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, - - - NOV. 30, 1861.

James Buchanan for the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.

All the leading Democratic statesmen of the North are for a prompt, energetic and vigorous prosecution of the war—for the crushing out, by overpowering force, of this unholy and vandal rebellion, and for the restoration of the Union in all its former integrity, pride and glory. Dickinson says, where Lincoln has struck one blow, he would have struck two; and the nervous language of Buchanan is—"This is the moment for action—for prompt, energetic and united action—*and not for the discussion of* PEACE *propositions.*"

What is meant by the peace preachers? They never yet have given us an inkling even of what they mean by peace propositions. "Peace" is a pretty word. It is full of domestic harmony, and is replete with national tranquility. We are all in favor of Peace in the abstract; but we want no coward's peace, no craven surrender of the solemn and noble birthright committed to our charge by our venerable forefathers. Nay, we prefer war, to a cowardly submission to the dictates of traitors in arms against the Government that nurtured them—in arms against a Government that has lavished upon them some of its richest honors, and encircled them within the halo of its national prowess and glory.

We ask again, what do these peace preachers [illegible] any practical plan for effecting an honorable peace? If so, why do they not divulge it? Has any one ever heard them do anything else than ring the word "Peace," through all its changes? As valiant an exploit as that performed by the famous King of France, who, "with forty thousand men, marched up the hill, and then—marched down again!"

Peace, indeed! Why this cry of Peace, without any feasable plan to effect—without even the proposal of humbug propositions—is [illegible] the scholastic shrewdness of the graduated blockhead, who, being asked, "What is Latin?" replied, "Latin, sir, is—Latin!"

James Buchanan, Ex-President of the United States, says this is not the moment to discuss peace propositions, but for prompt, energetic and united action. But Buchanan is behind the times. We have a few Peace journals in Oregon whose editors know more about this, by far, than you do, Mr. Buchanan! You are nothing but an Ex-President, nohow; but we, seated upon the editorial tripod, are living realities.

The Ex President further says that we must know that these peace propositions would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question. Do the Peace men, of Oregon, propose to effect their object, by the recognition of the independence of Secession? If they do, why don't they say so?

Again, the ExPresident, says this war had became inevitable, by the assault of the Confederate States, on Fort Sumpter. No matter which was in the wrong, the North or the South, this assault was a *casus belli*. It was a direct and designed insult to the Government of the United States. It was an infamous stroke, levied at her honor, her national consideration, and glory. To have tamely submitted to it, would have been to brand the Government, with infamy, imbecility, cowardice and contempt. The nation could do nothing else, but to resent the insult and to punish the insurgents. We said, it mattered not, after this assault, which was in the wrong, the North or the South, "the war was inevitable." Should a lawless band of our citizens go into Mexico, plunder and kill its defenceless inhabitants, it would be wrong, and the desperadoes would deserve the severest punishment. But suppose Mexico should take the matter into her own hands, and in order to avenge the death of her slaughtered citizens, march an army into our territory, and assault a fort garrisoned by Americans, nothing could avert a war, and the question would never be asked, "who committed the first wrong." The nation would [illegible] to arms, the invader would be driven from our soil and then the war would be "carried into Africa."

A nation can never safely allow its honor to be tarnished, or its national reputation sullied, either by domestic traitors, or foreign mercenaries. Who could have any respect for a nation, that could tamely submit to such an outrage, as the assault on Fort Sumpter? In all such cases "war is inevitable," or national pride and honor are dead.

The Edwards Ferry Fight.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers a detailed account of this fearful massacre. By dispatches received by telegraph we were led to believe that Col. Baker had "exceeded his orders," by bringing on a general action. This impression was dissipated on reading the statement of Capt. Young. It was in obedience to orders that Baker led his battalion into the trap on Ball's Bluff. Once there, Baker soon saw that no way of retreat was open, and all that was left for him to do was to sell his life as dearly as possible. The whole responsibility of this appalling disaster rests upon General Stone. It was an inexcusable piece of military mismanagement. Here is the comments of the Philadelphia *North American* on the sad affair:

Gradually the melancholy truth respecting the disaster at Ball's Bluff is drawing upon us, and the hideous reality turns out all that our worst forebodings had looked for. A calamity so appaling might well be concealed by the Government, but to be slaughtered hopelessly, there must be an account rendered by somebody. Nobody doubts that the men all acted courageously, and were nerved with fearless bravery and coolness. How then does it happen that an enemy, said to have had no artillery, could achieve such a victory and cause such a terrible disaster?

Alas! the explanation is easily gathered by and discerning mind in perusing the account we publish this morning. Our men were literally led by their officers into ambush. They were exposed in an open field, upon the top of a high bluff, to a murderous fire from an enemy concealed in a dense wood, and with the river at their back and no means of retreat. By what terrible error of judgement such a field was chosen for battle by a force which had penetrated to within a short distance of Leesburg, we cannot imagine.

It seems that Colonel Devan had caused his force to retreat into this trap, and that Baker found affairs in that position when he landed. Perceiving, with the quick eye of a soldier, that the slow ferry by which he had come offered no means of retreat, he led his men to the assault, which, as every one must see, was the only course of defense open; but when he fell, the fatal order to retreat was again sounded by a commander who, if he had thought for a moment, must have seen that no retreat was open. General Stone, who directed the advance in the first place, it seems to us, committed a great oversight in not ascertaining whether there was adequate facilities for crossing, as he had directed Baker to retreat in case of a general attack. To send 2,400 men across a river fifteen feet deep by means of two old scows, which took an hour in its passage was a most unfortunate piece of management, and led to all the subsequent disasters.

Meeting at Salem.

SALEM, Nov. 16, 1861.

Pursuant to notice the citizens of Salem met this day at the court house at 6 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making provisions for the funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Baker.

The meeting was organized by calling E. N. Cooke to the Chair and appointing Chester N. Terry Secretary.

On motion of H. W. Corbett, W. H. Rector and I. R. Moore were appointed a committee to co-operate with the family of the late Senator Baker in the removal of his remains to Salem, and also, to act as a committee of reception.

On motion, Lucien Heath, B. F. Brooks and E. Williams, were appointed a committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the committee have full power to make such arrangements as may be necessary, and that the citizens sustain all committees in all necessary expenses.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Oregon Statesman with the request that the papers of the State copy.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to notify the committees of their appointment.

On motion, adjourned.

E. N. COOKE, Ch'n.
CHESTER N. TERRY, Sec'y.

REPORT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY.—"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you have requested me to present to you a report of the rules and regulations of the penitentiary, the number of convicts, their crimes, term of sentences and names, the number of escapes since the July term of the Circuit Court of Multnomah county, A. D. 1861.

There are thirty-three men and one woman confined in the Penitentiary; they are required to approach their officers in a respectful manner and all their communications with the officers must be as brief as the case will admit. They are not allowed to speak or to converse with any person while at work unless by leave of the guard, under whose charge they are. Their whole demeanor must be in accordance with the most perfect order, and in strict compliance with the rules of the prison. They shall be industrious, submissive and obedient, labor diligently and in silence on weekdays according to their strength and ability. They all enjoy good health, and are attended to when sick by Doctors Hawthorne and Loryea.

Yours respectfully,
WM. RALSTON,
Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Attached to this is a schedule, stating that there are imprisoned for life, three; for ten years, one; seven years, one; five years, four; four years, two; three years, fourteen; two years, five; one year, one.

The following prisoners have made their escape: John Evans, John Hadley and Chandler Jennings, from the sawmill, July 19th; Robert Irvin and Dave (an Indian,) from the prison, August 20th; Bailey (an Indian,) from the brickyard, Sept. 23d; Wm. Hogruber, from the sawmill, October 22d.

Pardoned by the Governor: Francisco Valarda, August 20th; Charley Roberts, restored to citizenship by having remitted three days of his sentence, Sept 10th; A. S. Bates, October 22d.—*Oregonian.*

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The Victorians are getting up a project for constructing a telegraph line to Washington Territory. They have two routes under consideration. One from Victoria to Race Rocks, about 29 miles, and a telegraph cable across the Straits of Fuca, which, at this point, are about seven miles, or at most, not more than nine. This would connect them with Washington Territory. The other route is *via* San Juan and Orcas Island to the continent, and thence down to Olympia, from Olympia to Portland, and thence to Yreka. With this project completed, the *Colonist* says: "We would be put in instantaneous communication with the Atlantic States and the British provinces.'"

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT.—Some timid people are afraid, now that our Government has gone into the cotton business on its own hook, that it may be puzzled to tell the difference between long and short staple. There is no reason to be apprehensive on that score, for by the time a few more Port Royal hauls have been made, long staple itself will be short enough, and short staple can be had as long as long as it is wanted.—*Appeal.*

ARMY UNIFORM AND NIGHT SIGNALS.—General McClellan has taken another step in the way of insuring our troops from a repetition of the Big Bethel and similar blunders. In addition to carrying out a uniform system of clothing for our troops, a code of day and night signals has been adopted, and is to be used for countersigns, so that there need be no more danger of our regiments firing into each other by mistake.

ATLANTIC INTELLIGENCE.

We have received no news by telegraph in the last eight or ten days. The line between Yreka and Sacramento is, as usual at this season, not in working order. We copy the following Eastern news from the Sacramento *Union*:

QUINCY (Ill.) Nov 21st.

Immediately after the receipt of news about the arrest of Mason and Slidell, it was deemed important by the authorities at Washington to make the prisoners taken by General Sumner more secure than parole would warrant. According to orders received from the Secretary of State, Superintendent Kennedy had ex Senator Gwin, Calhoun, Benham and J. L. Brent rearrested and their baggage overhauled. They were taken to Fort Lafayette.

Letters to the New York *Times* state that 5,000 rebel troops are in New Orleans, well armed but poorly clothed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21st.—A letter from Hatteras Inlet, dated November 18th, says North Carolina, by a convention of delegates representing forty-five counties, has declared a Provisional Government, and has entirely repudiated the Secession Act of the State, reaffirming her loyalty and devotion to the Constitution of the United States. The Convention met at Hatteras on Monday last. The Act passed contained several sections, the substance of which is:

1st. Declares vacant all the offices of the State.

2nd. Names Marble Nash Taylor, Provisional Governor.

3d. Adopts the Constitution of the State, with the statutes and laws contained in the Revised Code of 1856.

4th. Repudiates the Ordinance of Secession passed at Raleigh on the 20th of May, together with all other acts then adopted.

5th. Directs the Provisional Governor to order a special election for members of Congress.

6th. Gives the Governor authority to make temporary appointments to official vacancies.

The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Governor Taylor issued his proclamation for an election in the Second Congressional District on Wednesday, Nov. 27th.

It is ascertained to be a fact that when the news of the capture of Fort Hatteras by our forces was announced in the Legislature of this State, sixty-three members sprang to their feet, and gave three thundering cheers [illegible] if the captives are liberated. The *Leader* says it is an insult which the best Government on earth would not submit to.

Advices from Europe in relation to Mexican affairs are received. Spain and Spanish party in Mexico have resolved to impose a King upon that country at the point of the bayonet. Of the three princes Monte is the favorite. It is doubtful whether England and France have fully acceded to this.

The London papers are discussing the American question with much earnestness. While they think every act of our Government legal, they censure Lord Lyons and Earl Russel for indiscreet interference.

ROLLA, November 21st.—Advices from the southwest state that Gen. Price has abandoned his position at Cassville, and is moving on to his old camp at Neosho, Missouri, near the Indian Territory.

The rebel Legislature, in session at Neosho, has passed an ordinance of secession, united the State to the Southern Confederacy, and elected General Raines as one of the members to the Confederate Congress.

The New York *Times'* correspondent says advices received by the Government from Great Britain represent that though much soreness of feeling is evident towards the United States, there was manifested a feeling in favor of strict neutrality, which was daily strengthening.

Advices from France indicate feelings on the part of the Government towards the United States as cordial.

The papers in the case of General Fremont have been for several days in the hands of Major Lee, Judge Advocate of the Army, who to-day made his report to Major Gen. McClellan. Accompanying the report were charges substantially the same as those preferred by Colonel Blair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21st.—Lord Lyons has made no offensive comments upon the Mason and Slidell affair. The reports to the prejudice of that Minister are positively contradicted in diplomatic circles.

The Government has seized a large mail, intended for the rebel Commissioners, Mason and Slidell. It contains files of Southern papers, letters, dispatches, drafts, etc.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 22d.—A train of eighty wagons and 200 men, from Sedalia, en route to Levenworth, was attacked by 400 rebels and the train captured.

The town of Warsaw is reported burnt by the rebels, to prevent its being used as winter quarters by our forces.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22d.—Kentucky has furnished the Government her full quota of the half million of men for national defense, and proposed to raise as many more for State service until the rebel army is driven from her soil.

Six thousand stand French rifled muskets arrived at New York November 21st.

The San Francisco *Herald* and its associates have received the following dispatch from the East, under date of November 17th to November 20th, from St. Louis:

The arrest of Slidel and Mason created immense excitement thorough the South.

The arrest of the Rebel Commissioners is approved of by the President and his Cabinet and all the people of the country.

Rebel troops are leaving Virginia for the Gulf States.

The Federal troops have taken possession of Pinckney Island, in Beaufort (S. C.) waters, and have taken all the able-bodied men, of all conditions, prisoners and taken them on board the vessels of the fleet.

Gen. Halleck, of California, took command of the Military Department of the West yesterday, in place of Fremont removed. He was serenaded last night, and made a strong patriotic speech, evincing determination regarding the campaign.

In accordance with the instructions from the Government, Col. Brown has commenced the bombardment of the rebel batteries in Pensacola waters.

The Federal army from Springfield is arriving here.

The grandest military review ever witnessed on this continent, took place to-day on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Gen. McClellan, accompanied by the Cabinet, reviewed an army of near 190,000 troops.

A large number of Government transport vessels are now coaling in New York city, they are to go South with troops. Destination not known.

The Union Sentiment of the South.

While it is certainly possible to attach too much importance to the occasional manifestations of Union sentiment in the seceded States, they are nevertheless entitled to very great weight in our judgement of the future. Even such facts as that a preacher in a village of South Carolina has lately been denounced as a "Lincolnite at heart"—or that in a certain locality in Tennessee the Stars and Stripes were the other day defiantly raised—or that ever since the Hatteras victory the dwellers along the coast have come to the forts to take the oath of allegiance—or that we hear of "Union lodges" and secret organizations of loyalty throughout the South—are all noteworthy and prophetic signs. These scattered demonstrations are indications of what will become an immense uprising as soon as the National Government exhibits its power to protect those whose latent loyalty is now cowed and overwhelmed by superior force.

But we must not push these developments beyond their true import. It is folly to expect any spontaneous exhibition of active Unionism. For all practical purposes, the seceded States are now what their journals claim—a unit. It is true that, had the ordinances of Secession (at the time of their passage) been submitted to the people, they would have been rejected by an unquestionable majority. It is equally true, that were they submitted to-day, there would be no openly dissenting voice worth speaking of. And it is a striking, though not unintelligible circumstance, that those portions of the South (as in Alabama and Georgia,) that were most in favor of the Union, are now precisely the most zealous upholders of Secession.

There is nothing discouraging in the fact. It will always be characteristic of the great mass of men, to accept the established order of things. The very same process that converted them to secession, will reconvert them to loyalty. There is loyalty enough in the South; but it is *in posse*, not *in esse*. It is conditioned on a severe, complete, and convincing punishment. Whether rightly or wrongly, the Administration gets popular credit for a certain tenderness in its dealings with the rebels, as though they were afraid of hurting them *much*, seeing we have to take them back. If this be so, it is a great error. A good disposition will be wrought in the rebellious mind precisely in proportion to the thoroughness of the thrashing they get. There will be no "Union sentiment" in the South worth calculating on as an active force, until we have subdued the rebels. This done, there are a thousand auxiliaries that will come in aid of returning loyalty. It will then be worth remembering the large party of conservative men who resisted secession in its incipiency. And even in South Carolina those Union men came nearer defeating the Secession Ordinance than is generally known—the vote standing more than five hours at 30 *against* to 31 *for*!

When the tide begins to turn, when the insurgents are beaten and the rebellion broken, then will the true use of the Union party of the South be made manifest. For it is precisely those conservative, peace-loving men who are most open to the logic of force. But there is danger that, if we delay much longer, even this element may not be available. As time goes on, the hopes and interests of this class centre around the new order of affairs. Their Government is gradually solidifying—new laws, new institutions are formed, in which they are called to take part, profitable offices are held out as objects of ambition. We must therefore crush the rebellion before the sentiments and aspirations of the Union men of the South find a new object, and the grand old traditions and affections wholly die out.—*New York Times.*

THE MOVING MANIA OF CALIFORNIA MINERS.—We think, says the Sonora *Democrat*, that notwithstanding our countrymen from Maine to California are great travelers, this portion of the American people—the adventurous, roving citizens of California—can "lay over" and out travel all others. If you want to see an exhibition of their readiness on short notice to pull up stakes and start for "furrin ports," just get up some big story about "rich diggings" being discovered, it doesn't matter much where, and away they will all go in search of the new mines, leaving paying claims, good business and comfortable homes to seek their fortune elswhere. If proof is wanted, see how they scampered off in droves to Gold Lake in '49 and '50; witness the exodus to the Australian mines; the rush for Gold bluff in '51, and the travel to Rogue River, in Oregon, in the year following. Add to these the stampede for Kern river, and the grand pell-mell break for Fraser, British Columbia, besides numerous other gold excitements which we cannot call to mind, and it must be admitted that Californians carry off the palm as travelers. Talk of experience teaching wisdom! It's not the case, so far as this State is concerned. We have in Tuolumne county miners who left good claims to go to Kern river, got humbuged, and came back flat broke, sadder and poorer, if not wiser men, to the old stamping ground. Buckling down to hard work they once more were doing well when the excitement about Fraser river seized them, and off they went to that distant country, sacrificing every thing to get away. Sold again, they returned from the long journey travel-worn, weary and penniless, and are only now beginning to feel clear of the injurious effects of the foolhardy trip. And yet, strange as it may appear, we will wager these very men are among the first to rush off to the Salmon river or Cariboo mines, as soon as spring opens. With the Californian it may well be said—

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes each humbug with a golden hue.

The Union Army.

We find the following estimate of the strength of the armies of the Republic in a late number of the New York *Herald*, which that journal says was compiled from reliable sources. According to it, the whole force which the Government has now in the field, or ready to march, numbers 512,000 men, as follows:

	Infantry.	*Cavalry.*	*Artillery.*	*Total.*
Connecticut	4,188	100	—	4,288
Illinois	41,000	8,000	—	49,000
Indiana	30,000	2,000	500	32,500
Iowa	16,100	3,600	—	19,700
Kansas	4,000	1,000	200	5,200
Massachusetts	29,000	—	350	29,350
Maine	8,000	1,200	—	9,200
Michigan	18,748	5,800	300	24,884
Minnesota	3,000	—	—	3,000
New York	85,000	5,000	500	90,000
New Jersey	9,000	—	—	9,000
New Hampshire	5,000	—	200	5,200
Ohio	63,000	3,500	600	67,100
Pennsylvania	51,000	4,000	800	55,800
Rhode Island	2,628	—	750	3,378
Vermont	5,000	100	—	5,100
Wisconsin	10,000	1,200	1,100	12,300
Total	384,700	35,500	5,300	425,500

In addition to the above there are the State and Government troops in Kentucky and Missouri, which may be estimated as follows:

	Government.	*State.*
Missouri	10,000	25,000
Kentucky	8,000	20,000
Total	18,000	45,000

There are also five thousand volunteers raised in California, five thousand in Maryland, one thousand six hundred in Delaware and two thousand in the District of Columbia, besides ten thousand regulars, which, added to, will show the Union land forces to number *five hundred and twelve thousand men.*

THE FIGHT AT SANTA ROSA.—The fight occurred on the morning of October 9th. The Zouaves camp was situated on Santa Rosa Island, about one mile from Fort Pickens, and was so distributed as to command all the approaches to the fort, and also to protect the batteries.

The rebel forces, 1,000 strong, embarked from the Pensacola Navy Yard in three large steamers, and landed on the island about four miles above the camp. It was about 2 A. M., and very dark. They rapidly formed in three columns, and proceeded silently toward the Zouave camp, hoping to affect a total surprise. In this they were but partially successful. The picket guard stationed about six hundred yards from the camp discovered and fired upon them. This gave the alarm, and saved the regiment from annihilation. The attack of the enemy's columns was simultaneous, and volley after volley was aimed upon the volunteers. They were forced to fall back, leaving their camp in the hands of the rebels, which they immediately commenced burning. Fort Pickens was by this time thoroughly aroused, and three companies of regulars came to our assistance. It was now our turn—the rebels commenced retreating to their boats, closely followed by the regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally succeeded in reaching their boats, but were not permitted to depart so easily. Their steamers were about five hundred yards from the beach, and our men poured volley upon volley into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and by the shouts and utter confusion of the enemy, it was clearly evident that we had obtained ample satisfaction for the insults to our flag.

The regular soldiers behaved nobly, and great credit is due Captains Robertson and Hildt, and Lieutenants Seeley and Taylor, for the admirable coolness they displayed in maneuvering their respective commands. The camp of the Sixth Regiment was almost totally destroyed, officers and men losing everything. Major Newby had a narrow escape from capture. He was confined to his bed, dangerously ill, at the time of the attack, and having been assisted to dress by his servants, was on the point of leaving his quarters when the rebels charged up to the door. One of his servants was instantly killed, and the other taken prisoner. The Major levelled his revolver and shot one of the rebels through the head, and then passing quickly out of the house he succeeded in mounting his horse, and rode safely through the storm of bullets showered upon him by the disappointed enemy, to whom a field officer would have been a great prize. The Sixth Regiment lost 10 killed, 16 wounded, and 9 prisoners. The regulars lost 4 killed, 20 wounded, and 10 prisoners. The rebels lost, by their own statement, 350 killed, wounded and missing. We took 35 prisoners, including three doctors, who were released.

DEFEAT OF JEFF. THOMPSON.—A soldier of Company A, Tenth Iowa Regiment, stationed at Camp Girardeau, Mo., writes, under date of October 26th, to a brother in this place, the following, in reference to the battle near Fredericktown, Mo.:

"There was a battle fought about sixty miles from here four days ago. Parts of three regiments from this camp participated in it—the Eleventh Missouri and the Seventeenth and Twentieth Illinois. There was about seven thousand on each side. Jeff. Thompson was the Secesh commander. About 300 of the rebels were killed and forty-three taken prisoners. Our loss was only eight killed. Our men captured two cannon, 400 rifles and shotguns and nearly three hundred horses.

"I expect we will go to Louisville before long. We have had a good time so far—plenty to eat and wear, and have Enfield rifles and plenty of ammunition."

INDIANA GIRLS.—The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* quotes that which purports to be the proceedings of a meeting of the young ladies of Indiana, in which they declare against marrying stay-at-home young men, and pledge themselve to receive only the addresses of soldiers, and makes this cruel comment:

We admire the spirit of these "pretty little devils," and hope that each of them may have a good husband, and, if possible, an editor. But, from the angelic manner in which our Kentucky girls "smile on" the Ohio and Indiana boys who have come over to defend our young men, we are afraid that the I. G.'s will have to take Home Guards, or do without a "hubby dubby" entirely.

SERIOUS DIFFICULTY.—A difficulty occurred Monday afternoon, near Callahan's Ranch, between two miners named James Colwell and Dennis O'Brien, in which the latter was badly cut. O'Brien had Colwell down, when Colwell cut O'Brien with a pocket knife, after which O'Brien fired his pistol at Colwell without effect. O'Brien has since died of his wounds. The difficulty originated about using water from a ditch. Colwell is said to have acted entirely on the defensive, was arrested, Monday evening, for preliminary examination before the Justice of the Peace, and discharged.—*Yreka Journal.*

THE FOREIGN CAPITALISTS.—We learn from good authority that foreign capitalists have offered the Secretary of the Treasury, to take a $100,000,000 loan of the United States Government, at 6½ per cent. interest. It would seem that the fulminations of the London *Times* have not succeeded in frightening anybody, for our credit is as good as ever it was abroad, and the money holders of London would be glad to see the Secretary accept their propositions.—*N. P. Post.*

COL. J. D. STEVENSON will be Marshal of the Baker obsequies at San Francisco, and has requested all military and civic societies who intend uniting in the procession to report to him forthwith.

Parson Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig* contains a quotation from the Richmond *Examiner*, which declares that A. H. Stephens is not a proper man to hold the office of Vice President, hopes that he will not be re-elected, and says that "his succession to the Presidency would be a great public calamity."

Among the shipments lately from Boston to foreign ports, were three hundred and eighty-three barrels of shoe pegs to Liverpool.

Jacksonville Prices Current.

Reported for the Sentinel—Corrected weekly

JACKSONVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

Wheat, per bushel	40 a	50
Oats, do	25 a	30
Barley, do	30 a	40
Flour, in qr. sacks, per 100 lbs.	1 50 to	2 00
Chickens, per doz.	$3 00 a	5 00
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	16	
Lard leaf in tins, per lb		25
do in kegs do	18 a	
Butter, fresh dairy, do		50
do in kegs, do		37
Cheese, per lb		25
Eggs, fresh, per doz	37½ to	50
Potatoes, per lb.	1½	2
Onions, do	3 a	4
Turnips, do	3 a	
Cabbage, do	3 a	
Beans, white do	8 a	10
Green Apples, per lb	5 a	7
Dried Apples, per lb		25
Dried Peaches		33⅓

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.

R. F. MAURY, N. G.
E. F. RUSSELL, R. Sec'y. [32:6m]

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.

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

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

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

S. M. WAIT, W. M.
S. REDLICH, Sec'y. jan26:2

Sand's Sarsaparilla!—Who has not heard of it? How many have cause to be thankful that it has cured their ailments, and raised them from a bed of sickness to the enjoyment of health and strength. We wish every one to benefit by it, but caution is required—the very success of the article is turned against it by the cupidity of others, and numerous preparations of so-called "Sarsaparilla" are in the market. The original and genuine article, prepared by Sands, being in universal use, is sold almost everywhere. Ask for that and take no other.

To Persons whose Health is Broken Down.—Every disease might unquestionably be prevented if nature were assisted to rally with that most wonderful of all invigorators, DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. When the flame of life wanes and quivers from exhaustion, administer this famous restorative. It will once more become steady and strong. In the debility which follows violent fever—in diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspeptic complaints and cholic—in the weakness consequent upon natural decay, or resulting from free living or over exertion, and also in those painful and too much neglected ailments to which ladies are exclusively subject—the Bitters *never fail* to give permanent relief. Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 45t4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Jackson county, and to me directed, in favor of JOHN MEILER, and against M. GALLO, for the enforcement of a Mechanic's Lien, for the sum of Two Hundred and Ten Dollars [$210 00], with interest at ten per cent per annum, together with Thirty-eight and twenty one-hundredths dollars [$38 20-100] costs and accruing costs—I have levied upon and will offer for sale, for cash, to highest bidder, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861

The following described property, to-wit: A certain DWELLING HOUSE, situated on lot number three [3], in block number twenty-six [26], in the town of Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon, fronting on the south side of Main street. Said building to be sold exclusive of the lot on which it stands. Sale between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M. of said day.

W. H. S. HYDE, Sheriff.
November 30th, 1861. 46tf

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Complain no more of Aching Teeth.

THESE DROPS have been extensively used by thousands, whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief, after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the parts affected. It has only to become generally known to be as highly appreciated by the public as it is by Dentists.

Read the following letter from one of the most distinguished practical Dentists in the city of New York:

"MESSRS. SANDS: Gentlemen—In the course of my practice I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne, with much success, for the relief of the Toothache, and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours, very respectfully, M. LEVETT, Dentist."

Price, 25 Cents per Vial.

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.
46 1m

Off for the Northern Mines!

SELLING OFF BELOW COST!

$47,000 worth of GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

—AT—

BRUNNER & BRO.'s.

THE undersigned, with the view of commencing business at Walla Walla, have determined, and will positively, close out our entire stock of Merchandise, now in store at Jacksonville, by the First Day of February next, REGARDLESS OF COST.

Our stock consists of—

Groceries and Provisions,
Queens, Hard, Tin and Wooden Ware,
CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes & Hats,
Staple and Fancy Goods,
Jewelry, Cutlery, Saddlery,
TOBACCO and SEGARS.

Also, 1,000 gallons assorted LIQUORS, 300,000 lbs. of new FLOUR, And 2,000 bushels of OATS.

All of the above goods will be closed out at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** And the goods are warranted as represented.

We will also sell or rent our **Fire-Proof Brick Store,** With fixtures and Warehouse. Also, the COTTAGE lately occupied by J. A. BRUNNER, with a complete sett of household furniture and cooking utensils. Also, adjoining Building, with stable, etc. Also, a two-seated **Family Carriage,** With a sett of Harness, in perfect order. Also, A PAIR OF GRAY HORSES, Well matched, American stock, and will sell single or double. Also,

A Farm,

Containing 320 acres of GOOD LAND, located at Pleasant Grove, adjoining Hebe's Farm.

The Greatest Opening Yet!

TO COMMENCE BUSINESS!

OUR BRANCH STORE,
—AT—
ASHLAND MILLS!

☞ For further particulars, apply at the Store of

J. A. BRUNNER & BROTHER.
Jacksonville, Nov. 23, 1861.

CAVALRY! CAVALRY!!

Rally! Volunteers!

To the U. S. Service, for

Frontier Protection.

TERM of service, three years, unless sooner discharged. Each man will be required to furnish his own horse and horse equipments. The total amount of pay per month for man and horse will be—

First Sergeant	$39 00
Other Sergeants	36 00
Corporals	33 00
Farriers and Blacksmiths	34 00
Buglers	32 00
Privates	31 00

Clothing and arms furnished the men the same as in the regular army, and $100 bounty at the expiration of service.

An Enrolling Office,

For enlistment of Volunteers, has been opened

At Jacksonville,

And other offices will be established at points in this, Josephine and Douglas counties, as soon as practicable.

R. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant Colonel O. C. R.
Jacksonville, Nov. 21st, 1861. 45tf

Masonic.

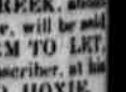
NOTICE is hereby given to the members of WARREN LODGE, No. 10, F. and A. M., that the annual election of officers for the ensuing Masonic year, will be held in their hall, in Jacksonville, Oregon, on

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 11th, 1861.

The members of the Lodge are hereby notified to attend early on the evening above mentioned. By order of

G. W. GREER, W. M.
Jacksonville, Nov. 16. 44t4

DENTISTRY.



DR. F. G. HEARN will be in Jacksonville THURSDAY next, and remain for a few weeks. All filling warranted.

☞ Office next door to the United States Hotel. November 16, 1861.—44

Farm For Sale

SITUATED ON BEAR CREEK, about six miles from Jacksonville, will be sold at private sale. Also, A FARM TO LET. Particulars can be had of the subscriber, at his farm on Bear Creek. O. D. HOXIE.
October 6, 1851. 38tf

DAN'S Barber Shop,

Opposite the Post Office.

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing Curling and Hair Dyeing.

Also, a genuine article of Fish's Hair Restorative, and Cristadora's *Excelsior Hair Dye* for sale. Jacksonville, June 22d. 23tf

L. H. DEWEY

HAS opened a shop opposite Anderson & Glenn's, on California street, in Dr. L. Ganung's drug store, for repairing WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Jacksonville, Dec. 22d, 1860. 49tf

Bibles and Testaments.

A SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments, in various styles, recently received and for sale at cost and charges, at the depository of the Jackson County Bible Society in Jacksonville.
WM. HOFFMAN, Depository.
June 15th, 1861.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding demands against me will present them.
ALBERT BARNHART.
Jacksonville, Aug. 24, 1861. 33tf