

The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY JUNE 18, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 22.

O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge
No. 10, to hold its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 10 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. GEO. B. DORRIS, N. G. Sec'y.

Wares Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
Hold their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
ALEX. MARTIN, W. M. H. Revoc. Sec'y.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4, OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Hold their regular communications on the first Saturday Ev. of Every Month. All sejourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
W. H. S. HYDE, H. P. L. SACRA, Sec'y. dec8:47

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

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.

J. GASTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Special attention given to collection June 10, 1863. 49

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

J. S. HOWARD, SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 2, 1864

PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist,
Prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and for your likeness.

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

SURGEON--DENTIST!!! DR. O. J. GATES

Has permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his services to all those who need artificial teeth. Decaying teeth filled with pure gold in the best manner. Resides working in his line, will find to their advantage to give him a call.

Office—One door east of Madame de Rothschild's Restaurant. apl16:47

DUGAN & WALL, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CRESCENT CITY, CAL.
Will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch. Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage.
Crescent City, April 11, 1863. 15
S. B.—No goods delivered until the freight and charges are paid. D. & W.

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The Church of Rome the Deadly Enemy of Slavery.

[From the San Francisco Flag.]

We have said that no Roman Catholic can adhere to the pro-slavery Democratic party, without being recreant to the causes of his faith and defying the anathemas of the Church of Rome. In proof of this we quote below the Apostolic Letters of a Sovereign Pontiff, Gregory XVI, issued in 1839, which we find in "European Civilization," a standard Catholic work, by the Rev. James Balmes, a Spanish Catholic priest, whose authority no clergyman of his faith will be prepared to dispute. Let it be kept in mind that Roman Popes are held to be infallible by all of that religion. The ordinations of Gregory XVI are the doctrines of that Church forever; his anathemas still thunder upon the track of the slave, and upon all who "preach or teach" anything whatsoever contrary to the commands which he then uttered from the Chair of Saint Peter. We will ask Catholic citizens to read and ponder it well, and tell us if they can how they may be the advocates of human slavery and true Roman Catholics also? This momentous document is doubtless familiar enough to the clergy; we print for the information of the people, and with the assurance that it is genuine, and the imperishable declaration of the Roman Church:

Apostolical Letter of Pope Gregory XVI.

"Gregorius P. P. XVI ad futuram rei memoriam

"Raised to the supreme degree of the apostolic dignity, and filling, although not without any merit on our part, the place of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by the excess of His charity has deigned to become man, and die for the redemption of the world; we consider that it belongs to our pastoral solicitude to exert all our efforts to prevent Christians from engaging in the trade in blacks or any other men, whoever they may be.

"As soon as the light of the Gospel began to spread, the unfortunate men who fell into the hard fate of slavery during the numerous wars of that period, felt their condition improved; for the apostles, inspired by the Spirit of God on the one hand, taught slaves to obey their earthly masters, as Jesus Christ Himself, and to be resigned from the bottom of their heart to the will of God; but, on the other, they commanded masters to behave well to their slaves, to grant them what was just and equitable, and not to treat them with anger, knowing that the Lord of both is in heaven, and that with Him there is no distinction of persons.

"The law of the Gospel having very soon universally and fundamentally ordained sincere charity towards all, and the Lord Jesus having declared that He would regard as done or refused to Himself all the acts of beneficence and mercy done or refused to the poor and little ones—it naturally followed that Christians not only regarded their slaves as brethren, above all when they were more inclined to give liberty to those who rendered themselves worthy of it. This usually took place particularly on the solemn feasts of Easter, as St. Gregory of Nyssa relates. There were even found some who, inflamed with more ardent charity, embraced slavery for the redemption of their brethren; and an apostolic man, our predecessor, Pope Gregory I, of sacred memory, attests that he had known a great many who performed this work of mercy. Wherefore the darkness of Pagan superstition being entirely dissipated in the progress of time, and the manners of the most barbarous nations being softened—thanks to the benefit of faith-working charity—things advanced so far, that for many centuries there have been no slaves among the greater part of Christian nations. Yet (we say it with profound sorrow) men have been since found, even among Christians, who, shamefully blinded by the desire of sordid gain, have not hesitated to reduce to into slavery, in distant countries, Indians, Negroes, and other unfortunate races; or to assist in this scandalous crime, by insti-

tuting and organizing a traffic in these unfortunate beings, who had been loaded with chains by others. A great number of the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors of glorious memory, have not forgotten to stigmatize, throughout the extent of their jurisdiction, the conduct of these men as injurious to their salvation, and disgraceful to the Christian name; for they clearly saw that it was one of the causes which tended most powerfully to make infidel nations continue in their hatred to the true religion.

"This was the object of the apostolical letters of Paul III, of the 29th of May, 1537, addressed to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, under the ring of the fisherman, and other letters, much more copious, of Urban VIII, of the 22d of April, 1639, addressed to the collector of the rights of the Apostolic Chamber in Portugal—letters in which the most severe censures are cast upon those who venture to reduce the inhabitants of the East or West Indies into slavery, buy, sell, give, or exchange them, separate them from their wives and children, strip them of their property, take or send them into strange places, or deprive them of their liberty in any way; to retain them in slavery; or aid, counsel, succor or favor those who do these things under any color or pretense whatever; or preach or teach that this is lawful, and, in fine, cooperate therewith in any way whatever. Benedict XVI has since confirmed and renewed these pontifical ordinances before mentioned, by new apostolical letters to the Bishops of Brazil and some other countries, dated the 20th of December, 1741, by means of which he calls forth the solicitude of the Bishops for the same purpose. A long time before, another of our more ancient predecessors, Pius II, whose pontificate saw the empire of the Portuguese extended in Guinea and the country of the blacks, addressed letters, dated the 7th of October, 1482, to the Bishop of Ruvo, who was ready to depart for those countries: in these letters he did not confine himself to giving to this prelate the means requisite for exercising the sacred ministry in those countries with the greatest fruit, but he took occasion very severely to blame the conduct of those who reduced the neophytes into slavery. In fine, in our days, Pius VII, animated by the same spirit of charity and religion as his predecessors, zealously interposed his good offices with men of authority for the entire abolition of the slave-trade among Christians.

"These ordinances, and this solicitude of our predecessors have availed not a little, with the aid of God, in defending the Indians and other nations who have just been mentioned, against the barbarity of conquest, and the cupidity of Christian merchants; but the Holy See is far from being able to boast of the complete success of its efforts and zeal, for, if the slave-trade has been partially abolished, it is still carried on by a great many Christians.

Wherefore, desiring to remove such a disgrace from all Christian countries, after having maturely considered the matter with many of our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, assembled in Council, following the example of our predecessors, by virtue of the apostolic office, we warn and admonish in the Lord all Christians, of whatever condition they may be, and enjoin upon them that for the future, no one shall venture unjustly to oppress the Indians, Negroes or other men, whoever they may be; to strip them of their property or reduce them into servitude; or give aid or support to those who commit such excesses, or carry on that infamous traffic, by which the blacks, as if they were not men, but mere impure animals, reduced like them into servitude, without any distinction, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, are bought, sold and devoted to endure the hardest labors; and on account of which dissensions are excited and almost continual wars are fomented among nations by the allurements of gain offered to those who first carry away the Negroes.

"Wherefore, by virtue of the apostolic authority, we condemn all these things aforesaid, as absolutely unworthy of the Christian name; and by the same authority, we absolutely prohibit and interdict all ecclesiastics and laymen from venturing to maintain, that this traffic in blacks is permitted, under any pretext or color whatever; or to preach or teach in public or in private, in any way whatever, anything, contrary to these apostolic letters. And in order that these letters may come to the knowledge of all, and that no one may pretend ignorance, we ordain and decree that they be published and posted up, according to custom, by one of our officers, on the doors of the basilica of the Prince of the Apostles, of the Apostolic Chancery, of the Palace of Justice, of Monte Citorio, and at the Campo di Fiori. Given at Rome, at St. Mary Major's, under the seal of the fisherman, the 3d of November, 1839, the ninth year of our Pontificate.

LOUIS, CARDINAL LAMBUSCHINI.

That Costly Bag of Flour.

The particulars attending the sale of a certain bag of flour, as given by the *Reese River Reveille* of the 21st, are so interesting and amusing that we transfer them to our columns, in the belief that the reader will derive as much pleasure from their perusal as we did:

"Two of our men," says that paper, "Mr. R. Gridley, of the firm of Gridley, Hobart & Jacobs, as gallant a Copper head as ever lived, and Dr. Herrick, one of our county officials, made a very amusing wager; the terms were that should D. E. Buel, Democrat, be elected Mayor, Dr. Herrick should carry a fifty pound sack of flour through Main street, from the 1st Ward, Clifton, to the 4th Ward, upper Austin, a distance of a little over one mile and a quarter, marching to the tune of Dixie. The reverse was: Should Charles Holbrook, Union, be elected, Mr. Gridley would carry the flour from his store in Austin down Main street to the 1st Ward, marching to the tune of Old John Brown."

A procession was formed, escorted by a band of music, and proceeded to Clifton down the Austin Canyon, where the scene described below was enacted:

"A stand was erected, upon which the new distinguished sack of flour was placed. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. R. C. Gridley offered for it two hundred dollars, the money to be given to the Sanitary Fund. Mr. T. B. Wade took the stand as an auctioneer, and the price of flour went up to such prices as it had never before reached, even in starving times, or that the most successful speculator ever dreamed of getting. Double eagles in solid gold were the only currency that could buy flour at that auction stand. From two hundred the price soon ran up to two hundred and fifty, and declared sold. It was said a Union man had bid the amount, but as he was not very prompt in coming forward, Mr. Gridley offered the money, and desired the much coveted flour. Mr. J. M. Noyes, as a prominent Union man and a successful candidate for Alderman, claimed the right to pay the money, and handed out a bag full of twenties, amidst the deafening cheers of the assemblage, the flour was delivered to him and immediately returned for sale, the proceeds to go, as before, to the noblest of purposes, the Soldier's Sanitary Fund. The auction still went on, and the precious flour sold again and again, until it had sold for many times its weight in silver. Mr. Buel, although defeated as a candidate and a heavy loser in wagers, was determined not to be outdone, but as his gold had run short, offered a certificate of indebtedness of the United States Indian Department, which would be paid in greenbacks, calling for \$1,115. This was the most liberal of all bids, but as gold is the only article recognized as money, it was not accepted. All bidders were cheered, and the price fell as low as twenty dollars. Gridley, for Gridley Jacobs & Co., again bid two hundred dollars, and was a

purchaser. Greedy and anxious now became the seekers after this valuable flour; the auctioneer became eloquent in its praise, and although the sufferings of the soldiers' life were most feelingly depicted, the cheers and unbounded hilarity of the audience evinced there was no feeling of sadness amongst the listeners. When the twenties in the pockets of individuals ran short, combinations were made—the Democrats must buy, the Republicans must buy, the Odd Fellows bought, then the Masons must excel; there was no thought of party, of rival societies, or of individual enmities, but to excel in their contributions to the Sanitary Fund.

"Thus the sale went on, with the many combinations to raise large amounts—the merchants attempting to surpass the hotel keepers, the mills, the saloons, mining companies, town proprietors, each determined not to be outdone; what with money, scrip, stock, town lots, it appeared as if the whole property of Austin was about to be swallowed up in the maelstrom of the Sanitary Fund. At a late hour in the evening, having continued since twelve o'clock, the sale was adjourned until to-day, when it will be again started at one hundred dollars, there being several standing bids at that sum. At the time of adjournment, the amount of cash bids in the aggregate was \$4,020, with accepted bids from P. F. Buel of one block of lots in the town of Watertown, and a large number of lots bid by Jeff. Work. The amount of gold paid in as the bids were made, was \$3,160; stocks, certificates of indebtedness, and much other valuable property, worth many thousands of dollars, were also offered, but as they were not readily convertible into cash, were not accepted.

"At the last account the highest bid on the flour was \$4,400."

This same bag of flour has been sold over and over again at Gold Hill, Virginia City and San Francisco, realizing already nearly fifty thousand dollars; and Mr. Gridley intends taking it on to the Atlantic cities to sell it again, and hopes to realize with it about half a million dollars for the Sanitary Commission.

THE BEST ROUGH TEST OF SILVER ORE.

—A correspondent sends us the following communication, which is deserving of the serious attention of all adventurers. It comes from a gentleman who understands the subject thoroughly:

It seems that a kind of contagious mania to hunt silver ore is raging in various parts of the country, and it may be beneficial to some of the infected to know how to find out, by a very simple process, whether any of the much coveted metal exists in any given rock or not. Here is the best method: Let the prospector take a phial of nitric acid along, work a small piece of the ore to powder; roast or burn it out at low heat, to expel any volatile matter, such as sulphur, arsenic, etc.; ball a piece of roasted powder for a few minutes in about half a wineglass of the acid (any piece of crockery that is able to stand a moderate heat will do for this purpose); let the solution settle and cool; pour it off into a tumbler or wineglass; add some clear water to it (rain water is preferable); dissolve some common salt in water in another vessel, and pour a little of the brine into the former solution; now observe whether there be any change of color in the same; if you see a white cloud forming—the thicker the better—you may presume that the rock contains silver, and you may send the specimen to San Francisco for a regular quantitative assay, because, though it most likely will contain silver, it is a question whether it will be enough to pay. If the liquid remains clear, or does not show plainly the characteristic milky cloud, throw the stone away, however bright or glittering, unless, of course, it should be quartz, and you can see some specks of soft yellow metal in it. Hundreds of unfortunate wild-goose chasers would have saved themselves a great deal of trouble and hard work, besides all the subsequent disappointment, not to mention expenses, if they had known and applied the above simple test for silver.