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, - - - DEC. 28, 1861.

Where They Are.---Where are They?

We of late hear our Secession friends making anxious inquiries as to the whereabouts and doings of Daniel S. Dickinson, and Kentucky's noble patriot and classic orator, Joseph Holt. We can answer: They are still for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws: still for putting down this vandal rebellion by force of arms; still for a Government of law, in opposition to the murderous dictates of mob violence and the desolating reign of terror; still for their country—their whole country—in all its integrity and with all its past renown and accumulated fund of National glory—their country undivided and indivisible—the model Government of the world. What means these sneers as to their patriotism?—this imputation of venality as to their motives? Ten months ago they were the chosen models of the very men who are now making an abortive effort to asperse their patriotism and honor. Were they not for the Union then? If they were not, then these immaculates were supporting men opposed to the Union, formed by the wisdom, cemented with the blood, and sanctified with the prayers of the revolutionary sires. Are they not for the Union now? Then who has changed, they or their sneering calumniators? The cheering words of patriotism seem to fail, with deadening, shivering weight, on some ears. The noble resolve, to perpetuate at all hazards, the dear-bought Union of our forefathers, seems to harrow up the sensitive nerves of some *patriots*. The burning eloquence, the logic on fire, of the classic Holt, in favor of the perpetuation of the priceless blessings of constitutional freedom, seem to disturb the peaceful equinimity of some *patriots*. The bold, direct, pungent and logical enunciations of the old Democratic war-horse, Daniel S. Dickinson, once so musical to some ears, seem to have lost their harmonic cadences, and now fall with grating dissonance on those ears *patriotic* and *peaceful*.

But, by the way, what has become of John C. Breckinridge? the late model of excellence to these peaceful heroes, who would have been soldiers, too, if villainous saltpetre had not been digged from the bowels of the earth. He has followed out the logical consequences of his *peaceful* doctrines, until he now stands a Traitor, in arms against a Government that has lavished upon him her richest honors. Spurned and disowned by his native State, loyal old Kentucky, he has been compelled to resign his seat in the United States Senate. His political career was brief and brilliant, and his fall is all the more infamous. But Breckinridge was a consistent man. He determined to practice as well as preach. If he sought notoriety and a name in history, he has no doubt accomplished his object. His name will be remembered in connection with that of Arnold's, as long as well-regulated liberty and constitutional governments have an existence in the world.

Again; what has become of Vallandigham, Ohio's recreant son, and John C. Breckinridge's "man Friday?" Can't some of our Secession friends give us some information in regard to him? Has his peaceful little Secession two-pounder been spiked? Poor Vallandigham! we fear that he has sunk so deep in the grave of oblivion that almighty power can scarce give him a political resurrection.

BRECKINRIDGE.—On the first page of this number of our paper will be found the comments of the *Louisville Journal* on the last speech and "dying confession" of Ex-Senator Breckinridge, the great apostle of "Democracy," "neutrality," "secession" and "peace," who is now in open arms against the Government he had for many months, under these guises, been secretly plotting against, and who until a very late day, has been spoken of by the Secession press on this coast as a "distinguished statesman and *genuine patriot*."

A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.—The San Francisco *Herald*, Dec. 16, says: "It is very evident that a great battle is impending between the two armies in Virginia. Both Northern and Southern accounts agree that one is inevitable. The battle will be tremendous in its proportions. Some four hundred thousand men will be engaged, assisted by artillery more formidable than was ever before brought into one field."

Showalter and party, who were arrested in Southern California while on their way to join the rebels, will be placed be in confinement at Fort Yuma.

Elective Franchise.

Among the late items by telegraph from the East is the following:

"The Southern papers are advocating the abolition of the Elective Franchise."

When men voluntarily abandon the principles of Republican Government, they soon find themselves the advocates of a monied aristocracy, or the obsequious defenders of the principles of a Monarchical Government. The Government of the United States has for its basis universal suffrage. The rebels hate this Government, with such an intense and deadly hatred, that they have taken up arms to overthrow it, and have madly periled their all in an insane attempt to wipe the last vestige of constitutional freedom from the world. What wonder then, that they should limit and restrict the right of suffrage to the privileged few.

This desire is also the logical consequence of another favorite theory of theirs. They hold that there is an inseparable relation existing between capital and labor, and that it is better for all parties, the laborer as well as capitalist, that capital should own the laborer. Hence, they have always looked with contempt on the laboring masses of the North, and have denounced them, as "greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, and small fisted farmers, not fit for a Southern gentleman to associate with." Senator Hammond, one of the chivalry, calls the intelligent laboring masses of the North, "the mud sills of society." Is it strange then that with their favorite theory, of the necessary relation existing between capital and labor, and from the expressed contempt of the laboring masses all over the country, that they should cut off the boasted rights and franchises of these "mud sills." If the capitalist owns the laborer, what right has he to vote, more than the ass or mule, or other property of the lordly proprietor? Let the laborer, who is inclined to sympathize with the objects of this wicked, unholy and causeless rebellion, think calmly and dispassionately of these things; let him pause before he surrenders his manhood and becomes to all intents and purposes a chattle, without any social standing or political rights.

The rebels have acted on this principle ever since the inauguration of this rebellion. Have they ever submitted their secession ordinances to a vote of the people? Nay, verily; no matter if a vast majority of the voters were opposed to the mad scheme, and loyal to the constitution of their fathers, what right had these voting mud sills to question the propriety of the actions of these self-constituted rulers? How was Davis and Stevens elected? By a vote of the people? Nay, verily. Then they are not only advocating the abolition of the Elective Franchise, but they have already abolished it; and the present effort is made, not to convince the people of the propriety of any future policy, but to reconcile them to the loss of their liberties.

The Elective Franchise has always been considered the bulwark of our liberties. Strip us of this, and what is left of our boasted liberties worthy of the name? With it, the public functionary is our agent, responsible to us for a proper discharge of his duties; annihilate this reacting responsibility, and what becomes of our rights? Man is ambitious, he loves power. Place him beyond the reach and control of the masses, and he becomes a despot, with no boundaries to his ambition, but his insatiate love of power. Decendants of the Heroes of the Revolution, can you suffer such a doctrine to triumph in America.

GEN. SHIELDS is now on his way East to take command of an Irish Brigade, now being raised for him. Here is what a correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the Brigade:

The Irish Brigade which is being formed for Gen. Shields, is in a state of encouraging forwardness, and there is every reason for believing that it will be completed as soon as the gallant General is ready to take the command. Of that command, it is understood, General Shields has already signified his acceptance. A committee of prominent Irish citizens in the city are busily engaged in forwarding the interests of the brigade by collecting money and material for its use. They intend that in equipment, as well as in all other respects, it shall not fall a peg below any body of troops that have yet gone to the war. They have entered into the matter with a National spirit. They intend that the brigade shall be thoroughly Irish, in order, to use their own language, "that the share of the lustre which the Irish soldier may win in the present war for our National arms may be reflected on the land of their nativity." Three of the regiments for this brigade are to be furnished by New York, one by Philadelphia, and one by Boston. The Boston regiment is understood to be nearly full.

LETTER FROM MRS. E. D. BAKER.—In a letter of the widow of Colonel Baker to certain citizens of Oregon, in behalf of that State, who asked for the remains of the late Senator to be transferred to its Capital, she says:

I am waiting with anxiety to learn from those near friends in the East, to whom it is reported he confided his wishes, whether he anticipated the result which has befallen, and before going to the field of battle expressed to them any desire, in such an event, in regard to his final resting place—a desire which, should it have been made known, I should consider it my sacred duty to see fulfilled. This fact, together with private considerations, referring more distinctly to the sorrow and grief with which my children and myself are overshadowed, demand that I should defer giving a definite answer to your valued letter until a certain interval shall have elapsed.

CONTEMPLATED SUITS FOR DAMAGES.—The subject of the liability of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company for the dam age done to real and personal property in this city, is being pretty freely discussed among those who have suffered by the late flood. It is generaly held—as the agents of the company stopped up the natural water on R street, near Seventh, not only without any legal authority but in the face of the protest of the City Council, and thereby on Monday last damned up the water until the city was deluged—that therefore the Company, as a company, and the agents individually are responsible for the damage done. It seems probable from present indications that several hundred suits will be commenced, and that our lawyers and Courts will be busy with the subject.—*Sacramento Union.*

THE Richmond *Whig* says that the Confederate army in Virginia is reorganized. The State is constituted a department, comprising the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley and Acquia, under the chief command of Gen. Johnston. Gen. Beauregard commands the army of the Potomac; Gen. Thomas Jackson that of the Valley, and General Holmes Acquia. The army of the Potomac comprises four divisions; the first, including the Valley, under Gen. Doren; second, G. W. Smith; third, Gen. Longstreet; fourth, Gen. Kirby Smith.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The following dispatches have been received by the *Union, Alta,* and *Bulletin*:

FIRST DISPATCH.

QUINCY, December 6th.

The Secretary of State, by order of the President, has called the attention of General McClellan to the subject of slaves employed by the rebels escaping to our lines, and directing that they be placed under military protection, or [and?] if arrested by the civil authorities, the officer making the arrest be himself placed under military arrest. Such employment is made sufficient answer to any further claim to service.

The Secretary of the Treasury will appoint an agent to reside in the Southern territory coming under our control, to employ negroes, prepare cotton and other products for shipment to New York, to be sold on account of the Government. Pay rolls are made out, and exact accounts kept of the labor performed, and they are to be paid accordingly. Provisions found in the rebel territory are to be used for subsistence of the negroes; the deficiency to be supplied by the Commissary.

QUINCY, December 10th.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is out. It is a lengthy document of great importance. Secretary Chase states the manner of raising the revenue, and gives a history of the loans. The revenue receipts do not come up to his expectations. The aggregate acquired from loans in various forms, is $197,742,583. The Secretary recommends the confiscation of all rebel property by the United States Government, to pay the expenses of the war. He also recommends further duty on tea, sugar, etc., and retrenchment generally.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent one of the fastest and most powerful war vessels in the service after the rebel steamer Nashville.

There is great rejoicing in Kentucky over the President's conservative policy, and especially the modification of Cameron's report.

In Congress, to-day, Conkling of New York, offered a resolution in the House, which passed, requesting the Attorney-General to give his views as to the means of obtaining the retrocession from Virginia of a portion of the District of Columbia, originally ceded, but now under the jurisdiction of that State.

SECOND DISPATCH.

QUINCY, December 10th.

In the U. S. Senate, to-day, Sumner presented petitions asking for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Senator Nesmith introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate to provide for the protection of the Overland emigrants to California and Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 9th, learns that a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as the sutlers were removing stores.

Gen. Butler's expedition arrived at Port Royal on the 7th.

Com. Foote wants 1,000 seamen for the Mississippi Naval Expedition.

There are 13,000 sick in the army of the Potomac.

The black flag has been hoisted at Columbus, Kentucky.

Gen. Prentiss captured 500 rebels in Northern Missouri, on the 8th.

QUINCY, December 11th.

There was a debate in Congress yesterday afternoon—in the House of Representatives, principally—on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Petitions against the suspension of the writ were tabled—108 against 36—in both houses.

The death of Senator Bingham of Michigan was announced. Eulogies were made and the usual resolutions passed.

Etheredge, Clerk of the House, has received a letter from Tennessee, stating that the rebel leaders had began to impress Union men who were fleeing to Kentucky for protection.

Parson Brownlow's army has been increased by Unionists from North Carolina and Alabama. He is giving the rebels much trouble.

The House Investigating Committee will report next Thursday.

The rebels are said to be approaching our lines on the Potomac, in force. A large rebel force has taken possession of Springfield, near the Potomac river. McClellan is closely watching their movements.

QUINCY, December 11th—P. M.

Government has decided to fill up the number of regiments in the field to 1,046. It is necessary to do this in order to back up imperfect regimental organizations.

The question of the exchange of prisoners seems to be fairly settled; the President, Gen. McClellan and all the Cabinet are in favor of the plan. 30 prisoners were exchanged yesterday.

Our Government has replied to the invitation of England, France and Spain, declining to take any part in the Mexican Expedition.

The regulars surrendered by Major Lynde in New Mexico, and afterwards exchanged, are to be sent to guard the Northern frontier.

Charles Anderson, brother of Gen. Robert Anderson, has arrived at New York with his family, they having escaped from the rebels at San Antonio, Texas, and then traveled into Mexico.

The Mexican Government will resist all expeditions. Their hatred towards Spain is intense.

It is understood that the Legislature of Kentucky will abolish slavery, reimbursing loyal masters.

Wightman was re-elected Mayor of Boston, yesterday.

QUINCY, December 12th.

In the lower House of Congress yesterday, Blair of Missouri offered a resolution commending the eminent services of Gen. Lyon and the soldiers under him at Springfield. In offering the resolution, Blair eulogized Lyon. The resolution passed.

Lansing's resolution in relation to the return of fugitive slaves came up. Thaddeus Stevens and Lovejoy made radical speeches and censured Gen. Halleck and others for delivering negroes back to their rebel masters.

Wilson of Massachusetts introduced a bill in the Senate to increase the number of Cadets at West Point.

Nesmith of the Senate announced the death of Senator Baker. He paid a brief tribute to his worth and history, and offered the usual resolutions of respect to his memory. McDougall followed, referring to the decease of two distinguished Senators, Douglas and Baker. Latham closed with a most beautiful, eloquent and truthful eulogy on the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

There was an alarm along the lines of the army of the Potomac on Tuesday night, [10th December,] and the enemy was thought to be approaching in strong force. It was a false alarm.

The President has declined to send to Congress communications with England, France and Spain, in regard to Mexico.

Exciting news from Port Royal is expected.

QUINCY, December 12th—P. M.

The Republican members in Congress, yesterday, in caucus, resolved to insist on the confiscation of all rebel property, and the emancipation of slaves.

The army on the Potomac was expecting an attack last night, and slept on their arms. To day several regiments were ordered to be ready for an emergency.

Prisoners are now being exchanged every day.

News of the capture of Mason and Slidell had reached England, and raised intense excitement and indignation.

QUINCY, December 13th.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, Blair read a letter from Gen. Halleck, explaining order No. 3, in regard to the return of fugitive slaves. Halleck says that it was a military necessity. He is willing, however, to execute any law which Congress may pass, or any order from his superiors on the subject.

The steamer Louisa from Liverpool brings further accounts of the reception in England of the news of the capture of Mason and Slidell. Public meetings were held at Liverpool, and resolutions passed condemning the affair and calling upon the British Government to demand an explanation.

QUINCY, December 13—P. M.

Private Johnson, of the Lincoln cavalry, is to be shot at Washington to-morrow, for desertion.

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts protests against the Massachusetts soldiers catching slaves, and Secretary Cameron says it should be stopped.

Colonel Mulligan has been reinstated in the command of his regiment.

St. Helena Island, near Beaufort, is occupied by Federal troops. Our forces intend seizing all approaches to Savannah and Charleston soon.

News from Fort Pickens has been received. The cannonading commenced on the morning of the 21st November, and continued for two days. Fort McRae was silenced, and also the water batteries in reach of the guns of the Federal steamer Richmond. At 3 P. M. of the 23d Warrington was set on fire by our guns, and that place and the Navy Yard were destroyed. One of Wilson's Zouaves was killed and a sailor on board the Richmond. On the 24th one of our guns exploded, killing five men and wounding others. Col. Brown says that he can take Fort Barrancas so soon as reinforcements reach him.

We take the following dispatches from the San Francisco Herald of the 16th.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10th.

On Saturday last Major Marshal, in command of a body of Federal troops, captured thirty-five rebels, under command of a Captain Sweeney. The capture took place near Glasgow, Missouri.

The Union men in the Kentucky Legislature have nominated Garrett Davis for United States Senator from that State, in place of Breckinridge. His opponent was Guthrie.

The municipal election in Boston, yesterday, resulted in the election of Weightman to the Mayoralty.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* says that it expects an immediate battle on the Potomac.

ST. LOUIS, December 11th.

General Price is on the Osage river with his Confederate army. It numbers 8,000 or 10,000 men.

A large Federal force is stationed at Sedalia, Tipton and Jefferson City.

The rebel General Price has been superceded in his command by Gen. Heath, of Virginia.

The Federal force now at St. Louis numbers 20,000.

Gen. Fremont's body guard has been ordered by the War Department to report at Washington immediately.

ST. LOUIS, December 12th.

Gordon, the leader of a sort of rebel guerilla band, which has been plundering the people of Missouri, has been killed, and his band captured.

General Buell, with sixty thousand well appointed United States troops was, at last advices, advancing on the rebel forces at Bowling Green, Kentucky. General Johnston has command at Bowling Green, and his force consists of about fifty thousand men.

The Federal troops have commenced an advance from the Potomac towards the Mississippi.

In liverpool, England, great indignation is manifested at the arrest of Slidell and Mason. Public meetings had been held to give vent to the indignation.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.

Senator Polk, United State Senator from Missouri, has gone South, doubtless to join the rebels. [Polk's term expires in 1863.]

Gen Halleck has ordered a forced contribution to the amount of $10,000 from the rebels residing in St. Louis, for the benefit of Union people who are refugees from Southwest Missouri.

On the 4th instant the fleet, with 25,000 Federal troops, arrived at Port Royal. [These reinforcements are commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and will swell the Federal force in South Carolina to between 50,000 and 60,000 men.]

A correspondent writing from Beaufort, says that both Charleston and Savannah will soon be in possession of the United States troops.

Latest: Third Dispatch.

We received the following dispatches from the East last evening:

QUINCY, Dec. 18th, A. M.

Dispatches from Tipton, Missouri, say that our troops received orders yesterday to hold themselves ready at a moments notice.

General Pope at the head of his forces, is already marching towards Warrinsburg, for the purpose of cutting off Price, who is trying to unite with Rains and Stein, at Lexington. A battle is soon expected.

The gunboat Connecticut, has arrived at Fort Monroe from Port Royal. The reported occupation of Fort Pulaski by the Federals is not true; but it is expected it will fall into our hands soon. Troops now occupying Tybee Island will operate against Fort Pulaski.

QUINCY, Dec. 18th, P. M.

Information has been received at Cairo that New Orleans has been attacked by the Federal forces under General Phelps, from Ship Island. Rebel reinforcements have been sent down from Columbus, Ky.

Secretary Cameron has submitted to Congress a report in favor of an appropriation of $4,710,000 for putting the coast defenses in order, from the Lakes around to San Francisco.

The steamer Jura arrived at Portland yesterday from Liverpool. Things look warlike in England. A large number of troops are under orders to leave for Canada. The American shipping interest is disastrously affected.

QUINCY, Dec. 18th—A. M.

In the Senate, yesterday, Lathan offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate by what law and reason passports are required from passengers from New York to San Francisco. Agreed to.

Sherman offered a resolution that the Secretary of War furnish the Senate a copy of all the correspondence between General Scott and General Patterson. Agreed to.

In the House, Elliott's resolution proposing the emancipation of the slaves of rebels caused awarm debate. Harding of Kentucky made a strong speech in opposition.

JENNISON DEALING WITH MISSOURI REBELS. KANSAS CITY, November 15th.—Colonel Jennison and nine hundred men moved on Independence early this morning. The town was surprised, and the citizens collected in the public square. The Union men and rebels were separated. Colonel Jennison then read a proclamation, and announced that he would hold the latter responsible for the safety of Government trains. The stores of D. J. Porter, J. M. Frazier, and Morse & Fisher, proprietors with General Price, were confiscated. The home of Porter, as also the mill and 3,000 bushels of wheat owned by Thomas Richards, a captain with Price, and two houses three miles from town, were burnt by order. They were the rendezvous of the rebels. Seventy horses, twenty wagons and fifty negroes were also confiscated.

The Begining of Secession.

The *National Intelligencer*, in referring to a statement made in a recent speech by Ex Governor Thomas of Maryland, respecting an incident in Congress about twenty-five years ago, submits the following extremely interesting narrative:

A Southern caucus assembled one day in a room in the Capital. When entering the House of Representatives, Governor Thomas says he was surprised to observe that the members from the slaveholding States were absent. Whilst reflecting on this strange occurrence, he was asked why he was not in attendance on the Southern caucus sitting in the room of the Committee of Claims? He replied that he had received no invitation. He went to the room, and on entering found the following resolution under consideration, and Hon. F. W. Pickens urging it upon the approval of the meeting:

"'*Resolved*, That no member of Congress representing a Southern constituency shall again take his seat until a resolution is passed satisfactory to the South on the subject of slavery.'"

Governor Thomas continues:

"I said to Mr. Pickens, 'What next do you propose we shall do? Are we to tell the people that Republicanism is a failure? If you are for that I am not. I came here to sustain and uphold American institutions—to defend the rights of the North as well as the South—to secure harmony and good-fellowship between all sections of our common country.' They dared not answer these questions. The Southern temper had not then been gotten up. As my questions were not answered, I moved an adjournment of the caucus *sine die*. Mr. Craig of Virginia seconded my motion, and the company was broken up. We returned to the House, and Mr. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, a glorious patriot then as now, introduced a resolution which temporarily calmed the excitement.

However busy Mr. Pickens may have been in the caucus after it met, the most active man in getting it up and pressing the Southern members to go into it was R. B. Rhett, also a member from South Carolina. The occasion, or alleged cause, of this withdrawal from the House in secret deliberation, was an anti-slavery speech of Mr. Slade of, Vermont, which Mr. Rhett violently denounced, and proposed to the Southern members to leave the House and go into conclave in one of the Committee rooms, which they generally did, if not all of them. We are able to state, however, what may not have been known to Gov. Thomas, that at least three besides himself of those who did attend it, went there with a purpose very different from an intention to consent to any treasonable measure.

These three men were Henry A. Wise, Bailie Peyton and Wm. Cost Johnson. Neither of them opened his lips in the caucus; they went to observe; and we can assure Gov. Thomas that if Mr. Pickens or Mr. Calhoun (whom he names) or any one else had presented a distinct proposition looking to disunion, or secession, he would have witnessed a scene not soon to have been forgotten. The three whom we have mentioned were as brave as they were determined. Fortunately, perhaps, the man whom they went particularly to watch remained silent and passive.

And now (as the *American* remarks) let those who are called upon to sympathize with South Carolina at the present juncture, read the strong confirmation of Gov. Thomas' experience put forward by Mr. Rhett, who said in the late South Carolina Convention:

"The secession of South Carolina is not the event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non execution of the fugitive slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years!"

A LARGE BOOK CONCERN.—The London Wesleyan Methodist Book Concern is in that state of prosperity that the Watchman says it is about to enlarge its establishment. It adds:

"Nearly two millions of tracts have been issued by the book room during the year, the average number of pages being eight in each tract. Of the hymn book 139,180 copies have been sold, being nearly two thousand more than the number sold the preceeding year. Of the new school hym book 89,200 copies have been sold. Of the Magazine 15,500 of the six-peny, and 10,500 of the shilling number have been sold monthly, being three thousand more than last year. Of the other periodicals the sales have also been largely increased; the whole number last year was 100,000, this year 201,000."

FROM THE NORTH POLE.—The *Journal of Commerce*, in mentioning the return to New York of Dr. Hayes, with his vessel, says:

"The Doctor is in good health, and talks hopefully of eventually solving some of the circumpolar problems with the aid of a steamboat. He brought with him a collection of rare and valuable skins, representing the animal life of the Arctic zone, and a multitude of dried plants and flowers, besides mary other curiosities. The Doctor also imported three native Esquimaux—not men, but dogs—to whose sagacity, docility, and fidelity he was indebted for much of the new and useful knowledge which he has acquired in the far North. The dogs are large, muscular, covered with long hair, and if seen estray in the woods here abouts, will certainly be hunted for wolves."

EX GOVERNOR WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, is one of the wealthiest men in the State. A son of his is in the Confederate army, but the venerable old man stands true and loyal. At a mass meeting in Harlan he made a powerful and telling speech, the best of which is thus reported.

"As an evidence of the sincerity of his feelings, he offered to support the families of those who went to the field; or, if there was a young man in the crowd that could not produce his outfit, he would agree to furnish it for him, and pledged his last dollar to aid in putting down treason. A shout was sent up that made the forest ring.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—Prices at New Orleans are as follows: Coffee, 60 cents per pound; bacon, 45; sugar, of the poorest quality, 23; salt pork, 40; lard, 37. Clothing of all kinds is very scarce, and brings exhorbitant prices: Common coats, $40 a piece; vests, $18 to $30 each; good black frock-coats bring $75; ladies' shoes are sold at $8 and $10 per pair; men's boots from $19 to $28 per pair, and all articles in like proportion. Dry goods especially have advanced tremendously, reaching, in some instances, seven and eight hundred per cent. advance. Corn bread is the principle article eaten, but fish are plenty and sell freely.

His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, has left on a visit to Europe. He Will stay a short while in Ireland, in order to obtain a sufficient number of Clergymen to afford a Chaplain to each of the Union regiments requiring one. He will then proceed to Rome, to obtain the necessary power to grant faculties to such chaplains, so that they can officiate in whatever diocese the regiments to which they may be attached may happen to be. The presence of this illustrious prelate in Europe will go far to correct the erroneous ideas now prevalent there in regard to the Southern rebellion.—*Monitor.*

R. J. Walker is now in Washington, and sustains the Administration with all his ability. When he heard of the disastrous reconnoisance at Ball's Bluff, he exclaimed, "Do not let us despair; we have the ships, the seamen and the money. The rebels have neither. The army will not fail us, and the navy never did."

H. H. BANCROFT & Co's list of New Books, Hand Book Almanac, 1862, an Official register and Year-Book of Facts for the Pacific States.
Maj. Gen. Halleck's Laws of War.
The Southern Rebellion, Part 2.
National Hymn, by Richard Grant White.
Rebellion Record, Vol. I. and part 7.
Army Regulations, Revised 1861.
Men-of-War Regulations.
Lady Maud, by Pierce Egan.
Anderson's Okavango River.
East Lynne, or the Earl's Daughter.
Cecil Dreeme, by Theodore Winthrop.
Ida Pfeiffer's Last Travels.
Eugenie Grandet, by Balzac.
Essays, by George Brimley.
The Cloister and the Hearth, by Chas. Reade.
Diaries, 1862.
Gift Books, a great variety.

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, ORN.

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. H. S. HYDE, 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 Phœnix, Oregon.

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

Sand's Sarsaparilla is an excellent alterative and tonic. Delicate females of irregular habits, or at the turning period of life, find it the best and safest remedy that can be used. It is also peculiarly beneficial for purifying the blood, expelling obstructions, strumous and scrofulous humors, pustules, pimples, and all disfiguring eruptions upon the surface of the skin. 50m1

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.

HARNESS
- AND -
SADDLERY!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties that he has on hand and will manufacture to order

All Kinds of Saddlery & Harness
SUCH AS

Heavy Draught Harness (long and short tug)
Concord Harness, Buggy Harness
(double and single)
Spanish Saddles, trees and rigging complete:
Ladies' Sadbles, Jockey Saddles,
Saddle bags, Bridles,
Surcingles, Halters,
Spurs,
Currycombs
Whips, Whip-lashes,

And all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of

SADDLERY.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Store in "Sentinel" Building, California street.

HENRY JUDGE.
Jacksonville, Dec. 21, 1861. 49tf

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.
NATURE'S TRUE RESTORATIVE.
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE,
Composed of
PURELY VEGETABLE EXTRACTS,

And may be taken at all seasons with perfect safety. The fame of

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA!

is not confined to the limits of our own country but it is now used in almost every part of the world. The following is from Mr. Fay, the well known representative of our Government to Prussia:

LEGATION U. S., BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthrophy in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be. I am, gentlemen,

Respectfully yours, etc.,
THEODORE S. FAY.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Ask For
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
And take no other.

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

For sale by REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.
R. & H. McDONALD & CO.,
JUSTIN GATES & BRO., Sacramento.
THOMPSON & GREER, Jacksonville.

50 1m

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. December 28, 1861.—50

Notice.

PERSONS HAVING GOVERNMENT STAMPED Envelopes of the old issue, can exchange them at this office for the new style, at par, for the period of six days from the date of this notice, after that time they will be of no values

S. E. HAINES Asst. P. M.

December 17th 1861.

LADIES AND GENT'S
COME ONE, COME ALL
AND BUY YOUR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
PRESENTS!
AT SACHS BRO'S
Fancy Dry Goods
-AND-
CLOTHING STORE.
10,000
Toys, Nicknacks and Notions,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Rush in and secure presents for the children at the

BOOK AND VARIETY STORE

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 14th, 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

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 work single or double. Also,

A Farm,

Containing 320 acres of GOOD LAND, located at Pleasant Grove, adjoining Heber'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.

Notice

IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between M. B. MORRIS and AUGUSTUS TAYLOR, under the name and style of MORRIS & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Augustus Taylor, who proposes to

SELL AS CHEAP
For Cash
As any other House in the County.

The debts of the firm will be settled by either, and those knowing themselves indebted to us are hereby notified to come forward and settle with either of us immediately, or their accounts will be given to an attorney for collection.

M. B. MORRIS,
AUGUSTUS TAYLOR.
KERBYVILLE, Dec. 17th, 1861. 49m3

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

JUSTICES BLANKS for sale at THIS OFFICE