

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862.

VOL. VII—NO. 51.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

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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 26, '62.

J. H. REED, J. GASTON.

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.

JAMES M. PYLE, RUFUS MALLORY, PYLE & 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. On 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 —AT— 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. 330f

ALEXANDER BUSWELL, —PRACTICAL—

BOOK-BINDER, PAPER-RULER, and

Blank-Book Manufacturer.

517 Clay and 514 Commercial streets,

between Montgomery and Sansone,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books ruled and bound to any desired pattern. 24y

DUGAN & WALL, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Brick 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

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.

LOST SHAWL.—On the 27th October

last, by the undersigned, while coming through the Canyon, a large woolen shawl (double) with red border, dark colors barred, center purple, with a small rent in the border, was lost. The undersigned will pay a liberal reward to any one who will send the same to the SENTINEL Office.

S. D. VANDYKE.

The Alleged Origin of the President's Proclamation.

LETTER FROM ROBERT DALE OWEN.

[From the New York Tribune.]

To the President of the United States: Sir—In days when the public safety is imminently threatened, and the fate of a nation may hang upon a single act, we owe frank speech, above all other men, to him who is highest in authority. I shall speak to you as man to man.

Harsh opinions have been formed of you; even honest men doubting the probability of your intentions. I do not share their doubts. I believe you to be upright, single-hearted in your desire to rescue the country in the hour of her utmost need, without afterthought of the personal consequences to yourself.

If, amid the multitude of contending counsel, you have hesitated and doubted; if, when a great measure suggested itself, you have shrunk from the vast responsibility, afraid to go forward lest you should go wrong, what wonder? How few, since the foundation of the world, have found themselves in a position environed with public perils so numerous, oppressed with responsibilities so high and solemn, as yourself!

No man ever escaped from such—so reads the lesson of history—without a bold heart and a high faith. Wisdom, prudence, forethought, these are essential. But not second to these is that noble courage which adventures the right, and leaves the consequences to God.

Men ever follow willingly a daring leader; most willingly of all in great emergencies. Boldness and decision command, often even in evil, the respect and concurrence of mankind. How much more in good.

There is a measure needing courage to adopt and enhance it, which I believe to be of virtue sufficient to redeem the nation in this its darkest hour; one only; I know of no other to which we may rationally trust for relief from impending dangers without and within.

The dangers which threaten us are twofold: First, from the Confederate forces, composed of men whose earnest convictions and reckless bravery it is idle to deny. Secondly, from ourselves, compelled to make use of a military power of proportions so gigantic that no nation ever permitted the existence of such without more or less risk to the people who employed it. If we think lightly of this latter danger, we slight the teachings of all past time.

As to the first: Have you not had your moments of doubt whether we are to succeed at all?—whether the Union, once so glorious, will ever be re-united?—whether peace, which we used to enjoy with us little gratitude as we do the sun or the air we breathe, will ever again settle down over our distracted country?

If I have doubts of all this, it is only because I do not know what your action will be. We have at our disposal the means of certain success; but I cannot tell whether, while there is yet time, you will decide to employ them.

Our enemies, like the Grecian hero, have one vulnerable point. You have not touched it yet. What should have been their element of weakness has been suffered to remain an element of strength.

They have nearly a million of able bodied men of fit age for war or for labor. Holding these men in bondage, and employing them to till the soil, they are enabled to send to the battle-field almost their entire white adult population, yet preserve their commissariat sufficiently supplied.

It has always been a great wrong that these men and their families should be held in bondage. We of the North have hitherto acquiesced in it, lest, in the endeavor to redress it in violation of the Constitution, greater evils might ensue.

But the time has come when it is constitutional to redress it. The rebellion has made it so. Property in man, always morally unjust, has become nationally dangerous. Property that endangers the safety of a nation should not be suffered to remain in the hands of its citizens. A Chief Magistrate who suffers it so to remain becomes responsible for the consequences. For he has the right, under the law and the Constitution, to take private property, with just compensation offered, for public use, whenever it is apparent that any public exigency demands such appropriation.

Forgive what may seem curt speech if I say that, in my judgment, a President with a just sense of duty has no option in such a case.

In the due exercise of your official power, in strictest accordance with law and the Constitution, you can deprive the enemy of that which, above all else, has given, and still gives him aid and comfort; you can declare emancipated his slaves, the suppliers of his commissariat. Gradually,

you can deprive him of these; and for every hundred thousand productive laborers he loses, you may have a hundred thousand soldiers. With their aid you can reach the rest. What then remains for him? He must thin his ranks to cultivate his plantations. He must labor for his own food, or must perish for the lack of it.

The people are forbidden to give aid and comfort to the rebels. What of a Government that has power to cut off from aid and comfort all the rebels of the South, and fails to exercise it?

We ought to do that which is right, even if the recompense be distant and uncertain; but we add folly to injustice if we neglect a great act of beneficence that is to be rewarded, even now, by our own preservation.

Yet again. Can you look forward to the future of our country, and imagine any state of things in which, with slavery still existing, we should be assured of permanent peace? I cannot. We can constitutionally extirpate slavery at this time. But if we fail to do this, then, unless we intend hereafter to violate the Constitution, we shall have a fugitive slave law in operation whenever the war is over. Shall the North have sacrificed a hundred thousand lives and two millions of treasure to come to that at last? Not even a guarantee of peace purchased at so enormous a cost? After voluntary exertions on the part of our people to which the history of the world furnishes no parallel, is the old root of bitterness still to remain in the ground to sprout and bear fruit in the future as it has borne fruit in the past?

These questions are addressed to you. For upon you and upon your action more than any other one thing does the answer depend. You have, at this time, more power than any constitutional monarch in the world. The English Government always acts according to the policy approved by the constitutional advisers of the Crown. You would violate usage only if you should act without the advice, or even contrary to the opinions of your constitutional advisers. I do not mean that you could continue to do this with propriety, or even with safety; I merely assert that the power is, in point of fact, in your hands. And for such a power, what a responsibility to God and Man!

It is within your power at this very moment, not only to consummate an act of enlightened statesmanship, but as the instrument of the Almighty, to restore to freedom a race of men. If you are tempted by an imperishable name, it is within your reach. We may look through ancient and modern history, yet scarce find a sovereign to whom God offered the privilege of bestowing on humanity a boon so vast.

Such an offer comes to no human being twice. It is made to you to-day. How long it will remain open—whether in three months or in one month from now, it will be at your option to accept it—God, who reads the hearts of men, alone knows.

And this brings me to speak of another class of dangers—those which may arise here in the North—among ourselves.

Do you read the daily newspaper press, that wonderful and instructive modern index of the passing opinions of the times? If so, have you not recently seen there signs that startled you—advice, audaciously given in certain quarters, that it is time the army should take the power in its own hands and demand the dismissing from your Cabinet of the best men in it? Have you no facts in your own experience going to prove that such audacity has not shown its head without power and numbers that render it formidable? I do not fear it; not now, if it is strangled at its birth, but let tempt Providence who suffers that spirit of anarchy to grow and gather strength before striking a blow for its destruction.

You cannot be ignorant of the design of these men. He that runs may read it. They see that we are drifting towards emancipation. They see that the demand from the masses of our people for this great measure is becoming, day by day, more importunate. They know that a majority of your Cabinet favor it. They feel assured, as to yourself, that if the option remained with you, it is but a question of time and of form when and how a proclamation of emancipation will be issued. They perceive but one power that has any chance successfully to arrest this stream and coere your action. Openly they appeal to it. Openly they declare that Cabinet Ministers must be imposed upon you by military dictation. No other course is left them to effect their great object, namely, to perpetrate among us that slavery which the nation, with a determination which increases from day to day, is resolved to uproot.

One blow may be dealt by you against these men that will crush forever their treasonable cabals. It is the same that lays the foundation of peace and assures,

beyond possible peradventure, the downfall of the rebellion. They know the danger. They read emancipation in the signs of the times. It was to them the handwriting on the wall, foreshadowing their perditional fate. What wonder that they resort to desperate means to arrest its advent?

Shall they be allowed time, by insidious argument, to entice the unwary into the ranks of sedition? By prompt action alone can you prevent it. It is idle to await unanimity. Men acquiesce in a thousand things, once rightly and boldly done, to which, if proposed to them in advance, they might find endless objection.

Do you hesitate? Will you delay the blow? See to it, that when, at last, your resolution is taken, the power may not already have passed away from your hands.

The 23d of September approaches—the date when the sixty days notice you have given to the rebels will expire—without other reply to your warning than the invasion of Maryland and a menace to Pennsylvania. Is it to rest there? Patiently we have waited the time. Is nothing to follow? Are our enemies to boast that we speak brave words—and there an end of it?

What a day, if you but will it, may that 23d of September become. A day to the rebels of despair, to every loyal heart of exultant rejoicing. A day of which the anniversary will be celebrated with jubilee while the American Union endures. A day to be remembered, not in our land alone, but wherever humanity mourns over the wrongs of the slave, or rejoices in his liberation.

You are the first President to whom the opportunity was ever offered constitutionally to inaugurate such a day. If you fail us now, you may be the last. Lift, then, the weight from the heart of this people. Let them breathe free once more. Extirpate the blighting curse, a living threat throughout long years past, that has smitten at last with desolation a land to which God had granted every thing but wisdom and justice. Give back to the nation its hope and faith in a future of peace and undisturbed prosperity. Fulfill—you can more than fulfill—the brightest anticipations of those who, in the name of human freedom, and in the face of threats that have ripened into terrible realities since, fought that battle which placed you where you now stand. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, Sept. 17, 1862.

DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, says: You have been constantly informed by telegrams and correspondents, that "Washington is safe." This is undoubtedly true. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the capital, at any moment, has been in real danger. The rebel authorities have never, at any time, so considered it. But it is well that it should be known that the chief defence of Washington consists in the "munition of rocks" that surround the entire circumference of the city. Its location is such, nearly in the centre of an area exactly ten miles square, that every approach to it can be securely guarded. There are fifty-two forts, and several parallel lines of embankments at this hour around Washington. The fortifications on Arlington Heights are alone of sufficient strength to defend the Capital against an army of five hundred thousand invaders. All the guns of the forts are in perfect range of each other, and command every inch of space between. In addition to these the embankments can throw heavy shells for over three miles beyond, while the gunboats in the river, within the lines of battle, can reach even further. In all the points d'appui the very best of our picked troops are stationed, commanded by experienced officers. It is safe to say that four hundred thousand drilled men are on duty, with an abundant supply of ordnance and ammunition, for the immediate defence of the Capital of the nation. Hence, Washington is safe.

STRONG BREATH.—The Bulletin says that a gentleman and lady recently tried their lungs on a spirometer, on Kearney street. The gentleman sent the valve up farther than any of the crowd who preceded him had done. But when the lady applied her ruby lips to the mouth-piece, it rose very much higher still. The admiration of the bystanders was immense—it showed so jolly a strength of lungs. "Yes," said her spouse as he turned away, "Sal has got the strongest breath of any gal."

A very precocious young man, named Isaac, says that if he is drafted, Abraham will be offering up Isaac as a sacrifice.

There is no man who would not be mortified if he knew what his friends thought of him.