

# The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY MAY 21, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 18

**O. F. Jacksonville Lodge**  
No. 10 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 10 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are invited.  
GEO. B. DORRIS, N. G.  
J. F. FINE, R. Sec'y.  
J. M. SUTTON, Henry Deuling and J. B. BARK.

**Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.**  
Hold their regular communications on the Wednesday Evening of the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.  
J. B. BARK, Sec'y.

**OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4, OF THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.**  
Hold regular communications on the 1st Saturday Eve. of Every Month. All experienced Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.  
W. H. S. HYDE, H. P.  
J. B. BARK, Sec'y. dec8:47

**JACOBS, & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.**  
Practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly redeemed.  
Oct. 18.

**J. GASTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.**  
Special attention given to collection  
June 10, 1863. 49

**GEORGE B. DORRIS, OTARY PUBLIC FOR JACKSON COUNTY.**  
Resides with R. F. Dowell, Esq.

**J. S. HOWARD, SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.**  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
Office near the South end of Oregon Street, January 2, 1864

**PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist.**  
Specialty to take pictures in every style and in all the latest improvements. Pictures do not give satisfaction, no money will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and see for yourselves.

**G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
Jacksonville, Oregon.  
Resides Express Saloon and Ryan, Keegan & Co's Store.

**SURGEON-DENTIST!!! DR. O. J. GATES**

Is permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his services to all those who need artificial teeth. Decaying teeth filled with pure gold in the best manner. Also doing work in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

One door east of Madame de Re-  
saurant. apl16:17

**DUGAN & WALL, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
Building, Cor. Front & P streets.  
CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

Will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch. Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage.  
Crescent City, April 11, 1863. 15  
No goods delivered until the freight charges are paid.  
D. & W.

**MEAT AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at 19, 19-27, MAX MULLER'S.**  
**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at HAINES BROS'**

## Freedom's Soldiers.

[For the Sentinel.]  
Freedom's soldiers are going to the fight; Their cause it is holy—'tis Union and Right. And the minions of Treason are palled with fright.  
As they go marching on,  
Glory, Glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, Glory, hallelujah! Freedom's sons are marching on!  
The banner is flying—they go to the fray, Their bayonets gleam in the light of the day. As they meet the vile traitors in battle-array! As they go marching on, etc.  
Then gleamed the bright falchion aloft in the sky— For the soldiers of Freedom fear not to die— And the columns of Treason are scattered and fly!  
And they go marching on, etc.  
The patriot's banner now shadows the plain. And the anthem of glory rings—Freedom's refrain.  
Where treason is straggling mid heaps of her slain.  
And they go marching on, etc.  
Thy glorious sons, Oh Freedom! still go marching on,  
The banners of their fathers yet waving in the sun,  
And Treason's mad career, now, is nearly done.  
And they go marching on, etc.  
And homeward turned, they'll march again, Across the graves of brothers slain,  
While Treason's loves bloom on the plain!  
And they go marching on, etc.  
ASHLAND, Ogn., May 24, 1864.

## The Crittenden Compromise.

[From the Oregon Statesman.]  
The Copperhead Democracy are now trying to make capital out of what is known as the Crittenden Compromise, alleging that the Republicans alone are responsible for its defeat.  
We do not propose now to discuss the merits of this plan of adjustment, which was proposed by Mr. Crittenden for the pacification of the country, and is now made a part of the platform of the Democratic party of the State. But we do propose to show that the pro-slavery Democratic leaders in Congress were opposed to any compromise, because they had found their long sought excuse and opportunity for breaking up the Union, and they were determined not to let them pass unimproved.

Let us recall the state of facts existing when this famous measure was under discussion. Buchanan was yet President. Floyd and Thompson, and Cobb, were yet in his Cabinet, disposing of the public arms and property, and money in such a way as to assist the rebellion which their traitor friends were instigating, and at the same time put it out of the power of the Government to put it down. Lincoln had been elected, but it was yet months until his inauguration would take place, and it was not pretended that any act of the Government had impaired a single right of the South. South Carolina had for many months seceded from the Union, and other States were preparing to follow her example. The Government must quietly submit, without show of resistance, to its own annihilation, or it must resist the war which the rebels were preparing to wage. There was no other alternative. Either to accept the challenge to the combat offered by the Southern traitors, or basely yield to them all they demanded. In this condition of affairs, Congress very naturally occupied a large part of the session intervening between Lincoln's election and inauguration in discussion of the alarming condition of affairs.

On the second day of that session, (Dec. 4, 1860) Mr. Singleton of Mississippi said: "I was not sent here for the purpose of making any compromise or patch up existing difficulties. I leave, sir, to the sovereign State of Mississippi to determine for herself her present Federal relations."

Mr. Hawkins of Florida, said, on the same day:

"I might as well say in advance, that I am opposed, and I believe my State is opposed to all and every compromise. The day of compromise has passed."

Mr. Jones of Georgia, made remarks of similar tenor, on the same occasion.

Mr. Clayton of Alabama, said:

"Believing that a State has the right to secede, and that the only remedy for present evils is secession, I will not hold out any delusive hope, or sanction any temporizing policy."

Mr. Pugh, also of Alabama, used these words in the same debate:

"As my State intends following South Carolina out of the Union by the 10th of January next, I pay no attention to any action taken in this body."

About the same time Iverson of Georgia, used this language on the floor of the U. S. Senate:

"Sir, the Southern States that are now moving in this matter are not doing it without consideration. We believe that the only security for the institution to which we attach so much importance is secession and a Southern Confederacy. You talk about repealing the Personal Liberty bills, as a concession to the South. Repeal them all so morrow, sir, and it would not stop the progress of this revolution. It is not your Personal Liberty bills that we dread. Nor do we suppose that there will be any overt acts on the part of Mr. Lincoln. For one, I do not dread overt acts. I do not propose to wait for them. We intend to go on."

Jefferson Davis, on the tenth of the same month, used these words in the Senate in defense of the infamous treason which he and his fellow conspirators were then inflicting:

"The States in their sovereign capacity have now resolved to judge of the infraction of the Federal compact, and of the mode and measure of redress. Shall we cling to the mere form or idealize the name of Union, when its blessings are lost—after its spirit has fled?"

Wigfall, of Texas, said, one day later:

"So far as this Union is concerned, the cold sweat of death is upon it. Your Union is now dead. Your government is now dead. There is a fixed, determined, will that they will be free."

Senator Benjamin of Louisiana, said a short time after:

"The day for adjustment is passed. If you would give it now, you are too late."

We might multiply these extracts until we filled half the present number of this paper. But these are enough. They show clearly, conclusively, that the Southern rebels were not only utterly unwilling to accept even the large concessions offered by that compromise as the price of their remaining in the Union, but that they were determined to accept no compromise at all. War was with them a foregone conclusion, a question no longer debatable. South Carolina, already seceded, was sulen and defiant, proclaiming that it had become the enemy of the Federal government. The political managers of the Southern States, seeing the power and patronage of that government passing out of their hands, were firmly resolved never to be reconciled, or to submit to it. This scheme of Mr. Crittenden would, if adopted, have been useless to prevent secession and stave off the war.

The merits of the plan itself as a measure of compromise—how far it would have humiliated and disorganized the North, and yielded the whole matter in issue to the propagandists of slavery, is another question, to which we shall refer before long.

## The Last Words of Stephen A. Douglas to his Countrymen.

My Dear Sir: Being deprived of the use of my arms at present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis to answer your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and the support of the Government and flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its Government.

All hope of compromise with the cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they never would consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina and the border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to those loyal States would create a Union party in the cotton States which would be powerful enough at the ballot box to destroy the revolutionary government, and bring those States back into the Union by the force of their own people. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery that the secession flag would be planted upon the walls of the capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the peoples of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts, taken in connection with the boasted announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to wheat fields and corn fields of the North, furnish the conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the secessionists utterly to destroy the government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of government or no government; country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and preserving the Union of States.

I am unable to answer your question in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist for the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and partisan policy for the honor and integrity of my country.

I know of no mode by which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union under all circumstances and under every Administration, (regardless of party politics,) against all assailants at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration of Gen. Jackson in the days of nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots! At the very moment that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union, and the destruction of

the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence. One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period, the great leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government and became its ablest and best defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and ended, when they returned to their former positions as party leaders upon political lessons.

These acts of political devotion have never been deemed evidence of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster to the principles and organizations of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regard and perpetuate the ascendancy of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

With the sincere hope that these, my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends,

I am, very truly, yours,  
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.  
To Vigil Hickox, Esq.,  
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

## The Eastern Catholic Press on Slavery.

While the traitor Monitor in this city is debauching the Irish Catholic mind, the Eastern Catholic journals of the East are coming nobly up to the support of the Union. On this subject the New York Tribune observes:

"At the outbreak of the rebellion, *Brownson's Quarterly Review* was almost the only advocate of an anti-slavery policy among all the Catholic journals. The great majority were violently opposing every anti-slavery measure of the Government, and acting in concert with the ultra peace faction of the Northern Democracy. But the progress of the war has wrought among them several conversions. The *Cincinnati Telegraph*, the organ of Archbishop Purcell, was the first to come over to the anti-slavery party, and to admit and even to urge the necessity of abolishing slavery throughout the United States. Its example has recently been followed by the *Unionist*, the Catholic paper of Philadelphia, hitherto a violent Democratic and anti-Administration sheet. In a late issue this paper admits that the peace of the Republic demands the abolition of slavery; that the national current in favor of abolition grows steadily stronger and has become irresistible, and that it would be absurd to attempt to oppose it. It therefore gives to the Irish Democrats the sensible advice to accept cheerfully what they are unable to undo."

With the above named powerful Catholic Journals, the *San Francisco Monitor* stands in "strong contrasted littleness"—a despicable alien traitor, who "watches the liver of the court of Heaven to serve the evil one" of disunion. About once a year Archbishop Alemany finds it necessary to repudiate the *Monitor*, declaring that it is "not a Church organ," but nevertheless, the Catholic clergy continue to support the paper, and all other Christian denominations, who think worth while to give it any attention, recognize the *Monitor* as the wicked shepherd who, with a wolf's instincts, a sheep's clothing and a crook stolen from the Apostles, leads a trusting and impulsive people into the Dead Seas of treason.

Love can get along with very little language. Two squeezes and a hug will convey more meaning than the whole five books of Moses.

The coldest sent is an omnibus—the one nearest the Pole.