Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, - - - OCT. 10, 1863.

INDIANS.—Mr. James Brown, messenger to Supt. Huntingdon, arrived here on Saturday evening, with dispatches and funds to Sub-Agent Rogers. We understand the funds are accompanied with special orders that no part thereof is to be expended in support of Indians in Jacksonville or any of the white settlements. They can only receive its benefits by removing and remaining in their own country. This has the proper ring to it. The establishment of a Military Post in that region affords the first opportunity for the Indian Department to move in this direction. The insolent and thieving propensities of the Klamath and Modoc Indians, who have heretofore made their winter quarters (since the removal of the Rogue Rivers) in the valley, has been a nuisance almost unbearable. We are glad to notice that Supt. Huntingdon appreciates our condition, and is disposed to act promptly in measures for our relief. The only question now is, can the Indians be kept at the post, or is it too cold for their manner of habitations and style of clothing? Clearly the agent in charge must locate near the post for the necessary protection. Agent Rogers informs us that he expects to winter at the Lakes, and shall attempt to collect the Indians at some point where he can overlook and control them. He is a native of Green Mountain, and professed not to be much afraid of deep snow or Jack-frost.

The picnic of the Sabbath Schools, held in the Overbeck Grove, on Thursday, was quite numerously attended, and was an occasion of rare fun for the children, and of pleasure for all present. Addresses were made by Revs. Williams and Starr; rich cakes and bon-bons were distributed in profusion, and the usual innocent and healthful amusements of running, hopping, jumping and swinging, were indulged in with hearty zest. A new game of tying boys in wheat-sacks, and running for a mark, was a source of great mirth. After many years, the day will be remembered by the children as a bright oasis in life's weary pilgrimage.

THE PANORAMA.—We were in error in stating in our last paper that the panorama would be exhibited in Jacksonville on this evening, the propietors finding themselves unable to reach this place as soon as was expected. They will however be prepared to exhibit on Monday evening, in Ryan's new brick hall. If the Panorama is truly what it is represented to be in the advertisement in this paper, it deserves and will no doubt receive a liberal patronage.

Judge Tolman's three-year old filly "Minnie Rifle," has won the principal purses of the first and second days' races, over the Oak Grove Course, near Yreka, on the 6th and 7th inst. The first race, single mile, contested by "Kate Dixie," and "Minnie," was won with ease by the latter in 1:55.

She well-known Messenger, One-Arm Brown, of Salem, was so severely blinded by poison oak, as to be confined to a room in our town for several days of this week. He was so far recovered as to be able to leave on the stage this morning for Salem.

A Salt Spring has been discovered within twelve miles of Portland, on Willamette Slough. It yields twenty-two pounds of salt to every hundred pounds of water.

By a late census, it has been ascertained that the total population of Idaho Territory is 32,342. Of that number 7,409 are voters, 1,089 females, and 694 children.

To our Congressmen.

Whilst earth its orbit tracks around the sun.
And solar heat evolves the good of man,
So long will millions class-oppression shun—
In authemied pr.'se invoke the great I AM.
When to the cross, Mary her arms reached
To receive Christ's head, fast stiffening with the cold,
To all the nations His disciples preached—
The new law supersedes the old.
Prone to the dust the slave's hard fetters fall,
Polygamy dies for man's eternal good;
Justice throws wide the portals of her hall.
And all men are but one vast brotherhood.

Mr. Editor:—The importance of sustaining the Government, by the assembled wisdom of the nation, in the next Congress, is troubling the hearts of the loyal people, as fears are entertained that our own delegation is not a *unit* in unconditional support.

The letter of the Hon. Mr. Harding implies a difference with the Administration on the President's "Emancipation Proclamation," and I, as a constituent of that gentleman, who both by vote and pen advocated the cause of the Union party in Oregon, desire, whilst there is yet time, to make known to our Senators and Representative what *are* the sentiments of the people on that measure, so that they may perform their Congressional duties understandingly; and the sentiments I express are not mine alone, but include those of my loyal neighbors.

It is true that some of us, if previously consulted, would have disapproved of the "Emancipation Proclamation," in consequence of our pro-slavery education, and the clap-trap that our long affiliation with the Democratic party has surrounded us with; but time has shown, and events have proved, the wisdom of the measure, and I consider it as irreversible as the commandants given by God to Moses, and that a pigmy might as well try to move "Mount Shasta" from its base, as any man, clique or party, to cause the American people to reverse it. When the slave lords drew the sword of civil war to make slavery national, or, failing in that, to establish a purely slave government on part of the ruins of the old Union, they *knew* that their failure to succeed by *war* implied its abolition, as a measure of safety to us in the present and of security in the future, and having by the points of their swords written its death-warrant, and the National Government being successful, it only remains for us to execute the sentence, and give the hydra-headed monster a decent burial.

If I, then, have clearly expressed the wishes of the loyal people of Oregon, it is evident that any of our delegation who go to "shiver a lance" against the "Emancipation Proclamation" will, beyond peradventure, become a "dead cock in the pit," and when the elections come round will have to retire into private life, like Milton S. Latham and men of his ilk; but as the people are not entirely hard-hearted, we will accord to such of our officers as may incur our displeasure the company of many hermaphrodites, now in our midst, who have been "riding on a rail" for two years and a half, and as this exercise has caused them considerable abrasion and internal suffering, we desire to relieve them from their miseries, and if the whole tolick are fit for nothing else, they will at least make good *fence viewers*.

If loyal men entertained doubts of the propriety and policy of the "Proclamation" (for none entertained doubts of its *justice*) at the time it was issued, those doubts have since been removed, and "*Quantrell's*" *massacre* has completely dispelled "old time prejudices," and I say emphatically that the loyal men of this State will sustain that Proclamation in the field, as well as in the Senate, for it is now a *part* and *parcel* of the "Declaration of Independence."

As the end of the rebellion will again make the people of the South our fellow-citizens, and as the sufferings they have endured, and the bravery they have shown, in a bad cause, will, when we are again a united people, make us irresistable as a nation, I think the people of the State of Oregon would favor such a modification of the Confiscation Laws, as would leave to those in rebellion their homesteads, with land attached to the same not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, and that the poor white men of the South, and widows with orphans, who have no land, be donated one hundred and sixty acres each, a residence of five years in loyalty to claim a patent. HIBERNIA.

Applegate, Oct. 4, 1863.

ONCE A WEEK.—With the present number of the SENTINEL, we shall cease the publication of the semi-weekly issue. For one year we have tried the rather laborious and expensive experiment of publishing a semi-weekly paper in Jacksonville, and we have found that it will not pay. Many persons, no doubt, prefer a small semi-weekly to a large weekly paper, but we have found that but few of that number are willing to pay the extra expense required for a semi-weekly. Every Wednesday and Saturday of the past year we have regularly mailed to each subscriber a paper containing the very latest up to date of issue. The earliest intelligence of all the important events of the war has been received by the people of southern and central Oregon, and Del Norte, Cal., through the columns of the SENTINEL, but where one reader has subscribed and paid for the paper, we are confident there can be found ten who have never paid a dime for the valuable news conveyed to them through its columns.

Hereafter, we shall publish a weekly paper, double the size of the semi-weekly, and containing full as much reading matter as any other weekly paper in the State. Of its merits readers can judge for themselves.

DECISION CONCERNING LEGAL TENDER.—The Supreme Court this morning decided the case of Locke vs. Fulton, et. al., from Benton county, which involved the direct question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender law of Congress. In the Court below, Stratton, Justice, decided against its constitutionality. In the Supreme Court, Judge Prim coincided with Judge Stratton; Boise, C. J., Shattuck and Wilson held the law constitutional. Judgment reversed.—*Statesman.*

Judge Prim is opposed to the war, and, if appealed to, would probably decide every act of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, unconstitutional.

The Despotism of Slavery.

Defending its course in advocating the restoration of the Union on an anti-slavery basis, the New York *Tribune*, among other irrefragible arguments, justifies its position by the following narration, to which we invite the reader's close attention. Says the *Tribune:*

"A prominent Democrat who lives and does business in our city (and whose name, not for publication, but for the verification of this statement, it is at the service of *The World*) was induced some years since, to buy an estate in Eastern Virginia reputed rich in gold. He employed a foreman to develop it, employed 25 or 30 of the poor whites residing upon and adjacent to it to assist as laborers, and came here to attend to other business. But a few weeks had elapsed until he received a dispatch from his foreman, urging him to hurry back to Louisa county and help him out of trouble. He promptly obeyed, and, soon after reaching his estate was waited on by three gentlemen, who proclaimed themselves a committee from the neighboring proprietors, appointed to notify him that he must not employ white labor on his estate, but must hire or buy slaves. He ventured to remonstrate—urged that he had imported no laborers into Virginia—that his men were all natives of the State, and fixed residents of the vicinage, &c., but was cut short by the spokesman, (now the rebel General Jenkins,) with a curt reminder that they had not proposed to argue the point—that it was not the policy of Virginia to encourage white labor where slaves were to be had—and that they only desired to know whether he proposed to comply with their demand or take the consequences of refusal.

Here one of the white laborers—a respectable citizen, over fifty years of age, who happened to be present or passing—ventured the query: But what are we to do to support our families?" "Don't you know enough to hold your tongue?" responded the scion of Southrn chivalry, with such a look as he might have bestowed on a toad who had undertaken to lecture him on trigometry. The poor white was cowed into abject silence; the New Yorker said that he had no choice, so he submitted with the best possible grace, dismissed the white Virginians to their sorry huts and ragged unschooled children, proceeded to hire the slaves of his domineering neighbors, as he needs must. He was paying the whites 80 cents in cash per day; they told him they would gladly work for 60 cents rather than be thrown off; though he wanted their work and they wanted his money, they were all under the yoke of an iron despotism, and had to succumb.

ADVICE WORTH FOLLOWING.—One of our exchanges gives the following advice, which is worth considering:

If anybody is dissatisfied with Federal money, let him go South and get Confederate money. If anybody is dissatisfied with United States taxes, let him go South and pay Southern taxes. If anybody is dissatisfied with the United States enrollment, let him go South and enjoy the benefits of the Southern conscription.

If you want a glass or keg of lager to drive away the "blues," go to Wetterer's Brewery. His brew cannot be beat.

Jacksonville Prices Current.

Reported for the Sentinel—Corrected Weekly.

JACKSONVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863.

Flour, in qr. sacks, per 100..		$2 50
Corn meal, per 100.....	$3 50 a	4 00
Wheat, per bushel.....	40 a	45
Barley, do	50 a	
Oats, do	33 a	37
Chickens, per doz.....	$3 00 a	4 50
Hay, do ton.....	15 00 a	
Bacon, sides, clear, per lb...	16 a	20
do hams.....	20 a	22
do shoulders.....	16 a	
do hog round.....	18 a	
Beef, nett, per lb., retail.....	12 a	
Pork, do do	12 a	
Lard, leaf, in tins.....	16 a	20
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	37 a	50
Cheese, per lb.....	25 a	
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	25 a	
Potatoes, per lb.....	1 a	2
Onions do do	5 a	6
Beans, white do	6 a	
Green apples, do	4 a	6
Dried apples.....	25 a	
Dried peaches, do	30 a	37
Coffee, do firm.....	40 a	
Crushed sugar do	25 a	28
Brown sugar, do.....	22 a	25
Rice, do.....	20 a	
Salt, do.....	10 a	
Candles, do	50 a	

Married.

—AT Vancouver, W. T., October 5th, LIEUT. WEST, of 1st regiment W. T. Infantry, to Miss AMELIA KELLY, daughter of Capt. Wm. Kelly of Co. "C" 1st O. C.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of Capt. Thomas Smith, by Rev. Newton, Mr. W. C. BUTLER, to Miss MARY C. JOHNSON.

Died.

—AT Dr. I. S. Thompson's Hospital, in this place, on the 9th inst., RICHARD CONWAY (colored), of consumption; aged about 33 years.