

# The Oregon Sentinel.

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## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

**SUBSCRIPTION**—One year, in advance, Five Dollars; Six months, Three Dollars. Unless renewed, papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

**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.

### ADVERTISERS.

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

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### E. F. RUSSELL, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq., Third street, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 29

### R. B. MORFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,  
WILL practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. October 20, '62.

### REED & GASTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
J. H. REED having determined to continue the practice of his profession, has associated Mr. GASTON with him in business, and they will give prompt attention to any legal business entrusted to their care, in any of the Courts of this Judicial District.  
Office in same building formerly occupied by Mr. Reed. August 18th, '62.

### ORANGE JACOBS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,  
Will attend to business in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. October 26-41

### B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly collected. Oct. 18.

### MYLE & 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 18.

### L. H. DEWEY, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Clocks and JEWELRY, which he offers for sale at very low prices, for CASH. REPAIRING—Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired with promptness and warranted. Shop on California street, two doors west of Love & Bilger's. Jacksonville, July 26; 28

### Dan's Barber Shop.

Between Bradbury & Wade's and El Dorado Saloon, California street.  
SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Curling and Hair Dyeing. Can hand and for sale, a genuine article of Fish's HAIR RESTORATIVE, and Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

### PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist,

Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likeness.

### County Treasurer's Office

BRADBURY & WADE'S.  
E. S. MORGAN, Treasurer.  
Jacksonville, August 16. 31cm

### DR. CH. DESCH, WALDO, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.

DR. DESCH is prepared promptly to attend to the curing of all diseases according to the treatment of Prof. F. V. RASPAIL, without the use of Mercury, Arsenic, or any poisonous drugs. For the past nine years he has been a practitioner of medicine at Crescent City, and is well satisfied that he can give speedy relief to the afflicted who may call on him. Ample arrangements for Cold, Warm, Hot and Steam Baths.

### G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at the City Drug Store,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 41

### P. H. LYNCH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS,

Wines, Syrups & Cordials,  
- AT THE -  
EL DORADO SALOON,

Corner of California and Oregon Sts.  
All orders promptly filled. 351f

### ALEXANDER BUSWELL, - PRACTICAL - BOOK-BINDER, PAPER-RULER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer.

517 Clay and 514 Commercial streets,  
between Montgomery and Sansome,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books ruled and bound to any desired pattern. 24y

### DUGAN & WALL, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Back Building, Cor. Front & F 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 19, 1862. 15  
N. B.—No goods delivered until the freight and charges are paid. D. & W.

### REDUCTION OF PRICES - IN - Stoves & Tinware

G. B. DORRIS  
- AT HIS -  
Stove and Tinware Shop,  
Third Street, between the Express  
Saloon and Dowell's Law Office,  
Jacksonville, Oregon.  
Keeps constantly 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 charge.  
GEORGE B. DORRIS,  
Jacksonville, Nov. 9, 1861. 43

### M. A. BRENTANO Is daily in receipt of a large assortment of Groceries & Provisions, LIQUORS, WINES, CORDIALS, HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, And all kinds of MINING TOOLS. He recommends his large, new stock of CIGARS & TOBACCO, MATCHES, STATIONERY, CARDS, Toy and Fancy Ware.

And a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH,  
Or in exchange for  
COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
Jacksonville, August 23, 1862.

### INSURANCE AGENCY, Jackson-

ville.—Risks taken upon mills, hotels, stores, etc., on the most favorable terms, in Hartford, Phoenix, Girard, Goodhue, and other well known and responsible companies.  
C. SESSIONS, Agent.

### WANTED.—1,000,000 pounds of Flour, in exchange for goods, at SACHS BROS.

### The Debt of the World to Mexico.

In the name of all fogies we call upon England and the "Great Powers" to intervene. France sent months ago her regiments to Mexico. They did not do what they undertook, they did not go where they proposed, there has not been much blood shed. But the prestige of France is gone in the New World unless she makes a better business of her Mexican expedition. She has engaged with a Government which she despised and can make no progress in conquering her. If it were France alone that is disgraced by this failure, France might stomach it as best she could, and nurse her digestion in private, while England chuckled at her humiliation. But the world knows that the armies of France and England are, as Gen. Shields said of the North and the South, "indomitably equal," and the sneering new world will say that if Mexico can keep France at bay, no South American Republic hereafter need go into convulsions because the English lion roars. The disgrace of France in Mexico is reflected upon England; and if there is any consistency in Gladstone, any forethought in Palmerston, any sensitiveness in the Times, the British Government will intervene to give France a lift out of her Mexican slough.

Again, it is a great shame, when the Old World has conspired to say that our Government is slow, that France should prove by her own example that sloth in the movement of armies is respectable and to be expected. Her troops landed last spring; aided by Great Britain and Spain, they peacefully occupied Vera Cruz. Then the Allies withdrew, and France had the task on her hands alone. When General Scott conquered Mexico, and we could not help boasting a little about it, our European neighbors reminded us that we had conquered "only Mexicans." They were only Mexicans whom the French were going to "polish off." They were only Mexicans under Zaragoza who met the French at Orizaba and hurled them back toward Cordova, where they yet remain entrenched. They were only Mexicans, disinherited, severed, proverbially scattered and peeled, whom the French have compacted into unity. The invasion has been the pressure from without that has made the Mexican Government respectable again, warmed it with fresh fires of patriotism, and already made more of a Power of it than reviving Spain has proved herself. The French invasion has done gloriously for Mexico, but it has brought French arms and intervention into contempt.

Then, has there been no jeering in France at the slow progress of our armies? Is not the Emperor distressed in the interests of humanity because we do not crush out in twenty months a rebellion more gigantic than the soil of France has room for? But here are the Emperor's 30,000 troops for more than half a year on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico, entrenched! They cannot go back to Vera Cruz for fear of the yellow fever. They cannot advance because the ghost of Zaragoza dead survives in the Mexican armies to forbid it. So they must remain in glorious inaction until reinforcements arrive. The story is that more of them are coming, enough to make the French army 80,000—a story that lacks probability, but if it is not probable, then it is not probable that Mexico will be conquered, for every day's delay strengthens the invader, who are strong in their honest President Juarez, whom with a patriotism that our own Government might well imitate, Congress has entrusted with all the power he needs for purposes of defense.

Altogether a more unfortunate affair for Europe could not have happened at this juncture than this bungling attempt to invade Mexico. England made nothing by her share in the enterprise, small as it was. Spain indeed lost nothing, for from nothing nothing can be taken, and any signs of vitality in a Power so shattered, are grateful to the watchers. But the Emperor of France attempted to kick what he thought was a sick kitten and lo! he has thrust his polished boot and all it contains into the mouth of a tiger. If Napoleon had kept out of this scrape, Russia might have listened to his overtures for interference in our affairs. We have short memories and might have forgotten that France ever waged a war that could not be endorsed by all Christendom. But for this we might have heard England's indignant protest against the barbarous custom of settling difficulties by means of war with more patience, remembering, indeed, that in the old barbarous days England has shed blood and subjugated rebellious territories, but doubtful whether in our money making we had not omitted to observe that the foreign nations that used to fight have ignored war and settled their troubles by arbitration and Peace Conventions. The French invasion spoils all this. It

displays France as a hypocrite and England as a Pecksniff, when they grow impatient of our war upon any other grounds than that they lose money while our Southern ports are blockaded, and will lose more if slavery is abolished. We owe Mexico thanks for teaching that France, which has had it all her own way in the Old World, must move very slowly or not at all in the New. We owe France thanks for proving by her example that great armies cannot travel as fast as a summer tourist with his little carpet-bag; and also for stopping the mouths of our foreign, neutral, jealous and pretentious relations.—S. F. Bulletin.

### The Constitutionality of the Proclamation.

Judge Curtis, of Boston, has written a pamphlet on the constitutionality and expediency of the Proclamation of Emancipation; of course he is "against the President." Professor Parsons, of Cambridge, in reply, sent the following terse communication to the Boston Daily Advertiser:

There are three questions concerning the President's Emancipation Proclamation. One, has he a constitutional power to issue it, as a civil, political or administrative act? The second, was it expedient? The third, has he constitutional power, as Commander-in-chief, to issue, at this time, as a military act? These questions are perfectly distinct. One of the most common and most fruitful causes of error upon all subjects is the mingling of questions which are distinct in themselves, but so near each other that they confuse each other. Judge Curtis mingles these questions so entirely, that no study of his pamphlet enables me to see clearly, as to much of his argument, upon which of these questions it is intended to bear. Let us separate these questions.

I am sure that the President has no power to emancipate a single slave, as a civil, political or administrative act. Was it expedient? I leave this question to the President. For he is honest, he is capable, he has considered the question long, carefully and painfully, and in all the relations it can present itself. However wise I may be, or Judge Curtis may be, on this subject, the President must be wiser, or all rules of probability fail.

As to the remaining question, I have not the slightest doubt of his constitutional power, as Commander-in-Chief, to issue this proclamation as a military act. If Halleck, when before Corinth, might have sent a force a hundred and fifty miles to catch and bring into his lines a hundred negroes with the wagons, horses and provisions they were bringing to Beauregard, the President and Commander-in-Chief, sitting in the centre, with wider views, wider necessities, may, if he can, prevent the whole mass of slaves from laboring to feed the rebellion. He may, if he can, by the danger of insurrection, of starvation, or of loss of property, dishearten the rebels and drive their armies home. To say otherwise, would be to say that he might strike at rebellion, but must be careful not to strike away the corner-stone.

Can he do it in fact? This question touches the expediency of the measure, and this I leave to him. But it does not touch his military right to threaten it, and to do it if he can. Judge Curtis speaks much and eloquently of the President's right to inflict "penalty" and "punishment," and the right of the rebels to the protection of the law. Rebellion has no rights. If rebellion means anything, it means the renunciation and destruction of all law. And, therefore, it is accused before God and man. No rebel has any right, a regard to which would weaken or obstruct any military measure needed to subdue the rebellion. Judge Curtis' argument would give the Constitution and the law to the rebels, as their sword to smite with, and their shield to save them; and leave it to us only as a fetter. Then he tells us the innocent must suffer with the guilty. This is true and it is sad. But when the mingled fire and hail of God's vengeance run along the ground they pursue no devious path that they may leave the homes of the innocent unharmed; for when national sins bring national calamities, the innocent suffer with the guilty. This may be one of the mysteries of Providence; it is, at all events, a fact. And what has been will be. THOPHILUS PARSONS.

LAUGHING.—The man who laughs is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go half way to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic, who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never know what a pleasant world you are living in, until he points out the sunny streak on its pathway.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.—The following letter, received by a young lady of Council Bluffs, from her brother, in Company B, 4th Iowa Infantry, is worth reading. The young lady being, as are all young ladies who have brothers in the army, somewhat concerned for the morals of the lad, wrote him a letter propounding a few very proper questions, to which letter the following answer was received:

BATESVILLE, Ark., Aug. 1.  
MY DEAR SISTER: In a letter received to-day, from you, I find a few plain questions, which I now proceed candidly to answer to the best of my ability:

1st. "Do you chew tobacco or smoke cigars?"  
Ans. I don't smoke cigars enough to hurt, for in that part of the country where it has been our fortune to flourish, such civilized luxuries cannot be procured upon ordinary occasions. I smoke my tobacco in a pipe as a general thing, but take cigars when I can get them.

2d. "Do you drink whiskey or swear?"  
Ans. I never indulge in "ardent" except in extreme cases, such, for instance, as when the weather is very hot, a little taken internally is good to prevent sun stroke, or in cold weather to prevent the chills and fever, or in very dry weather to clear out the dust. With these exceptions, I seldom imbibe, unless somebody treats. As for swearing, to hear me sometimes, you might think I was the worst fellow in the world, but measured by the standard of morals here, I am not by any means considered a profane youth.

"Do I read the Bible?"  
I do occasionally, but for general reading I find more news in the St. Louis Dailies, and in letters from home—but haven't read many from you lately. I turn out to preaching every opportunity, but don't pray very often. Used to pray hard for something to eat, and then "preyed" hard when I got it; have prayed a great deal lately for answers to several letters that I wrote about a month ago, but it seems that the prayers of the wicked don't avail much.

Your confessing brother.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—We copy below an extract from a speech made by one of the Democratic members of Congress, lately elected from New Jersey, and whose election "southern sympathizers" are rejoicing over as an evidence that the people are repudiating the Administration. When the facts come to light, the election of three-fourths of the Democrats in the recent contests on the Atlantic side, will prove to be Administration triumphs, over captious, fault-finding Republicans:

"I am an American by birth and by conviction, and would strike down an assassin against this Government as I would one against my mother. I would defend it against a Briton or Gaul, and far more would I protect it against a paracidal hand. My friendship and feelings were with the South before the war; but when Southern friends become the enemies of the Government they also become my enemies. I am for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and the use of every means to achieve success. I like the President's proclamation, and if I had any fault at all to find it is because it is not strong enough, and its action delayed too long. If I could, I would liberate every slave in State or Territory, and proclaim them free this day forever. I believe in the abolition of slavery as a war measure. I trust that under this proclamation we shall succeed; under it we can inscribe on our banner, 'Union and Liberty.'"

The New York Express says: As so many newspaper editors, in the upper stories of their printing offices, under the inspiration of General Greeley, and also citizens in their parlors, are criticizing some of our generals in the field without mercy, record or fact, we commend them to the timely words of Charles Kingsley:

Battles (as soldiers know and newspaper editors do not) are usually fought, not as they ought to be fought but as they can be fought; and while the literary man is laying down the law at his desk as to how many troops should move here, and what rivers ought to be crossed there, and where the cavalry should have been brought up, and when the flank should have been turned, the wretched man who has to do the work finds the matter settled for him by pestilence, want of shoes, empty stomachs, bad roads, heavy rains, hot suns, and a thousand other stern warriors who never show on paper.—Amyas Leigh, page 184.

PARTICULAR ABOUT THE AGE.—The Sunday Atlas, in a fit of Revolutionary enthusiasm, says:

"Hurrah for the girls of '76."  
"Thunder!" cries a New Jersey paper, "that's too darned old. No, no! hurrah for girls of '17."