THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r.

Office over Chagoge & Drum's Stables.

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ADVERTISING—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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By application to Postmasters and Mail Carriers, you can learn that the OREGON SENTINEL has by far a larger circulation in the counties of Jackson, Josephine and Douglas, Oregon, and Del Norte, California, than any other paper. This fact should commend the SENTINEL to you as a superior medium for advertising.

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Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the OREGON SENTINEL, and for the principal papers on the Pacific coast. Advertisements forwarded to papers published in any portion of the Atlantic States.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. W. GREER,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE, CITY DRUG STORE,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

ORANGE JACOBS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

WILL attend to business in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. Oct. 26:41

JAMES M. PYLE.....RUFUS MALLORY.
PYLE & MALLORY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Roseburg, Douglas County, Ogn.,

WILL attend to any business confided to them, in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. October 26:41

WAR SCRIP, WAR SCRIP.

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.
He has an agent at Washington, and expects to visit that city and the Atlantic this Summer and Fall, and any business will receive prompt attention. my25:19

C. P. SPRAGUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KERBYVILLE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.,
Will punctually attend to business entrusted to his care. April 13, 1861.-13tf

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of the Art, with all the latest improvements. If
PICTURES
do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at Funk's Cigar Store, or at the Gallery on the Hill, and see his Pictures. 11tf

P. H. LYNCH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic
LIQUORS,
WINES, SYRUPS & CORDIALS,
— AT THE —
EXPRESS SALOON,
Corner of California and Third Streets,
Next door to Beekman's Express.
All orders promptly filled. 35tf

SAMUEL E. MAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE IN "SENTINEL" BUILDING,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

DAN'S
Barber Shop,
Rear of "New State Saloon," on Third St.
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, Jan. 25. 29

REDUCTION OF PRICES
— IN —
Stoves & Tinware.
G. B. DORRIS
Has now opened a
Stove and Tinware Shop
On Third Street, near the Post Office,
Jacksonville, Oregon,
Where he will keep on hand the best patterns
— OF —
COOKING STOVES,
PARLOR STOVES,
SALOON STOVES,
And every kind of
Tin, Iron and Copperware,
Besides a great variety of Culinary articles too numerous to mention.
Persons wishing anything in my line are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of my wares.
Every kind of JOB WORK done to order.
My own Ware Repaired Without Charg
GEORGE B. DORRIS.
Jacksonville, Nov. 9, 1861. 43

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' Saddles, 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

I. D. HAINES & BRO.
Are now Closing Out their entire stock of Goods, Groceries & Liquors, at the Very Lowest Rates,
FOR CASH!
Give us a call, at the Post Office Building, corner of California and Oregon streets.
April 19, 1862. 14q

Wanted in Exchange!
— AT THE —
HARNESS
— AND —
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY
At Phœnix,
OATS, WHEAT & BACON
— FOR —
Harness, Bridles and Saddles,
Of all kinds, and all kinds of Saddle rigging.
Boots and Shoes made and repaired to order in a neat and workmanlike manner. Inquire of
E. E. CHAPIN.
Phœnix, Feb. 14. 5q

CANYON HOUSE!
Changed Hands.
THE undersigned beg leave to inform the traveling public that they have taken charge of the
CANYON HOUSE,
Canyonville, Douglas County, Oregon,
Where they will be personally present to attend to the wants of travelers and boarders—where a "square" meal can be furnished, and particular attention paid to the comfort of guests at all times. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
BOWMAN & BOYLE.
Canyonville, March 10, 1862. q9

Oregon War Scrip.
I HAVE made arrangements with a responsible Banking House to attend to the collection of War Scrip in Washington City. Having occupied the position of Chief Clerk in one of the Departments during the war, scrip-holders will find me prepared to give all necessary information relative to their claims.
I will also give my attention to posting and arranging books and accounts.
Office in the *Sentinel* building.
SAMUEL E. MAY.
Jacksonville, June 29, 1861. 24tf

Clocks!
A GOOD assortment of Clocks at the Jacksonville Book and Variety store, corner California and Oregon streets. 1

Emancipation in the District of Columbia

The following is the Act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," which has been accepted by vote of the people of the District, has received the signature of the President, and become a law:

"SECTION 1. No person not now within the District of Columbia, nor now owned by any person or persons now resident within it, nor hereafter born within it, shall be held in slavery within said District.

"SEC. 2. No person now within said District, or now owned by any person or persons now resident within the same, or hereafter born within it, shall ever be held in slavery without the limits of said District: *Provided*, That officers of the Government of the United States, being citizens of the slaveholding States, coming into said District on public business, and remaining only so long as may be reasonably necessary for that object, may be attended into and out of said District, and whilst there, by the necessary servants of themselves and their families, without their right to hold such servants in service being thereby impaired.

"SEC. 3. All children born of slave mothers within said District on or after the first day of ——, in the year of our Lord 1862, shall be free; but shall be reasonably supported and educated by the respective owners of their mothers, or by their heirs or representatives, and shall serve reasonable service as apprentices to such owners, heirs and representatives, until they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years, when they shall be entirely free; and the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and required to make all suitable and necessary provisions for enforcing obedience to this section on the part of both masters and apprentices.

"SEC. 4. All persons now within said District lawfully held as slaves, or now owned by any person or persons resident within said District, shall remain such at the will of their respective owners, their heirs and legal representatives: *Provided*, that any such owner, or his legal representatives, may at any time receive from the Treasury of the United States the full value of her slave of the class in this section mentioned, upon which such slave shall be forthwith and forever free; and provided further, That the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be a Board for determing the value of such slaves as their owners may desire to emancipate under this section, and whose duty it shall be to hold a session for this purpose on the first Monday in each calendar month, to receive all applications, and, on satisfactory evidence in each case that the person presented for valuation is a slave, and of the class in this section mentioned, and is owned by the applicant, shall value his or her slave at full cash value, and give to the applicant an order on the Treasury for the amount, and also to such slave a certificate of freedom.

"SEC. 5. The municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and required to provide active and efficient means to arrest and deliver up to their owners all fugitive slaves escaping into said District.

"SEC. 6. The election officers within said District of Columbia are hereby required and empowered to open polls at the usual places of holding elections, on the first Monday of April next, and receive the vote of every free white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided within said District for the period of one year or more next preceding the time of such voting for or against this Act, to proceed in taking said votes in all respects not herein specified as at elections under the municipal laws, and with as little delay as possible to transmit correct statements of the votes so cast to the President of the United States, and it shall be the duty of the President to canvass said votes immediately, and if a majority of them be found to be for this Act, to forthwith issue his proclamation giving notice of the fact, and this Act shall only be in full force and effect on and after the day of such proclamation.

"SEC. 7. Involuntary servitude for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall in no wise be protected by this Act.

"SEC. 8. For all the purposes of this Act, the jurisdictional limits of Washington are extended to all parts of the District of Columbia not now included within the limits of Georgetown."

The following is the message of the President on affixing his name to the above bill:

"Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The Act entitled "An Act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," has this day been approved and signed.

"I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence their has never been in my mind any question upon the subject except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this Act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the Act.

"In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the Act, but not thereafter, and there is no saving for minors, *femmes coverts*, insane or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental Act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, April 16, 1862."

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 13th.

A Despatch was received yesterday, directing the Ocean Queen to be loaded with commissary stores and sent direct to New Orleans. It is understood they are for distribu among the poor classes, as General Butler may direct.

WASHINGTON, May 13th.

Two rebel schooners, with valuable cargoes of whiskey and other stores, were captured on the Rappahannock, on Saturday last.

Five hundred deserters from Gloucester Point, on the same day, gave up their arms to Capt. Harris, of the Island Belle, and took the oath of allegiance.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.

Union prisoners from Richmond report a large number of families going South. They also say Jeff. Davis has gone to Tuscaloosa, Ala. The Union sentiment in Richmond was increasing.

The Secretary of War has ordered the release of the rebel Colonel Baldwin, of Virginia, to be exchanged for Colonel Corcoran.

In the battle of Williamsburg the First Regiment of Sickles' Brigade lost two field officers, 21 company officers, and 400 out of 800 men killed or wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 18th.

The war Department has received a dispatch from McClellan which says: The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, on Friday. A portion have returned to Jamestown Island, near Williamsburg. Seven men have already been buried, and a number were wounded aboard the vessels. The hundred-pound gun on the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire.

A member of Congress just returned from Wheeling, states that the loyal Legislature of Virginia, now in session in that city, is getting ready to move to Richmond. The capture of the State capital is regarded certain, and the legislature proposes to take time by the forelock and occupy the State House as the legitimate representative body of the State.

LOUISVILLE, May 15th.

A gentleman from Augusta, Georgia, on the 6th, says that property owners are very averse to destroying their property. None had been destroyed up to the time he left. Nobody favors burning but those who have no property.

CUMBERLAND (Va.) May 14th

Contrabands from Richmond state that between that city and Chickahominy river, a distance of seventeen miles, is encamped a large force of rebels, who expect to make a stand there and await the arrival of the Federal army. The rebels in their retreat have taken all their movable property with them.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14th.

Eight hundred and eighty-five prisoners, released from Richmond on parole, leave to-day for home.

Several rebel prisoners who were to be returned to Richmond positively refused to go, and took the oath of allegiance.

Deserters are constantly coming in. They agree in their statements that the evacuation of Richmond was rapidly progressing, and the efforts of the retreating rebels were merely to hold back McClellan so as to obtain time to remove all stores. They also say that the destruction of the city by fire was threatened, and that it will require the utmost efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent its consumation. That the evacuation of Richmond was progressing, is not doubted. The Government archives were being conveyed South.

CAIRO, May 15th.

In the battle of Farmington (Miss.), last Friday, one rebel General—supposed to be Bragg—was killed. When Gen. Mitchell formed a junction with Gen. Pope he brought 2,500 prisoners with him. These he sent North immediately.

Deserters report that several more regiments in the Confederate army have mutinied. A number of them were placed under guard, among them being the first Alabama, the First Louisiana, and two regiments from Tennessee.

NEW YORK, May 16th.

Advices from Nassau say that the Nashville has again succeeded in getting into Charleston.

WASHINGTON, May 14th.

The loss of our forces at Williamsburg sums up near 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. The rebels must have lost 8,000. We have over 700 prisoners, besides 800 of their wounded. They captured one of our batteries, and made good their evacuation. On the other hand, we have their formidable line works, siege guns and position.

WASHINGTON, May 14th.

Information from McClellan's army at Cumberland, to nine o'clock last night, states that there had been considerable skirmishing in front. No other news.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.

The Senate by acclamation, confirmed the nomination of General Wool to a full Major Generalship. The nomination expressed that promotion was made for gallant conduct in the capture of Norfolk.

It is reported that the military guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad say if the guards were withdrawn from the road it would be destroyed immediately. The hostilities of the residents of the valley counties of Virginia to the Government are implacable.

Governor Stanly arrived to-night from California.

CAIRO, May 17th.

Reinforcements are being sent to General Halleck daily, from the East.

A steamer from the fleet near Camp Wight, brings no news of importance. Not a gun or mortar has been fired by either beligerent for two days. Both sides are busily engaged in repairing damages and getting ready for the next encounter.

A dispatch from the Memphis *Appeal*, May 11th, fixes the number of rebels killed 8, wounded 16, in the engagement on Saturday.

A report reached here last evening that Beauregard had asked an armistice of ten days. The matter was being considered at Halleck's headquarters at the time the report left Pittsburg.

CHICAGO, May 15th.

The Senate, on Monday last, passed the bill requiring the President to declare, by proclamation, in what States insurrection exists, whereupon all real estate within them is to become charged with its portion of the direct tax imposed by the Act of last session. In default of payment within sixty days, title in fee simple rests in the United States, and the property will be sold by a Board of three Tax Commissioners in each State. Provision is made by which loyal men and minors may redeem their property.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—QUEBEC, May 14th.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* asserts in the most positive manner that the project of intervention by France and England in the affairs of America has been confirmed. The South will be required to guarantee the emancipation of their slaves.

The same authority says that a secret treaty exists between France and Spain, providing for the early abolition of slavery in Cuba.

The opening of the Great Exhibition in London was a perfect success.

WASHINGTON, May 21st.

Richmond papers of the 16th contain correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to the movements of the rebel army. He states that he never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia or abandoning the State; that, in course of events, the Capitol should fall—a necessity which he did not anticipate—that would be no reason for the withdrawal of the army from the State. Floyd has been appointed Major General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 new conscripts for the defence of Western Virginia.

The papers acknowledge a loss of six killed and wounded in the engagement at Fort Darling, below Richmond.

TUNSTALL STATION, May 21st.

The advance under Gen. Stoneham reached New Bridge yesterday, within eight miles of Richmond, and found no enemy in force this side of Chickahominy, at which point is a small creek. Six pieces of artillery were found posted on the opposite bank, but his purpose not being to bring on a general engagement, he retired and encamped for the night. While driving in the enemy's outposts yesterday, he had one killed and three wounded.

The whole army moved this morning early, with the intention of making a lengthy march. What roads they took it is not necessary to mention; but the headquarters of McClellan to-night are within a short distance of Richmond, in front of which city is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebel army. It is almost universally acknowledged that they intend to give the Union forces battle.

WASHINGTON, May 21st.

Voluminous dispatches from the Gulf were received to-day. The vessels of the fleet have been judiciously distributed, going up as far as Vicksburg.

On our forces occupying Pensacola, the Mayor promised that the citizens should behave themselves peacefully. The rebels evacuated on hearing that one of the steamers on the day before was going into Mobile Bay, and that mortars would soon follow.

Commodore Porter left Ship Island on the 7th, with a steamer belonging to the mortar fleet, for Mobile Bar, for the purpose of fixing the place for mortar vessels, and to plant buoys, so as to enable ships to run in when they should arrive. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts at the progress of the fleet. There was reason to believe that Fort Gaines was evacuated, and that troops were leaving to reinforce Fort Morgan.

CAIRO, May 21st.

An arrival from the fleet says that a flag of truce went down the river on Monday towards Fort Wright, and returned with intelligence that neither troops nor gunboats were to be seen. The river was clear as far as the eye could reach. In the evening a rebel flag of truce came up, but gave no explanation why our flag of truce was not answered. It is believed that the rebels have evacuated and gone to Fort Randolph, a strong fortification twelve miles below. An expedition sent down to ascertain the facts had not returned when the steamer left.

Memphis papers of the 17th announce the arrival of the Federal fleet at Vicksburg, Miss., and they had met with no successful resistance. Fort Adams is a hundred miles below Vicksburg, and the presumption is that a fight had taken place there.

ROLLA, (Mo.) May 20th.

A train of seventeen wagons, laden with Government stores, left here on Monday, and was overtaken to-day, when about twenty miles out on the Springfield road, by a band of guerrillas, who burned the wagons and contents, and carried off the mules, eighty-six in number.

NEW YORK, May 21st.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that it is beyond question that the recognition of the South is seriously contemplated by the French Government.

Proclamation of President Lincoln—Hunter's Action Repudiated.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.

The President to-day issued a proclamation to the effect that: Whereas, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation from Major General Hunter; and whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding; therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such proclamation. Further, neither General Hunter nor any commander has been authorized by Government to make any proclamation declaring slaves free; and that proclamation now in question is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration. The President further makes known that whether it be competent for him, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves in any State free, and whether at any time it shall become necessary and indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which he reserves to himself, and which he cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. He earnestly urges the people of the slave States to an enlarged consideration of the Compensative-Emancipation resolution of the 6th of March, and says the proposal makes common cause for a common object. The changes it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending nor wrecking anything. He concludes that so much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as, in the Providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you neglected it.

The Canvass.

The Editor of the *Mountaineer* (the only paper published in Wasco county, where the Dixieites of this county say they are going to get 1,000 majority), who was one of the delegates to the Corvallis Convention, speaks of the prospects of the Secessionists in the coming canvass, as follows:

In less than two weeks from this date the people of Oregon will have passed upon the issues that have been presented to them in the present canvass. What their decision will be is no longer a matter of doubt. Already the record is made up, and all that now remains is the mere formal registering of the verdict. The Democracy of the State had it in their power to achieve a signal victory, but selfish considerations having been allowed to overrule all patriotic impulses, the result has been to paralyze the energies of all those who in the slightest degree possessed the public confidence. The time has gone by when "good men and true men" can be driven to support obnoxious candidates for no better reason than that they have been "regularly nominated." Nominations procured by fraud or brought about by corrupt means, are binding upon no man, and it is full time that this wholesome truth was brought home to the knowledge of those who aspire to be regarded as "party leaders." Voters are not to be sold and traded off like "dumb, driven cattle," and those who carried out this game in the late Democratic State Convention will be signally rebuked by the vive voce of the people. The ticket, it is now universally conceded, is doomed to meet an overwhelming defeat. Whether this result could have been averted, is a question about which there can scarce be two opinions. Had the Democracy gone into the contest with a Union platform, and candidates standing upon it whose record was untarnished, there can be little doubt that the State could have been carried by a majority of not less than two thousand. But the attempt to run Secession sympathizers on a Union platform, was too transparent a trick to deceive anybody, and the only effect has been to drive life-long Democrats into open affiliation with the Republican Union organization. The issue on which the battle should have been fought, is that of Union Democracy vs. Abolitionism, and in a contest of this kind the Democracy would have rallied around the old banner, conservative men of all parties, who would have looked to a Democratic triumph as affording the only hope for a restoration of the Union. Instead, however, of a contest in which the success of great principles are involved, a disreputable dodge has been resorted to, the object of which is to elect Secessionists under the guise of Union men. There never was a time when so transparent a humbug could have succeeded, and with the close of the first Monday in June it will be found that the people have placed an effectual *quietus* upon those who would hand Oregon over to the tender mercies of Jeff. Davis and his plundering crew.

The Record.

We are fast approaching the most important election ever held in Oregon. The interests at stake are great—the questions to be decided are momentous. We have a Governor whose loyalty is doubted, and a Representative and Senator in Congress who are opened and avowed Secession sympathizers. Under these circumstances, the loyalty of the people of Oregon is questioned before the councils of the Nation. And what is the result? Just what any sensible man might have clearly foreseen—we have received no appropriations; and why? Simply because the Government wishes to be satisfied as to its boundaries before heavy appropriations are made to strengthen its extremities, and thereby consolidate its power.

One great object had in view, then, by Union men, in this election, is to vindicate the sullied honor of our youthful State before the council of the Nation. Every citizen of Oregon will go upon the *record* upon this question on Monday next. That record will live forever. It is a part of the history of the State, and from it there will be no escape.

Again: there are but two parties in this contest—those who are in favor of the Constitution as our fathers made it, and those who are opposed to that Government, and openly sympathize with those who, with arms in their hands, are seeking its overthrow. How shall your record stand? Are you ready to sign and seal your political damnation for all time to come, by making up a record in opposition to the most benificent Government in the world?

Many of you know full well that the leaders of the Dixie Democracy of this State, and especially of this county, rejoiced over the defeat of the Federal troops at the battle of Bull Run, and that they have often made night hideous by hurrahing for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. You also know that the *Gazette*, the Corvallis *Union*, the *Democrat*, and the *Advertiser*, have sung the praises of "Davis, Lee and Beauregard, (as) the glory of the land," and that they have been fighting against the general authority of the Government with might and main ever since the commencement of the present difficulties. You know, also, that when the telegraph announced a Federal victory, that they have denounced it as an "abolition lie;" and the *Advertiser* has frequently said that "he who rejoiced over a victory by the Federal troops was *worse than a traitor*." Are you willing to go upon the record in company with such men? Pause and reflect, we beseech you. What but political infamy do you expect to gain by such a record?

If the Dixie Democracy should succeed at the coming election, will not that victory be looked upon in the States as the success of Secession sympathizers? Can they view it otherwise? Will not even our neighbors in California give it the same construction? Will it not be so claimed by the leaders of the same party in Oregon? How will Malone, O'Meara, the *Advertiser* man, Slater, and a host of others, view it? Deceive not yourselves. If you are in favor of the great principles of Constitutional Government purchased by the precious blood of the Revolutionary martyrs, look well to your record on Monday next. If you are earnestly desirous to perpetuate this Government, in all its original vigor and power, as the wonder and glory of the world, why will you make up your record in company with those whom you know to be at heart its enemies? Our fathers forgot parties; cannot you? The record you are about to make may be of greater importance to you than you are at present aware. Men cannot identify themselves with Secessionists and Secession sympathizers—or, in other words, place themselves in opposition to their Government—without running fearful risks. Why did B. F. Dowell, one of the best and soundest lawyers in Southern Oregon, refuse to go upon that ticket? Simply because he did not wish to place himself in a false position—because he coveted not the record that would forever stand against him. Why are not Judge Deady, Judge Williams, Judge Boise and Judge Stratton, all of them life-long Democrats, acting with the Dixie Democracy? Because they do not wish to go upon the record in opposition to the Government, and because their patriotism is superior to their partizan feelings. If such men hesitate, yea, absolutely refuse, to go upon the record with the members of the so-called Democratic party, ought not others to pause and reflect, before they make up their record.

Young men are more deeply interested in the great questions to be decided at the coming election than any other class of citizens. The official positions now held by older men must soon be filled by them. Let a mouldered age wreck itself if it will; but, young man, yours is a nobler interest, a deeper responsibility, and a higher mission. One false step here, and your political aspirations are blighted forever. Make up a record in opposition to your Country, and you may bid farewell to all your ambition.

RUSSELL ON THE PEA RIDGE.—The magnitude and severity of the action at Pea Ridge is shown by the official returns of the killed and wounded on the Federal side, which Gen. Curtis places at 1,400. It must have been a picturesque combat, and is well described in the *World*. Sigel, and his Germans, behaved nobly, and saved the baggage train and rear guard by determined, hard fighting, against which the wild Texans and Indians, with shot guns, bowie knives and scalping knives, could not stand. Their batteries ran short of ammunition, also; and the loss of the leaders—the so often slain Ben. McCulloch, as well as McIntosh, accelerated headlong rout under Price and Van Dorn. The Indians acted as savages—scalping dead and wounded.—*Russell's Correspondence to the London Times.*