

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. W. W. MINER, of Gasburg, (Phoenix), 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.

DESIGNER & HAND, Proprietors.

List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel, who are authorized to transact any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publishers:

- Thomas Boyce, San Francisco.
Wadsworth & Baynes, Yreka.
M. Rosenzweig, Ashland.
O. Jacobs, Gasburg.
J. C. Davenport, Gasburg.
W. W. Fowler, Applegate.
R. S. Dunlap, Williamsburg.
John P. Friend, Kerbyville.
A. B. Melvain, Wadwa.
W. V. Rinehart, Wadwa.
W. A. Evans, Althouse.
T. Smiley Harris, Sterling.
James H. Wade, Canyonville.
Rufus Malloy, Roseburg.

Death of Senator Douglas.

The Pony of the 13th inst, brought us the painful intelligence of the death of the patriot and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois. His health had been in a precarious state for some time past; yet such was his devotion to our common country, and particularly to the citizens of the great and noble State of the Northwest, whose interests he represented, that he never failed or faltered in his duty to them on account of physical suffering.

It may be said of him in truth, that he was worn out in the service of his country; and it is with peculiar pleasure we are able to say that his last cherished toils were heard in defense of the Union he loved so well.

He was a statesman of the first order, and his death, occurring at the present crisis in our nation's history, is a calamity to the entire country that time cannot efface. His powerful intellect and vigorous application have won for him a name immortal—a name that will last while there is an American heart to beat with pride at the mention of his country's honor and glory. A man like Stephen A. Douglas cannot die, his deeds of patriotism will live until the "Angel with his trump proclaims that time shall be no more."

His warm heart and generous nature, won innumerable friends, and many an eye will moisten, and many a heart throb painfully, when they learn that he whom they loved is no more.

We deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow in her great affliction, and earnestly hope the consolations of the lovely faith she cherishes, may be abundantly shed like a healing balm upon her heart.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."
"Peace to his ashes, and a crown of immortality to his brow."

Coercion.

"I am a good Union man, but opposed to coercion." We hear this remark made frequently. We ask such as hold to this doctrine to calculate on the results. All Governments necessarily have the power to coerce in a greater or less degree, according to the freedom of its institutions—none can exist without it. We give up certain rights for better protection in the enjoyment of others. The Government has the power to enforce the voluntary relinquishment, as well as to protect those reserved. For either purpose, it is absolutely necessary to make itself respected at home and respectable abroad. It has been exercised by our State from the beginning to the present time with an occasional question, and then only by the few immediately interested—such as in the case of South Carolina in 1823.

This same power of coercion is employed daily, and respected in all the ramifications of our laws and by society. Does the magnitude of the present opposition to the laws deprive the Government of this power, and deserve a name other than that of secession and treason? If so, the partisans of the present policy of the South might as well proclaim at once their advocacy of that cause, and openly favor the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States, with the right to secede in any State, county, precinct, community or individual, that may feel aggrieved.

How and when the right to secede, if once acknowledged, will end, is difficult to say; but it must be evident that its whole tendency is monstrously evil, not only to ourselves, but a great shock to republican institutions throughout the world.

FAILED TO NOMINATE.—The Breckinridge Convention of California adjourned on the 13th without making nominations for State officers. The Sacramento Union says this result was unexpected to the members of that party, and seems to have been brought about by two causes. First, the hope of uniting a large portion of the late Douglas and Bell Everett parties with them, when they met again on the 23d of July, upon a common basis of opposition to the Administration, it being a general impression among them that a reaction will take place in popular sentiment within the next four or five weeks, which will array a powerful party in the North against President Lincoln and his war policy. Second, inability to fix upon their standard bearer for the coming contest. It is stated that a copy of the platform of the Convention and a tender of the nomination for Governor were telegraphed to Gov. Downey, at Los Angeles, on the 13th, and that his reply was an emphatic refusal to accept the nomination.

At Salem two militia companies, one of Infantry and one of Cavalry, have been organized.

THE OREGONIAN "SOLD."—We see by the Oregonian of the 15th inst., that a traveling impostor had informed the editor of that paper that he saw, while in Jacksonville, a Union and also a Palmetto flag raised. The only foundation for this, is that on the 1st of May last, the Germans of our town erected a May pole and placed on it an American Flag. As regards the secession flag staff, there never has, nor never will be anything of the kind erected in this town. It is true, about six or seven weeks since some of "the Boys," with the idea of getting up a little excitement, one night hung up a pine tree on a rope stretched across the main street, which, at the break of day, was without opposition, very properly torn down, and has not since been seen nor scarcely thought of.

The opinion appears to be current in some of the Northern counties of this State that a majority of the citizens of Jackson county are in favor of a recognition by the Federal Government of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. We know this is not so. There may be a corporal's guard of Disunionists in the county, who profess to believe that it will be "political suicide" for Oregon to continue her connection with what they term the "Abolition Government"; but, thank God! this class of politicians is now "played out," and can never rally in sufficient numbers to do any harm. Though the people of Jackson have not been as demonstrative as those of some other sections, we have good reasons to believe that they are as patriotically attached to the Union and the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes.

A MAN OF EXTREMES.—Daniel S. Dickenson, who so recently supported Mr. Breckinridge for President last Fall, that we supposed he considered slavery so great a blessing as to favor its being made universal, has "hopped over" to the opposite extreme, and advises that the slavery question be now forever settled by the total extermination of the "peculiar institution." Here is the language he made use of in a speech delivered in New York, April 23d, which is but little less strong than that of the most ultra Abolitionists:—"My hearers will bear me witness that I have endeavored to stay the storm that has now arisen, and to bring about some peaceful settlement of affairs. But now, the South, first by seceding, and second by firing on the old flag, has closed the door of reconciliation. I am for executing them on their own ground. I would have no half-way measures, and no compromises. Let us settle this thing speedily and surely. It may ruin this generation, but we owe it to the next that they may have no such troubles as we have had, I wish to see you, in our night, and if necessary, see the South from the face of the earth. I wish they will give up war and what will be far worse, servile war; and I will make the prophecy, that by the time this matter is settled, the present institution of the South will be a thing of the past, and its memory will be as a story, and let us finish things while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us."

The Richmond Examiner, in an article on the comparative supply of munitions of war possessed by the North and the South, says: "We have now a large number of arms in the South sent to the different armies there by Gov. Floyd, in order that that contest, when it is opened, might not find us unprepared and defenseless." The Examiner here confesses what has been fairly denied by Floyd's apologists; may more, it commends his conduct as an act of foresight, and regards "the man to whose sagacity we owe one half the Southern preparation for war" as a better representative for Virginia at Montgomery than some "late Union slacker."

We learn by way of New Orleans that all the officers of the U. S. A., in Texas, who refuse to give their parole, are held prisoners of war.—Louisville Courier.

Those officers went into the wilds of Texas to risk their lives and to endure privations and all sorts of hardships in defending the people of the State from the marauding Indians and Mexicans. They went in to service of their country. And now they are seized by the very people to whom they were sent and are given their choice whether to renounce their country's service or to be held prisoners of war. That's Texas gratitude and Texas justice.

SECESSION (says the Louisville Courier) is undoubtedly the emancipation of every slave in our State. The Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, before he went seditiously mad from the secession epidemic, said:—"Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that if secession should take place—which I have no idea, for I cannot believe in the existence of such stuporous madness—I shall consider the institution of slavery as dissolved, and that the Great God in our blindness has made us the instrument of its destruction."

A. J. Bates, of Portland, about a year since was held to bail for shooting Edward Payne. Bates ran off to San Francisco, and on a requisition of the Governor of this State, he was arrested in Monterey county, California, taken back to Portland and there imprisoned.

FROM CALIFORNIA TO MAINE.—The ladies in the city who had from the State of Maine, have got a beautiful flag for presentation to the Maine Regiment from which such good report comes home from the war. The flag is of silk, of precisely the standard length and width, the stripes and all the stars in the very places that the law provides. On one side is a golden eagle emerging from a constellation, on the other, a figure of Liberty, with the shield of California on one hand, and Maine on the other. The motto, "From California to Maine," arches Liberty's head.—"E pluribus unum," on a scroll, is stretched along the ground she treads. The staff is surmounted by a silver spear. On the silver furlie at the base is inscribed the following:—"Presented to the Maine Regiment, by the Ladies of that State residing in San Francisco, 1861." It is a very pretty present, and would be to every one who had a hand in it.—S. F. Bulletin.

HOW TO MAKE AN AMERICAN FLAG.—Few persons know how to make an American flag properly. The rule is as follows: The flag should be one half longer than wide. The stripes should be alternately red and white, seven red and six white, top and bottom both being red. The field should be blue, and extend over seven stripes, commencing at the top four red and three white. The stars signifying the number of States should be white, arranged with thirty-four stars, which is not correct, as by act of Congress the additional star is not added to the flag until the Fourth of July succeeding the admission of the new State.

GEN. SCOTT.—The 17th inst. was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of this true patriot and eminent soldier.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—From the Los Angeles Star, of June 1st, we glean the following news. Fort Mojave has been evacuated by the U. S. troops.

Rumor says that Wm. H. Henderson, from Illinois, a former law partner of President Lincoln, will get the judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Ogier—a caucus in San Bernardino having designated him for the place.

The Federal appointees for the Southern District, with one exception, have qualified and received their commissions.

Five hundred gallons of good olive oil were made last season at the Mission San Fernando. It is said that Col. Beale, Major Griffin, Lieutenant Carr and other army officers have been promoted in consequence of recent resignations.

Don Antonio Mendez was fatally stabbed on A. C. Inman, at Pujol's ranch, San Simon, in a quarrel about a wagon. Inman gave himself up.

A letter from Holcomb Valley speaks well of the gold and silver mines there. Los Angeles.—From the Star of June 8th we call the following news. A gentleman who had just arrived at Los Angeles from San Bernardino, reported that an express had reached the latter place, who stated that the train for Texas, which left about the 1st of May, composed of families from Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, had been attacked by Apache Indians, at a place called "Graham's Pass," and that a number of the party were killed, among whom were Benjamin and David Woodworth, late of El Monte, in Los Angeles county. It was reported that the express train was besieged, and that the escape of any was doubtful.

Jose Rodriguez was shot and killed by Jimeno Villa, on the 4th of June. The murderer escaped.

CHONG FOH ON THE WAR.—Chong Foh, the celebrated correspondent of the Sacramento Union, gives rather a glowing account of the feeling on Wall street. The impression seems to prevail there that the English Government is likely to play into the hands of the secessionists, by permitting privateers to fit out in her ports destined to prey upon the commerce of each State. This, he thinks, is likely to be the result of the British policy. He is decidedly down on John Bull for his policy, and says it will only have a tendency to drive the friends of this government to greater exertions.

"When we accepted the situation—gave the past to the winds—sought to defeat the imposters attempt to destroy that government—the best never enjoyed—and put our feet upon the burning plowshares of our order, to do it, we swore to succeed or perish. We will go through with it now if every green and live thing on this continent is blasted from the earth before the end. Before the flag was struck on Sumner, or the aims of Davis & Co. became apparent, you could have raised hardly a man or a dollar in this city for the support of a war made under the auspices of the Lincoln Administration. You would not have marched a regiment through this city for the purpose of opposing the South. We yet trusted, yet believed in her. That sentiment was universal, and I faithfully reflected it in my letters. The flag went down. The outcome of the Montgomery Government was proved, and to-day New York is willing to be made a place for the evil and the bitter, to be annihilated sooner than risk one inch of the thirteen Stars of the Union. In the inevitable prodigious war we may be conquered, but we must be conquered or we will conquer, hold, and possess the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union—in spite of Jeff. Davis, John Bull, King Cotton and the gates of hell.

The Governor of Oregon has issued an address to the people of this State, in which he has set forth the nation's great trouble. We have given the document a careful perusal, but confess that we have not been much enlightened by his Excellency. Governor Whiteaker is evidently in a quandary. He naturally feels that it is the duty of the Executive of a great State to say something at this crisis, but his views are conflicting and his mind goes wandering as he reads the thirteen Stars of the Union. In the inevitable prodigious war we may be conquered, but we must be conquered or we will conquer, hold, and possess the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union—in spite of Jeff. Davis, John Bull, King Cotton and the gates of hell.

The Louisville Journal reports secret Union meetings being held at Nashville, Tennessee. Emerson Edwards, an Eastern Union man, is reported as being in the city on the note for or against secession. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has consented to become a candidate for Congress from Lexington District. The remains of Capt. G. H. Derby have been taken to St. Louis for interment. Derby died at Boston.

ROBIN T. TANEY.—We ventured to express the opinion the other day that Judge Taneq might be rather the duped and tool of the rebel cabal by which he is surrounded than a will fall and designing secessionist. A friend, who knows him intimately, assures us that we are entirely too charitable. He is represented as being the actual hinge on which the relation of this State turns.

He became a Calhoun man in 1836, and espoused the heresies of the South Carolina Calhoun with a zeal always characteristic of new converts. His ambition was the Presidency, and his faithful man, the Reporter of the Supreme Court, Benjamin G. Howard, has agreed to be the Calhoun man for the year since 1855, to whisper the name of Taneq as a *p. o. fice* between contesting factions.

The Dread Scott decision was the culmination of Judge Taneq's ambition. It was a fall throw of the dice for the nomination in 1850. It failed him, and the enemies of the Union being drawn into open war against it, he now seeks his revenge in a vain endeavor to embarass President Lincoln, who is engaged in crushing out the conspiracy against the national liberties.

Such is a brief sketch of the political purge and character of this Chief Justice, one of whose feet are in the grave, and it is certified to us as familiar to the people among whom he has spent his life. It would, indeed, be a happy antidote for the country if he would put himself at his word and retire, unless the President shall come into Court and purge himself of the contentment that this second Jefferys has dared to adjudge him guilty of! But we learn there is no hope of his doing anything of the kind, for the simple reason that his office is his meat and his drink. All well! He cannot live forever, so that the nation is hopefully delivered over to the hands of the nobler judicial autocrat.—N. Y. Tribune, June 1st.

UNFORTUNATE.—A man named William Miller, who had been elected a delegate to the Breckinridge County Convention, from the Western District, was an accident yesterday which incapacitated him from attending to his official duties. It appears that Frank Ryan had small American flag attached to a car, at his claims, and yesterday Miller took the flag down and tore it to pieces. This enraged Ryan that he caught Miller, rolled him in a mud hole, and pummeled him so badly that he was unable, or perhaps ashamed, to fill his seat in the Breckinridge Convention. Miller has heretofore been an enthusiastic secessionist, but is now somewhat crestfallen.—Nevada Democrat, June 5th.

ATLANTIC INTELLIGENCE.—The following synopsis of Pony news we take from the Sacramento Union of June 17th:

By the arrival of the Pony Express, with dates to the 7th of June from St. Louis, we have four days later details of Atlantic news. Judge Douglas, whom our last dispatches reported in a more favorable condition, died on the morning of the 3d, at Chicago. His disease was bilious intermittent fever. His death produced a profound sensation throughout the North in every city, town and hamlet of the North. He was buried at Cottage Grove, Lake Shore, the State which he had so long and so ably represented in Congress claiming his remains.

The war news is still confined to reports of operations preliminary to active hostilities. The only movement suggested and serious loss sustained by either side, since the affair at Fairfax Court House, was at Phillippi, in Harbors county, Western Virginia, which place was attacked by two columns detached from General McClelland's command, who marched from Gratton one night in a drenching rain, and fell upon a post of rebels, fifteen hundred strong, routing them completely. It is said that over a hundred and taking a number of prisoners. One of the attacking divisions was led by Colonel Kelly, of Virginia, who was reported to have been severely wounded. The official report of the spirited achievement of Lieutenant Tompkins at Fairfax Court House confirms our previous account of that affair. Further reports of the attack upon the Aquia creek fortifications mention two divisions being engaged in the assault, which lasted five or six hours. It does not appear that the batteries were effectually silenced, the steamers drawing off on account of the over-fatigue and exhaustion of the men, though neither sustained any loss. Various reports of the concentration of Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry, Leeburg, Centerville (two miles below Alexandria), Manassas, and other points in Northern Virginia, are in circulation. June 5th, advices were received at Washington of an approach of several thousand rebels to Centerville, of such a nature as to lead to orders for extra preparations at Alexandria against a night surprise. At the same time eight-day and ninth-day rations were issued to several regiments stationed at Alexandria. In closing that an immediate counter-movement against the rebels was in contemplation. At Cairo, also, appearances indicated a movement offensive at an early day. Floating batteries capable of carrying 5,000 men were to be constructed, and additional regiments were concentrating there. The wharf steamers had been chartered by the Government, and it was also reported that a number of steamers at St. Louis had been engaged for the transportation of troops from Cairo. These are the only intimations we can find, after sifting our dispatches of an actual forward movement contemplated from any of the strategical points held by the Government, within a few days of the date of our last dispatches. At Fortress Monroe no further movements indicating an early advance of our troops is observed.

The nearest post of the enemy that point, on the night of the 1st of June, was at Yorktown, and distant there are reported to be 4,000 V. B. guerrillas. Colonel J. B. Magruder, an officer remarkable only for his bad qualities at the twelve hour, was in command. At Harper's Ferry, it is stated, on what appears to be recent and accurate information, that the rebel forces, number some twelve or fourteen thousand men, well provided with arms, and strongly protected by batteries on the heights. No immediate prospect of a fight is present in the vicinity of that place, the presence of the troops before Fort Pickens had been withdrawn. There are reported to be fifteen United States war vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, twelve on the Atlantic coast, and ten on the Chesapeake and Potomac.

The Louisville Journal reports secret Union meetings being held at Nashville, Tennessee. Emerson Edwards, an Eastern Union man, is reported as being in the city on the note for or against secession. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has consented to become a candidate for Congress from Lexington District. The remains of Capt. G. H. Derby have been taken to St. Louis for interment. Derby died at Boston.

ROBIN T. TANEY.—The N. Y. correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin, narrates the following:—

One day last week, three stout "colored individuals" took it into their heads to file to Fortress Monroe, where they claimed the protection of the United States Government. A novel idea must have struck Gen. Butler very forcibly at that moment, for he is as quick as lightning in his replies, for he not only promptly acceded to the request of the fugitives, but, in order, doubtless, that they might not feel themselves beholden to Uncle Sam, but earn their keeping, he set them at work in the trenches, and awaited, meanwhile, the turn of the event. He did not have to wait long, for, before the sun had gone down, a rebel officer with a flag of truce presented himself at the fort, bringing a demand from the rebel commander for the return of the roadways under the Flag-st. Street bridge. Gen. Butler's reply was already on his lips. He held the rebels, he said, as "contrabands of war" belonging to the enemy, and had already sent them to work. But, he added, if Col. Mallory would come into the fort and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he could have his property again.

Here again, the Massachusetts soldier hit the nail right on the head. Claiming, as they have been for years, that negroes are nothing but chattels, which the masters hold by the same tenure as they do their horses and asses, the most stupid of the secessionists must confess at once the validity of the General's position. What makes slaves particularly contrabands under existing circumstances, is that that status of them have been, and still are, employed in the construction of rebel batteries, and even in shooting rebel guns. Secessionists are every day loudly boasting of this, as exhibiting the affection of the negro for his chains. But, laying aside the contraband have we here—a man who has deliberately repudiated the Government and all its laws, demanding, in the name of that government, the strict observance of the laws of one of the most odious of these laws? We shall next have these sharp fellows demanding the return of the cannon balls which their guns have pitched into the loyal camps and fortresses.

ELLSWORTH LAST HOURS.—The reporter of the Philadelphia North American, learned the following facts from Joseph Well, who killed Jackson, the murderer of Col. Ellsworth:

On the night before the regiment left Washington, Ellsworth and some of the captains of his regiment were in quarters preparing for the morning's march. Captain John Wiley of Company I, was, perhaps, the favorite of poor Ellsworth. The two soldiers in the same quarters, were selecting their apparel for the next day's march. Captain Wiley laid out his ordinary dress, and was preparing to put it on. Ellsworth had done the same thing, but as Wiley was dressing, Ellsworth stood in musing attitude.

"Why don't you dress yourself?" asked Wiley, who was robing with considerable expedition.

"I'm thinking," said Ellsworth, slowly, "in what clothes I shall die."

"Die, my dear fellow! What do you talk of dying for? Before you die you will see the American flag flying over every city in the Union, and all the secessionist ringleaders will have been hung or exiled."

Ellsworth shook his head sadly and said nothing for a moment. He then smiled his sweet and sunny smile, and opening his trunk, produced an entire new uniform, fresh from the hand of the tailor.

"If I am to be shot to-morrow," said he, "and I have a presentiment that my blood is immediately required by my country—it is in this suit that I shall die!" and suiting the cloth to the word, he donned the handsome uniform, and in a few minutes was as gay and as bright as the moon, instead of preparing battle, he was preparing for the festivities of a wedding party. Five hours afterward a bullet sped through his heart, striking in two a badge of Engine Company No. 14 of New York, that glittered upon his breast.

SOUND.—The San Francisco Herald now puts forth some really sound and sensible views; as instance the following:—The more we reflect upon the secession movement, only the more strongly convinced do we become of its utter futility. Viewing secession from any possible point of view, our conclusion is the same, that it is pregnant with political and social ruin, and we became amazed at the history of the Southern leaders, men of whom are as brave and collected as the lions of the East. It is impossible to avoid the conviction, that if even peaceable separation were possible, a separate Government at the South would be a failure.

MATTERS AT NEW ORLEANS.—An intelligent young German arrived in New York May 24th, from New Orleans, where he had been forced to do duty in the rebel army, from which he deserted on the first opportunity that offered itself. He gives such information to the Tribune as enables it to make the following statement of the position of affairs at New Orleans:

I was stationed in camp at the race-course on Lake Pontchartrain, where were 4,000 men under arms. This army of Louisiana had been ordered to Fort Pickens, but with the news of the blockade at Cairo the conspirators at Montgomery had been seized with a mortal fear that the United States would send a flotilla down the Mississippi to take New Orleans, and the men were directed to remain where they were. The warlike demonstrations at Washington, and the uprising of the North, had caused the attack upon Fort Pickens to be indefinitely postponed, and 6,000 troops had been withdrawn from Pensacola, and ordered into Virginia, as it was feared that the United States would overrun the State and reach the Gulf States.

The scarcity of supplies in the extreme South is not so great as is commonly supposed. Immense quantities of corn, pork and beef had been shipped South in expectation of the present crisis, and there are no immediate apprehensions of a famine. The calculations of the leaders are that they will be able for six months to keep 100,000 men in the field, by which time they expect to have conquered a peace, and obtained a recognition of their Confederacy.

As to the animosity of the people in favor of secession, our informant states that it is not nearly so universal as is represented. He knew in a civil life, and in that there were a very great many people who were at heart true to the Old Union yet; but their tongues were tied with terrorism. Of his comrades in the army he knew a great number who were resolved never to fire a shot against the Stars and Stripes. The soldiers were most of them of the roughest and least respected class, although every business man in New Orleans was compelled to arm and equip a certain number of his employees, who were obliged to serve whether they wished or not. They are uniformly with fatigue jacket and trousers of Kentucky jean, but have no coats nor overcoats. None of the men had been paid as yet, and there did not seem to be any probability that they would be in a hurry.

The big stories of steam privateers fitted out at New Orleans, he says, are all bluff. The only steamer of any consequence there are the Habersham, which is having her deck cabins removed to make place for guns, while the stolen steamship United States, there were very grave fears at New Orleans that the city would be taken, and measures were being adopted to protect it from assault. The only batteries which he saw on the Mississippi, before reaching Cairo, were at Natchez and Memphis.

NIGER CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The N. Y. correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin, narrates the following:—

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the Oregon Sentinel.

YREKA, June 19th.

Pony arrived at Fort Churchill yesterday. The following is the Union's report.

St. Louis, June 10th.

Nothing important has happened since Friday last. The Federal force in Washington seem to be preparing for an important movement but nothing definite is known.

There is no doubt that Harper's Ferry will be attacked either to-day or to-morrow. Manassas Junction will be the scene of active operations in a day or two.

Secession troops at Harper's Ferry are reported to be suffering from disease and want of food. Gen. Beauregard has charge of them. It is said Jeff. Davis will command at Manassas Junction.

The vote of Tennessee on June 8th, resulted largely in favor of Secession. It is said that J. A. McClernan will be Douglas' successor in the U. S. Senate. Capt. McDonald was discharged in the U. S. Court in Springfield, Ill., on June 8th. Gen. Geo. B. McClelland will have the command of the U. S. force in Missouri, as well as in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Secessionists were destroying bridges in Virginia to prevent the Federal forces from advancing into the State.

A. C. Nickliff has been nominated as candidate for Congress from the 5th District of Kentucky.

A National Monument will be erected to Douglas in Chicago.

Latest advices from Europe represent that England, France and Austria, are more favorable to the cause of the United States than before. The present Minister (Adams) to the Court of St. James having brought about a more friendly feeling.

Ex-Minister Dallas and son have arrived at Washington.

The correspondent of the Alta California thus speaks of the capture of the Alexandria cavalry, and the prospects of Schaeffer among the prisoners:—"A body of Federal troops had been advanced towards Fairfax, or Culpeper Court House—the headquarters of a large force of the rebel army—thus cutting off all communication with Richmond, Harper's Ferry and other points South on the Alexandria, Orange and Manassas Gap Railroad. The outpost of the rebels are believed to be stationed on this road, sixty-two miles from Alexandria. The body of cavalry captured by the Michigan volunteers, while attempting to make their escape from Alexandria, are composed of a gentleman's corps from Fairfax, and very handsomely uniformed, plumed and accoutered. They were placed on board a steamer and sent to Washington, there to be dealt with as traitors.

Among this number was a Dr. B. Byle, of Washington, and I sincerely regret to say, Captain Frank Schaeffer, formerly of your city, and the founder of the Marine Rifle's of San Francisco. It is feared by the friends of Captain Schaeffer here, that the evidence of his active co-operation with the secessionists to seize Washington and usurp the Government, and in other treasonable acts, will be so overwhelming that nothing can save him. I trust the reports concerning him may prove unfounded.

PANOS BROWNSLOW of the Knoxville (Tn) Whig still holds out nobly. In a late number he says:—"That all may understand us, we take occasion to say, free from all excitement, that to destroy our office, or stop our newspaper, is the only way in which we can be prevented from denouncing Secession, and advising the Union. There is now but three Union papers in Tennessee, as we consider, and unless we are assassinated, or our office destroyed, we shall soon have the honor of standing alone. And there shall stand—neither the gates of hell, nor the pressure of secession riots being able to prevail against our convictions of right."

CARSON CITY, June 17th.—The Overland Mail Company's train arrived here on Monday. The train will leave for the East to stock the road, in the morning. Fifteen wagons of the Overland Telegraph Company left Empire City this morning, loaded with poles and wire for Fort Churchill, where the first work will be commenced about Thursday next. Poles have already been contracted for about 200 miles from this city, and the line will be extended at about the rate of five miles a day.

Government has ordered 10,000 of the muskets stored in the arsenal at Augusta, Me., to be forwarded to Philadelphia. It is probable that the arsenal will soon be used for the manufacture of shot, shells, etc., now that Harper's Ferry and Gaspere are in the hands of the rebels. This could be done at comparatively small expense.

There are now 10,208 soldiers in Camp Dennison, Ohio.

LIEUT. SCHRAMMER is a person of slight form, and don't look the hero he has shown himself to be. During all the siege he showed the same qualities as his men, and like them, slept with three loaded muskets at hand, in preparation for a night attack. His men fairly worshipped him, so brave and self-sacrificing was his spirit through the weeks of a strain trial and anxiety which they passed.

This pleasant paragraph