

# THE OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

VOL. VII—NO. 38.

**THE OREGON SENTINEL.**  
HENRY DESLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r.  
Office over Clingens & Drum's Stables.  
Subscription—One year, in advance, Four Dollars; six months, Two Dollars and Fifty cents. Unless renewed, papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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By application to Postmasters and Mail Carriers, you can have the OREGON SENTINEL, sent by mail free of charge, in the counties of Jackson, Josephine and Douglas, Oregon, and Del Norte, California, than any other paper. This fact should commend the SENTINEL to you as a superior medium for advertising.

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SAN FRANCISCO.  
Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the OREGON SENTINEL, and for the principal papers on the Pacific coast. Advertisements forwarded to papers published in any portion of the Atlantic States.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**  
J. GASTON,  
REED & GASTON,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
JAMES M. PYLE, HELEN MALLORY,  
PYLE & MALLORY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Roseburg, Douglas County, Ogo.

**ORANGE JACOBS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Jacksonville, Oregon.  
WILL attend to business in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. Oct. 26:41.  
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.  
Office in same building formerly occupied by Mr. Reed.

**E. F. RUSSELL,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office with B. F. Dowell, Third Street,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 29  
JAMES M. PYLE, HELEN MALLORY,  
PYLE & MALLORY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Roseburg, Douglas County, Ogo.

**L. H. DEWEY,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Clocks and Jewellery, which he offers for sale at very low prices, for cash.  
REPAIRING—Clocks, Watches and Jewellery repaired with promptness and warranted.  
Shop on California street, two doors west of Love & Bilger's. Jacksonville, July 26: 28

**DAYS Barber Shop.**  
Rear of "New State Saloon," on Third St.  
SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing Curling and Hair Dyeing.  
Also, a genuine article of Field's Hair Restorative, and Cristadoro's Escalier Hair Dye for sale. Jacksonville, Jan. 25. 29

**PETER BRITT,**  
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST  
Jacksonville, Oregon.  
Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of the Art, with all the latest improvements. If not given satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at the Gallery on the Hill, and see his Pictures. 11F

**County Treasurer's Office.**  
BRADBURY & WADE'S,  
E. S. MORGAN, Treasurer.  
Jacksonville, August 16. 34m

## REDUCTION OF PRICES

**Stoves & Tinware.**

**G. B. DORRIS**  
— AT HIS —

## Stove and Tinware Shop

On 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

## HARNESSES

— AND —

## SADDLERY

THIS undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties that he has on hand and will manufacture to order

All kinds of Saddlery & Harness

Such as Heavy Draught Harness (long and short top) Concord Harness, Biggy Harness (double and single) Spanish Saddles, trees and rigging complete; Ladies' Saddles, Jockey Saddles, Saddle bags, Bridles, Sarcines, Halters, Spurs, Currycombs, Whips, Whip-lashes, And all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of

## SADDLERY.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Store in "Sentinel" Building, California Street.

HENRY JUDGE,  
Jacksonville, Dec. 21, 1861. 49f

## I. D. HAINES & BRO.

Are now Closing Out their entire stock of Goods, Groceries & Liquors, at the Very Lowest Rates, FOR CASH!

Give us a call, at the Post Office Building, corner of California and Oregon streets, April 19, 1862. 14q

## Oregon Mill.

THIS undersigned having leased the "Washington Mill," five miles from Jacksonville, has thoroughly repaired it, and erected

## New and Improved Machinery,

which, from my experience in constructing the same, as well as in manufacturing flour, warrants me in saying that the Oregon Mill can and will do better work than any other Mill in the Valley.

Every Sack of my Flour Warranted to be "A No. 1."

I have opened a

## Flour & Feed Store

IN JACKSONVILLE,  
On California street, opposite P. Ryan's new building. W. M. J. ALLEN, Jacksonville, June 14, 1862. 22ff

## NEW STOCK!

J. NEUBER recently received a large and diverse assortment of

SPRING AND WEIGHT CLOCKS, SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, PEARL, EMERALD, and CAMBO SETS. Together with a splendid lot of other

JEWELRY. Breast-Pins, Brooches, Kar-Lings, Finger-Rings, Lockets, Buckles, Chains, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Necklaces, Watch-Chains, Chatelains, and Seals.

All of which will be sold at Low Prices and warranted.

J. NEUBER still continues REPAIR WATCHES, JEWELRY and CLOCKS, as heretofore, in the best manner and with 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. 44ff.

FLOUR AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at July 19. — 27

MAX MULLER'S.

## Governor's Special Message.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Article 5th of the Constitution of the State provides that the Governor shall from time to time give to the Legislative Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommending such measures as he shall judge to be expedient. In compliance with that provision I respectfully submit the following suggestions:

## CODE.

A transition from a Territorial to a State organization always requires a change of laws. Oregon had been an organized Territory for ten years. The members of the last Legislature found that the laws were embraced in a number of volumes, and that the bound volumes, including the "practice act," were "out of print," and could not be purchased at any price; hence the Legislature wisely appointed a committee to collect and revise the laws. Owing to the absence of Hon. Amory Hollbrook to the Atlantic States, the other members of the committee selected Hon. M. P. Dady to assist them. The temporary absence and sickness of other members of the committee has caused most of the labor to fall on Judge Dady.

His report is herewith submitted, and I earnestly recommend its passage without amendments, unless the same are well considered, so as not to destroy the harmony of the part with another.

The report is not as full as might have been desired, but it embodies a complete code of practice in our courts, and many general provisions. I trust the Legislature will connect with it some other necessary laws and order it printed in permanent form. But it may be well to take into consideration the propriety of publishing the code and such other laws as are passed this session, in pamphlet form, and of retaining the committee appointed a new one to make further report and perfect this. When the statutes are published in a bound volume, it will probably be a number of years before they are revised and published again, which is an additional reason why they should now be prepared with great care.

The resolution appointing the code committee made no provision for payment for their labors. I therefore respectfully recommend the passage of an act requiring the Secretary of State to audit and draw warrants on the State Treasurer for their labors at the rate of \$— per day, upon the sworn statement of each member of the committee for the actual time employed.

## PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary has been a subject of considerable legislation and some experiments. Its location is an unfortunate one, as part of it is located on block No. 106 in the city of Portland upon the property of Stephen C. Finn. A part of it is situated on block No. 107, which purports to have been conveyed for the purpose of a site for the Penitentiary. The balance of the building is situated in the street, between said blocks, in which the State has not the shadow of a title. Block No. 107 covers a large gulch, fifty or more feet deep, that it is impracticable to improve it, as the immediate wants of the Penitentiary demand.

Upon this point the committee appointed by the last Legislature reported— "All the lands in the vicinity of the Penitentiary belonging to the State are so broken and rough that the amount required to level and prepare the ground for improvement and occupancy is equal to erecting and completing new buildings and improvements in almost any other locality." If the situation of the land was otherwise, one block two hundred feet square is entirely too small for penitentiary purposes. In this State, where land is cheap, five acres should be selected and secured. By the correspondence herewith submitted, it will be seen that Stephen C. Finn, the owner of block No. 106, upon which part of the Penitentiary is situated, is unwilling to sell the land to the State. A high substantial wall should enclose the Penitentiary, work shops, etc., which cannot be built on the present site, if the street Commissioner of Portland, or owners of private property should object to it.

I therefore respectfully recommend that as early as practicable, the location of the Penitentiary be changed to some accessible point, where there is enough land to can several penitentiaries, as many natural advantages for such an institution as possible. And that the present Penitentiary property or that part of it which would be impracticable to remove, be sold, and the proceeds be applied to building a Penitentiary at a more proper and convenient point. If the seat of government was permanently located, I should recommend its establishment at such point, together with all other State institutions, which they might be more directly under the supervision of the State officers, and that their workings and management might be within the view of each member of the Legislature.

In new States the real or fancied interests of some towns is too frequently made to influence legislation in locating State institutions. By the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1859, the Penitentiary was leased to Robert Newell and J. N. English for five years from the fourth day of June, 1859. The above lessees sublet the same to Lyverne Bosser, who now has charge of the institution and convicts. There are now twenty-five convicts in the Penitentiary. Twelve persons have been pardoned by the Governor since the last session of the Legislature. The terms for which they were sentenced have expired, and they have been discharged. Twenty-five have escaped.

It is the general custom of the lessee to work most of the convicts outside of the Penitentiary within the city limits, in some mills, brick yards, and at grading streets, digging ditches, sewers, etc. While this system has been of pecuniary benefit to the State, it has not answered the ends for which the institution was established. Those who need punishment the most, the most desperate, are the first to escape.

Again, the working of convicts around the city brings them in competition with and degrades the free honest laborers of Portland. It is true, that it convicts work as they ought to, they will come into competition with labor elsewhere, but that competition should, at least, be equal all over the State, and not borne by a single class of laborers in one town. If work shops are built within walls, and convicts kept as some mechanical business, their competition will generally be with the Atlantic States, with an advantage of freight, commission and interest on money, for what they manufacture, in this State.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the system of working convicts away from the prison or prison grounds, be prohibited. As the present lease expires some three months before the next session of Legislature some provisions ought to be made, at all

events, directing the management of the institution to the realtor.

If five acres of ground was selected at some proper point for making brick, temporary log buildings could be built as secure as the present penitentiary, and thereafter the convicts could make brick and build a substantial penitentiary, work shops, and a wall to enclose the same. Thereafter the convicts might be employed in making brick for other State buildings now needed, or they could be profitably employed in manufacturing.

Herewith I submit the report of L. Beaser, sub-lessee of the Penitentiary.

## INSANE.

Owing in part to the anxieties and disappointments of those who come to this country to become quickly rich, and their habits of life, there is a very large number of insane persons in this State in proportion to its population.

This unfortunate class of our citizens are entitled to our sympathies and care. It is the duty of the State to make permanent provision for their care and medical treatment, and also for the blind, deaf, and dumb, as well as the youth and condition of the country will permit. At an early day, while lands are cheap, good locations should be selected upon which asylums can be built by convict labor or otherwise, as the wisdom of the Legislature may direct. Until this can be done, some temporary arrangements at State or county expense can temporarily be made with Dr. Hawthorne and the State Department of Agriculture.

In view of an enlightened and humane policy, worthy of their high standing in the medical profession, they have at considerable expense, erected in East Portland, a private asylum, which is quite creditable to themselves and the State. Every convenience for the safety, care and comfort of patients which the new state of the country permits, appears to be there provided.

## AGRICULTURE.

The late Congress has manifested a disposition to promote industrial pursuits and elevate the standard of labor in the nation. I respectfully call your attention to the law establishing "The United States Department of Agriculture," and also "Agricultural Colleges." The general design of the former are to acquire and disseminate among the people of the United States useful information on the subject of agriculture, in its most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, promulgate and disseminate among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

For several years efforts have been made to obtain from Congress donations of public lands, the title to which should be applied for by the State of the Union. At the last session of Congress these efforts were successful. An act was passed granting to every State an amount of public land to be apportioned to each State, in quantity equal to fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment of 1860; provided that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the Act.

When the State selects its lands, they will be under the control of the State, and managed at its expense until the sale. All money realized under the law for lands required to be invested in stocks of the State officers, that peace and prosperity which now surrounds us shall be continued, a grateful constituency will remember you, while all will have abundant reason to be grateful to Almighty God. AMOSUS C. GIMMA, Executive Office, Salem, Ogo, Sep. 15, 1862.

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.)

## Dates to September 24th.

WASHINGTON, SEP. 22.—A proclamation has been issued by the President, the substance of which is as follows: "I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander in chief of the army and navy, hereby proclaim and declare, that heretofore and hereafter, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the States therein in which such relations are or may be disturbed."

It is my purpose at the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tending pecuniary compensation to State, the people of which may not be in rebellion against the United States, which may then have voluntarily adopted or may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery.

On the first of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within the States or parts of States the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then and ever after free. On that day, the Executive will designate by proclamation, State or part of States in which the people shall be in rebellion.

The fact that any State shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen by a majority of electors, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed sufficient evidence that such States have not been in rebellion.

The President quoted the new articles of war approved March 30th, and also the 9th and 10th sections of the Act to suppress insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, approved July 17th, 1862, and enjoins upon all persons in the military and naval service, the enforcement of said articles and sections.

The Executive will, in due time, recommend that all loyal citizens shall, upon the restoration of their Constitutional relations, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves.

Cincinnati, 23d.—General Wright has received his order requiring the suspension of business after four o'clock. On every Saturday, however, between the hours of two and five, business will be suspended and the citizens of Newport, Covington and Cincinnati are to drill.

New York, 24th.—The Tribune regards the emancipation message as the beginning of the end of the rebellion.

Washington, 24th.—Dispatches dated headquarters of army of the Potomac, Sept. 23d, says information received from rebel deserters who came in yesterday, show their loss in general officers during the late battle to have been greater than ours.

Rebels admit their loss at the battle of Antietam to be 25,000, and since the invasion of Maryland, 30,000. An Alabama brigade commanded by Col. Corning, has not been able to master over 50 men since the battle.

Baltimore, 24th.—The American's correspondent, from Sharpsburg, under date of 22d says, both armies are lying quietly with the Potomac between them, awaiting developments. We hold the river at Sharpsburg in strong force, while the rebels hold the opposite bank. We also hold Williamsport with

vent such abuses, and to accommodate such teachers as are really qualified to teach a common school in any part of the State.

Finlee Crutcher, late of Portland, died, it is supposed, without heirs, leaving real estate to the value of some forty thousand dollars. If so, his property reverts to the State, and I therefore respectfully recommend that a law be passed providing for the selection of an Attorney General of the State, whose duty it shall be to represent the State in all such cases; or that a suitable person be appointed in this case to preserve the rights of the State in the premises.

## MILITIA.

The late Governor of this State, in his message of September 25th, 1860, very properly said: "There is no State or Territory belonging to the American Union in which well trained militia is more likely to be needed than in Oregon." It is notorious that we are surrounded on all sides by a treacherous and warlike race of Indians, some of whom have been in a state of open hostility during the past summer, and it is well known that in the event of the United States becoming involved in a war with any of the great Powers of the civilized world, Oregon would be among the first to suffer from a descent upon her shores of a well disciplined soldiery. I see no reason to change that recommendation. In fact, there is more danger of internal commotions, foreign war and trouble with our Indians in the eastern part of the State, now than then.

I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon you the importance of an immediate organization of an efficient military system for our State.

The purity of the ballot-box is indispensable to the safety of a republican government. A person who has no sympathy with our Government ought not to vote. As the law now is, when the vote of a person is challenged before he can vote, he must swear that he "is twenty-one years of age, that he is a citizen of the United States, and has resided six months in the State and fifteen days in the county, next preceding the election, and that he has not voted at this election." I respectfully recommend that the law be amended so as to require persons whose votes are challenged to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Oregon, before they shall be allowed to vote at any election; and that no person be allowed to vote at any election authorized by law who has not paid all taxes assessed against him at the time he offers to vote.

The unanimity and energy which have marked your labors thus far, leads me to believe that, under Divine aid, you will have a useful session. And if by your wisdom and vigilance and that of the State officers, that peace and prosperity which now surrounds us shall be continued, a grateful constituency will remember you, while all will have abundant reason to be grateful to Almighty God. AMOSUS C. GIMMA, Executive Office, Salem, Ogo, Sep. 15, 1862.

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Baltimore, 24th.—The American's correspondent, from Sharpsburg, under date of 22d says, both armies are lying quietly with the Potomac between them, awaiting developments. We hold the river at Sharpsburg in strong force, while the rebels hold the opposite bank. We also hold Williamsport with

sufficient force to repel any attempt of the rebels to dislodge us.

New York, 24th.—The Herald's special dispatch from Washington, says a reconnoissance to Ashley's Gap, returned last night; at the Gap the Federals met the 6th Virginia cavalry and dispersed them, capturing a few prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant Col. Green.

## Dates to 25th.

Harrisburg, Sept. 24th.—A gentleman from Williamsport, this morning, says no Federal troops passed into Virginia up to three o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Altoona, Pa., 24th.—The Governors of nearly all the loyal States met here to-day, according to agreement. Fourteen were present, and three represented by proxies. The greatest unanimity appears to prevail with regard to the President's emancipation message.

New York 25th.—The Herald's dispatch from Altoona says the conduct of them or has been the topic among the Governors. Two propositions have been discussed—first, to demand the immediate removal of McClellan, and second, the approval of the President's emancipation proclamation. Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, urged the removal of McClellan; Todd, of Ohio, strongly opposed the proposition. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, also opposed it, stating that had it not been for McClellan, the rebels would have been successful in Maryland. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, made fully an hour's speech in favor of both the propositions. He urged McClellan's removal should be demanded, and that Fremont should fill his place.

Washington, 25th.—A proclamation by the President has been issued, which is in substance as follows: "Whereas, it has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also a portion of the militia of States, to suppress insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained, by ordinary processes from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort, in various ways, to the enemy, it is ordered, first, that during the existing insurrection, all rebels and insurgents, and their aiders and abettors, and all persons discouraging enlistments, or resisting militia draft, or offering aid and comfort to the rebels, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by a military commission; second, the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter may be imprisoned, by any military authority."

Louisville, 24th.—Intense excitement of late few days has given place to great rejoicing at immediate proximity of seven divisions of Bull's army. The enemy seems to be concentrating at Bloomfield. About 12,000 of them were seen this morning beyond Salt River on Bardstown road.

Louisville, 25th.—General Bull has arrived. General Nelson has issued an order permitting resumption of business to-day. Our cavalry captured 450 rebels at Georgetown. On 21st, three regiments of cavalry, under McCook, drove eight thousand rebel cavalry out of Mumfordsville without any Federal loss. Rebels lost a Colonel and Lieut. Colonel.

Chicago, 25th.—Private dispatches report that after the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, Federal General Morgan marched on Richmond, Ky., and recaptured that place with large amount of stores and prisoners.

New York, 25th.—The Time's Washington special says, several rebel prisoners captured by Sigel's scouts were brought in to-day. They corroborate the report that the loss of the rebels was thirty thousand while in Maryland.

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