THE OREGON SENTINEL.

"To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable."—*Washington.*

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JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, - - SEPT. 28, 1861.

Effects of Secession on Oregon, Concluded.

Not only has the fell spirit of secession and rebellion indefinitely postponed the commencement and completion of the Pacific Railroad, but by the destructive and vandal spirit which it has exhibited, it has endangered the whole enterprise itself. On the part of the South this seems to be purely a vandal rebellion, having for its object the destruction of works of public improvement, and having for its chief aim the annihilation of public enterprise. Bridges of every description, no matter what they cost, no matter what the difficulty of their construction, or the necessity and value of their existence, are fired as soon as they are reached, by the destroying demon of this rebellion. The fearful effects of this ruthless vandalism does not stop with the destruction of the public property that lies smouldering in ruins, all along the border, but it reaches onward with fatal power, and dams up the pecuniary sources from which these works of internal improvements spring. The cool and calculating capitalist, as he surveys the work of destruction, will not be in hot haste to invest his capital in works of a public nature, when the very next year a vandal rebellion may dissipate his hopes and lay his property in ruins. The history of the Past teaches us that vandalism once before entirely quenched the lights of a fast dawning civilization, and many cycles of rolling years passed away before the world recovered from the fatal consequences of the mad and savage ambition that prompted the gloomy deed.

Not only will the people of Oregon feel the effect of this vandal rebellion in the indefinite postponement of the Pacific Railroad, but it vitally effects her interest in other matters. She has an extensive sea coast, unprotected, unimproved and dangerous. She needs light-houses, to guide the faithful mariner onward in his dangerous pathway, or to point him to havens of repose. She needs extensive appropriations for the improvement of her harbors and the mouths of her rivers. Until this is done, her commerce will be limited, and the freight enormous in comparison with her tonage. But she can never hope for the necessary appropriations until this rebellion is put down, and until after the nation has recovered from the fearful shock. It must first be demonstrated that we have a Government, capable of sustaining itself—it must first be known what is the territorial extent and boundaries of that Government, before heavy appropriations will be made to strengthen its out-posts or to bind its parts together with ligaments of iron.

This rebellion has shaken the confidence of the civilized world in the durability and stability of free Governments, and it will fall with a deadening, shivering weight, upon the prosperity, future improvement and national glory of the model Republic. Kings and Emperors will no longer tremble upon their toppling thrones, as the vision of the developing glories of the rising empire in the West passes before them. But we have confidence to believe that their joy will be of short duration. Yet, after the roar of the hostile cannon has ceased, the rattling of the musketry has hushed, and the soldiers of the Republic have returned to their homes, and to their peaceful avocations—half a century will scarce repair their vandal madness of this unholy rebellion. And Oregon, though far distant from the scene of conflict, will be found to be one of the principal sufferers. Her people will listen long before they hear the snort of the iron horse as he passes through the gorges of the woody Sierra Nevadas. Her merchants will pray and petition long before her harbors and the mouths of her navigable rivers will be made safe and commodious. Her pioneer settlers may have to wait long before their household gods shall be secure against the attacks of savage foes.

The solemn question again arises, what has caused all this devastation and *ruin*? The answer is evident. It is the vandal demon of disunion. And still there are those in Oregon who gloat over the apparent success of the rebels, and have no word of condemnation for the destruction of public and private property. They are gathering around them a weight of infamy, that will not only mark them as enemies to the Government that nurtured them, but it will descend as a glaring inheritance to their children, until Time's effacing fingers shall wipe out the memory of the Great Rebellion.

Patriotic.—Thirty citizens of Yreka subscribed $750 to the Volunteer Fund, half of which was paid to each of the two cavalry companies raised in Siskiyou county. Since then, the Fund has been increased to $1,000. Both printing offices are represented in the Siskiyou companies.

Freedom of Speech.—In the late disturbance at San Francisco, which, but for the energetic measures of a large police force, would have resulted in a bloody riot, we have an example of the natural consequences of the intemperate abuse of free speech. Coupling the name of the arch-traitor Davis with that of the immortal Washington has the same effect on the minds of the American people as the sacriligious comparisons made by the notorious Joe Barker, of Pittsburg, had upon his Catholic hearers. Barker's harangues were not expressly forbidden by law, but the public safety required their suppression. The American has been taught from his cradle up to revere and venerate the name of Washington—"the Father of his Country"—a man whom History has recorded as a personification of all that is great and good and noble—and he cannot brook a comparison between him and Jefferson Davis—a spy who for long years received the bounty of a Government he was treacherously plotting to betray. Dr. Scott stands alone in his presbytery as a rank Secessionist, and he took a short path for inaugurating civil war when, from his high station, he proclaimed Jefferson Davis no more a traitor than George Washington.

Correspondence.

Del Norte Co., California, Sept. 18th 1861.

Editors Sentinel:—In justice to Del Norte county, I wish to correct any erroneous impression that may be given, by a published "Election Return" of this county, in which the gentlemen who received the majority of votes in this county on the District and County tickets are classed with McConnell the secession candidate for Governor as "Sound Constitutional Democrats"—in the sense there used, they are not—it is doing those gentlemen, as well as the intelligent voters in this county injustice to thus class them. Mr. Ryan, the candidate for Senator, is a "Union Democrat," and advocated the election of Conness, for Governor; he was a member of the California Senate for the past two years, and was a leading member of the Douglas Democracy in that body,—voted for McDougal for U. S. Senator, and is a member of the "Union Democratic State Central Committee." His soundness on the Union question, is not doubted in any place where his voice is heard. Mr. Wright, the member elected to the Assembly, is a strong Union Democrat, and advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of rebellion, and the enforcement of Federal authority, wherever that authority may be violated within the thirty four States, and Territories of the American Union.

The officers elected on the county ticket are (save one), strong Union men, who have no sympathy whatever with Southern rebellion. The cause of the small vote for the Union Democratic State ticket, headed by Conness in this county, is owing to some votes of a local character, given by Conness and others, on that ticket, which were odious to our people; still Del Norte gave a Union majority.

N. B.—The official vote for Governor stands thus:

Stanford, (Rep.) 172, Conness, (Union Dem.) 64,—236, McConnell, (Secesh.) 213. Union majority, 23. UNION.

Disturbance near Dr. Scott's Church.

San Francisco, September 22d.

At daylight this morning an effigy, designed to represent Dr. Scott, was found hanging from a sign board between two houses on Bush street opposite Calvary Church. A placard, with the words "death to traitors," was appended. The figure was composed of a full suit of black apparel stuffed with straw. It was removed by the police. During the night two small American flags had been raised on the roof of the church, and a number of persons remained in the neighborhood to watch the result. At half-past seven A. M., a man named Norris, in the employ of Hobbs & Gillmore, procured a full sized regulation flag, with staff, and adjusted it to one of the lamp posts on the parapet. At this time there were two or three thousand men in the neighborhood. Soon after, a Mrs. Dupuy, formerly Mrs. Nelson, who lives on Bush street, and is a member of the Church, mounted the steps and tore down the flag. The crowd rushed in and rescued the flag, and were in the act of replacing it, when Norris returned, and supposing the crowd were pulling it down, rushed in to defend it, claiming it as his own property. The crowd mistook Norris' intentions, and he was severely beaten and finally thrown over the parapet into the street, falling a distance of twelve feet. His head was badly cut and one of his arms injured. He said he did not mind the injuries as his assailants mistook him for a Secessionist. From this moment the crowd increased rapidly, and an hour before service commenced, upwards of three thousand men were assembled in front of the church-yard. The entire police force was on the ground, and five hundred men of the secret Union organization were present, distributed about in squads around a pile of bricks, anticipating that these bricks would be used as weapons of assault on the church. The balconies of the Metropolitan hotel were crowded and the street was blocked up with people. Inside, the church galleries were packed with men. Many ladies were alarmed at the appearances, and did not attempt to go in the church, but a greater number elbowed their way through the crowd and found seats. A great many ladies, personal friends of Dr. Scott, insisted on remaining, notwithstanding repeated warnings from their friends. Dr. Scott was not seen to enter the church, but at the usual time he appeared in the pulpit, entering from his studio. In his opening prayer he besought protection for all in authority, and that justice might prevail—but uttered no exceptionable words. The subject of his discourse was "Ministers of the gospel are G d's Ambassadors." He was listened to with respectful attention throughout the whole. The police was drawn up in the vestibule under orders to arrest the first sign of disorder at any cost. Every thing had passed so quietly thus far that the volunteer force disorganized and many of them went away; but the crowd in the street was augmented rather than decreased. As the congregation poured into the street the crowd opened a passage way, but closed up again immediately on the appearance of Dr. Scott in the threshold of the main entrance. At this moment a man took hold of one corner of the flag, and stretched it across the steps so that Dr. Scott and party would have to pass under the flag to reach his carriage. After a moment's pause to survey the crowd, Dr. Scott decended to the street with Mrs. T. H. Selby on his arm. They were completely surrounded by the police. Mrs. Scott was escorted by Mr. Selby and her son, a lad of eighteen years. It required all the exertions of the police to get Dr. Scott and his companion into the carriage. The yelling and excited movement of the crowd frightened the horses, and they reared and plunged terribly. The Chief and Captain of Police mounted on the foot-board of the carriage, while the rest of the police fought the crowd. The appearance of the Chief on the box was the signal for an opening of the crowd, and the vehicle was driven away at full speed, followed by the hooting of the crowd. During the struggle, young Scott struck a man who was particularly active in obstructing the passage of Dr. Scott. Immediately afterwards some one proposed to hang young Scott, and there was another rush, but the young man was saved by the police. He had drawn a pistol, but it was taken from him before he had time to use it. At the police station a charge of misdemeanor was entered against young Scott, but he was released on his own recognizance.—*Sac. Union.*

Still Leaving.—Six wagons are leaving this week with passengers for the new mines. Hope you will make your pile, boys, and hurry back.—*Yreka Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the Oregon Sentinel

Arrival of the Pony.

Washington, Sept. 7th.—The rebel outposts are now but five miles distant from the President's house, and three miles from Arlington Hights. At daylight this morning a relief guard of Federal troops was fired upon by a considerable body of the enemy near Hunter's Chapel, on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

At daylight two companies of our troops were sent out to reconnoiter, and discovered that the rebels had taken position at Ball's Cross Roads, and had thrown forward two regiments during the night. These regiments are now posted along a little creek, in a wood near Hunter's Chapel.

The enemy's force on Monson's Hill is busily engaged in drilling, and occasional shots are fired from the hill at Federal pickets.

Cairo, Sept. 7th.—Generals Pillow and Polk are at Columbus, Kentucky, with 7,000 rebels. Jeff. Thomson is in Missouri, directly opposite, with the ballance of the force.

Eight hundred Federal troops left to-day to reinforce Paducah, and an other regiment follows immediately.

Washington, Sept. 7th.—Gen. McClellan has issued a general order commanding a more proper observance of the Sabbath.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Rosencrantz, in camp near Sutton, Va., dated 6th September, from which it appears that all is well with his command.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Charles W. Thurston of Indiana, Willis Gorman, of Minissota, and D. Butterfield, to be Brigadier Generals; John Clark of Massachusetts, N. J. Sippingham of Indiana, James L. Sander, of California, Josiah M. Lucus of District of Columbia, Alexander M. Floyed of Pennsylvania, Samuel Gamage of California, Justin M. Sherman of New York, Benjamin P. Walker of Indiana, James P. Frederic of New York, and E. P. Shanck of Ohio, to be Commissioniers of Substance of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.

Louisville, Sept. 7th—Considerable anxiety exists on account of the occupation of Hickman and Paducah by the opposing parties, which has been increased by the absence of news from that quarter to day

A special dispatch to Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Camp Smith, Virginia, Sept. 8th.—General Rosencrantz left camp yesterday and swept over the mountains in force. The rebels are reported strong a few miles ahead. Our pickets was fired at four miles beyond us this morning. The fight will come off soon.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Washington, September 8th, says: From the best judgement I can form, after careful inquiry and investigation, I am satisfied that a general conflict between the opposing forces in this vicinity is not impending at present, all New York sensation reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. The only possible point of contact, apparent now, would result from an attempt to dislodge them from Munson's Hill, but I do not think that is regarded as a military necessity or will be immediately undertaken.

Louisville, Sept. 8th.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th says that Captain Coxetter, of the brig Jeff. Davis, had arrived there and was presented with a watch, etc., The Captain says for two weeks he was crusing for the yacht Rebecca, Captain J. G. Barnett, Jr., without success.

The Charleston *Currier* of the 5th says that the whole coast of St. Augustine is blockaded. It is reported that vessels loaded with coffee and fruit ran the blockade on the 28th of August, under a heavy fire from the fleet.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 5th, says that 3,500 Federal troops occupied Paducah on Friday, taking posession of the telegraph office, Marine Hospital and the Branch Bank of Louisville, the coin of which had been removed. The editor thinks an invasion of Tennessee is intended.

Richmond advices of the 4th say urgent requests have been made to place Captain Bragg in command of the threatened district of North Carolina.

Passengers from Manassas on the 5th say the Confederates killed 300 Federalists and lost 200 in a sharp skirmish on the 4th, taking posession of an important hill near Arlington Hights.

A special to the Knoxville *Register* from Lynchburg, on the 5th September, says our forces are pushing forward towards Washington. Hall's Hill, which the Confederates took yesterday after a sharp fight, brings us three miles nearer to Washington than heretofore, and our posts and camps are now in full sight of the Capital.

The Clarksville *Jeffersonian* says: "The cars southward have been crowded for the last ten days with Southerners who have been residing North, and who were compelled to flee to avoid being pressed into the Federal service. Quite a number of them are from Missouri."

A special Richmond dispatch of the 5th says that General Sidney Johnson, a General in the Confederate Army, arrived there, and will be assighed to duty at Manassas.

The Richmond *Dispatch* learned that Gen. Lee was at Valley Mountain, on the 27th ult., waiting for fair weather and good road to commence operations. The Federals were strongly posted at Stalnackers, about twelve miles distant.

Louisville is full of contradictory and unreliable rumors, among which is one that a dispatch from Jeff Davis to a friend was exhibited to Johnson, Chiarman of the Senate Committee, to visit the Federal and Confederate military authorities in Western Kentucky, saying that he (Davis) approved of the Confederate occupation of Hickman and Columbus.

Jefferson City, September 8th.—Some sick soldiers of Colonel Marshall's Illinois Cavalry Regiment, first returned from Lexington, report that the notorious Captain Magoffin, recently taken prisoner at Georgetown, had been tried, and sentenced to be hung.

A fire occured in Lexington, on Wednesday, which destroyed ten or twelve business houses.

Albany, September 8th.—The libel suit of Littlejohn vs. Horace Greely is set for trial at Pulaski this week. Rich developments are expected.

St. Louis, September 8th.—Gen. Fremont left for Cairo yesterday afternoon. It is reported that important movements were taking place on Saturday among the troops concentrated here and at points on or near the Mississippi river.

Our wounded at Springfield are said to be doing well. One hundred and twenty of them are so far recovered that they are about to be removed in ambulances to Rolla. The rebels wounded in the battle are at Bentonville, Arkansas, and are suffereing terribly from typhoid fever.

Levenworth, September 14th.—The town of Humboldt, Allen county, Kansas, has been sacked by a gang of maruaders, disguised as Indians, headed by a man named Mathews, an Indian trader. Most of the men capable of defending the town were absent with General Lane's command.

Washington, September 9th—The Russian Minister had an audience with the President on Saturday, and read to him a letter from his Government on American affairs, regretting the present difficulties, and saying the Emperor is animated by the most friendly feelings towards the American Union. The letter was signed by Gortchakoff

The following is from the Missouri *Republican* of September 11th:

Dr. B. H. Patterson of the Eighth Missouri Zouave Regiment, was shot this afternoon by C. H. Kelly, a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*. The Doctor was shot while walking away, the ball entering the spinal column and lodging in the body. The wound is severe but not dangerous.

Advices from Norfolk report that the secession forces 10,000 strong, are encamped within six miles of that place, and that the little army there is expecting an attack.

Washington, Sept. 6th.—The Confederates' fortification on Munson's Hill, three quarters of a mile from Bailey's Cross roads, have every indication of being completed; no guns were observed mounted on the fortifications, but a masked battery is erected concealed by a grove near Bailey's Cross roads, about one hundred yards this side of the earth works. On Saturday evening in this vicinity everything was quiet, but this morning the rebels opened their concealed batteries, throwing shell into the encampment of our pickets on Bailey's Cross roads. Two of the shells fell short, and the the third passed half a mile beyond them; in retaliation for which our sharp-shooters advanced on their pickets and killed two of their number.

New York, September 10th.—The marble building No. 45 Murry street was burned last night.

Relay House, near Baltimore, August 10th—The six o'clock morning train from Washington ran off the track at Elk Bridge, ten miles north of Baltimore. The engine, tender, mail and baggage cars were smashed; passenger cars injured, and the rails torn up. The mail agent, baggage master, engineer and fireman were slightly injured, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Washington, Sepatmber 10th.—The greatest activity prevails in all the departments of the Navy Yard; 1,675 men are employed, many of them night and day. Shot and shell, and all kinds of ammunition, continue to be forwarded to various points in immense quantities. The manufacture of Dahlgren rifled cannon progresses without intermission. The howitzer drill is conducted under experienced officers and seamen. They have acquired great proficiency.

New York, September 10th.—An arrival from Barbadoes reports an arrival in the vicinity, August the 20th, of the privateer Sumter, short of coal, but the government authorities of that place refused permission to obtain a supply at that place.

Baltimore, September 10th.—A letter in the Baltimore *American*, from near Leesburg, says that a whole Mississippi regiment stationed there revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets and started home.

Cairo, September 10th.—The gunboats Conestoga and Lexington reconnoitered down the Mississippi river to-day, and came in contact with twelve guns at Lucius Bend, on the Missouri side, and two rebel gunboats. They silenced the batteries on shore and disabled the rebel gunboat Yankee, and would have captured her had she not been supported by batteries on shore near Columbus. One man on the Conestoga was slightly injured. Rebel loss not known.

Two hundred of our scouts were driven into camp at Norfolk by 2,000 rebel troops.

No less than 1,500 rebels are encamped at Columbus. They were largely reinforced yesterday.

[From Sentinel Extra of September 26th.]

LATEST.

Yreka, Sept. 24, 1861.

Jacob Well's Station, 230 miles east of Fort Churchill, Sept. 23d, Pony with dates via Leavenworth, to Sept. 14th. Last accounts from the Northern border, represent Gen. Rains marching North, and Gen. Lane's command following him. It is difficult to obtain information of the movement of troops, owing to the necessity of keeping it secret. About 1,000 were at Platt City, supposed to be on the march to join Rains or Price, crossing the river at Liberty.

Kansas City, Mo.—Considerable excitement was created here on the 14th, by the appearance of rebel scouts on the opposite bank of the river. A company of twenty, mounted, were sent from here, and discovered a rebel camp of 200 or 300 men, six miles from the river. Additional force was detailed on the afternoon of the 15th, who killed several rebels and took several prisoners with a number of horses, and destroyed their barracks—only one Federal wounded. Yesterday a large force of rebels, supposed to be a part of the band recently encamped at St. Joseph, appeared four miles below on the opposite side of the river, and attempted to cross in a flat boat, sending a part of their force to attract the attention of the Federals by firing into this city, Wyandott. They were repulsed and the boat sunk. It is believed they succeeded in crossing at Liberty ferry, 16 miles below, which they have possession of.

St. Joseph, Sept. 10th, via Outer Station. The rebels in Kentucky have seized the Banks of Bowlingreen and appropriated the money.

It is rumored at Washington that another gross fraud has been discovered. All is quiet on the Potomac.

The Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation from her Majesty, the Queen, as follows: "I have declared under date of August, all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports in the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate Flag, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island. Foreign Consuls are notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated."

Cotton has taken a second growth in the vicinity of Monticello, Arkansas, and there was considerable damage in consequence.

Advices from Richmond say that tobacco has suffered from the same cause.

Five thousand dollars were subscribed to the National Loan, at Troy, N. Y., on the 13th.

Advices from Clarksburg, Va., state that the rebels commenced an advanced picket towards Elkwater summit, and cut the wires. They continued the advance on Elkwater until within two miles of our troops, when shells from a battery dispersed them. There was skirmishing all night. Next morning two regiments were sent out to the summit; the rebels retreated in confusion.

Two rebel officers spying around the camp at Elkwater, were surprised and shot by our pickets. The body of one taken to the camp, proved to be Col. John A. Washington of Mt. Vernon.

The President and Secretary of State have been in receipt of numbers of letters and petitions calling for the expulsion of W. H. Russel, of the London "Times," on the ground that he is a public enemy and ought not to be tolerated at this crisis.

Prince Saidsalm, of Prussia, has arrived at Washington. He at once tendered his services to the Government. They were accepted.

On the 14th, the enemy in strong force of artillery, infantry and cavalry, appeared in front of Union pickets on centre and right wing of our forces on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They made their first demonstration on the road leading from Fall Church to Bull's cross roads, driving in our pickets. Heavy bodies of skirmishers and scouts immediately followed, planting a heavy section of artillery near Merry Hall House. From this they directed grape and cannister on Union pickets, directing their fire at every point along the road. The Union pickets rallied without confusion. Intelligence was immediately sent to Gen. McDowell, at Arlington House. After demonstration on our pickets near Bull's cross roads, the rebels paid their respects at several places to the right of our works near Chain Bridge, and made one onset at Vandleburg's House, two miles from Union camp, where we had pickets stationed. They fired ten or twelve shots, doing no damage. Soon after a body of infantry and cavalry appeared, when our pickets, 20 men, retreated to a house 8 miles distant, when they were shortly after reinforced by a battery of artillery and a company of infantry and cavalry. They took a position and waited their appearance.

The Columbia arrived at New York with dates from Havana to Sept. 13. Vessels under rebel flags were admited into ports at Cuba to discharge and receive cargoes under the same privileges as vessels of all civilized nations, without recognition of nationality.

A balloon reconnoisance at Washington showed that the body of rebels who advanced the night before, were falling back on Manassas. The general belief is that they intend giving battle somewhere on our line within 48 hours. A naval officer from Fortress Monroe, says an attack is expected on Newport News immediately. Several war vessels have gone there to assist in defence. St. Joseph is now in the possesion of the Federal troops.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 21.—It is the general impression that the mail is stopped for the present.

Anne Arundel County, (Md.) Sept. 7th.—The rebels kept up almost an incessant firing on our men at the ferry, and attempts are making as if they intended to cross. Yesterday they were busy cannonading at Edwards, Ferry. This may be their plan of drawing attention from other works which are said to be in progress on the Ferry road leading to Leesburg. General Banks' Division is ready at all times to move in any direction, at a moment's notice.

Washington City.

The following extract is from the *S. F. Bulletin*, of Sept. 21st, showing that it is almost an impossibillity for the rebels to take Washington City:

The approaches to Washington by way of the Long Bridge and the Aqueduct—both spanning the Potomac river—are guarded by strong works, consisting of forts, breastworks, stockades, ditches, etc., constructed after the most approved plans, on the Virginia side of the stream, near the bank and at points from one to three miles distant therefrom. These could be held with a few thousand determined men against all the force that can be brought to attack them. Such is the decision of eminent military authority; and personal examination confirms the opinion to our judgment, inexperienced though we are in the art of fortification. If the enemy should attempt to cross the Potomac at that point, they would be mowed down by direct and flanking fires such as the best troops the world ever saw would be powerless to withstand—for they can take no positions from which to conduct a successful cannonade of the works, and would be compelled to make the assault without cover of any sort, and without having weakened the works in any way, or demoralized the garrison holding them. If their attempt is made at that point *alone*, of course the entire Federal force in the vicinity will be there to meet and hold them in check; but if they divide into several columns, the strength of these works would enable us to pit a few thousand men against the largest body they may assign to that field of operations, thus leaving an overwhelming force to guard against any approach from the rear or at either side of the city.

Again, should the rebels desire to cross the Potomac anywhere below the city, their means of water transportation are exceedingly limited. A most vigilant guard of the stream by the Federal armed police, renders it next to impossible to get into rebel hands even a single good steamer adapted to the purpose; and for a successful crossing they would need many such. The use of rafts is impracticable for the same reason. There need be little fear of any approach in that direction; but even if the crossing could be effected, the rebels would still have a long march before them, and be subject to destruction by a Federal force before they could get fairly into column, and of course, before they could provide themselves with any defensive works whatever. The same reasoning applies to any movement across the Potomac at either of the fords above the Capitol, with the additional consideration that these are all guarded, and the enemy would be harrassed by our artillery from the moment he approched the river bank until he had crossed the stream and won a position on our side, in the face of these tremendous disadvantages.

Dr. Scott and his Vote.—The San Francisco *Pacific*, commenting upon the late vote of Dr. Scott in favor of the rebels, in the Old Style Presbytery, says:

Next to a donation of ball and powder, such "aid and comfort" as this will be most gratefully received, we have no doubt, by the rebels. It will do their hearts good. By the vote on the ayes and noes, our readers will see that Calvalry Church, as represented by their delegate, join issue with their pastor on the great question of the day. It remains for them to approve or condem the action of their representative. For our part, we have no hesitation in saying that the Church will endorse the delegate and not the pastor. Dr. Scott, in his Presbytery, stands alone—all alone—left alone by his own Church. "How are the mighty fallen!" God forbid that any shall stand with him, here in a loyal State, when with all his heart he acquits Jeff. Davis of treason with the same breath he acquits George Washington—when, with beligerent emphasis he says; "Jesus, the great Head of the Church, would give no countenance to such a paper." Why? Because it teaches that citizens shall be loyal to the powers ordained by God—would turn it out of the Presbytery because it is a political dogma; and yet the dogma is found in Romans, chapter xiii.

The Path to Peace.—We need not repeat that every aspiration of our hearts is a prayer for wise and honorable peace. But the recognition of the independence of the so called Confederate States is not the way to such a peace. The preservation of the Union and the Constitution in their full integrity is the sole condition of a peace worth having. *The Union and the Constitution must be preserved in their full integrity.* We must save the Republic. The most sacred interests material and moral of the whole people summon us of this generation to the vital work. We must perform the work. The peace and prosperity of the continent and the hopes of the world demand it. Without the salvation of the Republic there can be no peace which he who is at once a statesman and a lover of his race can deem worthy of pursuit or of desire. The destruction of the Republic would expell peace and all the virtues and interests and glories of peace from this continent forever. It would extinguish civilization and order in the Western hemisphere. The Republic must be saved; its salvation is the path and the only path to solid and enduring peace.

The notion that in order to establish peace we ought to accept the destruction of the Republic as a fact is one of the most shallow and short-sighted and ignoble that ever entered the brain of a free citizen. It could scarcely enter the brain of a citizen who is enlightened unselfish as well as free. The notion is a political and moral absudity. Fume and speculate as the revolutionists may, the American Union is a civil organism, the growth of time and event and the expression of the inexorable necessities of the people, not a mere arbitrary arrangement of indifferent or repugnant elements; and every sensible American of intelligence and reflection realizes this commanding truth. We are one people by the irrepealable ordinance of nature and of history. But in all organisms and in all structures approaching the quality of organisms the principle of unity and the principle of subordination constitute the law of the harmony of the parts. The disolution of the Union would put this law at defiance, and thereby necessarily enthrone disorder from one end of the continent to the other. Such is the general explanation of a fact which every man of candor and thought feels instinctively to be true.—*Louisville Journal.*

But One Hope for the Republic.—The N. Y. *Leader* very truly says: There is but one hope for the Republic. It must assert itself, crush out rebellion, and compel the fear and respect of its enemies abroad and at home—or it is lost! There is no middle ground—there is no middle course. Let the men of the people shake off this discouragement, and recognize at once our duty and our power to triumph, and the work will soon be done. Then—the duty of the present met—we can easily take care of the future.

Indian Affray.—On Monday night last, a party of Modocs attacked the Shasta Indians on Long Gulch, killing one of the Shasta's known as "Oleman," and three squaws. "Oleman" was a great friend of the whites, very old and gray-haired. The cause seems to have been revenge for an old quarrel, early last spring, in which "Oleman" had killed three or four of the Modocs, for stealing his gun. The Modocs made a complete job by shooting seven rifle balls through "Oleman's body."

For the Sentinel.

Corvallis, Sept. 2d, 1861.

Editors Sentinel:—Having been requested to give the history of the Lawton Blackberry, I have concluded to write it out for publication, as it is attracting considerable attention in the country, and its history may be interesting to many of your readers.

This famous fruit, was first noticed by Lewis A Seacor, of New Rochelle, (N. Y.) in the year 1834, but he paid no further attention to it, until 1838; when, having married, and settled in his native village, he recollected the large blackberries, and concluded to obtain some for his garden. Arriving on the ground, and after commencing the work of taking up the plants, he reproached himself with the reflection, that while his neighbors were industriously pursuing their regular avocations, he was spending his time in the unheard-of, and probably useless experiment, of transplanting blackberry vines. This thought, so much disturbed him, that he only waited to obtain five plants, instead of an armfull as he had at first intended. These were set in a remote part of his garden, and for two years the fruit was so much destroyed by the neighboring poultry, that its size, and the productiveness of the plants were not developed. He was so vexed at the result, that he came near destroying them as a useless cumbrance of the ground; but on removing a single plant near to the house, and protecting it, its true character soon fully appeared, and attracted so much attention that he was induced to seek for more in the locality of the original stock, but nothing of the sort could be obtained.

They were first found on the field side of a stone wall, bordering the public road, and the excavations and filling in of earth incidental to a reconstruction of the wall, is supposed to have destroyed the original plants. Thus has this most valuable fruit been remarkably preserved through the disinterested agency of Mr. Seacor.

Mr. Seacor quietly cultivated and fruited the plants for several years, giving away both fruit and plants to his neighbors, until the demand increased so much that he found it expedient to set a price upon them; and for a length of time sold them under the name of the mammoth blackberry, at $3 00 per dozen. These facts are well known, and unquestioned at New Rochelle.

Mr. Lawton, was among the early cultivators, obtaining his original stock from Mr. Seacor. The plant was quietly propagated by the several parties who had received their original stock from Mr. Seacor, until the summer of 1853; when Mr. Lawton presented a sample of the fruit to the Farmers Club of N. Y. City; and it was introduced to the public as the Lawton Blackberry, through the published transactions of the Club.

Mr. Lawton then advertised them for sale as the Lawton Blackberry, and they found a ready market at $1 00 per plant or $10 per dozen.

Repeated attempts have been made to improve the ordinary blackberry by culture but without marked seccess. They invariably, with high culture, produce a rank growth of wood, and but little fruit.

The New Rochelle, is supposed to have been a seedling, and is thus far for size, flavor and productiveness, entirely without a rival. It cannot be produced from the seed, the only way to get genuine plants is to obtain them from the stock of the original plant. The yield is very great—single canes yielding from four to eight quarts; a single cane this season, has produced over eight quarts for me. It appears to do rather better in Oregon than in the eastern States, it appears to produce more fruit, and its season of ripening is about a month longer. It ripened fruit for me last season, in succession, for ten weeks. It has been tried for wine—eight quarts of berries making five quarts of juice—making a most palatable, as well as a medicinal wine. The Receipe for making the wine is:

One gallon blackberry juice, one gallon of water, seven pounds refined sugar. Put away in kegs or barrels, with vent, until it has done working; then bung tight.

From every plant, the second year after setting, can be made over a gallon of wine, and the third year twice as much. So it is easy to make a calculation of what can be made from 1000 canes, as the wine brings two dollars per gallon, in any part of the United States.

Charles Downing, in the "Horticulurist," thus speaks of it: "There is no humbug about it, the only wonder is, that it has not been more generally introduced and propagated before. It is an enormous bearer; indeed the quantity, considering the large size of the fruit, surprised me."

I have taken some little pains to get the history of this fruit, from the east, and the above is a condensed statement of what I received.

PHILIP RITZ.

Glen Run, Sept. 3d 1861.

Josephine County Statistics.—Mr. Jas. Hendershott, Assessor of Josephine county, sets the total population of that county at 1,400; number of voters, 724; amount of real property, $253,920; amount of personal property, 347,377. The rate of tax for 1861 is fixed at 25 mills on the dollar. There was sufficient per cent. levied to pay 1,200 of the 3,900 of the Jackson county debt. The entire indebtedness of Josephine county is $15,000. County scrip can be bought readily at fifty cents on the dollar, and as part of the taxes can be paid in scrip, the rate of taxation is brought to a tolerably reasonable figure. Wheat is worth $1 per bushel, oats 50 cents; gold dust $16 50 per ounce.

Jacksonville Prices Current.

Reported for the Sentinel—Corrected weekly

Jacksonville, Saturday, Sep. 28, 1861.

Wheat, per bushel	a	50
Oats, do		30
Barley, do	a	40
Flour, in qr. sacks, per 100 lbs.	2 00 to	2 50
Corn Meal, per 100 lb.	a	4 00
Hay, per ton		15
Bacon, sides, clear, per lb.		20
do do with bone		18
do hams		20
do shoulders		12½
do hog round	16 to	18
Beef, nett, per lb.	8 a	12
Pork, do do		14
Mutton, do do	16	
Chickens, per doz.	6 00 a	9 00
Lard, leaf, in tins, per lb.		25
do in kegs do	18 a	
Butter, fresh dairy, do	37½ to	50
do in kegs, do		18
Cheese, per lb.		25
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	37½ to	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.		
Dried Apples, per lb.		25
Dried Peaches		33½

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by T. J. Perkins Esq., Mr. Wesley R. Walker, and Miss Harriet Pinurn. All of Josephine county Og'n.

JOHN BAKER,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

Next Door to El Dorado Saloon,

On California Street.

Mr. BAKER takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of

Bootmaking, Shoemaking,

AND REPAIRING,

FINE DRESS BOOTS,

— AND —

Miners' and Farmers' Boots,

Manufactured in a manner to warrant satisfaction, at reasonable prices.

Persons leaving orders for work can rely upon having it done at the time promised.

Jacksonville, Sept. 28, 1861. 37m3

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions neatly executed at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Jacksonville, Sept. 30th, 1861:

Albright John	Moffatt Wm
Bennett John 2	McConnell A R
Blockwell Chas H	Marker George
Beck Wm H	Morrison John J
Booth Chas L	Moore Richard H
Buchanan John	Moore Richard or Wm
Brown Rev Geo H	Miller James P
Betts Stephen	Mason Walter
Brown Wm H	Nutt W J
Buckley John	Nichols John M
Boon Eli T	Nixon Allen
Briggs Benj F	Osborn Thomas J
Brown Mrs J	Odell Wm
Brower E C	Orders Wm
Burbanks Henry	Preston H L 3
Bailey Mrs Bridget	Quarles Henry Clay
Burch T S	Read Geo L 2
Carter Alfred 2	Reed Geo D 2
Carter Henry	Rigsby Walter W 2
Costello John	Roup James
Chapline Josiah W 2	Rosenstock G L
Claflin Wm S	Rosenstock Frederick
Clawson H C	Rodes Mr
Carleton Joseph	Rigsby Walter W
Collins Mrs Sarah	Richardson B
Connett James	Reagh A R
Christian Charles	Reed Levi S
Cox Jacob	Royal John
Corcoran John	Roberds John
Chambers John	Rosborough Thos
Coover Charles	Rining George
Downey Kate	Smith J F
Davidson Aaron	Strong J E 2
Davis James	Spears James
Dustin H M	Short James
Ferris John B 3	Slater John
Fosnot P H 2	Slagle David
Francis Fellenr 3	Sebet Henry L
Gardiner V F 2	Smith G
Groves Dr W H	Towne Wm F 2
Goodwin Charles C	Thompson D M 2
Hardenburg John 3	Thompson C T
Howard Thos B 4	Tumalty Owen C
Hanson Mrs Phila	Turman Samuel
Henderson D R	Town Frank
Hays Wm B	Whitmore Larry
Hibler Fieldin F	Widdoes James
Hopkins David	Williams G W
Hill John	Wheeler Samuel
Hobbs Wm	Wolley James
Hucaby Berryman	Williams J T
King Nelson W 3	Wood J M M
King Geo P 2	Watts Nicholas
Kneeland Gilbert B	White Sam'l
Kreitz John B	Walker Enoch
Keatz Miss Maria	Vincent Mrs Mariah H
Kilson Henry A	Vinson Ala
Kimball Elezar	Young L D
Knowlton Frank	Yarrington D E 3
Lockwood L D 4	FOREIGN LETTERS.
Lacy W C	Don John
Louther G W or W W	Lebur Wm
Mowry Daniel	George Barneci
McDaniel John	Antoine Schnebelis
McDonald John	Skiffington Edward
Million Bennett	N McQuone

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

J. W. McCULLY, P. M.

GLEN RUN FARM & NURSERY

Near Corvallis, Oregon,

Offered Low at Private Sale.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOME, in sound of the Steamboat whistle and Church and School bells of Corvallis, comprising 500 acres, divided into three convenient pastures, with plenty of wood and water on each. A frame Barn, 54x54, with basement. House, 27x33—nine good rooms, with Fountain on back porch, which affords twenty-four barrels of pure soft water per day in midsummer.

Over One Thousand Fruit Trees; the best Pear Orchard in Oregon—Five Hundred Trees of Fifty Choice Varieties; One Thousand Lawton Blackberry Plants, from which can be made One Thousand Gallons of Wine per year for five years; besides, nearly every variety of Shrub and Flower. Any person wishing a pleasant Home, and a FIRST-CLASS

Sheep and Fruit Farm

Would do well to see this, as it will positively be sold before April, 1862,

For Less than Cost of Improvements

PRICE, **$4,000—$2,000** Cash, and the remainder in one, two and three years, with ten per cent. interest.

IN THE NURSERY

Are over **150,000** TREES and PLANTS, which will be SOLD LOW, preparatory to moving the Nursery. Trees, etc., will be packed and forwarded to any part of the country after November 13th. Address

PHILIP RITZ, Corvallis, Oregon.

September 28th, 1861. 37w6

STATE OF OREGON, County of Umpqua. } SS.

IN JUSTICES' COURT.

TO JOHN C. ROYAL: You are hereby notified that a Writ of Attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Daniel Lucas, amounting to Forty-Seven Dollars and Eighty-One Cents ($47 81-100, together with the interest on a certain note of hand, calling for One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars and Thirty-One Cents ($128 31-100).) of which this is a balance due from March 15th, 1861. Now, unless you shall appear before JAMES APPLEGATE, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, *on the Eleventh Day of November*, 1861, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this the 19th day of September, 1861.

[37-td] DANIEL LUCAS, Plaintiff.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Umpqua. } SS.

IN JUSTICE'S COURT.

TO JOHN C. ROYAL: You are hereby notified that a Writ of Attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Daniel Lucas, amounting to Sixty Dollars and Twelve Cents ($60 12-100) together with interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum from the 5th day of August last. Now, unless you shall appear before JAMES APPLEGATE, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, *on the Eleventh Day of November*, 1861, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1861.

[37td] DANIEL LUCAS, Plaintiff.

Notice.

To all whom it may Concern.

A SUIT for a Divorce being now pending between the undersigned and MARY T. LOGAN, his wife, all persons are forbidden to credit her on my account.

GEO. E. LOGAN.

Waldo, Josephine County, September 21, 1861. } sep28:37:3t

LOST.

ON or about the 25th of August, the subscriber lost a NOTE OF HAND drawn in favor of D. Albin, or bearer, on four months time, for the sum of seven hundred dollars ($700), against Jacob Wagner. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said note.

JOHN C. DAVENPORT.

Phoenix, Og'n, Sep. 4th '61. 35:3t