

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 10

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

E. F. RUSSELL,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office with E. 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.

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 16th, '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 Bond Street & 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 Cristobal's Revolving Hair Dip.

PETER BRITT,
Photographic Artist,
Is prepared to take pictures in every style
of the art, with all the latest improvements.
If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no
charges will be made. Call at his own 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 & Biller's.
Jacksonville, July 20; '62.

DR. CH. DESCH,
WALDEN, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGS.
Dr. Desch is prepared promptly to attend
to the curing of all diseases according to
the treatment of Prof. F. V. RUSSELL, with-
out the use of Mercury, Arsenic, or any
poisonous drugs. For the past nine years
he has been a practitioner of medicine at
Greenville City, and is well satisfied that he
can give speedy relief to the afflicted who
may call on him. Ample arrangements for
Gold, Water, 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. 245

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. 19.

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

Medical Advice given gratis by the Act-
ing Surgeon. Valuable medicines on several
forms of SEXUAL WEAKNESS, and other
diseases of the sexual organs, and on the
NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispen-
sary, sent in sealed boxes envelopes, free of
charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2 south Ninth st.,
April 26, 1862 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

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been paid.

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count of fifty per cent will be made to those
who advertise by the year.

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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.

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transact any business concerning this pa-
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—JACKSONVILLE LODGE No.
19, holds its regular meetings every SAT-
URDAY EVENING, at their Hall (Mc-
Gully's Theater building), at 7 o'clock.
Brothers in good standing are cordially
invited to attend. JAY M. SUTTON, N. G.
Geo. B. Bouma, R. Sec'y.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
HOLD their regular commu-
nications the Wednesday Evenings, on
or preceding the full moon, in JACK-
SONVILLE, OREGON.
ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
H. Brown, 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. Sachs, Sec'y. Dec 14

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
valued as nature's great restorer. They are
made of pure St. Croix Run, the celebrated
California 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. H. DRAKE & Co., New York.
27y 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 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 Laboring Classes Loyal.

In his speeches to the Northern cities
General Butler is giving the rebellion and
its moving spirit, slavery, some staggering
blows. At New York, on the 8th of Jan-
uary, he said:

All the lower class of the people of New
Orleans were loyal. During the first four
teen days after the rebellion, the Union
forces entered the city, 14,000 took the oath of allegiance;
and when he went on board the steamer, on
his return to the North, at least 1,000 la-
boring men came down upon the levee, and
uttered no words except those of good will
to him as the representative of the Govern-
ment.

If they could be reached under circum-
stances where their safety would be secured,
we are confident that they would show
themselves as loyal in other localities as
the working classes in New Orleans did.
In that city, after the Union forces entered
it, 14,000 in as many days, came forward
and voluntarily renewed their allegiance to
the United States. The white men of the
South who own no slaves are forced to la-
bor from the beginning to the end of each
year as it passes, to provide for themselves
and their families. They cultivate corn,
cotton, potatoes, and sometimes wheat.

The few bales of cotton made are usually
sold, and the proceeds invested in the year's
supply for family use, including coffee,
sugar, molasses, salt, etc. The store and
blacksmith bills of the past year are also
paid from the proceeds of the crop. Not
infrequently the pork for the family must
be purchased, as but few farmers, large or
small, were in the habit, ten years ago, of
raising hogs sufficient to furnish their own
meat. The non-slaveholders, too, are com-
pelled, for the want of funds to purchase
the best, to settle upon and cultivate poor
land. As a consequence, they make a
smaller crop with the same labor than the
slaveholders do on the rich land which they
cultivate with their slaves. The owners of
negroes are the capitalists of the South.

They are able to purchase, and do so, all
the large bodies of rich and productive
cotton and sugar land in the country.
Their negro quarters, as they are termed,
where the overseer and his family reside on
a plantation with the negroes, are found on
all the bottom, cane brake, and other lands
known to produce large crops. The owners
of the negroes are able to monopolize the
profitable portion of the land in the
cotton States, while the poor man without
negroes—and they are in a majority of
more than three-fourths—are forced to ac-
cept and cultivate land which the cotton
planter with his hundred negroes would not
take as a gift. As a consequence, the poorer
portions of the rebel States are mainly set-
tled by white men who own no slaves and
who have families to support. These poor
white men are not at all interested in this
war. They have been driven into it by
the slaveholding aristocracy, who compose
the ruling class in the rebel States. That
they have been deceived by the slaveholders
into believing that their rights have been
invaded to some extent is altogether likely;
but, as in the case in North Carolina, they
only need the opportunity to hear a single
free labor speech to show them that their
true interest lies in sustaining the Govern-
ment of the United States. It is, there-
fore, to this class the Administration
should appeal, to the extent of its power
and influence. Wherever it can reach the
non-slaveholding laboring men in the rebel
States it will find efficient allies, as well
as the materials for organizing within
those States a loyal Union party. Slave-
holders drove the South into this horrible
rebellion, and the Federal Government
should prosecute the war to suppress it
against slaveholders. Especially should
this be the policy of the Government west
of the Mississippi river. It can be suc-
cessfully applied in Texas and Arkansas;
those States can be placed, in a few months,
in the position now occupied by Missouri,
and until they are so placed, the loyal men
in them will never consider themselves safe
from the persecutions of the slaveholders.

In his speech before the Mississippi Leg-
islature, Jeff Davis referred to the feeling
which had been created between the rich
and poor by the exceptions made in the
Conscription Law. It provided that any
man who had charge of twenty negroes as
owner or overseer, should be exempt under
the law. This was construed as favoring
the rich at the expense of the poor, and
loud complaints followed. Davis explains
that the reason why the exemption was
made was that the negroes were employed in
raising supplies for the people and for the
army, and that one man to every twenty
was required to direct their labor and act
as a police force for the protection of the
people. But the fact that dissatisfaction
exists to such an extent as to cause the
rebel President to refer to it in a public
speech shows the weak point in the social
system of the South. It is the point upon
which the blows of the Federal Govern-
ment should fall; it should leave no means

untried to array the non-slaveholders of the
South against the slaveholders. When
these rebel States are brought back into
the Union, the non-slaveholders in them
will prove the agents through which it will
be accomplished.—See, Union.

**GEN. BUTLER ON THE MEMPHIS EXECU-
TION.**—We thus quote from General But-
ler's speech in Philadelphia, Jan. 7th:

He said they had been pleased to allude
to an act of high executive responsibility,
which, in the performance of duty, became
a painful necessity—an act which caused
more complaints and praises than any
other—the execution of William B. Mum-
ford. [Applause.] Owing to the uncer-
tain terms in which the so-called Confed-
erate Government demanded an explanation,
no report even could be made. My offen-
sive language that Government shut up all
possible communication on our part. Then
it was assumed that some wrong was done,
and the proclamation, which you have all
undoubtedly seen, was issued in consequence.
It may not be imbecile here to speak of
that act for a moment more. After refer-
ring to the incidents of the day, he said:

The flag of the United States was raised
upon the U. S. Mint, and after floating
there a short time, was dragged down by a
drunken gambler in the presence of the
fleet in broad daylight. The symbol of
our nationality, which we all reverence,
was torn to shreds, and every one that could
lay off a piece as a trophy. That act, in
its consequences, might have been most
calamitous. The commander of the Union
fleet had a right to suppose that the Mayor
or of the city had come to the conclusion
to renew the contest, and the symbol of
that renewal was the tearing down of the
flag. It might, as a military proposition,
have brought upon the city instant de-
barment. [Applause.] But, through the
very proper caution of Commodore Farragut
a shot or two was fired, and no re-
sponse made. Mark, now! It was not
the fault of Mumford that New Orleans
was not laid in ashes, and men, women and
children crushed beneath the shafts of the
Union fleet. It was in mercy for the towns
that we should take hereafter, that I felt it
necessary to punish Mumford according to
the just laws of war, after the confession
of guilt. Whether rightly or wrongly, the
act still commends itself to my judgment.
[Applause.] Feeling the utter worth-
lessness of the man that treason had attempted
to exalt into a patriot, I was inclined to
spare him. But that was not permitted.
The thugs, rowdies and gamblers assem-
bled before the execution, and resolved that
he should not be hanged. It became a
question whether they ruled New Orleans
or the commanding general of the United
States, and from that day there never was
any question upon that subject. [Ap-
plause.]

SOUTH CAROLINA ARISTOCRACY.—Par-
son Brownlow said, in a late speech, dis-
cussing the absurd pretension of the cotton
aristocracy:

"I have lived in South Carolina. I
have traveled extensively in South Caro-
lina for a number of years. Why, in their
legislative assemblies the Sergeant-at-Arms
and a deputy or two with cocked hat and
sword, retire and bring in the Speaker of
the House or the Speaker of the Senate,
who comes robed out in black silk enough
to dress in all the amplitude of fashion any
two ladies here, even in times of the most
extravagant of hoops. [Laughter.] The
Sheriff accompanying them, with cocked
hat and sword, gives three raps, and cries,
"Make way for your Speaker!" [Laugh-
ter.] Then he marches grandly in and
takes his seat. The same pompous forms
are observed with one of their Circuit
Judges. He is conducted in the same way.
I have seen old Judge Butler, afterwards
Senator, march in with his silk robe on,
preceded by his Sheriff and deputies in
cocked hats and with their swords, crying,
"Make way for the Honorable Court!"
and every body squatted like so many
quails under a hawk's about. [Laughter.]

The following beautiful and truly charit-
able sentiment is communicated by the *Gleaner*,
a Jewish paper published in San Fran-
cisco and edited by a Jewish rabbi:

"It is a mistake to presume all creeds
and sects are wrong, and only our own
right; God spreads his light among all
nations; but as no animal can live on the
pure essence of physical food, and want
food to nourish the body, so cannot we en-
joy spiritual food without alloy, without
the bulk of material error."

A Priest, whose talents were but in-
different, turned physician. He was asked
the reason of it, and replied:

"In printing, all the faults are exposed
to the eye, but in physic they are buried
with the patient, and one gets off more
easily."

An Important Letter.

The following letter is from one of the
most distinguished Liberal Members of
Parliament, dated 18th of December, and
addressed to a gentleman in New York:

My Dear Sir:—I am obliged by your
kindness in sending me the report of your
proceedings at the Chamber of Commerce.
It was a great and good idea, that of send-
ing bread to our distressed people in Lan-
cashire. Besides meeting the higher de-
mands of a Christian duty, it is a most po-
litical step. It is quite true that these suffer-
ing operatives have, as a body, with hardly
an exception, resisted the attempts to en-
list them on the side of intervention. They
have in all their suffering refused to take a
part with the South.

You are, of course, aware that from the
first our influential ruling classes have sym-
pathized with disunion. They have been
naturally delighted to see your great Repub-
lic ending in what they are pleased to call
a bloody disruption and failure. They have
not sympathized so much with the South
(though the dominant classes of the two
countries have naturally a sympathy for
each other) as with the party that
should weaken and divide you as a peo-
ple. A large part of the upper middle
class follow the fashionable lead of the aris-
tocracy in this country. Hence you have
seen the prevailing tone of our press
hostile to the North.

But the mass of the population have
had no sympathy with the South in any
part of the Kingdom. Whilst the *Times*
has been writing up the Confederates
with a talent and zeal worthy of a better
cause, it has never been possible to hold
an open, unimpeded public meeting in
London or elsewhere to express sympathy
for the South. The working class of England
have had a vague notion that the cause of
the North is their cause. They have not
had a very clear comprehension of the char-
acter of the quarrel, but they know on the
one side there is slavery, and on the other
free labor, and that has decided them in
their support of the North. Still, it must
be admitted that the working class in this
country have not a great political influ-
ence, apart from the middle class, inasmuch
as they have no votes; and I have, I con-
fess, been always afraid that our Govern-
ment, urged on by its sympathies, and by
its fears of the effect on the revenue of the
country, and the employment of the mass
of the people, to be produced by the black
side, would join in some act of intervention,
with a view to obtain the much needed
cotton. Latterly, my apprehension on
this point has been much allayed by a new
element that has developed itself in the
public opinion of the country.

The old anti-slavery feeling was awakened
by the President's proclamation. It has
been still further aroused by his message to
Congress just received. The religious
bodies are beginning to move, and you know
that when the religious sentiments of the
middle classes and the sympathies of the
millions are in harmony in this country, all
opposition to these predominant feelings
goes down before them like grass before the
whirlwind. The more your market assumes
the character of freedom versus slavery, the
more certain you are to enlist the sym-
pathies, not only of the religious class in this
country, but of every politician who looks
for the support of the Liberal party.

On every ground, therefore, of freedom,
justice, peace and humanity, I had the
direction in which public opinion seems
evidently moving in the free States. Once
let it be evident that the great majority of
the North are resolved that they will never
reconstruct the Union on the basis of a
compromise with slavery, and you have
secured the sympathy of England—I mean
of that part of its people which can control
the rest and prevent any measures being
taken in a spirit of hostility to the Federal
Government.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.—This paper
is worthy of a most liberal support from
the farmers; in fact, we do not see how
any intelligent farmer can do without it.
A five dollar greenback will pay the sub-
scription for fifteen months. It is pub-
lished by J. R. Phillips & Co., San Francisco.
The *Farmer* offers the following premiums
to subscribers:

We will present six packages of fresh
seeds to every new subscriber, that desires
the same. The seeds will consist of coffee,
cotton, tobacco, rice, and other new and
valuable varieties. Clubs of five or ten
subscribers, in one lot, will be entitled to
an increased number of parcels each.
Should other seeds from those mentioned
be preferred, let the subscriber name, and
he will receive them. Also, to old sub-
scribers paying arrearages and renewing,
do we extend the same terms.