

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 5.

G. W. GREER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at the City Drug Store,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 41

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 20 '62.

J. H. REED, J. GASTON,
REED & GASTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

J. H. REED having determined to con-
tinue the practice of his profession, has as-
sociated 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 Ore-
gon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip prompt-
ly collected. Oct. 18.

Dan's Barber Shop.
Between Broadway & Wade's and El Dorado
Saloon, California street.

**SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Cur-
ling and Hair Dyeing,** a hand and for
sale, a genuine article of Fish's HAIR RES-
TORATIVE, and Cristodora'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 Gal-
lery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and
sit for your likeness.

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 prompt-
ness and warranted. Shop on California
street, two doors west of Love & Bilger's.
Jacksonville, July 26; 28

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, with-
out 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.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
— PRACTICAL —
BOOK-BINDER,
PAPER RULER, and

Blank-Book Manufacturer.
517 Clay and 514 Commercial streets,
between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Binding of every description neatly
executed; Blank Books ruled and Bound to
any desired pattern. 24-y

EL DORADO SALOON,
P. H. LYNCH, Prop'r.
Corner California and Oregon Streets.

The Proprietor has just received from San
Francisco a choice assortment of fine
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
ETC., ETC.
Drop in and test them. Dec. 10.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadel-
phia, Penna.—
For the relief of the Sick and Distressed Afflicted
with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and
especially Diseases of the
Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis by the Act-
ing Surgeon. Valuable REPORTS ON SPERMA-
TORRHEA OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other
diseases of the sexual organs, and on the
NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispen-
sary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of
charge. Address

DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2 south Ninth st.,
April 26, 1857 Philadelphia, Pa.

LOVE & BILGER

California Street, Jacksonville.

DEALERS AND WORKERS IN
TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER,

LEAD AND BRASS,

HAVE just received from the Atlantic
States and San Francisco, a complete
stock of everything in their line, and will
keep constantly on hand an assortment of
the best Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware,
Brass Pipes, Hydraulic Nozzles, Force
Pumps, Chains, Lead Pipe, Hose,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY; NAILS
of all sizes;
Bar, Plate and assorted Iron;
Paints, Oils, Sizes and Glass;
All qualities of Powder;
Shot of all numbers;
Brushes of every variety, etc., etc.

Stoves.

Also, always on hand a large lot of stoves
of assorted sizes. "Buck's Patent Cooking
Stove," and the "New World Stove," the
two very best and approved patterns in
the world. Parlor, Office and Cabin Stoves,
fancy and plain, constructed on latest fuel-
saving plans. Boilers, Kettles, Pots, Pans,
and everything connected with these stoves,
warranted durable and perfect.

All articles sold by them or manufac-
tured, WARRANTED. Their work is made
of the best material and of choicest patterns.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and
filled according to directions. In every-
thing, their stock is the largest and best
ever brought to Jacksonville, and they are
determined to sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Call and examine their stock before pur-
chasing elsewhere. [June 23, 1860-23.
Agents for Halliday & Co's Wire Rope.

MAX MULLER,

— SUCCESSOR TO —

J. A. BRUNNER & BROTHER

The undersigned, having purchased from
J. A. Brunner & Brother their entire

Stock of Merchandise,

Now offers the same for sale at

**Greatly Reduced Prices,
For Cash.**

The stock consists of

Dry & Fancy Goods

Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

And, in fact, a varied assortment of
articles pertaining to the General
Merchandise business.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

please to give me a call, and examine
the Goods and learn the Prices, before you
make your purchases.

Do not forget the place—the Brick Store
heretofore occupied by Brunner & Bro.
MAX MULLER,
Jacksonville, July 19, 1862. 27

Notice.

WE have this day sold our stock of mer-
chandise to Mr. MAX MULLER. From
our friends and patrons we would solicit
for Mr. MULLER a continuance of their lib-
eral patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BRO.
Jacksonville, July 17th, 1862. 27

DUGAN & WALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Brick Building, Cor. Front & F streets.

CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

WILL attend to the Receiving and For-
warding of all Goods entrusted to
their care, with promptness and dispatch.
Consignments solicited. Merchandise re-
ceived on storage.

Crescent City, April 19, 1862. 15
N. B.—No goods delivered until the freight
and charges are paid. D. & W.

WANTED.—1,000,000 pounds of Flour,
in exchange for goods, at
SACHS BROS'.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—One year, in advance, Five
Dollars; Six months, Three Dollars. Unless
renewed, papers will be discontinued at the
expiration of the time for which they have
been paid.

ADVERTISING.—One square (10 lines or
less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each
subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A dis-
count of fifty per cent will be made to those
who advertise by the year.

ADVERTISERS.

By application to Postmasters and Mail
Carriers, you can learn that the Semi-weekly
OREGON SENTINEL has by far a larger cir-
culation 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.

LIST OF AGENTS, who are authorized to
transact any business concerning this pa-
per, in the name of the publisher:

L. P. Fisher, San Francisco; Wadsworth
& Raynes, Yreka; Elzer Emry, Ashland; S.
C. Taylor, Phoenix; W. W. Fowler, Appli-
cator; R. S. Dunlap, Williamsburg; John R.
Pridde, Kelseyville; A. B. Mellin, Wald-
o; R. J. Forbes, Wald-; V. M. Evans, Alt-
house; Joel Thorn, Canyonville; A. R.
Flint, Roseburg; Isaac R. Moore, Salem; F.
M. Ellsworth, Eugene City; F. Charman,
Oregon City; D. W. Wakefield, Albany;
Benjamin Cook, Corvallis; J. H. Smith,
Crescent City; Albert Doolittle, Happy
Camp.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—JACKSONVILLE LODGE NO
10, holds its regular meetings every SAT-
URDAY EVENING, at their Hall (Mc-
Cully's Theater building), at 7 o'clock.

Brothers in good standing are cordially
invited to attend. JAS. M. SUTTON, N. G.
Geo. B. DORRIS, R. Sec'y.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular commu-
nications the Wednesday Evening, on
or preceding the full moon, in JACK-
SONVILLE, OREGON.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4,

— OF —
ROYAL ARCH MASONS,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will hold its regular communications on the
First Saturday Eve. of Every Month.

All sojourning Companions in good
standing are cordially invited to attend.

G. W. GREER, H. P.
I. SACHS, Sec'y. dec847

HEIMSTREET'S

Inimitable Hair Restorative.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color,
by supplying the capillary tubes with nat-
ural sustenance, impaired by age or dis-
ease. All instantaneous dyes are composed
of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and
beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves
no dressing. Heimstreet's inimitable col-
oring not only restores hair to its natural
color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling
off, eradicates the dandruff, and imparts
health and pleasantness to the head. It has
stood the test of time, being the original
hair-coloring, and is constantly increasing
in favor. Used by both gentlemen and la-
dies. It is sold by all respectable dealers,
or can be procured by them of D. S. BARBER,
Proprietor, New York.

Two sizes, 50c, and \$1. [row24y]
SMITH & DAVIS, of Portland, Agents.

I. D. HAINES & BRO.

Are now closing out

their entire stock of Dry

Goods, Groceries and

Provisions, 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

FLOUR AND PRODUCE taken in ex-
change for Merchandise, at

July 19.—27 **MAX MULLER'S.**

Value of Wealth.

An Eastern paper has the following re-
marks on the various estimations in which
money is held:

We hear a good deal about the worth
of property. A house is worth ten thou-
sand dollars; that lot is worth fifty thou-
sand dollars; a farm is worth eight thou-
sand, a horse three hundred, a carriage
five hundred, and so on endlessly. This is
all very well in its way. But ought not
the question, sometimes, to be put the other
way—how much is a man's money
worth? There is a wide range in the
value of money than in at persons think.
And, upon a little inquiry, I suspect that
I will be found that all men who possess
money, or long to possess it, have ways of
measuring it—not by dollars, but by its
value in some sort of pleasure or article.

One man earns a thousand dollars, and
says to himself—there, that puts me one
step out of debt. Money, to him, is a
means of personal liberty. A man in debt
is not a freeman. "The borrower is ser-
vant to the lender."

Another man sees in a thousand dollars
a long little home-stead, a home for his child-
ren, a shelter for his old age, a place to
live in, and a good place to die in. But
his neighbor only sees one more link in the
golden chain of wealth. It was thirty-one
thousand last month, he is worth forty
this. And his joy is in the growing num-
bers. He imagines how it will sound—
round, full and hearty—when men say "he
is worth a hundred thousand dollars." Nay,
when it comes to that, he thinks five
a better sound than one; and five hundred
thousand dollars is a sound more musical
to his ear, though he loves even better yet
to call it half a million! The word million
cuts a great swath in men's imaginations.
All this estimate of money is sheer ambi-
tion. The man is vain. He thinks much
of himself on account of money, not char-
acter. A man who is openly proud of
money is a secretly contemptuous of those
who have none.

Another man wishes to see the world.
Every dollar means travel. A thousand
dollars means Europe. Two thousand dol-
lars means Egypt, Palestine and Greece.

Boys dealing in smaller sums reckon in
the same way. A penny means a stick of
candy; sixpence is but another term for
ball; shilling means a kite; and fifty cents,
a jack-knife.

But many and many a weary soul sees
in every shilling bread, fuel, rent, clothes.
There are thousands who hold on to virtue
by hands of dollars; a few more save them;
a few less, and they are lost. Their gayer
sisters, see feathered hats and royal silk in
their money, or rather, in their fathers' or
husbands'.

The poor scholar passes daily by the
stall where books tempt his poverty.
Poor clothes he is content to wear; plain
and even meagre diet he is willing to sub-
stain upon; and, as for all the gay dissipa-
tions and extravagant wastes of fashionable
life, he looks upon them even without un-
derstanding what they mean, as a child
looks upon the milky way, in the heavens,
a glowing band of far-away and unex-
plored wonders. But, O these books! He
looks longingly at morning; he peers at
them with a gentle eye-nousness at night.

He imagines new devices for earning a few
dollars. He ponders whether there is not
some new economy by which he can save
a few shillings. And when good luck at
last brings a score of dollars to him, with
what fever of haste does he get rid of them,
fairly running to the stall, and fearing, at
every step, lest some fortunate man should
have seized the prize. Wasteful man!
that night saw too much oil burned out in
pouring over the joyful treasure. Books
are what his money is worth! But others
see dollars in visions. Money means flowers
to them. New roses, the latest dahlia, the
new camelia, or others, of the great hour-
band of flowers that fill the florist's para-
dise—the garden.

Some men see engravings in money;
some, pictures; some, rare copies of old
books; some, curious missiles. Others,
when you say money, think of fruit trees,
of shrubbery of arboretums, pinetums and
firtie-tums. And we have reason to be-
lieve that there are some poor wretches
who, not content with any one insanity,
see pretty much all of these things by
turns.

But there are nobler sights than these
to be seen through the golden lens of
wealth; a father and mother placed in
comfort in their old age; a young man
helped through college, or established in
business; a friend extricated from ruin;
a poor widow saved from beggary, and
made a suppliant before God for mercies
on your head, every day that she lives;

the sick and unfortunate succored, the or-
phan educated, the school founded, the vil-
lage lined with shade trees, a free library
established, and a thousand such like
things. A man is not to be known by

how much money he has, but by what that
money is worth to him. If it is worth only
selfishness, stinginess, vanity, and laugh-
ty state, a man is not rich if he own a
million dollars. If it mean generosity,
public spirit, social comfort and refinement,
then he is rich on a few hundred. You
must put your hand into a man's heart to
find out how much he is worth, not into
his pocket.

Emancipation Proclamation.

O. A. Bronson's Quarterly Review has
an article on the constitutionality of the
Emancipation Proclamation, from which
the following is an extract. It will pay to
read it:

The Catholic population of this country
have been unfavorable to the agitation of
slavery in the free States, because they
have not believed the Federal Government
could emancipate the slaves without viola-
ting the Constitution. It has been their
respect for the Constitution, not their love
of slavery, that has made them anti-aboli-
tionists. They are still opposed to the
Abolitionists on the same ground. We
must concede to them that in this they are
right, and that the Federal Government
could not legally emancipate the slaves un-
der the peace powers of the Constitution.
But that Government has constitutionally
both peace powers and war powers. Its
war powers are as constitutional as its
peace powers; and under its war powers,
or rights of war *jure belli*, it has the right
or the power to declare the slaves free. It
can do it logically and constitutionally as
a war measure. In asking the Government
to do now as a war measure, we ask no vio-
lation of the Constitution, and in no
respect invade the sacredness of the
rights of property it guarantees. Neither
Congress nor the Administration could
have done it before the civil war broke out,
for the rights of war come into play only
when war exists.

The mistake of our Catholic brethren,
and of a large proportion of our country-
men generally, arises from their not dis-
tinguishing between the rights of peace and
the rights of war, and not understanding
that, in a civil war, the Government has
against the rebels all the rights of a sove-
reign, and, in addition, all the rights of a
belligerent. The sovereign loses by the
rebellion none of his rights as sovereign,
and is absolved by it, in relation to the
rebels, of all duty of protection, whether
of life, liberty or property. Till they sub-
mit, they are out of his protection, and, in
case the rebellion assumes the dimensions
of a civil war, he has against them all the
rights of war as recognized by the law of
nations, *jus gentium*, that he would have
were they a foreign enemy. When they
have thrown down their arms and submit-
ted, the sovereign has no longer the rights
of war against them, but simply the rights
of peace. Hence the punishment he can
inflict on them after their submission, after
the war is over, is determined by the peace
powers, and not by the war powers of the
Constitution. War no longer existing,
only the peace powers can be lawfully ex-
ercised.

And further, Bronson said:
Congress has no right to enact, and the
Executive has no right to proclaim eman-
cipation in any of the States held to be
still existing as States, as a peace measure,
or under the rights of peace, for under the
rights of peace neither has any jurisdiction
in the case. Neither can touch it, save
under the rights of war, as a war measure.
But as a war measure, neither is restricted
at all, except by the *jus gentium*, or law of
nations regulating civilized warfare. The
Government is free to adopt the measure
or not, as it judges expedient. It can un-
questionably adopt it as a war measure
without any violation of the Constitution,
for the Constitution itself confers on it all
the rights of war recognized by the law of
nations. Hence our Catholic brethren
need have no constitutional scruples as to
the emancipation of slaves as a war mea-
sure. While the civil war lasts, the Gov-
ernment, either the President as Comman-
der-in-Chief of the army and navy, or Con-
gress, or both, have the clear constitutional
right to adopt the measure; and the slaves
so freed would be recognized as free by the
law of nations, for the law of nations
recognizes manumission and treats the man-
umitted as free; there as legally emanci-
pated.

Woman is like ivy—the more you are
ruined, the closer she clings to you. An
old bachelor adms— Ivy is like woman—
the closer it clings to you the more you are
ruined."

A minister the other day asked a woman
what could be done to induce her husband to
attend church. "I don't know," she
plied, "unless you were to put a pipe and a
jug of whisky in the pew."

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