

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 9.

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.

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 the 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.

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

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Curling
and Hair Dyeing. Can hand and for sale,
a genuine article of Fish's Hair Restorer,
and Cristobal's Hair Dressing.

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.

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

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. RANPAIL, 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,
—PHYSICIAN—

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. 243

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 the
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
ETC., ETC.

Drop in and test them. Dec. 10.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penna.—

For the relief of the Sick and Distressed Afflicted
with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and
especially Diseases of the
Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis by the Acting
Surgeon. Valuable Reports on SPERMATODERMIA
OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS, and other
diseases of the sexual organs, and on the
NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary,
sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of
charge. Address

DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2 south Ninth st.,
April 26, 43y Philadelphia, Pa.

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 circula-
tion 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; Eber Bury, Ashland; S. C.
Taylor, Phoenix; W. W. Fowler, Applegate;
R. S. Dunlap, Williamsburg; John R. Pringle,
Kerbyville; A. B. McVain, Waldo; R. J. Forbes,
Waldo; W. M. Evans, Alt-house; Joel Thorn,
Canyonville; A. R. Flint, Roseburg; Isaac K. 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. STETSON, N. G.
Geo. B. DOWNS, R. Sec'y.

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M.
HOLD their regular communica-
tions 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.
L. SAUER, Sec'y. Dec 8-47

**S-T-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.**

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water
and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and
late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven
the mind.

They prevent miasm and intermittent
fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the
stomach.

They cure dyspepsia and constipation.

They cure diarrhoea, cholera and cholera
morbus.

They cure liver complaint and nervous
head ache.

They are the best bitters in the world.
They make the weak man strong, and are
exhausted nature's great restorer. They are
made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated
Cassaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are
taken with the pleasure of a beverage, with-
out regard to age or time of day. Particu-
larly recommended to delicate persons re-
quiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all
Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

P. B. DRAKE & Co., New York.
25y SMITH & DAVIS, of Portland, Agents.

**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 18, 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'.

George Sanders' Advice to the North- ern Conservatives.

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 25th.]

George Sanders has written a letter to
his old political chums—Horatio Seymour,
Dean Richmond, John Van Buren, Charles
O'Connor, Fernando Wood, and others—
in which, after congratulating them on
their success in the November election, and
picturing the ruinous consequences of Aboli-
tionism, he calls upon them to "reflect,
by resolute and decisive action, the indica-
tion signified by the people at the ballot
in that massive and successful effort." What
he first and chiefly recommends is the re-
pudiation of the enormous debt which Lin-
coln has forced upon them, by his lawless
war on the South. He tells them:

"You should at once proclaim to the
world that not a dollar of the bonds—Federal,
State and municipal—issued by the
Federal usurpers for the prosecution of this
unholy war, shall ever be paid. Few
strangers have taken shares in the despotic
loans, and this just blow will fall almost
exclusively upon the usurpers. There is
need that history shall be marked by the
total annihilation of the debt created by
the conspirators against the rights and lib-
erties of American citizens and States. The
licentious dollar should now receive such a
retributive lesson that a bar should be
raised for all time against its being had on
this continent for the usurpation of the
rights and liberties of sovereign citizens
and States.

"Not only do you owe it to yourselves
to repudiate every dollar of the unconstitu-
tional debt, but you owe it equally to
your posterity to pay the half, if not all,
the debt that the people of the South have
had to incur to maintain the rights of citi-
zens and of States in the establishment of
free trade."

The letter (for the whole of which we
have not space) is characteristic of the
writer. The *Mobile Register*, in which we
believe it first appeared, supposes there is
no man within or without the boundaries
of the two belligerent powers who would
have conceived so bold and original an idea
as that which he proposes to his old political
cronies in New York. To repudiate the
Lincoln war debt and leave the fanatics
and capitalists, who have supplied the
sinews of this gigantic war, to hold the
empty bag, is a proposition which they
will no doubt regard as not altogether dis-
agreeable, although pretty bold. But they
will, at first blush, look at the other propo-
sition, of themselves assuming the Confed-
erate debt, as absolutely unadvisable. But
these men well know and have a great re-
spect for George's long feud, and will not
fail to ponder the suggestion because of its
audacity.

We hope, at least, that Sanders' letter
will help to cure them of the reconstruction
delusion, which seems to hold them in
its spell. "Secus," we say, because we
are persuaded it is only seeming with them.
It cannot be that sagacious, experienced
and practical men like Seymour, Richmond
& Co. entertain any hope of bridging over
the gulf of blood and mourning which the
Puritans have dug between the two people.

There are reasons to believe to the con-
trary, that they do not regard reconstruction
as possible, or, after what has passed,
even desirable. How can they expect any
man, with a drop of Southern blood in his
veins, or of Southern feeling in his heart,
ever to consent to call "Brute Butler"
brother and countryman? How live in
unity and peace with men who have dyed
their hands in the best blood of our land,
made nearly every dwelling in the land a
house of mourning for the brave youth
whose lives have been sacrificed; who have
burned our homes, desolated our fields, in-
sulted our women, and put arms into the
hands of our domestic? They know hu-
man nature and they know Southern na-
ture better. And they feel what we know
—that while Southern men can never
consent to live under the same Government
with the fanatic authors of such barbarity,
they themselves will find it impossible to
dwell in peace and safety with them at the
North. We look upon it as a fact sure to
be realized, that after the present civil war
is settled in favor of the Confederate inde-
pendence, another more bloody and desolat-
ing is to be fought at the North between
Puritan intolerance and ambition, and the
friends of civil liberty and constitutional
government. It will be more bitter and
bloody than the present war, because it
will be essentially a civil war, the belliger-
ents being citizens of the same States.
The Confederate war has been sectional—
a war of people and States against other
people and States.

The old imported English Puritan stock
has not degenerated, but rather become in-
tensified in all its perverseness of nature,
by its two hundred and fifty years residence
in New England. It has shown in the
present war its ancient vigor, its deadly in-
tolerance, its reckless disregard of all the

obstacles of humanity, right, and liberty in
the path of its hate or ambition. What-
ever else may be said of them, it cannot be
denied that Lincoln, Seward & Co. are the
boldest and most unhesitating villains that
have ever undertaken to trample upon lib-
erty. They have, without a breathing
pause, swept away every obstruction of
Constitution, law, liberty, right, or decency
that stood between them and their goal of
Southern extermination. Will such men
yield to their hereditary enemies, the
Northern Democracy? They dare not, if
they were timid enough to prefer it. The
sword is drawn between them and there-
must be a life and death struggle for the
mastery. The children of the regicides
will rekindle in America the flames of civil
war lighted by their parents in the old
country. The psalm-singing trooper will
ever ride a muck at the conservation of the
North, and, sword in hand, endeavor to
trample down every principle of govern-
ment that conflicts with that "higher law"
which finds its origin and its sanction in
the brains and hearts of fanaticism.

The earth belongs to the Saints of the
Lord, and we are the Saints, was the doc-
trine of the Puritans of England, and it
has been fully adopted by their Yankee
progeny in New England. There will be
no peace at the North until that vicious
breed of the Mayflower is stopped or ex-
terminated.

Why McDowell was not Sent Up the Peninsula.

The following important letter from the
President to General McClellan, which
forms a part of a correspondence between
them for which Congress has called, was
brought out in the McDowell Court of In-
quiry:

Washington, April 18, 1862.
To Major General McClellan—My dear
sir: Your dispatches complaining that
you are not properly sustained, while they
do not offend, pain me very much. Gen.
Blenker's division was withdrawn from you
before you left here. You know the pres-
sure under which I did it, and as I thought,
acquiesced in it, certainly not without reluc-
tance. After you left I ascertained that
less than 20,000 unorganized men, without
a single field battery, were all you designed
to be left for the defense of Washington
and Manassas Junction. A part of these
men were to go to Hooker's old position,
Banks' corps, once designed for Manassas
Junction, was divided and tied up on the
line of Winchester and Strasburg, and
could not leave it without again exposing
the Upper Potomac and Baltimore and
Ohio Railroad. This presented, or would
present, when McDowell and Sumner should
be gone, the great temptation for the
enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock
and reach Washington. My explicit direc-
tion that Washington should, by the direc-
tion of all commanders of corps, be left en-
tirely secure, had been entirely neglected.
It was precisely this that drove me to de-
tain McDowell.

I do not forget that I was satisfied
with your arrangements to leave Banks at
Manassas Junction; but when that ar-
rangement was broken up, and nothing
was substituted for it, of course I was
not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute
something for it myself. And now, allow
me to ask, do you really think I should
permit the line from Richmond via Manassas
Junction to this city to be entirely
open, except what resistance could be pre-
sented by less than 20,000 unorganized
troops? This is a question which the
country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the
number of troops now with you. I tele-
graphed you on the 6th, saying that you
had over 100,000 with you, as I had just
obtained from the Secretary of War a
statement, taken, as he said, from your
own returns, making 108,000 men then
with you and en route to you. Now you
say you will have but 85,000 when all en
route to you have reached you. How can
this discrepancy of 23,000 be accounted
for? As to General Wood's command,
I understand it is doing for you
precisely what it is likely the same
number of your own command would have
to do if Wood's was away. I suppose the
force which has gone forward to you is
with you by this time, and if so, I think it
is the precise time for you to strike a blow.
By doing the enemy will readily gain on
you. That is, he will gain faster by for-
tification and reinforcements than you can
by reinforcements.

And once more let me tell you, it is in-
dispensable to you that you strike a blow.
I am powerless to help this. You will do
me justice. You will remember I wished
you not to go down the bay in search of a
field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas.
It was only shifting and not sur-
mounting a difficulty; that we would find
some enemy, and some or equal entrench-
ments at either place. The country will

not fail to note—is noting now—that the
present hesitation to move upon intrench-
ments of the enemy is but the story of Man-
massas repeated. I beg to assure you that
I have never written or spoken to you in
greater kindness of feeling than now, or
with fuller purpose to sustain you so far as,
in my most anxious judgment, I consis-
tently can; but you must act.
Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

BUTLER AND EMANCIPATION.—In his
New York speech, General Butler, in re-
ferring to the fact that he was an old Han-
ker Breckinridge Democrat when he went
to New Orleans, in view of the facts by
which he was surrounded, said: "There-
fore, if you meet an old Hunker Democrat,
and send him for sixty days to New Or-
leans, and he comes back a Hunker still,
he is merely incorrigible." He also re-
ferred to the effect of the President's Pro-
clamation upon slaves owned by men who
claimed to be citizens of England and
France. General Butler found that the
laws of those countries prohibited citizens
from owning slaves, and whenever English-
men or Frenchmen came to him with claims
for compensation for negroes they had lost,
he referred them to the law of their own
country, which prohibited their holding
such property. On this point Butler said:

"There was one thing about the Presi-
dent's edict of emancipation to which he
would call attention. In Louisiana he had
excepted from freedom about 87,000 slaves.
These comprise all the negroes held in the
Lafourche district, who had been emanci-
pated already for some time under the law
which frees slaves taken in rebellious terri-
tories by our armies. Others of these ne-
groes had been freed by the proclamation
of September, which declared all slaves to
be free whose owners should be in arms on
the first of January. The slaves of the
French were free because the Code Civil
expressly prohibits a Frenchman holding
slaves, and by the 7th and 8th Victoria
every Englishman holding slaves submitted
himself to a penalty of \$500 for each. Now,
take the negroes of Secessionists, French-
men and Englishmen, out of the 87,000,
and the number is reduced to an infinites-
imal portion of those excepted. This fact
had come to his knowledge from having re-
quired every inhabitant of the city to regis-
ter his nationality. After all the names
had been fairly registered, he explained
these laws to the English and French Con-
suls, and had thus replied to demands which
had been made by English and French resi-
dents of Louisiana upon the Government,
for slaves alleged to have been seized."

EARLY MARRIAGES.—She stood at the
alter who was but sixteen. She was in
love; her destiny rested on a creature as
delicate as herself. She looked lovely as
she pronounced the vow. Think of a bride
with auburn hair, bright eyes, and pouting
lips, only sixteen years old!

She stood at the wash tub when her twen-
ty-fifth birthday arrived. The hair, the
lips, the eyes, were not calculated to excite
the heart. Five cross young ones were
about the house crying—some breaking
things, and one urging the necessity of an
immediate supply of the lactal secretion.
She stopped in despair and sat down, and
tears trickled down her once plump and
ruddy cheek. Alas! Nancy, early marri-
ages are not the dodge. Better enjoy youth
at home, and hold lovers at a proper dis-
tance until you have the muscle, limb and
heart enough to face a frowning world and
family. If a chap really cares for you, he
can wait for two or three years, make pres-
ents, take you to concerts and so on, until
the time comes. Early marriages and
early cabbages are tender productions.

PRESTERS IN THE WAR.—The printers,
in the war as will be seen, are well repre-
sented in the solid columns of
the *Taino*, and with good shooting skills,
plenty of loaded matter, a full front of
cannon, and a bold face, they will meet
the minions of Jeff Davis, batter his forts,
chase the enemy from his strongholds, and
back up the forms of the woosh leaders. We
are sure that before they return, they will
make an imposing display and impart a
good impression upon history's page. If
all classes of the community carry the same
deep love for the Union in their bosom, as
do the Printers, not a * will fall from our
holy flag, not a % of our soil will be given
to the traitors.

A Tennessee Baptist clergyman named
Graves, recently made an extended tour to
the North and then returned to Richmond,
where he very innocently supposed there
would be no harm in publishing the results
of his observations. He accordingly did
so. His statements were calculated to
show that the resources, energy and deter-
mination of the North would in the end,
notwithstanding present appearances, prove
too much for the South. For this he was
arrested and sent to prison.