulletin* will remember that your correspondent months ago, in discussing this question, argued that "disunion is abolition," and and presented the consideration as one which would sooner or later satisfy the disloyal States that the only safety for slavery is *in* the Union. Already we have evidence that "disunion is abolition," in the fact that thousands of Democrats, who have always heretofore been among the warmest supporters of "Southern Rights," now openly proclaim themselves in favor of the abolition of slavery in all the disloyal States by force, as the only means of suppressing the rebellion and avoiding the necessity of keeping standing armies in said States to ensure their loyalty.

Certain it is that the unanimity of the North has taken the Secession leaders entirely by surprise. I saw and conversed a day or two since with a highly intelligent gentleman just returned from Montgomery, who says that the leaders in the Secession movement are perfectly amazed to find that they are to have no support whatever in the Free States. They never expected to achieve independence by force of arms on their own soil, or by invasion of the North alone. They supposed they would have allies by tens of thousands in the Breckinridge Democracy all over the North, who would hamper the movements of the friends of the Union, annoy them at home, incite Secession riots, commit arson, and perpetrate various other hostile acts, which would so harass the people as to induce them gladly to let the seceding States go, and get rid of them. But they find themselves without allies at the North, and see the Government with an overwhelming army and unlimited sums and supplies at command, preparing to invade the Seceding States, to take the forts and other public property; and they see them supported in this with the utmost enthusiasm by 19,000,000 of people.

This spectacle suggests to them other considerations, which show that they have been mistaken as to what the North would consider their interest in the premises. They begin to perceive that with the commercial interest of the free Atlantic States the struggle is one of life and death. The internal commerce of the country would be destroyed by dissolution of the Union. Again, the questions presented by the possession of the Mississippi, the Chesapeake, the Florida straits, and the Federal city, present an insuperable obstacle to a pacific separation by any boundary line. The natural divisions of the country do not indicate, but seem to forbid, a division by any line drawn between the North and South, for the range of our mountains divides the Atlantic from the Western States, and not the North Atlantic from the South Atlantic States.

There need be no doubt that public sentiment has traveled much faster than the National Administration. While the President and his Cabinet were collecting together the necessary means for defense, the people were wild with desire for the instant and aggressive measure in vindication of the Government and the flag. Even as late as the 20th of April, the President has determined to use force *only* for the defense of the National Capital, leaving "time and reflection to do their work upon the other States." But the people did not consider that policy adequate to the occasion—and it has been materially modified accordingly.

Of course the Administration does not publish to the world its programme of military movements, nevertheless we have some inklings of its general features. The first movement, now in course of execution, is the occupation of Baltimore by Federal troops, in order to ensure the keeping open of the line of railroad communication *via* that city. Next in the order of retaking the public property will probably be a descent upon Harper's Ferry, where it appears the most valuable machinery for manufacturing arms failed to be destroyed at the time when Lieut. Jones evacuated the Amory. This machinery the Virginia troops are packing up for removal to Richmond, where they propose to put it up and set it at work. An effort is likely to be made to rescue it from their hands, and to repossess the Government of the site of the Harper's Ferry works, which was long ago ceded to it. Similar demonstrations must follow at Norfolk, and if resisted by Jeff. Davis and his troops, it will not be surprising if Richmond should be destroyed. Certainly its iron works, now engaged night and day in making arms and projectiles for the Southern army, will be either seized or destroyed so that they can no longer be used for traitorous purposes.

These military movements *may* be all that are attempted prior to the meeting of Congress, unless the Confederate forces shall concentrate in any particular locality and menace the Government in possession of its property, in which event the effort will be made not merely to check, but to severely punish them. Gen. Scott has laid out a plan of campaign which has the full concurrence of the President, and commands the entire confidence of the few gentlemen who have been taken into confidence. But for the present, the principal demonstration will be made by the blockading squadron, and the forces stationed on the interior lines of communication with the South, to prevent the passage to the disloyal States of munitions of war, provisions and other supplies. The blockade is already thoroughly effective as far south as Charleston, and by Saturday next the entire coast of the seceding States will be sealed tight as a drum. A large force, too, will be embarked on board steam transports, under convoy of men-of-war, ready to land at any hour at any desired point. These will threaten and harass the seceding States constantly, and, by showing what they have the *power* to do, rather than by doing it, they will contribute much to dishearten the Secessionists and bring them to their senses. It is a sad scene to contemplate, this making of war upon our own countrymen; but as it is unavoidable now, it will be merciful to make it as disastrous to the peace and comfort of the rebellious States as possible, in order that it may the sooner be over. It looks now as though Maryland is to be loyal, in the presence of Federal bayonets. If she disappoints this hope, she will be overrun by a quarter of a million of men, and within a week's time, slavery within her borders will be a thing of the past. The same discipline will next be tried upon Virginia, if that State compels it, and it is very evident that in this movement the Government will have the aid and support of the western and most populous and prosperous portion of the State. Indeed, Western Virginia will need little more than the *authority* of the General Government, accompanied by a supply of arms, to enable her to take care of the whole question within the bosom of the Mother of Presidents, leaving the rest of the Government forces to "outflank" Jefferson Davis by attacking the Gulf States at different points. With the resources of the Northern States at its command, and the control of the sea, it seems scarcely possible that the war can last beyond six months. Indeed, long before that time, in all probability, the Free States will be compelled to lay down their arms and go to supplying bread to their southern brethren, for it is well known that there is already a great scarcity of provisions in Georgia and South Carolina, to say nothing of Mississippi and Alabama, and that scarcity must speedily become a famine under operation of a vigorous blockade. Even within the last week large orders for flour and provisions were received at Baltimore from both South Carolina and Georgia, accompanied by statements that the people were almost destitute of breadstuffs; but nobody attempted to fill the orders in consequence of the blockade. That some small quantity of supplies will reach the South through the non-seceding border States is probable; but these will be so entirely inadequate to the demand, and will cost so much for transportation, that they will be at famine prices. Government has already chartered a large number of steamers to assist as gun-boats in making the blockade effective; and it is not at all likely that frequent successful efforts to run the blockade will be made.

LIEUT. MAURY.—The most humiliating spectacle in connection with the resignations of officers, is that presented by Lieut. M. F. Maury, whose name is identified with so much that is creditable. It appears that he left his post under circumstances which justify his treatment as a deserter, having been engaged in business with the Secretary of the Navy up to 3 o'clock on a certain day, without saying a word of his intention to abandon the service, and went from the Department immediately home, packed up and cleared out. An examination of the records at the Observatory discloses the fact that Lieut. Maury has for several months past impressed upon the minds of scientific bodies abroad that this country was destined to disruption, and that the Government would not last three weeks after the Inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. It is not probable that his resignation will be accepted; but his name is likely to be stricken from the rolls of the Navy. Maury, with all his ability, is a victim of almost childish vanity, and that weakness has led him into his present disgraceful position.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

G. W. GREER, W. M.

H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10, holds its regular meetings every *SATURDAY EVENING*, at their Hall (McCully's Theater building).

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

W. C. RANSOM, N. G.

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

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

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

S. M. WAIT, W. M.

S. REDLICH, Sec'y. jan26:2

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4,

--OF--

ROYAL ARCH MASONS,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,

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

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

W. W. FOWLER, H. P.

JAS. T. GLENN, Sec'y. dec8:47

SARSAPARILLA has long been endorsed by the medical faculty as a mild, safe and effective aperient and alterative. To extend its usefulness, all the scientific appliances of modern chemistry have been put in requisition by Messrs. Sands, to obtain a pure extract of its medicinal properties. Combining therewith vegetable products, they are enabled with confidence to offer to the public a sure and certain remedy for all diseases arising from impurity of the blood or derangement of the biliary functions. 20 1m

FURNITURE STORE!

BURPEE & LINN,

Oregon Street, opposite Kenney & Hamlin's,

JACKSONVILLE.

All kinds of Furniture

MANUFACTURED,

AT SHORT NOTICE, TO ORDER.

Are now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

EASTERN MANUFACTURED FURNITURE,

--SUCH AS--

SOFAS,

SPRING BOTTOM CHAIRS

Of all Descriptions,

French Bedsteads, &c.

All orders in the Furniture and Cabinet line filled at short notice, cheap for cash, by

26tf BURPEE & LINN.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening June 2d, by the Rev. A. M. Williams, D. R. SUMMONS and Miss CATHARINE HUCKELBY, both of Jackson county.

BIRTHS.

Saturday, June 1st, the wife of Anton Burns of a daughter.

Monday, June 3d, the wife of Wm. Ish of a son.

Monday, June 3d, the wife of J. N. T. Miller of a son.

Friday, June 7th, the wife of Joseph Wiland of a son.

Jacksonville Prices Current.

Reported for the Sentinel—Corrected weekly.

JACKSONVILLE, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

Wheat, per bushel	a 1 25
Oats, do	1 25
Barley, do	a 1 00
Flour, in qr. sacks, per 100 lbs.	a 3 50
Corn Meal, per 100 lb.	4 00 a 5 00
Hay, per ton	40 00 a
Bacon, sides, clear, per lb	22
do do with bone	18
do hams	22
do shoulders	18
do hog round	18
Beef, nett, per lb	3½ a 4½
Pork, do do	8½a 9
Mutton, do	10½ a 12½
Chickens, per doz	5 00 a 6 00
Lard, leaf in tins, per lb	25
do in kegs do	18 a
Butter, fresh dairy, do	25 a 37 50
do in kegs, do	18
Cheese, per lb	25
Eggs, fresh, per doz	50
Potatoes, per lb	1½ 2
Onions, do	4 a 5
Turnips, do	3 a
Cabbage, do	3 a
Beans, white do	8 a 10
Green Apples, per lb	18 a 25
Dried Apples, per lb	35
Dried Peaches	33½

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

THE proprietors, wishing to close business, offer for sale their

PORTABLE STEAM MILL PROPERTY.

Said mill is of fifteen-horse power, warranted of capacity to cut six thousand feet of lumber in twelve hours. Located two and one-fourth miles from Jacksonville, on the Sterling road, with a fine growth of fir and pine timber secured, sufficient to keep the mill running three years.

For information, enquire of Messrs. ANDERSON & GLENN, Jacksonville, or B. P. HAZELTINE, at the mill.

150,000 feet assorted SEASONED LUMBER for sale.

HESS & STONE, Agents.

Jacksonville, June 8th, 1861. 21

E. C. SESSIONS

HAS on hand and to arrive a well-selected assortment of

Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

For sale at the *very lowest rates*.

INSURANCE AGENCY,

JACKSONVILLE.

RISKS taken upon Mills, Hotels, Stores, Dwellings, etc., on the most favorable terms, in Hartford, Phœnix, Girard, Goodhue, and other well known and responsible companies.

js:21 E. C. SESSIONS, Agent.

STATIONERY—A good assortment to be found at SESSIONS'.

Public Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale on

Monday, June 24th, 1861,

The following described property:

FORTY HEAD OF HORSES,

consisting of brood mares, colts and fillys;

WORK CATTLE AND WAGON,

Also, one

Land Claim of 160 Acres,

with the improvements. This ranch is situated three miles southwest of Phoenix, six miles southeast of Jacksonville. There is on the place a FRAME HOUSE sixteen by twenty ft., a FRAME BARN twenty-six by thirty-two, story and a half high with underground stabling. The land is mostly under fence. There is also an orchard of three hundred fruit trees in good condition. The ranch is situated in one of the best localities in Rogue River Valley for raising fruit, lying on the north side of the mountain, where the trees are more backward than in the valley and less exposed to late frost.

All this property sold on nine months' time, excepting the range, upon which will be required a payment of one fourth down and one fourth in nine months and the balance in eighteen months. Immediate possession given.

C. W. HAIGHT.

Jacksonville, June 8, 1861. 21*

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

NATURE'S TRUE RESTORATIVE!

The best, safest and purest

TONIC AND ALTERNATIVE EVER EVER PREPARED.

IT is recommended by the leading medical authorities, and is highly approved by all who have tried it. Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative, and persons who lead a sedentary life will find their nervous and sedantary system strengthened and improved by its use.

The great object of this medicine is—

First. To purify the system of all morbid matter, and impart to the blood such properties as to make it new, pure and rich.

Second. To cleanse the stomach and bowels of acrid humors, acidity and all mucous matter, which cause so many and fatal diseases.

Third. To soften and relieve stricture of the skin, and thus establish a natural and healthy flow of the "insensible perspiration."

Fourth. To impart tone and strength to the digestive organs, and give great vigor and vitality to all the organs of the body.

Fifth. To eradicate all diseased, impure and poisonous particles from the blood, flesh and bones, and effect their complete expulsion from the body.

Sixth. To counteract the ill effects produced by the use of mercury, and to remove all scorbutic eruptions.

Price, One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for Five Dollars.

Ask For

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS' Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. Y.

For sale by REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

R. & H. McDONALD & CO.,

JUSTIN GATES & BRO., Sacramento.

THOMPSON & GREER, Jacksonville.

20 1m