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, - - - JAN. 4, 1862.

Abolitionism Again.

The logic by which the secessionists attempt to make this an abolition war on the part of Government, is a little curious as well as slack-twisted. They admit, so far as the President is concerned, that no act of his is tainted with the dangerous leprosy of abolition. The same can be said of all his Cabinet, for their official existence depends on his good pleasure. He being opposed to waging the war for such an object, and they in favor of it, would immediately produce a schism in their councils, and end in the disruption of the Cabinet. And it must be remembered that his opinions are the opinions of the existing Administration, and his acts the acts of the present Government. The members of the Cabinet are merely advisory officers, possessing no executive authority or power. Hence if the Head of the Government be above suspicion, so far as abolition designs are concerned, and it is so admitted by all, with what show of justice can the Administration be charged with abolitionism? Yet we constantly hear men recklessly charging the Administration with abolition designs, and in the next breath, perhaps, so qualifying the baseless charge as to exonerate the President!! To whom shall we look for the sentiments of the Administration, but to the President himself? The acts of the President are the acts of the Administration. And he has given the most undubitable proofs during his trying administration of public affairs, both by declaration and acts, of his anti-abolition tendencies.. Did he not promptly modify the proclamation of General Fremont? And has he not recently modified the report of Secretary Cameron, so as to make it express the real conservative sentiments of his administration? Has he not repeatedly said that the clause in the Constitution requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves, was just as sacred, just as binding as any other article in that memorable instrument, and that it ought to be faithfully executed by all?

But, say the secessionists, we are willing to admit that Lincoln has done nothing, as yet, to render him obnoxious to the charge of abolitionism but—but what? Have you any way of judging the future, only by the past? And if Lincoln has shown no past abolition tendencies in conducting the war, what right have you to calumniate his future on mere conjectures, as baseless as the fabric of a dream? But there are abolitionists in the Eastern States, and they say that the object of this war is to abolish slavery. Suppose they do. Are they in power? Can they direct and mould the policy of the Administration? They are few in number and contemptible in influence. Before you flout their declaration in our face, convince us, sirs, that you have any confidence in the evidence that you adduce? Suppose, sirs, that we wished to establish an obnoxious political charge against you, and in order to do it, should rely on the writings and declarations of abolitionists. What would you think of the character, validity and conclusiveness of this evidence? Do you wish to be judged by evidence drawn from this source? Then why do you accuse other people on evidence you discredit yourself? Why have you of late so fallen in love with the writings and declarations of abolitionists? Is it because the abolitionists and the rebels are laboring for the same common object, the destruction of the most benificent Government in the world?

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POST OFFICE LAWS.—We give the following from the post office laws now in force in the United States, which deserve attention:

Section 128. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person employed in any department of the Post Office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open or permit any other to open any mail or packet of newspapers, not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offense. And if any other person shall open any mail or packet of newspaper, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offerder shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum, not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 132. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail route; or if any Postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, over another which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster of the United States.

Next June Election.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Under the above caption both the *Oregonian* and *Argus* of November 23d, contain articles.

The article in the *Oregonian* recommends the formation of a Union party, including all loyal citizens, to prevent the possible success of the secessionists in the coming election, and that of the *Argus* is an unfriendly criticism upon the article of the *Oregonian.*

As the Editor of the *Argus* has been rewarded by the Administration with one of the fattest offices in the State, his paper doubtless speaks the sentiments of a portion of the Republican party, and if, as may be inferred from this criticism, its influence will be in opposition to a union of the Republicans with other loyal citizens on terms of equality, it will, indeed, put the result of the next June election in jeopardy.

If every loyal citizen already belonged to the Republican party, or could subscribe to the Republican platform, there could be no objection to adhearing strictly to it, for we want no traitors in our councils or in our camp; but as we know there are many men of undoubted loyalty, who do not agree with the Republicans on many political issues, *but do agree with them* on all the issues involved in next June election, it seems justice as well as policy dictates that those differences be laid aside, *in fact are they not already dead?* The rebellion has crushed out, or rudely forced aside most of those opinions and principles which have heretofore formed the bases of parties, and the capital or stock in trade of politicians. Some of them it has settled suddenly, and others will not again figure in platforms for generations to come. And in the place of hair-splitting distinctions, in regard to slavery, tariffs of revenue and tariffs of protection, which formed the political staples, we have one clearly defined and easily comprehended proposition; all understand it, and one word explains it as well as ten thousand: The Union, are you for it, or against it?

The Administration has not only used much forbearance towards those misguided men who seek to overthrow the Government, but has extended a cordial welcome to every one, whatever his antecedents, who have come forward to its support; it realizes, if the *Argus* does not, that the Chicago platform lies buried under the ruins of Sumpter, that its principles and policy, however applicable to a peaceful period, were no chart for the ship of State amid the storms of war. As in a state of things not provided for nor forseen by its framers, the platform ceased to be a guide, the Administration wisely ceased to make its profession a guage of merit in those necessarily employed to meet the new complications. Hence, we find men hostile to the Republican party, who earnestly opposed their elevation to power, holding the highest trusts, and rendering the noblest service to the country, and while they do honor to themselves, they do still more to him, who sinking the partizan in the patriot, set wide the door and freely welcomed them to compete for honors and renown.

We find also Republicans emulating the patriotic example of the Administration. In many States where their decided majorities gave them a monopoly, they have magnanimously laid aside their advantage, and invited patriots of all parties to share with them in the honors and emoluments of office, not asking them basely to surrender their political opinions, but to meet them on the common ground of loyalty to the Union. Yet it seems these noble examples have been lost on some of the Republicans of this State—that loaves and fishes for themselves weigh more than the salvation of the State—that the *Argus* not satisfied with the fat sinecure enjoyed by its editor, *still hungers* and turns up its sarcastic nose and sneers at one who proposes to conduct the June election on the broad principles of "Union *for* the sake of the Union."

JOSEPHINE.

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THE CHILDREN OF THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The children are both boys, one being about ten, and the other twelve years of age. They resided with their grandmother, in North Carolina, subsequent to the death of their mother, until she died, when they came North, where they still remain. Judge Douglas' first wife's name was Martin, and she was the daughter of a wealthy North Carolina gentleman, who, when he died, willed half his estate to his wife, and the balance to his two grandchildren. When Mrs. Martin died she left the remaining portion to them. The Judge had no control over it, except to exercise such paternal care as would be consistent under the circumstances. Ex-Governor Reid of North Carolina being one of the guardians of these children, employed Endry, who is a British subject, to come North and bring the boys to North Carolina, or otherwise the estate would be confiscated, according to the fiat of Jeff. Davis. The estate consists of slaves, plantations and city property to the amount of about half a million of dollars. A belief is still expressed that the boys will refuse to go back at present, even should they be allowed to do so by the Government.

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J. J. CRITTENDEN.—The soldier boys at Camp Dick, Kentucky, recently gave J. J. Crittenden a rousing reception. He was serenaded, and ovated generally. He was moved to tears, was the gallant old boy, when an ardent young Lieutenant said to him: "Mr. Crittenden, those cursed traitors down in Frankfort and Lexington don't like your course in advocating the defense of Kentucky from invasion. Never mind, sir; you're getting old; you've been in the harness a long time, and before very long, in the course of nature you must die." "No, no," interrupted two or three bystanders, "no, Mr. Crittenden never will die; we can't spare him." "Well," continued the officer, "I hope not; but if you ever do, Mr. Crittenden, the mountain boys of Kentucky intend that you shall be wrapped in a winding sheet of the Stars and Stripes and buried to the music of the Star Spangled Banner, while loyal Kentucky troops shall follow the hearse."

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FAILURE OF THE IRISH CROPS.—The extent of failure in the potato crop is appalling. In Mayo it amounts to five-sixths of the whole; in Cork and Kerry it varies, according to the locality, from three-fourths to nine-tenths; and in other parts of the island the falling off has been almost, if not altogether as alarming. But the blight has not fallen upon potatoes only; there is a deficit in cereals of all kinds, in green crops, in hay, and in fuel, the small quantity of turf that was saved this year being almost used up already ere the poor have passed the threshold of winter.—*Metropolitan Record.*

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IMPROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPHING.—An improvement upon Morse's and House's plans for transmitting news by wire has been made by E. F. Barnes of New York. It consists in dividing the capital letters of the English language and the Arabic numeral into five elemental straight lines, over which the electric current passes, closing and opening in consonance with the forms of the terminal stations. Messages are printed at full length with great rapidity, the instrument being capable of transmitting several thousand letters a minute.

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NEWSPAPER OFFICES BURNED.—By the late fire at Charleston, S. C., the offices of the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury* were destroyed.

THE FLOOD NORTH.

We clip the following from the Corvallis *Union* of Dec. 9th : Mr. Abel George, whose family lived upon an island about four miles above this town, lost his four children by the upsetting of a skiff while attempting to get to a place of safety. This was a lamentable and heart-rending occurrence, as the father and mother were placed in such situations as obliobliged them to witness the struggles for life of their dear little ones without being able to render them any assistance! On Monday morning Mr. George started for a place of safety with his family in a skiff; while attempting to land near the place of Mr. Haptenstall, south of this city, the boat was carried into a boiling eddy opposite a high bluff, and siding to the current, immediately filled and upset, precipitating the father, mother and four children into the boiling torrent. The litttle boy, Abel B. George, was lying in the bottom of the boat, wrapped in some clothes hastily thrown in, when the boat swamped, and was immediately carried down with it and seen no more. Poor little fellow! it was well for him that his parents' care for the pet of the family—as evinced by their endeavors to keep him warm and comfortable—was the cause of his soon being out of suffering, and a cause of agony to his parents. His less fortunate sisters and parents caught the brambles of an overhanging alder tree, which were the means of saving the parents, but all the children were lost. The little babe, Sarah E., perished in the mother's arms. While the mother was clinging to a frail brittle alder limb, now with her head out of water, and then again submerged in the boiling torrent that came over her, still she clung to the babe as to her own life. Blessed be a mother's love, and tender care for our weakness! How unselfishly it clings to us in moments of danger, even at the risk of its own life. Mr. George, by some means, reached his wife, and working her up farther on the alder limb, tied her wrist to it with a belt he had round him. In this condition she remained, in deep water, sometimes under it, and sometimes over it, for nearly three quarters of an hour, when she was taken out by Mr. J. C. Alexander, and Mr. Green B. Smith. The babe, meanwhile, having perished in her arms. But the most heart-rending part of the tragedy was occasioned by the position of the two little girls, Mary Jane, aged upwards of 12 years, and Anne E. aged 10. They caught on the limbs of alders some distance further down the current than the mother, and in a more inaccessable position, and clinging for life to their frail support for nearly half an hour, their unfortunate parents were obliged to listen to the heart-rending cries of their dear little ones for help to save them, without being able to render a particle of assistance. O! horror of horrors! what a position for a parent to be placed in! "God grant," says our informant—who is himself the father of a family—"that I may live long and never look upon such a picture again." Mr. George (the father,) could not creep out on the frail limb by which they held without breaking it, and thus breaking off all hope of saving their lives. He could not reach them by water, for its force was too terrific, and would certainly sweep him past them. His only hope was in their being able to hold out until assistance came, but alas! before it came, they were chilled, let go their holds, and were swallowed up in the remorseless flood! It is as heart rending an affair as we have heard in many a long year. God help and comfort the sad and desolate parents' hearts, whose household treasures lie under the cold waters of the Willamette. The bodies had not been found at last accounts.

[From the Statesman.]

The flood reached its greatest height at Salem about six o'clock, P. M., Tuesday. It was five feet above the highest water that has been known since the settlement of the country; the freshet of 1844 being the next highest seen by Americans; although it is said that a similar one was witnessed by the Canadian trappers.

On Sunday the 1st the river was at a high stage and rising rapidly. There had been very heavy rains, and warm dull atmosphere for several days—doubtles rapidly melting the snow on the Cascade mountains. On Monday morning merchants began moving wheat from Matheny's ware-house. Before noon the water broke over the upper wharf into the channel running near the foundry, and it was soon too deep for teams to cross. The lumber road from Durelle's saw-mill served as a bridge, and a great deal of wheat was taken over on that and a ferry boat. Near night the boat sunk full of wheat, and carried off the road way from the mill. During Monday night Matheny's ware-house, Durelle's saw-mill, the cider manufactory, and all the houses on that bench of land were swept away. Even the great brick chimney, which it was thought would stand against any force of water, tumbled down during Monday night. A year and a half ago Durell's establishment was destroyed by fire. The wharf built last summer was loaded with stone, and stood till the water reached the come of the roof, when it rose, twisted around with a crash, and went out into the current.

On Monday a raft came down the river with a party in distress, which proved to be Mr. Joseph Menoir, a Frenchman, and his family, consisting of his wife and two infant children. He was away from home when the river began to rise, and swam a considerable distance, to reach his house. He built the raft and set out with his family and some clothing, to voyage where the current pleased. They came down about eight miles, amid the greatest peril. The whirling turbid stream was full of drift, and at many points breaking out into the timbered bottoms with such force that it would have been certain destruction to take one of these channels. At Salem, two men went to his relief in a small skiff—there were few good boats at this inland town—one of them giving room for the wife and children by remaining on the unwieldy raft himself. He was of course relieved, but a long way down stream.

On Tuesday morning a contional shouting was heard across the river from Salem. Two skiffs went across, and twelve persons, living in that vicinity, were found on a barn which was likely to be floated off in a short time. The water had cut them off during the night, and left them in a most perilous situation. They were rescued and brought to Salem.

Two young men, Elias Presley and William Farreel, went from Salem to the relief of some of Mr. Chitwood's family, and by some means had their boat broken in two against a tree, and saved themselves by climbing up in the branches, where they remained till late in the afternoon, when the steamer Onward, Capt. Pease, found them. Two sons of Mr. Chitwood, young men, were drowned, but we have not learned the particulars.

The Onward started from the Falls on Monday, and remained at night above the Yamhill. At daylight the great rise had reached there, but Capt. Pease kept on amidst a perfect wreck of property all day. He picked up about forty persons cut off from escape, some of them in extreme danger. Mr. Hillary and and family, living near Wheatland, were on their barn as the boat unexpectedly came in sight, and signaled their distress. It was some time before a place fit to stop could be reached, at length, however, the steamer's boat took them off, and the barn went to pieces a few minutes afterwards.

A house was seen with a number of women on the porch making signals; the steamer could not reach them, but a small boat was sent off and she continued up the river.

The passengers and those rescued accord the highest credit to Capt Pease, for his courage and determination, wherever any sufferers were found. His own family were at Canemah, and his solicitude for them was the occasion of his return on Wednesday. The ware-house at Wheatland, with 2,500 bushels of grain was swept off, and it is presumed many others have gone in the same way. The loss at Salem, which is about the least exposed town on the river, is serious.

On Tuesday morning Messrs. Chas. Crane, —— Hubbard and Thos. Smith, started down the river in a small boat, to relieve persons living on the farms in that direction. They found the water fifteen feet deep at John Ford's farm, and everything a total wreck in that neighborhood. They succeeded in landing fifteen persons from situations where they would have perished. One young man had tied some article of clothing to the limb of a tree, where he had taken refuge, and cut his name on the bark as a notice of his exit. He was so benumbed with cold as to be perfectly helpless. Mr. Horace Holden and wife, and Nimrod Ford and family were taken off by the boat.

A gentleman living near the north branch of the [illegible] river rose rapidly from Sunday morning till Monday noon, when it subsided somewhat; but by 9, A. M., on Tuesday it had reached fifteen inches higher than before, and two feet more than ever witnessed by residents there. The bottoms there are several miles wide, and a rise of a few inches greatly increases the volume of water.

The lower bridge on the Abiqua is carried away. The upper one is not injured. Silver creek has cut a channel across the flat near Silverton, and continues to discharge a portion into the Abiqua. A large heap of drift-wood has stopped in the road near Silverton.

From 6 o'clock, A. M. till 5, P. M., on Monday the water rose twelve feet. At 9 o'clock P. M., the increase was eight or ten inches per hour; it had then reached the windows of the basement story of the Woolen Factory. At 9½, P. M., it was by accurate measurement two feet below a "bench mark" said to be the highest point reached in 1844. The water continued to rise at the rate of six inches an hour till 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The water was then flowing through town in a channel three or four feet deep, and more than a quarter of a mile in breadth—from the Post office to the Beers House. At 11, A. M., a notche was made on the north side of the oak tree in front of the Holman House, and corresponding marks in different parts of Salem.—By 4 o'clock P. M., the water had risen pretty regularly five inches above these notches. The gravelly ridge extending from Commercial street, near the bridge northward nearly to the mouth of Mill Creek, was nowhere quite submerged, but 3½ feet more water would have covered it all.

Mr. Jones, living on the island, below Independence, went down the river three miles with his family, on the roof of a log cabin. It ran into a drift and all were rescued. The Rickreal was very full but the bridge, two and half miles from Eola, is still standing. Two houses with lights burning at the windows are reported to have passed Independence on Monday night.

The Santiam ran out on the prairie below its mouth nearly a mile in breadth, and too deep to be forded. Animals of all kinds, houses, barns and granaries were destroyed in a great quantity. No lives are known to be lost in that vicinity. In the neighborhood of Independence similar loss is stated to have occurred. About eight families took refuge in a barn, near Mr. Kays, and were obliged to remain there during Monday night.

At Jefferson and Santiam City no great damage was done to houses. The ferry at the latter place is somewhat injured. At Albany, a few houses were destroyed. The Santiam overflowed the prairie south of Knox's Butte and did considerable damage.

At Independence, the ware-house had in it 15,000 bushels of wheat. The house did not float of but settled down, and the wheat mostly wet is not of much value.

Orleans, opposite Corvallis, is stated to be washed away entirely.

Reports from Oregon City, to Wednesday morning, says all the mills at the falls are washed away. A foundry and several houses, among which is the Oregon Hotel, are gone. The village of Linn City is entirely destroyed.

All the houses at Champoeg are stated to be carried off; some of the merchants being unable to save their books.

At Albany, the saw-mills are pretty much destroyed, and part of Crawford's flouring mill is somewhat injured. The water rose around the ware-houses, and wet a great quantity of wheat. The merchants there are said to have lost thirty thousand bushels.

Mr. Moore, of Orleans, lost his safe. The Stage Company lost a coach and one horse.

At Lancaster, all but two houses are reported gone, and those about to go.

The Des Chutes, on the east side of the Cascades, has also been very high, and carried away the toll bridge, on the road from Dalles to Walla Walla.

We learn that the whole of the level country in the forks of the Willamette was flooded. The fences and stock are mostly destroyed. The houses were not generally washed away.

Mr. Maxwell, the ferryman, living below the Forks, lost his house and most of his effects.

At Harrisburg, no houses were swept off, but considerable damage occurred. The dam of the mill was destroyed. The water came out about half a mile in the prairie.

At Brownsville, the Calapooia came around the houses. The apron of the bridge was carried away, and two mills above there are destroyed.

At Eugene City, the water ran through town, but we have learned few particulars. The highest water in that neighborhood was on Sunday night. The water is said to have extended from the Willamette to Long Tom in great depth. No loss of life heard of above Corvallis.

THE STONE FLEET.—On the 20th of November a fleet of twenty-five vessels sailed from New London and New Bedford to the Southern coast. They are all antique whalers, tough and substantial enoug yet for the use to be made of them, but too old to be trusted for very long voyages any more. They have been collected from New London, Mystic, Fairhaven, Nantucket, Sag Harbor and Edgartown, stripped of their copper, and each fitted with a lead pipe in the bottom of five inches diameter, in which is fixed a valve that closes it safely until it is desirable to sink the hulk. It is calculated that in 20 minutes after removing the valve the vessel will have sunk to the bottom. Each vessel is loaded with picked stone as deeply as is consistent with safety on the voyage to her unannounced destination. A crew of six men works each vessel, who, when the sinking has been made sure, are to be taken off in small boats to the men-of-war in attendance. The captain of every vessel has sealed orders which are not to be opened until the pilot that takes her out of port has left.—*Bulletin.*

A French Bishop said lately in a sermon: "Let women remember, that while putting on their profuse and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates to paradise."

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

QUINCY, December 16.—Congress will adjourn on Thursday next, the 19th, for two weeks, to enable the members to spend the holidays at home.

In the Lower House of Congress yesterday, some hard words passed between Foulke, of Illinois, and Conway, of Kansas. It is feared that something serious will grow out of it.

Vallandigham offered resolutions to the effect that the action of Com. Wilkes be sustained, notwithstanding the beligerent attitude, but they were laid over.

The bill to raise 20,000 more troops for Kentucky was opposed by Lovejoy and Stevens, but was afterwards passed.

In the U. S. Senate Hall offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing a uniform plan of dealing with the slaves of rebels, which was agreed to.

Lane, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Judicary be requested to prepare a law to prevent aiders of treason from bringing suits for commercial debts in the United States Courts. Agreed to.

Wilkinson offered a resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright. Referred.

Dispatches from St. Joseph Mo., state that a battle was expected soon between the rebel forces at Lexington, Mo., and the troops under Gen. Prentiss. It was Prentiss's intention to cross the river on Saturday, (14th,) at a point above Lexington, and attack the rebels. The rebels are 2,000 strong; the Federals have 4,000.

The bark "Agnes," arrived at Baltimore, reports a fight between the pirate "Sumter" and the United States gunboat "Iroquois," off Martinque.

QUINCY, Dec. 17.—The Cabinet have considered the matter [of the Mason and Slidell arrest] and think that newspaper bluster is not a true indication of the intention of the British Government; but the impression is that England will make a demand for the release of Mason and Slidell.

The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that the President has no official information from England relative to the Mason and Slidell affair, but thought that diplomatic correspondence would settle the matter without war.

The Union sentiment in Eastern Virginia is said to be rapidly increasing.

The Senate Military Committee will report to-morrow against abolishing distinctions between Regulars and Volunteers.

Norfolk and Richmond papers of the 14th give full particulars of the great fire at Charleston. Fifty-seven buildings were destroyed, including the Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cumberland street Church, the Methodist and Circular churches. The loss will be from five to seven million.

The steamer "Champion" [from Aspinwall, with the California passengers,] arrived at New York on the 16th. She reports being chased by a pirate on the 14th.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19, 1861.

Commercial letters from England by the last European steamers express the opinion that the English Government will probably ask an opology for the recent act of Commodore Wilkes in arresting Mason and Slidell.

The Federal troops are moving, in immense force, towards the Tennessee river, from Kentucky.

As regards the battle of New Orleans, circumstantial evidence received here seems to substantiate the report that New Orleans has been captured by the Federal troops. We have not full particulars, or facts, fully confirmatory, but the belief here is that New Orleans is in the hands of the Federals.

A battle is pending, at any moment, in Missouri, between the Federal troops and Rebel forces.

Lord Lyons, Britsh Minister at Washington, has received no dispatches from his Government in relation to the Slidell and Mason affair.

There is a great financial excitement in New York, which, it is thought, will probably result in the suspension of some of the banks.

Miscellaneous Clippings.

A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America, with a combined circulation not exceeding 3,000; steam engines or cylinder presses had not been imagined, and railroads or telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that the century which has passed has been allotted to more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than any other event which has happened since the creation. A hundred years hence—notwithstanding all attempts by petty despots at a cotton ocracy—who can foretell our developments, and national greatness.

"CROSS" EXAMINATION.—"Mr. Parks," said a lawyer to a witness, "I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?" "I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them." "You said something about his propensity for drink. Does he drink hard?" "No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw." "One more question, Mr. Parks. Have you known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?" "The one he's got now on, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and too short-waisted for the fashion." "You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

COL. BAKER'S ELOQUENCE.—At the conclusion of the discription of the pageant, in honor of Col. Baker, in the *Alta* of yesterday, we gave some extracts from his speeche, but from lack of space omitted the following gem:

"Right and duty are always majestic ideas. They march an invisible guard in the van of all true progress. They animate the loftiest spirits in the public assemblies; they nerve the arm of the warrior; they kindle the soul of the statesman, and the imagination of the poet; they sweeten every reward; they console every defeat. They are of themselves an indissoluble chain which binds feeble, erring humanity to the throne of God."

RESIGNED.—From a Portland paper we learn that John Adair Jr., formerly of this State, (Son of General Adair, who held the office of collector of the Port of Astoria, for the last ten years,) completed his education at West Point a few months since, has shown his gratitude to the Government for this service by resigning.

The son of Gen. Lane done the same thing, and is now a Lieut. in the rebel army.

A duel was fought on the 14th October in Arkansas, opposite Memphis, between Messrs, Lauke and Chambers, both of Mississippi, and rival candidates for Congress. They fought with rifles, at fifty paces, and three shots were interchanged. At the third fire Mr. Lauke was shot, mortally, in the head. Chambers was uninjured. The difficulty occurred during their canvass.

Jeff Davis says he puts his trust in Providence for the success of his campaign against the North. That's just what the old lady did when the horse ran away with her. She said she trusted to Providence *till the breeching broke*, and then she didn't know what she should do. Let Jeff. Davis look out for the *breeching.—Plymouth Memorial.*

REPORTED DEATH OF SAM HOUSTON.—It is stated Gen. Sam Houston's death is announced in Galveston and Nashville papers. Houston was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 2, 1793, so that he was nearly 69 years of age at the time of his reported death.

An old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payment always recovered in their sickness as they were good customers, and physicians could not afford to lose them.

OREGON SENTINEL
COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC
FOR 1862.

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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FEBRUARY.

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MARCH.

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APRIL.

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MAY.

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JUNE.

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JULY.

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AUGUST.

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER.

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NOVEMBER.

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DECEMBER.

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MARRIED.

At the residence of Wm. Jacquett, in this county, on Christmas, the 25th ult., by J. C. Tolman, County Judge, Mr. H. W. CHACE to Miss HESTER A. STOUT, late of Iowa.

DROWNED.

On December 2d, in crossing the Willamette River, two miles above Corvallis, MARY JANE, aged 12 years, 7 months, 24 days; ANN ELIZABETH, aged 10 years, 7 months and 24 days; ABEL G., aged 8 years, 4 months and 2 days; SARAH EMMA E., aged 1 year, 5 months and 4 days;—the only children of Abel and Elizabeth S. George.

On December 2d, about three miles below Corvallis, while attempting to save the lives of others, FLETCHER L. GARNER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Masonic Notice.

The regular Communications of WARREN LODGE No. 10, F. and A. M., *for the present Masonic Year,* will be held as follows:

January 15,	July 9,
February 12,	August 6,
March 12,	September 3,
April 9,	October 1,
May 7,	November 5,
June 11,	December 3.

HOUR OF MEETING, from October to April, at 7½ o'clock P. M. From April to October, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

G. W. GREER, W. M.

H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

Jacksonville, Ogn., Jan. 1st, '62.

☞ Brethren will do well to save a copy of this notice for reference.

I. O. O. F.

JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10, holds its regular meetings every *SATURDAY EVENING,* at their Hall (Mc'Cully'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. H. S. HYDE, H. P.

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

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

Notice.

LOST BY THE BAKER GUARDS, 1st Oregon Cavalry Regiment, on 22nd December, eight miles from Jacksonville, on Applegate road, ONE DARK SORREL HORSE, with bald face and three white feet, 15 hands high. Saddle and Bridle on him when lost. Persons finding said horse will please leave notice at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

T. S. HARRIS, Capt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Jacksonville, Dec. 31st, 1861 :

Affantranger F R 3
Armstrong Reuben
Armstrong Jas K
Ampriest Wm
Arnold Rev E
Alcorn Miles F
Anderson Wm
Ball Adison
Bright John
Brown G D W
Barns Mrs Rebecca
Bliss A F
Brown Lesley
Brotherton Wm
Brown Henry
Bentz Henry
Bates J D
Brown W W
Clark Reese 2
Cantrel John
Collins Jas W
Chapman John
Cantrell S
Chrisman J W
Churchill Clark
Curtis Granville
Crocker Alf
Caman Hugh
Dingman W H
Dickey J C
Duskins Barney
Dickenson Mr
Dewey Daniel
Drew Chas S
Eastlie M[illegible]on 3
Fekey Wilhelm
Eads John
Ensign Geo
Edwards Wm R
Fitzhugh A T 2
French Lafayette
Ferguson Wm
Ferguson W L
Ferguson Daniel
Fuller Francis
Fargo Layfayette
Foster Robt
Fry Jas
French Wash
Gee Jash H.
Goldsmith A
Gore Emerson
Gillespie C
Grimes E L
Gray Ryly
Hall Rowland 2
Humphrey John P
Humphreys T H
Hicks Wm
Hicks Sonora
Hallcomb Gideon C
Howard Elias B
Henderson Thos V
Hannhan Jeremiah
Hillis Sam C
Harding Sam
Hedden A G
Howell Jas B
Howell Caleb
Howell J B
Irvin J B 2
Ives Peter
Johns John 2
Jones Wm
Klum Chas K
Kneeland Gilbert B
Kaffader John
Kincade John
Labide Chas 2
Loftus Edward
Lilly Jos
Morcy Zenas J
McCalister Wm
McCalister Simeon
Murphy B R

Mace G W
Morgan Ellhugh
Mack F B
Moore G S
Marks John P
Mayfield Wm I
Miller Mason
Moorehead Geo P
Maltby Theo D
Merryfield Sarah
Martin Wm H
Newcomer Abraham 2
Newcomber Miss F
Nixon Allen
Neal Mrs Roner
Neal John
Nicolay Mr Wm
Osborn Thos J
Overfall Isidor
Paakna J
Parker P
Parker A C
Palmerten Geo
Preston H L
Peebler Wm
Fenelton M
Rainer Wm
Roberts John
Robertson Joab
Rice Frank
Read Hiram
Ransdale Stephen
Reynolds ——
Rogers John W 2
Rice Alvin T
Roberts J C
Simm John
Simons Mrs E
[illegible] Andrew
[illegible] G D
Simpson Jas W
Sterling Ed
Schofield Wm J
Stackpole Chas H 2
Swan Franklin C
Sinclair Thomas 2
Smith Saml
Smith Saml H
Smith Mrs Mehala
Smith Michael A
Stewart James
Shelton John S
Sergent Conrad
Spears Miss America
Sherman Mortmer O
Sheals Chas
Schneider Florein
Tinkham Mr Levi 2
Trimble Jas
Thompson Jacob
Taylor Sam
Termon Samuel
Town Francis
Thomas David
Taylor Ely
Taylor John
Thornton Chas A
Tweed Henry
Tripp Gideon
Vine Wm
Wright John 3
Winton Mrs C A
Watts William
Willson C F
Wilson C P
Williams the painter
White Julia Ann
Whitehead Wm
Winson Eden
Westfall Newton
Walling Oliver T
Walker John D
Watson Phebe H
Yandes Mr George

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

S. E. HAINES Ast. P. M.

FRESH GOODS!

TO THEIR ALREADY LARGE AND
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

MERCHANDISE,

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW
RECEIVING

Fresh Goods

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH
ARE OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES FOR CASH

To correspond with the hard times.

QUICK SALES AT SMALL PROFITS,
FOR READY PAY,
IS BEST FOR ALL.

Every Article Warranted as Represented.
Please give us a call.

WADE, MORGAN & CO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 1 1862. 51:tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions duly issued by the Clerk of the County Court for the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, and to me directed, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash,

Monday, February 10th, 1862,

between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M., all the right, title and interest of Jackson Wright in and to all that piece or parcel of land known on the records of the Land office, at Roseburg, as the donation land claim of William G. Milliken, situated in Douglas county, Oregon, and described as follows: The East half of the East half of section 22; and the East half of the southeast quarter of section 15; the north-west quarter of south-east quarter of section 15; and the northeast quarter of the south west quarter of section 15; in township 29, of south range 5 west, Willamette meridian, and containing 320 acres, more or less, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The said property is taken to satisfy an execution issued out of said court in favor of Jeremiah Rappleye, and against Jackson Wright, Isaac Bailey and for the sum of $168 13 cents, and against Issaac Bailey, Jas. B. Weaver, Jackson Wright and Martin Wright, for the sum of $550 50 cents, making sum total of $718 63 cents, judgments and costs.

Sale on the premises.

JOHN FULLERTON, Sheriff.
Douglas county, Ogn. Dec. 20, 1861.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on

Saturday, the 8th of Febuary, 1862.

between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M., all the right, title and interest of Hugh Casey in that piece or parcel of land known in the records of the United States survey, in the Land Office in Roseburg, as the Donation Land Claim of Michael Hanley, situated in Douglas county, Oregon, and lying in section twelve, in township twenty-nine, south of range six west, and containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The said property is taken to satisfy an execution issued out of said Court in favor of John Dillard, and against Hugh Casey, for the sum of Six Hundred and eleven and fifty-six one hundredths dollars, judgment and costs.

Sale on the premises.

JOHN FULLERTON, Sheriff.
Douglas county, Ogn., Dec. 18, 1861. 50w4