

BUSINESS CARDS.

SAMUEL E. MAY, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE IN "SENTINEL" BUILDING, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Dentistry.

DR. J. HERBOLD, WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he is now prepared to do

VULCANITE OR RUBBER WORK for artificial teeth in the best style, and at prices to suit the most fastidious taste.

WAR SCRIP, WAR SCRIP.

B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.

W. G. T'VAULT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend to business in the several Courts in the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court.

SEWELL TRUAX, SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER, OFFICE AT THE COUNTY BUILDING, Jacksonville, Oregon.

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

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.

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE, Oregon.

L. H. DEWEY, HAS opened a shop opposite Anderson & Glenn's, on California street, in Dr. L. Ganung's drug store, for repairing

PETER BRITT, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, Jacksonville, Oregon.

D. WM. DOUTHITT, Attorney and Counselor AT LAW, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Br. N. Caldwell Boatman, HAS permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his professional services in the practice of

C. P. SPRAGUE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, KERNVILLE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, ORE.

GREAT REDUCTION! ON the First of January '61, the prices of

DR. R. BERNHARD, ALLOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, HAS located in Jacksonville for the practice of his profession, and will promptly attend calls at all hours of day and night in the adjoining localities.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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For the Sentinel. An Invocation. God of our fathers! lend thine ear,

While prone before Thy throne we bend— O'ercome all traitor hearts with fear,

Protect the right; the right defend! We feel, O Lord, our cause is just;

Our Country calls—we draw the sword, And place to thee implicit trust,

That Thou wilt us thine aid afford! For traitor hands have rashly dared

To pluck from Freedom's head the crown; To leave her vestal form unbarred,

Her rod of sign trampled down. Our glorious stars, that erst have shone,

Emitted now a feeble light— Their sparkling radiance dim'd and gone,

Their lustre pale'd in gloomy night; While Brother now to Brother stands

Confronting, each with purpose dire; Array'd in periculous bands

Stands blooming youth and aged sire! Most heartless unnumber'd rose

Of martyrs slain, our Land to evis: Free be the gift!—no soldier's grave

Can gild the Patriot Soldier's grave! That better counsels may prevail,

Grant Thou, O Lord, to thee we cry, For woe of orphans loud the wail,

Or burning this dim sky! F. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution,

your attention is not called to any ordinary session of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago,

the functions of the Federal Government were transferred to the general session within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida,

except only those of the Post Office Department. Within these States the forts, arsenals, docks, harbors, Custom Houses, and the like,

including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to the Government,

excepting only Fort Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized had been put

in a deplorable condition, now ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly with the same purpose: the forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government and in near these States were either besieged or in imminent

danger of being so. The Government began the conflict of arms, without a fire in sight or in expectancy, to return their fire, save only a few in fort, who were sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful.

In this act, descending all else, they have forced upon the country the destructive and immediate dissolution of blood; and these losses embrace more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question, whether a constitutional Republic or Democracy—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—can maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes.

It presents the question whether discolored individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to organic law, in any case, and on any other pretence, made in this case, or on any other pretence, may arbitrarily, without any pretence, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free Government upon the earth. It forces us to ask, is there in all republics this question of the right of the people to overthrow a government, and if so, how? Is it necessary to be so strong for the liberties of our people, or too weak to maintain its own existence. So seeing the issue, no chance was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and to use the force employed for its destruction by force. For the preservation of the country was most gratifying—surpassing in animosity and spirit the most sanguine expectations; yet none of the States, commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service. Of course the seceded States, so-called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The Border States, so-called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost a majority for the Union; while in others, as Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly suppressed and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A Convention elected by the Senate to consider the very question of dissolving the Federal Union was convened at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell.

To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter many members of that majority went over to the original secession minority, and in their adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their approval of the assault upon Sumter, or the great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State not members of either body, commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over

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concerned with Major Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time for consultation with other officers, both of the army and navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly to the same conclusion as before.

He also stated at the same time, that such sufficient force was not at the control of the Government, or could be raised, and brought to the ground within the time, when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of taking the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, to abandon that position under the circumstances would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure the latter a recognition abroad; that in fact it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This was to be a clear indication of policy, would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received but one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence up to the time the order was dispatched, had only to vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops to reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter which was possibly rendered so by the exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort. In precaution against such a contingency, the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well as might be to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward as had been intended. In this contingency it was also resolved to send the Government's fleet to the relief of Fort Sumter, and to authorize the commanding general to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary forms and process of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly; nevertheless the legality and propriety of what has been done under the law, and the attention of that one who is sworn to the execution of the laws be faithfully executed, should not himself violate them. Of course, some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety before this matter was acted upon. The law in this respect is not a new one, but has been faithfully executed in nearly one-third of the States, must they finally be allowed to fall of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that some of the means necessary to their execution would be rendered impracticable by the tenderness of the citizens' liberty, that practically it relieved more of the guilty than of the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated? To state the question more directly, Government law, in this case, to be considered violated? Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that dispersing the single law would tend to preserve the principle, in this case, of the law, which was presented; it was not believed that the law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it, is a principle, in this case, of the law, which was presented; it was not believed that the law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it, is a principle, in this case, of the law, which was presented; it was not believed that the law was violated.

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people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, as much pride and reverence for the history and government of their common country as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the military, and they were not to be deterred. Accordingly, they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the consequences to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself, that any State of the Union may, consistently with the National Constitution, and, therefore, lawfully and peaceably withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union or of any other State, the little disguise, that the supposed right to be exercised only for just cause, because they themselves are to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice. With rebellion thus sugar-coated they have been dragging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and they have succeeded in their grand and wicked design, to lead the Union to a point of willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretense of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to such a thing the day before. This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have never had more power than the National Government, and the National Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they east off the British colonial dependence, and the new ones came into the Union directly from a colonial dependence upon the United States. 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