Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—*Washington.*

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

The Late Elections.

The result of the late elections in the States, is looked upon by many as indicative of a political revolution in opposition to the Adminstration. But this is a mere assumption not supported by any reliable facts. The vast majority of the grand army of the Union are men believing that the war, on the part of the Government, is necessary and just. Otherwise they would not have promptly enlisted to defend its flag and to maintain its rightful authority. "It is ridiculous," truthfully says the Sacramento *Union*, "to claim that the men who believe that the Government is engaged in an 'Aolition war' have volunteered to fight its battles." They staid at home, and have been laboring and intriguing to bring about a revolution in the rear of the Union armies. If volunteers should be called for in this State, how many who voted, what was styled the Democratic ticket at the last election, do you suppose would enroll their names? Very few, if any. All know that the volunteers enlisted in this State, for its defense against the attacks of hostile Indians, and for the protection of the overland emigration, were Union men, without condition. Those who voted, voted the Union ticket. Over a million and a quarter of men are in the army and navy of the United States. The States in which the late elections have been held, furnished the great majority of these men. Had they been permitted to vote, the result in all probability would have been different. If 120 Union men and 50 secession sympathizers live in a township or precinct, and the Union men nearly all volunteer for the war, and the sympathizers remain at home and carry that township, is this evidence of a political revolution?

The Indianapolis *Journal* furnishes some interesting facts on this subject which we subjoin:

In the Ninth District, where the Republicans had 3,000 majority in 1860, they have now not more than 100. Three thousand "Abolition rebels" have gone to war from that district and are now in Kentucky. If 6,000 "Democrats" have gone from there, as the Louisville *Democrat* had asserted, how is it that the total vote of the State is nearly as large as ever? On the other hand, this county, which gave but 35 "Democratic" majority in 1860, now gives over 2,000, and has 1,500 volunteers in the field. Either those volunteers were all "Abolitionists," or the last majority was the most infamous fraud ever perpetrated. The Eleventh District in 1860 gave a Republican majority of two thousand. It now gives a "Democratic" majority of 400. Over 2,000 men have gone to the war from the Eleventh District. Yet the vote of the District is as large as it was in 1860! Schuyler Colfax devoted his whole energies to recruiting volunteers in this district, and was warned that by thus drawing off the Union men he was endangering his own reelection to Congress, yet he persisted. He obtained about 220 majority; whereas, if he had persuaded the Union men to remain at home until after the election, his majority would have been numbered by thousands.

Add to the above the fact, that a large majority of the persons elected on the various democratic tickets, are "war democrats;" men in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the slave holders rebellion, and what becomes of the groundless assumption of a political revolution in opposition to the administration?

THE POSITION OF SEYMOUR.—The following passages are clipped from a speech made by this gentleman, during the late political campaign in the State of New York. Seymuor was triumphantly elected Governor, and the secesh are jubilant over the result. If there is anything in Seymour's principles in harmony with their oft-repeated declarations, we would be glad to know it. Are you gentlemen in favor of settling the Southern controversy by the use of bayonets and bullets? Are you willing to make the declaration that this Union shall never be destroyed as long as you have a voice to raise, and a hand to fight for our glorious land? Have you not frequently denounced the war, waged by the Government for the preservation of its territorial integrity, as an Abolition raid upon the constitutional rights of the South? And now you are rejoicing over the election of a man who publicly declares that the Southern higher law men must be settled by "bayonets and bullets!" Is not Seymour an Abolitionist according to your most approved definitions? And have you all at once become an admirer of that ubiqutous character? But read what your idol says:

But with another class of higher law men—the higher law men of the South—who have also erected themselves against the laws of the land and rightful authority, who have undertaken to resist its decrees, who would not content themselves with the ballot, but would have the bayonet and the bullet, to them we say we will settle that question, then, with the bayonet and the bullet.

We tell you, and we tell the whole world, that this great conservative party will erect the shattered columns of the Union. [Cheers] We will lift it higher up still, nearer Heaven than it was before, and from its lofty top and growing greatness there shall ever wave your nation's flag, with every star and every stripe that has been placed there in the wonderful progress of our country; and whatever other men may say, as for the conservative people of this country, and as for myself as an individual—let other men say and think what they please—as for the division of this Union, and the breaking up of that great natural alliance which is made by nature and by nature's God, I never will consent to it, no, never, as long as I have a vioce to raise, or a hand to fight for our glorious Union.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.—The following noble sentiments were uttered by Gen. Logan while on a visit to his home in southern Illinois. They have the ring of genuine patriotism in them:

"I was once a politician, but so help me God, I will never sheath my sword for courtly halls and civil honors until my country is saved from the bloody tornado that is desolating the fairest land on earth—never until the old flag floats in triumph from every hill-top on Columbia's soil. These are my politics, and all there is in the army at Jackson. Indeed, I am surprised to find men talking of anything else."

Logan was ever the warmest friend of the South, as long as she was steadfast in her constitutional moorings. But as soon as she broke loose from them, and launched forth upon the bloody sea of disunion and rebellion, he forsook her, and has sworn in the firmness of his patriotism that he will "never sheath his sword until the old flag floats in triumph from every hill-top on Columbia's soil." We can honor such democracy. It is filled with Jackson's invincible spirit, and will conquer all opposition. How poor, how sickly, how contemptible, the secession twaddle, misnamed democracy, in Oregon, when compared with the noble and patriotic utterances falling from the lips of a genuine democrat.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—We condense the following statement from an able article in the S. F. *Bulletin* on the above subject:

"In the 13 States that elected during October and November, the meagre returns indicate the following results, all the districts which have been announced as 'doubtful' being left out. In classifying the members of the present Congress below we have allowed all the 'Unionists' as Democrats."

In the next Congress, the Republicans will have in the Northern States, including Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, 89 and the Democrats 81 members. In the present Congress, the Republicans have 105, and the Democrats 62 members. Thus it will appear that in the 23 States included above, the Republicans will have a majority of seven in the next Congress. In the present Congress they have a majority of forty-three.

"In the present House, five districts of Virginia are represented. If there should be as many Virginians in the next Congress, and if North Carolina should be represented by a single member, they are a little more likely to be Republicans than Democrats, for, though in some respects situated as the Unionists in other Border States are, they, the free men of Western Virginia, are generally warm advocates of Emancipation. In some of the Border States, too, which have to elect, it will be strange if there are not some gains to the Republicans."

California has not been reckoned in the above, because her Congressional election is yet to take place.

So far as the Senate is concerned, the next Congress beyond a peradventure will be Republican, and almost as strongly so as the present one.

TOBACCO.—The writer of the subjoined article is an experienced tobacco raiser, and promises us a series of articles upon the culture and manufacture of this too extensively used narcotic. He assures us that tobacco of the finest quality can be produced in this Valley. In fact, the experiment has already been tried, and has resulted in a complete success. At present, good chewing tobacco is worth, in this town, two dollars and a half a pound. Our correspondent avers that equally as good an article can be afforded here for twenty-five cents. We invite the attention of the farmers of southern Oregon to this subject:

Nov. 17th, 1862.

ED. SENTINEL.—As I have frequently promised to give my views upon the raising, manufacturing, and profits of the tobacco plant, I will try at this late hour to fulfill the promise. In the first place, the seed should be sown by the middle of February, to have the plants attain sufficient size to transplant by the first of April—sowing the seed later, the plant will be too backward to get the benefit of the spring rains, which is very essential to the growth of the plant while young. Tobacco needs more moisture than any other plant, on account of its rapid growth, hence the necessity of early planting. The ground should be plowed, and hills formed, at least one week before transplanting, as the ground will retain the moisture much longer than if transplanted immediately after plowing. The plants should be set about three and a-half feet apart, which will give room for about three thousand and five hundred plants to the acre. The place where the plant is to be set should not be raised above the level of the ground around it, as the water would be thrown from the plant. After transplanting, the ground should not be disturbed as long as the weeds do not interfere with its growth. As soon as there are twelve perfect leaves formed on the stalk (besides two or three of the bottom leaves, which should be removed at the time the plant is topped) the top should be taken off. The suckers should be broken as soon as possible, as they take part of the nourishment from the plant. When the tobacco is ready to cut, it should be done as early in the morning as possible, as the hot sun is very injurious; and, as soon as it could be moved without breaking, it should be taken to the curing house and hung up immediately, as it will soon go into a sweat if left in heaps

The house used for curing should be as open as possible, without having the tobacco broken by the wind.

More anon, TOBACCONIST.

WOOL STATISTICS.—We condense the following facts from the Oregon *Farmer:* In 1840 the number of sheep in the United States was a fraction under 20,000,000. In 1850, the number was a trifle under 22,000,000, and their yield of wool was put down at 50,000,000, pounds. The gain in the decade being only 2,000,000. It is presumed, says our author, that the increase from 1850 to 1860 has only been about 3,000,000—giving as the probable number of sheep in the United States at this time, at 25,000,000. They produce about one third of the wool used in the country annually. The lowest grades of wool are worth 40 cents per pound in the Eastern State.

BEWARE.—The lean, thin, and cadaverous genius, who delights to call himself proprietor of this paper, is prowling around in the mountains somewhere, with a Sharp's rifle and a hair triggered Colt's revolver, seeking whom he may devour. If any body should come across him, who is not acquainted with him, we hereby give him an introduction, not forgetting the legal Esculapius who accompanied him. He is a dead shot when he has a clear perception of the exact location of the brain—but be often mistakes on that point. Acting under the instruction of the esculapius accompanying him, he is absolutely dangerous. Beware.

"ASSOCIATED PRESS."—The Associated Press consists of seven newspapers published in the city of New York, to wit: The *Journal of Commerce, Herald, World, Tribune, Times, Sun and Express.*

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. M. A. Williams will preach at the Methodist Church to-morrow at the usual hour.

RECEIVED.—Mr. Wood's pamphlet reviewing Thomas Paines "Age of Reason." It is well written and able.

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.—A gentleman just returned from England says the Alabama was built publicly, every one knowing her object. To enable her to get sea without implicating the Government, an artifice was resorted to, that was publicly understood. She advertised herself for a pleasure excursion, and a large number of English ladies and gentlemen went on board. After she got out a sufficient distance, she was met at an appointed place by another steamer, which brought the passengers back, and left her to proceed with a crew of English sailors. At another place designated, she met another ship which had brought out her stores and ammunition, and she then proceeded to burn and destroy every American ship she met. She is now on this cruise, and her supplies of coal, and indeed of everything else, are to come from England. Some half dozen ships are said to be fitting out in English ports for similar enterprises. In this way our commerce may be all swept from the sea by Englishmen, while they profess to be at peace with us. Meanwhile our Government is so absorbed in other matters, that it does not seem to be awake to the real truth. The fact is that while England is keeping us at peace with her, she is aiding the Confederates as much as possible. Who are running our blockade for the sake of supplying the rebels? Englishmen exclusively. No other nation troubles us. Where else could the Alabama have been fitted out? Nowhere out of England. And if there is not a speedy change our commerce is to be destroyed by a nation professing to be at peace with us. We must submit to it tamely or resist. My own impression is that we ought to be quietly buying up all the saltpeter to be had in the world and manufacturing guns, so as to turn all our merchant ships into privateers, and determine that if our commerce is destroyed that of England shall be destroyed with it. We can do her a thousand times more harm in that contest than she can do us. Our commerce would go into neutral hands, while hers would not. The West are as much interested as the East, and it is vastly more important to us than these petty election squabbles. Nor should a moment of time be lost in preparation. Even to-day our whole sea coast is exposed. This state of things confirms what Colonel Corcoran said at Springfield, that the war with the South is a war with England.—*Cor. of the Boston Journal.*

ERRATA.—In the statistical article of last week, the following sentence appears: "California up to 1860 had shipped to the States six hundred dollars in precious metals." It ought to have been *six* hundred millions. In these hard times slight mistakes must be attended to.

BUTTER.—Nine thousand firkins of butter were brought to California, from the Atlantic States, by the Constitution. California and Oregon can't make butter because the cows keep fat the year round without feed.

Somebody, who writes more truthfully than poetically, says—"An angel without money is not thought so much of nowadays as a devil with a bag full of guineas."

BARLEY.—Large quantities of barley has been, and continues to be, shipped from California to Oregon. Our soil is as rich and productive as any in our sister State, but our farmers, many of them at least, say it will not pay to raise grain at the present prices. California farmers entertain a different opinion on this subject.

MCCLELLAN.—We clip the following true and correct sentiment from the Portland *Times:* "*We have admired McClellan, but our love for the Union is far above our admiration for him.*" The *Times* has always been a consistent democratic paper. We should be careful that our admiration for a man does not become paramount to our love for the Union.

THE OREGON INTELLIGENCER.—Such is the title of a new paper published in this town, by W. G. T'Vault, editor and proprietor. The first number has been laid upon our table. Its typographical appearance is good. Its position on the absorbing topics of the day, doubtful. The editor in his solutatory says the Constitution is his platform. Well, that is a pretty broad platform, and quite a variety of people profess to be standing there.

SORGHUM SIRUP.—Mr. S. E. Stearns Esq., sent to this office some days since a fine present of Sorghum sirup of his own manufacture, from cane grown in this Valley. It has a fine flavor, is richer and much heavier than the ordinary cane sirup.

YREKA JOURNAL.—This excellent news journal comes to us lately with an improved typographical appearance. Our friend Nixon is an enterprising and irrepressible genius. He is always up with the times. Success to him, say we.

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Jacksonville, Oct. 23, 1862. 34tf

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