

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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SURGICAL HOSPITAL. I am now prepared to receive patients in the Hospital, on the corner of Third Street, back of the "Union Hotel."

GREAT REDUCTION! On the First of January, '61, the prices of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines were reduced twenty per cent.

S. P. SPRAGUE & CO. SPRAGUE & HAYDEN, Attorneys & Counselors at Law, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Home. My place is in the quiet vale, The chosen hand of simple thought; I seek not Fortune's flattering gale, I better love the peaceful lot.

These better suit the tranquil home, Where the clear water murmurs by, And if I wish a while to roam, I have an ocean in the sky.

Fancy can charm and feign ideas, With sweeter hours than fashion knows, There is no calmer quietness Than home around the bosom throws.

Inaugural Address of President Davis. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, was inaugurated at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 18th of February, when he delivered the following Inaugural Address:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, friends and fellow citizens: Called to the responsible and difficult station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach this discharge of the duties assigned to me with an honest conviction of my ability, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the manifold evils which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, with the hope that the beginning of my career as a Confederate may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence.

With the blessings of Providence, we intend to maintain our present condition. Achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, it illustrates the American idea that government rests upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive to the ends for which they were established.

The declared compact of the Union, from which we have withdrawn, was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and reaffirmed in the bill of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union, has been solemnly recognized in the people the power to resume authority and conduct for the purpose of government. The sovereign States here represented proceed to form this Confederacy, and it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution.

eplored army, more numerous than would usually be required on a peace establishment. I also suggest that, for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the great seas, a navy and marine force, adequate to the necessities have, doubtless, engaged your attention of Congress.

With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intent, free from sectional conflicts which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not usual to expect that the States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes under the Government we have instituted for this and other purposes.

Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports.

Experience in public stations, of a subordinate grade to this, which your kindness has conferred, has taught me that care and trial and disappointment are the price of elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either a want of zeal or a desire to do less than the highest in hope and most enduring affection.

It is joyous in the midst of perilous times to look around upon a people united in heart, to hear our purpose of high resolves animated and actuated by the same feelings, to see men, made or re-made in the furnace of honor, right, liberty and equality.

Believer as an Orator. Believer, as a parliamentary speaker, reserves himself, says an English writer, for great occasions. When the Senate is deeply stirred upon some question, a rumor runs round the benches that "Balwer Lytton will address the house."

Every seat is filled, and the listeners resign themselves to what is called a long speech, which is eagerly listened to, and which is only a display of the orator's powers of elocution, or, in other words, in the front bench, usually next to Mr. D'Israeli.

With our late associations with the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we are entitled.

A Unitarian Minister's Interview with the Pope.

The Rev. W. James, of Bristol, England, in a letter to the Christian Reformer, on a recent visit to the Continent of Europe, gives the following account of his interview with the Pope.

Before I left Bristol I obtained from a Roman Catholic clergyman there a letter of introduction to Monsignor Tahot, who resides at the Vatican; and through him I had an audience of the Pope.

I found the Pope seated at a table in the plain white ecclesiastical dress which he always wears in private, and with a calm and benign countenance, expressive of amability and benevolence, and of a warm and open heart.

He commenced by inquiring how the Pope was, and then asked me if I knew anything of the history and writings of Odionis, who was also an Italian, and of the Capuchin order, but renounced the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and became an Anti-Trinitarian.

He then turned to the Italian, and was informed that he was soon going to California, a Christian missionary to his native land, and renounced heathenism and embraced the Christian faith of his country.

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An Interesting Serap of History.

There have been ten specific attempts to defy the authority of the Federal Government since its formation.

The first was in 1792, and was a conspiracy of several officers of the Federal army to consolidate the thirteen States into one, and confer the supreme power on Washington.

The second was in 1797, called "Shay's Insurrection," in Massachusetts.

The third was in 1794, popularly called the "Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania."

The fourth was in 1814, by the Hartford Convention Federalists.

The fifth, on which occasion the different sections of the Union came into collision, was in 1820, under the administration of President Monroe, and occurred on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union.

The sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government in regard to certain lands given by the latter to the Creek Indians.

The seventh was in 1820, with the Cherokee Indians, which was the memorable nullification of South Carolina, in 1822.

W. H. Clark, the editor of the Kendall.

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Progress of Skandal.

The servant at No. 1 told the servant at No. 2 that her master expected his old friends, the Haylers, to pay him a visit at Christmas; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected the Haylers in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the bullies out; whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself from being taken into execution, and that was killing his poor dear wife; and so it went on, increasing and increasing, until it got to No. 33, where it was reported that the detective police had taken up the gentleman who lived at No. 1 for killing his poor dear wife with arsenic, and it was confidently hoped and expected that he would be executed at Horsemen Lane Jail, as the facts of the case are very clear against him.

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Evil of the Law.

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