

# Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

G. JACOBS, Editor.



"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF THE UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1863.

## Emancipation Proclamation.

In a previous article upon this subject we expatiated on the difference between Emancipation and Abolition. We propose, in this article, to show that the former is constitutional and necessary. And, first, we remark, that the constitutionality of the Proclamation has not been seriously and generally questioned by the legal profession. Judge Curtis has written a pamphlet on the subject, denying its constitutionality; he has been answered by Judge Parsons and Parker, briefly but conclusively. Parsons' argument is pointed and unanswerable. He says:—"If Hallock, when before Corbin, might have sent a force a hundred and fifty miles to catch and bring into his lines a hundred negroes, with the horses and provisions they were carrying to Donkey, the President and Commander-in-Chief, sitting in the seat, with wider views, wider necessities, may, if he can, prevent the whole mass of slaves from laboring to feed his rebellion. He may, if he can, by the danger of insurrection, of starvation, or of loss of property, liberate the rebels and drive their armies home. To say otherwise would be to say that he might strike at rebellion, but must be careful not to strike away the cornerstone." "None doubts the constitutional right of Hallock, or of any other Union General, to proceed in the manner indicated by Judge Parsons. If, then, it is conceded that rebels have the right, in time of war, to emancipate the slaves of rebels in their departments, how can the same right be denied to the Commander-in-Chief of the Union's armies? Have embattled higher and more extensive constitutional rights than they possess? Can they emancipate slaves when their commander could not?

It is the duty of the President to enforce the laws, and to preserve intact the national constitution. These objects are paramount to all others. If these objects render the sequestration of private property necessary, the act is constitutional, or else certain paramount duties are imposed upon the President, while the power essential to discharge these duties is withheld. Does the Constitution impose obligations and then deny the power requisite for the fulfillment of those obligations? Certainly not. The Constitution clearly points out the duties of the President, and then clothes him with the military and naval power of the Government to ensure for their fulfillment. The objects are, the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of the rightful authority of the Federal Government. In the accomplishment of these objects, he can kill rebels, batter down a contumacious city, or confiscate negroes. The right to kill rebels, it strikes us, is the exercise of a much higher power than the right to take their property; yet it is contended that the President possesses the first, but not the second—that is, the Constitution throws stronger and more sacred guards around chatties than it does around human life. The absurdity of such a notion is only equalled by the fancifulness of its advocate.

The Proclamation is a military act, based upon the grounds of a military necessity. It is not essential to constitute this necessity, that it should absolutely appear that the rebellion could be put down in no other way. If it is morally probable that, with the Proclamation, the rebellion can be crushed out with the loss of twenty thousand men, and that, without it, it would require the sacrifice of fifty thousand, we hold that it is a military necessity. No amount of property is equal in value to the additional thirty thousand lives. So, also, if it has a tendency to shorten the struggle by cutting off the resources of the insurgents, and thus stay the enormous expense attending this war, it is a military necessity.

The facts are, that slavery has not only been made the cornerstone of the rebellion, but it has been, from its very equipment

ment, its supporting life. Slaves have raised, prepared and transported the meat, bread and forage, necessary for the support of the rebel armies. Slaves have dug the ditches and thrown up the entrenchments before and around which Union soldiers have been mown down by thousands. Do we doubt, then, their emancipation will seriously affect the resources of the rebellion? All the efforts of the insurgents to keep from the slaves the knowledge of the fact will, you, has already proved a complete failure. They have heard the glad news, and are leaving by thousands the service of their rebellious masters, and are coming within the Union lines. Let this continue for any considerable length of time, and the resources of the so-called Confederacy will be exhausted. Its chief cornerstone being removed, the dark and bloody super-structure must fall.

**END OF VOL. SEVEN.**—This number completes the seventh volume of the OREGON SENTINEL. We have issued, during the year, fifty numbers of the weekly and twenty-four numbers of the semi-weekly. The past year has been distinguished by thrilling events, heroic deeds, mastering armies and bloody battles, and he who has preserved a file of the SENTINEL, has a contemporaneous history of the momentous events of the year. We have labored to make the SENTINEL as accurate and as reliable a chronicle of passing events as our means of information would allow. We have been for the Union without position and without reserve. This has constituted our policy, and will be till the close of the war.

Thankful for the support which we have received during the year, we still rely with confidence upon the generous patronage of the public. We hope to make the SEVENTH YEAR, during the coming year, a better and more complete newspaper than it ever has been.

We would gently hint that owing to the high price of paper, and printing material generally, it becomes necessary for us, in order to save ourselves, to demand payment for subscription in advance.

We shall strike from our books the names of those who are in arrears. A word to the wise is sufficient.

**SALT LAKE.**—By the politeness of H. Payne, we have been permitted to read and to make the following extract from a private letter, written by Henry Forbes, private in Co. M, Siskiyou County Cal. Volunteers, at Fort Douglas, Utah Territory, near Salt Lake City. The letter is dated Dec. 28th, and says:—"We had a brush with the Indians, and captured thirty-seven bucks—besides taking seven scalps—I have one. We captured a white boy, ten years and three months old, by the name of Roben Vaserman. The Indians massacred his father, mother and three sisters, in 1859, at Salmon Falls, Snake River. The boy will remain with us this winter. He is a fine lad. Edwin Booth, of Jacksonville, is in our company."

**S. M. WAIT.**—This gentleman, writing to us from Lewiston, under date of Dec. 20th, says:—"The weather is fine—no snow yet. Our stock is doing well—having plenty of grass. We have had some three weeks of quite frosty weather—but it has turned warm again, and the ground is free from frost. I think this a very desirable climate. Business is very quiet here now. But the prospects are good for a lively trade next spring, as there are many new discoveries of gold in paying quantities in different parts of our mining region."

**CALIFORNIA STAGE CO.**—On the 5th of this month the California Stage Co. held their annual election at Marysville, California. The following persons were elected officers for the year 1863. James H. Worth, President; P. S. Stevens, Vice-President; A. G. Richardson, General Superintendent; B. A. Charles, Secretary; James Hamoth, T. S. Stevens, A. G. Richardson, W. Montgomery and J. Andrews, Trustees.

**CONVENTION.**—Monday last was the time set for the Convention of the Newspaper Publishers of California, at Sacramento. What the real object of the convention is, has not been publicly stated. We presume they will go in convention of the whole on the price of paper, the condition of the craft, and the quality of champagne. We have confidence in their wisdom, faith in their discretion, and hope in their ultimate harmony.

**RYAN, MORRIS & Co.**—We have received a column dispatch, from this new firm, this week. The news is interesting and important. Be sure that you read it. New firm, new prices, and plenty of goods. Call around to their fine brick store, on the south side of California street, examine their stock, and satisfy yourselves. Success to the new firm.

**U. S. SENATOR.**—To day is the time fixed by the California Legislature, now in session in Sacramento, to go into joint convention for the election of an U. S. Senator, to succeed Milton S. Latham. The out and out Union men have a large majority, and will elect their man.

**HUBBARD.**—We have been invited this week with "Job work." All right. Who is the next customer?

**The Bulletin** has to pay a tax on its advertisements for the last quarter, under the Revenue Law, of \$366 21. The Advt. tax is \$300. The Call's is \$231 39.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**I. O. O. F.**—JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10, hold its regular meetings every 8:17 P. M. at the Hall (McCall's Theater building), at 7 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. Jas. M. STEVENSON, G. W. H. HARRIS, Secy.

**WARREN LODGE No. 10 A. F. & A. M.**—HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evening, or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. ALEX. MARTIN, W. M. H. BLISS, Secy.

**OREGON CHAPTER No. 4, R. O. F.**—ROYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Will hold its regular communications on the First Saturday Eve. of Every Month. All adjoining Companies in good standing are cordially invited to attend. G. W. GREER, H. P. L. SAUNDERS, Secy.

**Special Notice.**—All who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, will please call immediately and settle with E. F. ROBERTS, Notary Public, who is fully authorized to receive and receipt for me. By so doing, you will confer a favor and save yourselves cost. G. W. GREER, Jacksonville, Oreg., Sept. 25th, 1862.

**MASONIC NOTICE.**—The Regular Communications of WARREN LODGE, No. 10, F. and A. M., Jacksonville, Oregon, for A. D. 1863, will be held on the following days, to-wit:

- January 23.
- March 4.
- April 1.
- April 29.
- May 27.
- June 24—Regular Semi-Annual Festival.
- July 29.
- August 26.
- September 23.
- October 21.
- November 25.
- December 23—Annual Festival on 27th.

The hour of meeting will be—from September to March, at half-past 6 P. M.; and from March to September, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. The lectures are especially requested to attend early, for work will be commenced at the appointed hour. [Brothers will do well to save this advertisement for future reference.]

ALEXANDER MARTIN, W. M. HERMAN ELLIOTT, Secy. Jacksonville, Jan. 24, 1863.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT** of the State of Oregon, for the county of Josephine. Action at Law to Recover Money. WILLIAM MAHER vs. JOHN THOMAS and NORMAN PATTERSON. To John Thomas and Norman Patterson: You are hereby notified that, unless you appear in the Circuit Court of Oregon, for Josephine county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be held on Monday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1863, and answer the complaint in the above cause filed, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the Court. By order of Hon. P. P. PRIME, Judge. R. B. MONTGOMERY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Jacksonville, Ore.

**Jacksonville Female School.** UNDER the superintendence of Mrs. J. W. McCULLY, will open a five months term, commencing on Monday, January 26, 1863. TERMS: English Course, six months, \$14 00 Piano, eight dollars per month, 40 00 Drawing and painting, 5 00 MRS. J. W. McCULLY, Jacksonville, Ore., Jan. 14, 1863. std

## BARGAINS!

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**H. Bloom**  
Offers his entire stock of  
**WINTER DRY GOODS,**  
**AT COST,**

For Cash only.

The consists, in part, of  
**LADIES' Woolen Shawls,**  
CLOAKS, HOODS, KURIAS,

French Merinos, Cashmires,  
Delaines, Poplins, Trimmings,

And all kinds of  
**FANCY GOODS**

Of which I have a large stock on hand.

I will also sell all other Goods at VERY LOW PRICES!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are cordially invited to come and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I consider it no trouble to show Goods.

Jacksoville, Jan. 10 1863. Jan 10th

## NEW STORE

—AT—  
**Jump-Off-Jo, Josephine Co.**

**A FISHER & BRO.**

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Josephine and adjoining counties that they have just established a Branch Store at Jump-off-Jo, consisting of a general assortment of

**MINERS, FARMERS, AND LABIES' GOODS!**

Which are offered for sale at as low prices, and LOWER than they can be obtained elsewhere in the county; but for CASH, and only for cash, or for marketable produce.

Call and see us, and convince yourselves of the good quality of our merchandise, and of the cheapness of our prices, before purchasing elsewhere. It is no trouble for us to show Goods.

A FISHER & BRO.,  
Per M. ROSSMAN, Agent,  
Dec. 10, 1862.

## CARP.

WE beg to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand and are constantly receiving from our sister partners, residing in Paris (France), by every steamer, a large and choice selection of French goods, consisting of—

**Beavers, Ondules, Doeskins, FANCY CASSIMERES,**

**Velvet, Cashmere and Silk Vestings,** Of the newest styles. Also,

**Furniture Plushes, Billiard Cloths, FRENCH HATS,**

**Hatters' Plushes, Trimmings, Etc., Etc.**

**M. LANZENBERG & CO.,** 626 Clay and 631 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

**M. LANZENBERG,** 18 rue Neuve St. Etienne, Paris (France).

Country orders received and promptly attended to, and also orders for all parts of Europe.

## EAGLE MILLS!

THE undersigned, present owner of these mills, would notify the public that he has secured the services of an experienced miller, and will furnish the

**Very best article of Flour** in exchange for wheat, at the following rates, to-wit: For each bushel of good wheat, thirty-six pounds of flour, two pounds of middlings and eight pounds of bran.

ALLEN F. FARNHAM, Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1862.

**DOCKS.**—All the Standard Works for sale at the **VARIETY STORE.**

## BRADBURY & WAD

JACKSONVILLE, Wholesale & Retail DEALERS IN—

**DRY GOODS**

**CLOTHING**

**BOOTS & SHOE**

**FANCY GOODS,**

**HATS AND CAP**

**GROCERIES,**

**PAINTS, OILS, GLAS**

**Liquors,**

**Tobacco & Segar**

**PRODUCE,**

**HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODENWARE**

**MINERS' TOOLS,**

All of which will be sold at low prices for CASH, or desirable PRODUCE.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**SUMMER GOOD**

AT REDUCED RATES.

To make room for **FALL STOCK**

.....TTTTTTT.....

A Choice Selection of the

**Best Teas**

Ever offered in this market, embracing varieties of

**Black, Green & Japanese.**

In bulk, tins, and caddies, at prices to suit the most particular.

.....TTTTTTT.....

## JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH INVOICE OF

PICKS, SHOVELS, RUBBER BOOTS, BLASTING POWDER AND FERTILIZERS, HAY and MANURE FORKS.

**Agricultural Tools**

**For Sale at Cost**

20 Steel-point PLOWS, complete, of various

16 cast Iron points;

2 sets extra steel Mould Boards;

2 Patent Straw-Cutters;

6 large Iron Kettles, for farm use.

The above will be exchanged for flour at the market price.

BRADBURY & WAD  
Jacksonville, Oct. 23, 1862.

## PHENIX HOUSE

## BRADBURY & WAD

THE CITIZENS OF

## PHENIX AND VICINITY

Will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we shall keep on hand a good supply of

## FANCY AND STAPLE

## MERCHANDISE

FOR SALE AT

## JACKSONVILLE PRICES

We will take all descriptions of Produce that can be disposed of, without a loss.

BRADBURY & WAD  
Phoenix, Oct. 30th.