

# THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

VOL. V.—NO. 30.

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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Office over Cluggage & Drum's Stables.

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J. K. ACKLEY,  
House, Sign, Carriage, and Ornamental

PAINTER.  
GILDING, GLAZING, MARBLING,  
PAPER HANGING, &c.

Mixed Paints, Putty, Glass, and Brushes for sale.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 8, 1859. 281F

DR. C. FOPPOLI,  
BURGESS, PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER.  
Office and Infirmary directed by himself.  
MINER'S STREET, JACKSONVILLE, OREG.

DR. C. FOPPOLI can be consulted for all kinds of diseases and an attention will also be directed to Female and Children's complaints.  
Dr. F. has his Diploma and the testimonials of many persons for proof of his successful scientific treatment. 49-3m

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. 11F

SEWING MACHINE.  
MATTRESSES, BEDDING AND TENTS.

ON HAND and made to order. House Lining and paper Hanging, by A. C. ALBERTS,  
California Street, above Oregon.

Law and Collection Office.  
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, A. C. GIBBS,  
(late Chief Justice.)

WILLIAMS & GIBBS,  
Portland, Oregon.

Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territories.  
November, 1858. 2216G

B. F. DOWELL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in the Courts of the 3d Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.

Particular attention paid to procuring Land Warrants and collecting claims against the Government. 201F

THOMPSON & GREER,  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,  
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, at the "Jacksonville Drug Store," north side of California street, third door above the Union House.

L. S. THOMPSON, M. D. G. W. GREER, M. D.  
July 3, 1858. 251F

DR. L. GANUNG,  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,  
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, on California street, second door from the Fin Shop.

The largest and best selection of Drugs and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. 9m

CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D.,  
HAS LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE, and offers his professional services to this community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

Office on California street, next door to Newber's Jewelry store.  
Calls attended to at all hours of day or night. March 31, 1859. 11-4F

REED & BERGEN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREG.

Will attend to any business entrusted to them in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 26

JOS. H. BLEJSOE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREG.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Jackson and Josephine counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. 241F

## PIONEER STORE.

JACOB A. BRUNNER, J. HERMAN A. BRUNNER,  
Sons of Jacob Brunner, Jacksonville.

J. A. BRUNNER & BROS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Jewelry, etc.

Just Received (via Red Bluffs and Crescent City) and Opened, a

Fresh Assortment of LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS

WE invite the attention of the citizens of Rogue River Valley and vicinity, to call and examine our well

SELECTED STOCK, before purchasing elsewhere, as we know they will save money by so doing.

J. A. B. & BROS. have determined to come, and will therefore sell goods, either for cash, or to responsible purchasers, on

Cheap and Easy Terms!

PRODUCE, at cash prices will also be taken in exchange for goods.

Our residing partner at San Francisco will furnish us weekly with

New Goods, which will enable us to do a large and general merchandizing business, at a very small advance on San Francisco retail cost.

J. A. BRUNNER & BROS.  
Jacksonville, April 25, 1859. 134F

BEEKMAN'S EXPRESS

HAVING RECEIVED FROM

AND

BANKING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in Jacksonville, continued during his absence at the East, by Wm. H. Hays, Esq., will conduct the business as before.

The Express leaves Jacksonville by the California Stage Co.'s coaches for

YREKA, Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and connecting with

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

Express to all parts of California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

Sight Bills of Exchange procured, payable in any of the Atlantic cities.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT!!

procured from any Express or Post Office in California.

Collections made, and everything appertaining to the Express business promptly attended to.

Particular attention paid to filling Orders of every description, at Yreka, and any point below.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.  
Jacksonville, December 31, 1859. 50

BLACKSMITHING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES!

ALEXANDER (Jerry) MARTIN, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he continues

The Blacksmithing Business in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Hays, at the corner of California and Oregon streets.

Every species of work done in the best manner and with quick dispatch.

Particular attention given to repairing

## "SENTINEL"

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Jacksonville, Oregon.

PLAIN AND FANCY BOOK AND JOB PRINTING!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Executed with Neatness and Dispatch, in the BEST STYLE OF THE ART, AT VERY LOW PRICES To Suit the Times.

Our assortment of material is new and extensive, and all orders for Plain, Ornamental, and Fancy Printing, promptly filled in a manner that will not fail to give satisfaction.

A full assortment of LAW BOOKS, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, Etc., always on hand, and for sale cheap.

HO! FOR GOLD HILL!

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE.

FOR the accommodation of persons wishing to visit the wonderful Gold Quartz Mines at Gold Hill, the subscriber will run a

DAILY LINE to and from there, with

FOUR HORSE STAGES, from and after this date. The Stages will leave Jacksonville from the UNION HOTEL, every morning (Sundays included) at 9 o'clock; and returning, will leave Gold Hill at 3 o'clock every afternoon.

PARCELS AND LIGHT FREIGHT taken on reasonable terms.

For Passage or Freight, apply to the desk of the Union Hotel, or to the office of the

JOHN H. GOLD, Jacksonville, March 24, 1859. 10-4F

UNION TIMING and Color Stables, Corner of California and Fourth Streets.

BY CLUGGAGE & DRUM.

THESE STABLES are centrally located, and convenient to the Union Hotel. Horses and mules will be kept by the day or week, at moderate charges.

The proprietors have several fine BUGGIES & CARRIAGES, for one or two horses, to let on reasonable terms.

Good Saddle Horses & Mules, which will let to go to any part of the country, on reasonable terms.

Animals Bought and Sold, and horses broken to the saddle or harness.

The proprietors pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. Jacksonville, O. T. 131F

G. W. COOL, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Office—At his Residence, east end of California street.

HE WILL PERFORM ALL necessary operations in his line of business, in the latest and most improved style.

TEETH inserted on GOLD PLATE

in full sets or in parts, as may be required. Terms—CASH. 42 1v

Livery Stable, ROSEBURG, O. T.

LEO ROSS HAS TAKEN the building on the corner of California and Oregon streets, and arranged the same suitable for

LIVERY STABLE, where he will accommodate customers at all times, and on reasonable terms.

From his long and well-known experience, he is able to promise that all animals left in his charge shall be well and suitably attended to. Always ready to accommodate. CHEAP for CASH. Roseburg, Nov. 1, 1858. 431F

HAS erected a New and Commodious Tavern Stand at the South End of the Big Canyon.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, O. T. Where he is prepared to accommodate the public in good style. The long residence of the proprietor at this point precludes the necessity of saying that

His Table will be as well furnished as the country affords.

the Stable supplied with Hay and Grain in abundance. Animals will receive particular attention. Every attention paid to render those who call comfortable and satisfied. 461F

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS

JUDGE & EMRY, IN CLUGGAGE & DRUM'S BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE, OGN.

WE have now on hand the largest and best assortment of

Saddlery and Harness Ware, ever brought to Southern Oregon. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SADDLES, BRIDLES, STIRRUPS, SPURS, MARTINGALES, SERCINGALS, of every variety elegant and plain.

Harness, Single and Double, Plated and Plain, COLLARS, PADS, HAMES, WHIPS, BITS, HALTERS, PISTOL HOLDERS, PHYSICIANS AND ORDINARY SADDLE BAGS, HORSE BLANKETS, fitted and strapped, fancy and plain, ROBES and SKINS, LEATHER, BUCKSKIN, &c., &c., &c.

RACE SADDLES made to order, with everything complete, and Running Sheets.

Take Notice that this is the only Shop which has the Genuine CONCORD COACH HARNESS.

We make the real, Simon pure PENNSYLVANIA HARNESS, full rigged, with BELLS and COLLAR FURS, or plain.

We make our own CUSTOM WORK, and do it in the best manner.

Old or latest styles of every species of work, followed agreeably to the tastes of our patrons. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WE SELL CHEAP and do Custom Work at lowest prices.

REPAIRING done at short notice. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. All are invited to call and examine our stock. 51

NEW STOCK. The Largest and Completest ever brought to Jacksonville.

J. NEUBER, Jeweler and Watchmaker.

ALL recently received a large and diversified assortment of

JEWELRY, BREAST-PIN BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, FINGER-RINGS, LOCKETS, BUCKLES, CLASPS, BRACELETS, NECK-TIE BUTTONS, NECK-WEAR, WAIVER CHAINS, CHAINS, &c., &c.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALSO, GOLD PENS, VITRIFIED GOLD AND SILVER AND PEARL, BUBBLES, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, SILVER WARE, SPARK TABLE SETS, AND LADIES' SMALL WORKSETS.

All of which will be sold at low prices and warranted. J. NEUBER still continues to manufacture, in the best manner, and with quick dispatch. All articles in his line manufactured promptly, and with neatness. Call and see his stock at the old stand, corner of Third and California streets, Jacksonville. 441F

EUREKA WHISKEY.

DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR are cautioned against purchasing Eureka Whiskey, unless the packages have the name of

"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

circulate each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a

Circle around the Bung. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Purchasers should be Particular to buy of such Houses as keep ONLY

The Genuine Article. WM. NEWELL & CO., July 7-3m. San Francisco, Sole Agents.

LIME For Sale.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF LIME, burnt near town, will be furnished on hand, at a very LOW PRICE, from the Brick Yard near town, by

N. WITT, Jacksonville, June 2, 1860. 20F

Oh! Yes!! Going Gone!!

THE undersigned respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville county. ALL orders punctually attended to. The patronage of the public is solicited. JACKSONVILLE, June 16, 1860. 16-22

Rifle Guns!

JUST received, from the manufacturer, a complete assortment of

RIFLES, made expressly for Oregon. For sale at the

Express Office. Wm. HOFFMAN, June 16, 1860. 3-2

## [From the Washington Convention.]

Speech of President Buchanan.

The great ratification meeting of Monday evening, July 9th, having turned to the Executive mansion and paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Buchanan appeared and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you from my heart for the honor of this visit. I cordially congratulate you on the preference which you have expressed for Major Breckinridge and General Lane as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. [Applause.] They are men whose names are known to the country; they need no eulogy from me. They have served their country in peace and in war. They are statesmen as well as soldiers, and in the day and hour of danger they will ever be at their post. They are conservative men; and in the course of their administration they will be equally just to the North and to the South, and to the West, as to the East. [Applause.] Above all, and first of all, they are friends of the Constitution and of the Union [Cheers], and they will stand by them to the death. [Renewed cheers.] But we ought not to forget that they are also friends to the equality of the sovereign States of this Union in the common Territories of the country. [Cheers.] They will maintain that principle, which shall receive the equal approbation of us all. Equality is equity. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the Constitution and the laws; and why should the equality of the sovereign States composing this Union be held in like reverence? This is good Democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birthright of every American citizen, and just as certainly as the sun succeeds the night, so certain will this principle of Democratic justice eventually prevail over all opposition. [Cheers.] But before I speak further on this subject—and I shall not detain you long—I wish to remove one stumbling block out of the way.

I have never scratched a political ticket in my life. Now, was there anything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound Democrat, or to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane? [No! no!] I was contemporary with the abandonment of the old Congressional Convention or Caucus. This occurred a long time ago; very few, if any, of you remember it. Under the old Congressional Convention system, no person was admitted to a seat except the Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. This rule rendered it absolutely certain that the nominee, who ever he might be, would be sustained at the election by the Democratic States of the Union. By this means it was rendered impossible that any States which could not give an electoral vote for the candidate, and which should control the nomination, and dictate to the Democratic States who should be their nominee.

This system was abandoned—whether wisely or not I shall express no opinion. The National Convention system was adopted, and was equally to send delegates to this Convention, according to the number of their Senators.

A difficulty at once arose which never could have arisen under the Congressional Convention system. It is a majority of the National Convention that could nominate a candidate, he might be nominated mainly by the anti-Democratic States against the will of a large majority of the Democratic States. Thus the nominating power would be separated from the electing power, which could not fail to be destructive to the strength and vitality of the Democratic party.

To obviate this defect, a compromise in the organization of the National Convention, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted. It was believed that under that rule no candidate could ever be nominated without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decisive majority of the Democratic States. This was the substitute adopted to retain, at least in a moderate degree, the power to the Democratic States which they would have lost by abandoning the Congressional Convention system. This rule was a main pillar in the edifice of National Conventions. Remove it, and the whole must become a ruin. The sustaining pillar was broken to pieces at Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas. After this the body was no longer a National Convention, and no Democratic States devoted to regular nominations, were bound to give the nominee his support; he was left free to act according to the dictate of his own judgment and conscience. And here, in passing, I may observe that the wisdom of the two-thirds rule is justified by the recent passage of the National Convention. Had it been adopted, no candidate could have been nominated against the will and wishes of a majority of the Democratic States in the Union; against nearly all the Democratic Senators, and more than three-fourths of the Democratic Representatives in Congress. [Cheers.]

I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly elected delegates from regular Democratic States. If the Convention, which nominated Mr. Douglas was not a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him, though it was composed of nearly all the regular Democratic States, did not contain the two-thirds, and therefore every body was at perfect liberty to vote as he thought proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party. [Applause, and cries of "Three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane."] Holding this position, I shall nominate none of the reasons why I prefer Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas. I shall not do without attempting to interfere with any individual Democrat, or any State Democratic organization, holding opinions different from myself. The main object of all good Democrats, whether belonging to the one or the other side of the Republican division, is to defeat the election of the Republican candidate, and I shall never oppose any honest or honorable course calculated to accomplish this object.

To return to the point from which I have digressed, I am in favor of Mr. Breckinridge's equality of all the States within their common Territories, and the opinions which this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories as any other State, or the citizens of any other State, possess. Now, what is sought for at present is that a portion of these States should turn around to their sister States and say, "We are better than you are, and while we will take our share of the Territory, we will not take our share of the Territory."

## Intermission

to the destruction of all property in slaves. [Renewed applause.]

An attempt of this kind, if made in Congress, would be resisted by able men on the floor of both houses, and probably defeated. Not so in a remote Territory. To every new Territory there will be a rush of Presidencians from the Northern States. They would elect the first Territorial Legislature before the people of the South could arrive with their property, and this Legislature would probably settle forever the question of slavery according to their own will.

And shall we for the sake of squatter sovereignty, which, from its nature, can only continue during the brief period of Territorial existence, incur the risk of dividing the great Democratic party of the country into two sectional parties, the one North and the other South? Shall this great party which has governed the country in peace and war, which has raised it from humble beginnings to be one of the most prosperous and powerful nations in the world—shall this party be broken up for such a cause? That is the question. The numerous, powerful, bold, and respectable Methodist Church has been thus divided. The division was a severe shock to the Union. A similar division of the great Democratic party, should it continue, would render assunder one of the most powerful links which bind the Union together.

I entertain no such fearful apprehensions. The present issue is transitory, and will speedily pass away. In the nature of things it cannot continue. There is but one possible contingency which can endanger the Union; and against this all Democrats, whether squatter sovereignty popular sovereigns, will present a united resistance. Should the time ever arrive when Northern agitation and fanaticism shall proceed so far as to render the domestic institutions of the South insecure, then and not till then will the Union be in danger. A united Northern Democracy will present a wall of fire against such a catastrophe.

There are in our midst numerous persons who profess to be disunionists, and who are already busy disunioning. The wish is father to the thought. It has been heretofore in great peril; but when divided for the moment, it has always stood up to its rank, and become more powerful, even from defeat. It will never divide the Union, and the Union survive. It will live and defend both. It has its roots in the very vitals of the Constitution, and the life of the ancient cedars of Lebanon, it will flourish and stand against that sacred instrument, and to shield it against every storm of faction.

Now, friends and fellow-citizens, it is probable that this is the last political speech that I shall ever make. [A voice: "We hope not."] It is now nearly forty years since I came to Washington as a member of Congress, and I wish to close this night, during the whole period I have received nothing but kindness and attention from your fathers and yourselves. Washington was then comparatively a small town; now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city, and the first wish of my heart is that you should all be here to see me.

[A voice: "We all know it was a lie?"] Well, I am glad you say so.

How beautifully this plain principle of constitutional law corresponds with the best interests of the people! Under it, emigrants from the North and the South, from the East and the West, proceed to the Territories. They carry with them that property which they have acquired in their own States, and which they have acquired in the Territories. This question of slavery will be decided by a fair and honest conclusion before they have had time enough to enter the Union as a State. There will then be no "bleeding Kansas" in the Territories; they will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting the property of the Territory, and the property of the people. The time shall arrive when it becomes necessary to frame a Constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the general satisfaction. But upon the opposite principle, what will you find in the Territories? Why there will be strife and contention all the time. One Territorial Legislature may establish slavery, and another Territorial Legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be continued throughout the Territorial existence, and industry to promote their own prosperity, will be in a state of constant strife and turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore, there is no principle which can be so injurious to the best interests of a Territory as that which would allow the Territories to have the right to establish slavery.

Now, let us place the subject before you in another point of view. The people of the Southern States can never abandon this great principle of State equality in the Union without self-degradation. [Never!] They will not do so. They will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting the property of the Territory, and the property of the people. The time shall arrive when it becomes necessary to frame a Constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the general satisfaction. But upon the opposite principle, what will you find in the Territories? Why there will be strife and contention all the time. One Territorial Legislature may establish slavery, and another Territorial Legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be continued throughout the Territorial existence, and industry to promote their own prosperity, will be in a state of constant strife and turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore, there is no principle which can be so injurious to the best interests of a Territory as that which would allow the Territories to have the right to establish slavery.

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