

State Library

The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM. IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY MAY 28, 1864.

VOL. IX—NO. 19.

A. F. Jacksonville Lodge
No. 10 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week of each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 7 1/2 N. B. Street. In good standing are invited. GEO. B. DORRIS, N. G.

Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
Hold their regular communications on the 2nd Wednesday Evening of each month, at the hall room, in rack No. 100000.
ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4, OF THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Hold their regular communications on the 2nd Saturday Evening of every month, at the hall room, in rack No. 100000.
W. H. S. HYDE, H. P.

JACOBS & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Opposite the Court House.
Have committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Practice in all the Courts of the Third District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly paid. Oct. 18.

J. GASTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Special attention given to collection. June 16, 1863. 40

GEORGE B. DORRIS, NOTARY PUBLIC FOR JACKSON COUNTY.
Resides with B. F. Dowell, Esq.

J. S. HOWARD, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office near the South end of Oregon Street. January 2, 1864

PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist.
Special to take pictures in every style of art, with all the late improvements. Orders do not give satisfaction, no pay will be made. Call at his new Gallery on the hill, examine his pictures, and see for yourselves.

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office between Express Saloon and Ryan, King & Co's Store.

SURGEON-DENTIST!!! DR. O. J. GATES
Office presently located in Jacksonville, and offers his services to all those who need dental teeth. Decaying teeth will be put gold in the best manner. No tender work in his line, will find their advantage to give him a call.

One door east of Madame de Re's Restaurant.

DUGAN & WALL, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Building, Cor. Front & F Streets. CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

Will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to care, with promptness and dispatch. Merchandise received on storage. Crescent City, April 11, 1863. 15

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OUR AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at 19-21 MAX MULLER'S, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at HAINES BROS

Douglas' Last Speech.

In reply to a Welcome Address in behalf of the city authorities and people of Chicago, delivered in that place, May 1st, 1861, by T. B. Bryant, Esq., Senator Douglas said:

SIR: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the committee, I thank the citizens of Chicago, for this grand and imposing reception. But I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to suppose for a moment that this occasion is intended as a mere personal homage to myself. I rejoice that it is a forcible embodiment and expression of your devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag of the country. [Cheers] I will not conceal my gratification at the inconceivable testimony which this vast assemblage presents, that however different opinions on political topics and partisan questions may have divided us, yet you all have a conviction that when the country would be in danger, my loyalty may be relied upon. [Cheers]

That the danger to this country is now imminent, no man can conceal from his thoughts, no matter how much he may desire to avert the evil. If war must come, if the bayonet must be used to maintain social order and constitutional liberty, I can only say before God that I feel my conscience is clear of all responsibility for the consequences that may follow. I have struggled as long as there was hope, and even after hope had almost disappeared, for the peaceful solution of all these difficulties. I have not only tendered to these discontented States full and ample justice, but I have gone further, to the utmost extremity of magnanimity and generosity. The return that we have received is war upon the Government, the marching of hostile armies to reduce our national capital, the destruction of our commerce on the great father of waters, the issuing of letters of marque to pirates to commit depredations on our commerce on the high seas, and a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the world. [Applause] The simple question is whether we will maintain the government established by our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, endeavor to destroy it.

What is the cause of all this great calamity now being inflicted upon us? What excuse do these disunionists give for breaking up the best government that the sun of heaven ever shed its beams upon? [Immense applause.] They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Did they never get beaten before? [Laughter.] Are we to tolerate the idea that a defeated party in a national election may resort to the sword, when defeated by the popular will? I understand it to be a fundamental and indispensable principle of constitutional liberty that the voice of the people expressed according to the forms of the constitution must command the implicit obedience of every good citizen. [Applause.] They choose to assume that the election of a particular candidate carries the presumption that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence is there to sustain that presumption? I defy any man on earth to show me any one act done, of which they can complain, as placing their rights in jeopardy. [Applause.] What one act has been omitted to be done of which they can complain? I proclaim to these assembled thousands that, so far as the constitutional rights of the Southern States are concerned—so far as the rights of slaveholders are concerned—not one act has been done, not one duty has been omitted to be done, under this administration, of which they complain. [Applause.] There has not been a day from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the Laws of the land than they

are today. [Applause.] There has never been a time when those States have not had as good cause for disunion as they have today. What specific cause can they assign as existing now, which has not existed under every administration from the days of Washington to this moment?

Do you refer to the territorial question, it so happened as an extraordinary fact that for the first time, there is not an act of Congress prohibiting slavery anywhere. [Applause.] If you refer to the enforcement of the laws, the only complaint made has been, there has been rather too much energy and vigor employed in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. I ask what excuse can these disunionists of the South urge for their scheme to break up this government? The slavery question is a mere excuse. [Applause.]

The election of Mr. Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of a tremendous, enormous conspiracy formed more than a year ago. [Cheers.] This conspiracy to break up this Union, was formed by the leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. They use the slavery question as a means to accomplish their desired end. They desired a northern man to be elected President by a sectional vote in order to consider that as evidence that the sections could not live in peace, and so they might break up the Union. [Applause.] Whenever the history of the last two years shall be written, whenever the history of this country from the time that the Le-compton constitution was originated down to the last Presidential election shall be written, it will appear that the scheme was formed to break up this Union. They desired to break it up, using the slavery question as a pretext, to elect the Republican candidate by a purely northern vote, against an united south, and then assign that fact as a reason why we could not live together. The scheme agreed upon in Washington last May was for the disunionists to carry every southern State, and Mr. Lincoln every northern State, and the disunionists then were to seize possession of the Federal Government, issue orders to the army and navy, under the seal of the United States. They expected to have possession of the government, and they relied upon a divided North and united South, and thus bring civil war to our doors. The scheme was only defeated by the defeat of the disunion candidate in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. [Applause.] Whenever the history shall be written, it will record that grand conspiracy, and the present disunion movement as the result of it.

But this is not the time to go into discussion of the causes that have produced these results. The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. [Applause.] Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. [Immense applause, and cheers and cries of "good," "good," etc.] There can be no neutrals in this war. [Prolonged cheers.] There can be none but patriots and traitors. [Applause.] Thank God! Illinois will not be divided on that question. [Cheers.] I know that they have expected to present a united South against a divided North. The conspirators have been led to hope that in the Northern States, it would be made a party question, producing civil war between Democrats and Republicans, and the South, being united, could step in with their legions and help the one to destroy the other, and conquer the victor. [Laughter and applause.] Their schemes were bloodshed and all the horrors of civil war in every northern State! There is one way to prevent it:—united action on the part of Illinois; closing up the ranks, renders it impossible that war shall rage on our soil. [Applause.]

I repeat that so long as it was possible to settle this question by peaceful means, I was willing to make any reasonable sacri-

fice for that purpose, but when the question comes whether the war shall be transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the corn fields of Illinois, I choose to say that the further off that war the better. [Applause.]

War does exist. It is a sad thought to every patriot. War, civil war—must be recognized as existing in the United States. We may no longer close our eyes to that sad fact. This government must be maintained, the enemies of the country overthrown, and the more stupendous and overwhelming our preparations, the less blood shed and the shorter the struggle.

But my countrymen, we must remember that there are certain restraints upon men's actions in the time of war. We must never forget that we are a civilized and Christian people, and that war must be prosecuted only for purposes, and in the mode recognized by Christian nations. There must not be a war waged against the constitutional rights of any people on earth nor must it be war against women and children and innocent persons. Savages must not be let loose, nor the horrors of indiscriminate destruction encouraged. I say to you I will never sanction such acts of warfare upon the rights of others, but I will beseech and implore my countrymen never to lay down their arms, until they recognize our constitutional rights. [Loud and prolonged cheers and applause.]

We were born under the Constitution of the United States. Its provisions and its guarantees are our birthright. [Applause.] I am then prepared to demand and enforce that inalienable right to the last extremity. [Applause and cheers.] We have peculiar reasons, from our position in the centre of this continent why we cannot recognize the right of any number of States to secede at their pleasure and break up our government. When you admit the right of one State to secede, you concede the right of every State to do the same thing. When you recognize the right of secession you not only destroy the government, but destroy social order. You have overturned all the foundations of society, and inaugurated anarchy in its worst forms, and will soon experience all the horrors of the French revolution.

Then, my friends, we have a solemn duty to perform. It is to use all the power that God has given us to maintain the constitution and government our fathers established us. The more energy and unanimity we display in the performance of this great duty, the less will be the destruction of life and property, and the sooner will come the day of peace.

I am aware that we have had some difficulty and prejudice to encounter in producing unanimity. It is not surprising that such should have been the case. We must remember that it has been but a few short months since we came out of a fierce political strife which engendered much bitterness of feeling. It takes some little time to banish those passions from the human heart, and substitute unalloyed patriotism in their place. Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. [Cheers.] How are we to overcome partisan sympathies in the minds of men of all parties, so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, no criminations and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other as to who has been the cause of these troubles. [Applause.]

When we shall have rescued the government and country from its perils, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to enquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. [Applause.] When we shall have a country and a government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it will be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our own convictions of right

and duty. [Applause.] Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in a time like this. [Applause.] My countrymen, I have said more than I intended when I commenced. [Shouts of "Go on," "Go on."]

It is a sad task to enter into a discussion of a question of this magnitude, involving consequences so fearful as must result from this terrible conflict; but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I believe, and protest my sincere conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American patriot to rally around the constitution and the flag of his country. [Great cheering.]

I repeat to you my expressions of grateful acknowledgment of this magnificent and imposing demonstration. It is the evidence of your loyalty and devotion to the flag of your country. You are prepared to show by this demonstration, a desire to lay aside all partisan feeling, and unite in support of all true men, in the tented field, in the councils of the nation, and wherever else a man may make himself most useful.

Illinois occupies a proud position. United, prepared to defend our rights, demanding nothing more than the constitution has given, and determined never to permit this government to be destroyed. I thank you once more.

OREGON INSANE ASYLUM.—Few persons can realize the improvements and extent of the Oregon Hospital for the Insane, under the control of Drs. Hawthorne & Lory, yes, in East Portland. We may really say it is the only public institution in the State that one may invite strangers to visit, as an index of development of enterprise in Oregon for the public benefit. There are few places in the State, and none near Portland, that afford a more beautiful retreat; where one may spend a pleasant and profitable afternoon, near its magnificent crystal spring, surrounded by fine landscape scenery. It is a short walk from the ferry landing, and a circular drive is nearly completed for those that are fond of a "country drive." At present there are forty-one State patients and five private patients in the Asylum. With the employees, etc., there is a household of seventy persons—a "town in the country." Drs. Glisan and Wilson, gentlemen of well known medical capacity, are the consulting physicians, on the part of the State, who visit the establishment monthly and examine the condition of the patients and the institution. The Governor takes pride in its progress, and visits more frequently than his office of Superintendent requires. The proprietors are endeavoring to introduce machinery of a costly character for warming and ventilating the buildings, and raising water to the top of the institution, in place of the hydraulic ram in present use. When these plans are accomplished it will bear favorable comparison with older and more costly establishments of like character in the East. Every one should visit the institution, for its merits and objects are deserving the praise and good will of the citizens of the State at large. The charities of the present day are the brightest, noblest, and the most endearing monuments of American civilization.—Oregonian.

THE KEY TO MISCEGENATION.—It is one of the funniest things extant, to hear the organs and speakers of the slaveocracy declaiming against the abominations of "miscegenation." Who are the practical apostles of "miscegenation?" Who act upon the theory, and reduce its abstractions to practice? Who but the chivalry? Whence come the mulattoes, quadroons, and octoons, that make Secession as piebald and spotted as the cattle that propagated with the peeled hazel-rod of the patriarch before their eyes? Is it the abolitionists or the slaveholders who have been most addicted to woolly-headed mistresses? Is it the abolitionists or the chivalry that have raised parti-colored offspring by practical amalgamation, and then sent their own flesh and blood to the auction block? The fact is, the slaveholders have had a monopoly of miscegenation, and they are now raising a howl because a sly, satirical Yankee has sold them, by publishing a book which, as they conceive, threatens to interfere with their most cherished privileges.