

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 31

Good News for Ladies!

MULLER & BRENTANO,

Agents for Grover & Baker's celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing Machine.

Have on hand a variety of these machines for trial and inspection.

These machines were awarded the first Premium at the State Fair of New York, Indiana, Vermont, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Oregon, over all opposition.

Call around, ladies, before purchasing elsewhere, and examine these machines.

MULLER & BRENTANO, June 3d, 1865.

Veterans & Recruits.

The Legislature gives a bounty of \$150 to each recruit in the regiment now being raised. It also voted Five Dollars

per month extra pay to each person belonging to the cavalry regiment enlisted three years ago. These amounts are to be paid in State Bonds. Those wishing these bonds would do well to call on

JACOBS & RUSSELL, Jacksonville, Jan. 12, '64. jan11tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

ORVILLE DODGE would announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has received an invoice of new stock, re-arranged his gallery and is now permanently located in Jacksonville, for the purpose of taking pictures in all the improved art of Photography, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

ROOMS opposite P. J. Ryan's New Brick, Jacksonville, June 24th, 1865. ff.

OSBORN & SESSIONS,

PURCHASING AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 69 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Having had extensive experience in both Wholesale and retail trade, we feel confident that to COUNTRY MERCHANTS desiring a resident agent, or to an occasional purchaser, we can offer superior inducements.

Particular attention given to collections, the purchase and sale of Legal Tender notes, Drafts, Stamps, Sewing Machines, etc., or other transactions requiring the services of experienced and reliable agents.

Purchases will be made for cash only, except in cases of special agreement to the contrary.

Geo W. Osborn,

Formerly with CANFIELD, PIERSON & Co., Wholesale dealers in fine clothing, San Francisco.

E. C. Sessions,

Formerly with C. R. Goodwin, & Co., Wholesale Grocers, San Francisco; also, Blandy & Wade, Jacksonville, Oregon.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO A. W. BENTLEY & Co., Hardware Dealers, San Francisco.

G. W. BELL, Attorney, San Francisco. CLARK & PHILLIPS, Wood Dealers, San Francisco, March 25, 1865.

FLORENCE Sewing Machine.

JOHN SEUBER would announce to the people of Jackson County, that he has procured an agency for this peerless machine, and will in a short time have a good supply on hand. This machine gathers, hems, embroiders and makes 4 different kinds of stitches.

Jacksonville, January 21st. ff

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS, NORTHEAST CORNER OF

Montgomery & California Streets, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's)

SAN FRANCISCO.

LASATER & LANGFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Walla Walla City, W. T.

One door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick Store, ju33tf

COMSTOCK & MARTIN,

[Successors to PIERSON, CHURCH & Co.]

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, FIRE-PROOF BRICK WAREHOUSE,

OAK ST. NEAR STEAMBOAT LANDING, RED BLUFFS

NOTICE.

My wife, Margaret Black, having left my bed and board, without any just cause, I notify all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting. CHARLES BLACK May 6th 1865. may6w4

FIRE! FIRE!!

The only Insurance Company that can legally do business in Oregon is the Pacific. They have complied with the laws of Oregon, by depositing \$50,000 in the State. Cash capital \$750,000.

SAGHS & BROS Agents, Jacksonville, February 25th, 1865. feb25tf

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Doc and Iodide of Potash. ju3m

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Proprietor.

Subscription.—For One Year, in advance, Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars.

Advertisements.—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge No. 10, holds its regular meetings on every Saturday evening at the Masonic Hall.

Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. GEORGE F. FUNK, N. G.

HERMAN HELMS, R. Sec'y. Trustees.—J. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and S. J. Day.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

JOHN E. ROSS, W. M. C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

O. JACOBS, E. F. RUSSELL, JACOBS & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, Office opposite the Court House.

All business committed to their care will be 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.

T. T. CABANISS, M. D. Late of Yreka, Cal., —WILL PRACTICE— Medicine and Surgery JACKSON AND ADJACENT COUNTIES, Jacksonville, June 10th. ju10tf

TAKE NOTICE!

THE STEAMSHIP DEL NORTE will sail from San Francisco for Crescent City on the

5th & 20th OF EACH MONTH.

For freight or passage inquire of Jesse Holladay, Agent, corner of Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

DUGAN & WALL, Agents, Crescent City, Cal. ju3m6

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

Office at his residence on Oregon street

DR. L. S. THOMPSON OFFICE CITY DRUG STORE, Opposite the County Jail, Jacksonville, Ogn. dec24tf

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 new gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likenesses.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK, Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jackson County and vicinity, that he has returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of medicine. He will always be found at his old stand, the Overbeck Hospital, unless absent profession at business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

JAS. D. MIX, S. B. FAROJ, MIX & FAROJ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OFFICE over Bank Exchange, Main Street, will practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District, also the Supreme Court. Collections promptly attended to. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. ju3tf

F. B. FAROJ, NOTARY PUBLIC, WALLA WALLA, W. T., Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Protest Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. ju3tf

Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of Thompson & Davis, and will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, in Jacksonville and vicinity, and solicits a share of the patronage. Office at his residence at the old Murry Homestead.

T. L. DAVIS, Dec. 13th, 1864 dec13tf

SUPERB Photograph Albums can be had cheap, for cash, at J. Row's, next door above Bradbury & Wade.

WELCOME HOME.

O, the men who fought and bled,
O, the glad and gallant tread,
And the bright skies overhead;
Welcome home!

O, the brave returning boys,
O, the overflowing joys,
And the guns and drums and noise,
Welcome home!

Let the deep-voiced cannon roar,
Open every gate and door,
Pour out happy people, pour,
Welcome home!

Bloom, O banners, over all,
Over every roof and wall,
Float and flow and rise and fall,
Welcome home!

Splendid columns moving down,
Iron vet'rans, soiled and brown,
Grim heads, fit to wear a crown,
Welcome home!

Grim heads, which a wall have been,
Keeping sacred things within,
Keeping out the hosts of sin,
Welcome home!

There the women stand for hours,
With their white hands full of flowers,
Raining down the perfumed showers,
On the dear men marching home!

Do you see him in the line?
Something makes him look divine,
And a glory makes him shine,
Coming home!

Look out where the flag unfurls,
Look out through your tears and curls,
Give them welcome, happy girls!
Welcome home!

Welcome home, from war's alarms,
Welcome to a thousand charms,
Waiting lips and loving arms,
Welcome home!

Strong man, with a serious face,
If you saw him in his place,
Marching swift to your embrace,
Coming home!

You would weep with glad surprise
At the dear dead boy that lies
Underneath the Southern skies,
Far from home!

Woman, with the tender eye,
Weeping while the boys go by,
Well we know what makes you cry,
Weary home!

God be with you in your pain,
You will look and look in vain,
He will never come again
To his home!

So amid our joys we weep
For the noble dead who sleep
In the vale and on the steep,
Far from home—

For the chief who fought so well,
For the Christ-like man who fell
By the chosen sons of Hell,
And went home!

And we thank you, Slavery's dead,
And the hosts of wrong are fled,
And the light prevails instead,
Welcome home!

Limb and tongue and press are free,
And the nation shouts to see
All the glory yet to be,
Welcome home!

EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 15th.

The President has appointed George W. Dennison, of Arkansas, Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, in that State, and John Kirkwood, of Kansas, is appointed Receiver, at the same place.

John Fletcher, of Ohio, is mentioned as the probable successor of Hathaway as Commissioner of Patents.

The Times' special dispatch says: Evidence is daily being received of the repentance of many of the rebels who resided abroad during the war. Among the oaths thus administered and recently received for registration, are those of Mrs. and Miss Hartslave, formerly wealthy residents of Beaufort district (S. C.). They do not come within the \$20,000 clause.

Assistant Secretary Hunter and wife will leave for Cape May in the course of the week, to spend a few weeks, at the close of which Secretary Seward expects to be able to resume his official duties.

The following appointments have been made by the President within the past few days, and are officially mentioned:

John P. Hartly, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Field, resigned; D. M. Fleming, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Georgia; James Tolbridge for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania; Julius E. McCune for the Third District of Louisiana; Aniel J. Barnes for the First District of Arkansas; Wm. Cronnel, Collector of Customs at Oswego, New York; T. Wilkins, Collector at Erie, Pennsylvania; W. S. Haven, Collector at Saginaw Harbor; Jas. Brady Jr., Collector at Fall River, New York; Truman Horman, Collector at Belfast, Maine; P. W. Morken, Collector at Newark, New Jersey; R. R. Smith, Tax Commissioner of the District of the State of Texas; Wm. Miller, receiver of Public Money for the lands subject to sale at Montgomery, Alabama; James Rowe, of Ohio Receiver of Public Money for the lands subject to sale at Chillicothe, Ohio; John Edwards, Agent for the Indians of the Upper Arkansas Agency; John A. Clark, of Illinois, Surveyor General of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico; Wm. B. Franklin, of Ohio, Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio.

LETTER FROM ROB. DALE OWEN.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND REPRESENTATIVE POPULATION.

[Continued from the Sentinel of the 12th.]

I have often encountered this class. I saw many of them last year while visiting, as member of a Government commission, some of the Southern States. Labor degraded before their eyes has extinguished within them all respect for industry, all ambition, all honorable exertion, to improve their condition. When last I had the pleasure of seeing you at Nashville, I met there, in the office of a gentleman charged with the duty of issuing transportation and rations to the indigent persons, black and white, a notable example of this strange class. He was a rebel deserter; a rough, dirty, unscrupulous specimen of humanity—tall, stout and wiry-looking, rude and abrupt in speech and bearing, and clothed in tattered homespun. In no civil tone he demanded rations. When informed that all rations applicable to such a purpose were exhausted, he broke forth: "What am I to do, then? How am I to get home?"

"You can have no difficulty," was the reply. "It is but fifteen or eighteen hours down the river" (the Cumberland) "by steamboat to where you live. I furnished you transportation; you can work your way."

"Work my way!" (with a scowl of angry contempt). "I never did a stroke of work since I was born, and never expect to do till my dying day."

The agent replied quietly: "They will give you all you want to eat on board if you help them to wood."

"Carry wood!" he retorted with an oath. "Whenever they ask me to carry wood, I'll tell them they may set me on shore; I'd rather starve for a week than work for an hour; I don't want to live in a world that I can't make a living out of without work."

Is it for men like that, ignorant, illiterate, vicious—fit for no decent employment on earth except manual labor, and spending all labor as degradation—it is in favor of such insolent swaggerers that we are to disfranchise the humble, quiet, hard-working negro? Are the votes of three such men as Stanton or Seward, Sumner or Garrison, Grant or Sherman, to be neutralized by the ballot of one such worthless barbarian?

Are there not breakers ahead? To such an issue as that may not the late tentatives at reconstruction, how faithfully so ever conceived, and intended for good, practically tend?

The duty of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government is as sacred as the duty to protect each of them from invasion. Is that duty duly fulfilled when, with the power of prevention in our hands, we suffer the white voter in the least loyal, the least intelligent and the least industrious section of our country to usurp a measure of political power three-fold greater than in the rest of the nation a voter enjoys?

Will it be denied that we have the legal power in our own hands?

Unsuccessful rebels cannot, by bits of paper called secession ordinances, take a State out of the Union, but by levying civil war they can convert all the inhabitants of a State into public enemies, deprived, as such, by law, of their political rights. The United States can restore these rights—can pardon these public enemies. And we have the right to pardon on conditions; as, for example, on condition that slavery shall cease to exist; or on the condition that none of those persons who form the basis of representation shall, because of color, be deprived of the right of suffrage.

If we neglect to impose the first condition the cause of the late rebellion will continue, and will at some day produce another. If we neglect to impose the second condition an oligarchy, on an extended scale, will grow up in one large section of the country, working grave injustice towards the voters of another section. The three-fifths abuse will reappear in a giant form.

But if we suffer this it cannot fail to produce, as slavery produced, alienations and heart burnings. Under any plan of reconstruction involving so flagrant an injustice, it is in vain to expect harmony or permanent peace between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union.

It is not here denied, nor is it deniable, that, under ordinary circumstances, a State may, by a general law applicable to all, restrict the right of suffrage; as, for example, to those who pay taxes, or to those who can read and write. And it is quite true that the effect of such a law would be to give additional political power to those who still enjoyed the elective franchise. But a State can only do this after she has a State Government in operation, not when she is about to frame one. North Carolina is in the Union, as she has always been; but her people having lost

by war against the government, their political rights, are not allowed to go on under their old Constitution and laws. They have to begin again. As Idaho, if desiring to be a State, would have to do, the people of North Carolina have to elect members of a Convention, which Convention has to frame a State Constitution, to be presented, for acceptance or rejection to Congress. Now, just as Idaho, taking her first step toward State sovereignty, could not, on her own authority, begin by denying a vote in the election of members of her Convention, to half her free population, or if she did, would find her Constitution rejected, for that cause, by Congress, as not emanating from the whole; so, in my judgment, ought not North Carolina, having forfeited her State rights and beginning anew as a Territory does, to be permitted, in advance, to reject more than a third of her free population—361,522 out of 992,629. I hope she will not so construe her rights as to venture on such a rejection. If she does, Congress ought to reject her constitution as authorized by a part of her people only.

But, beyond all this, we cannot safely allow the negro-exemption clause to take its chance along with other possible restrictions to suffrage which a State, fully organized, may see fit to enact. First, because of its magnitude. It is an act of ostracism by one-half the free inhabitants of an entire section of country against the other half, equally free. Secondly, because of its character and results. It is an act of injustice by those who have assaulted the life of the nation against those who have defended the national life; an act by which we abandon to the tender mercies of the doubtfully loyal and the disguised traitor those whose loyalty has stood every test, unstained, unshaken; men ignorant and simple indeed, but whose rude fidelity never failed either the Union fugitive beset in the forest, or the Union cause imperiled on the battle-field.

The decision of a matter so grave as this should be taken out of the category of those rights which a State, at her option, may grant or may withhold; because, being national in its consequences, it is national in its character. This is a matter of Federal interference, because, like emancipation, it is a matter involving the Federal safety.

It is because I know the frankness of your own character, Mr. President, that, at possible risk of conflicting opinions, I write to you thus frankly. It is because I am deeply impressed with the vast importance of the issues at stake that I write to you at all.

I think of our Union soldiers, the survivors of a thousand fields. I recall the last days, hot of conflict but of triumph, when Confederate arms were stacked and Confederate paroles were given, and the stars and bars fell before the old flag. I remember with what fierce fury those who surrendered at last, fought, throughout a four years' desperate effort, to shatter into fragments that benighted government under which, for three quarters of a century, they had enjoyed prosperity and protection. I remember all that was done and suffered and sacrificed before, through countless discouragements and reverses, treason's plot was reached. And as, in spirit, I follow victors and vanquished from the scene of conflict, I think that never was nation more gratuitously or more foully assailed, and that never did nation owe to her deliverers from anarchy and dismemberment a deeper debt of gratitude and good will.

Then I ask myself a great question. Shall these soldiers of liberty, returning from fields of death to Northern fields of labor and of peaceful contest—of contest in which the ballot is the only weapon, and the bulletin of defeat or victory is contained in the election returns—shall these veterans, who never flinched before military force, be overcome, with their laurels still green, by political stratagems? Their weapons of war laid aside, is the reward of these conquerors to be this, that man to man, they shall be entitled to one-third as much influence in administering their country's Government as the opponents they conquered? Are the victors on fields of death to be the vanquished in halls of legislation?

It is a question which the nation cannot fail, ere long, to ask itself; and who can doubt what the ultimate answer will be?

May God who, throughout the great crisis of our nation's history, overruling evil for good, has caused the wrath of man to work out his own gracious ends—directing us without our will or agency, in paths of justice and of victory which our human wisdom was too feeble to discover—direct you also, throughout the arduous task before you, to the just and the right.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, June 21, 1865.

"Ah, Sambo, I am going a long, long journey." "Never mind, Massa," said the negro, consolingly, "it am all the way down hill."

GOLD AND PAPER.

[From "Sacramento Union," August 10th.]

The government having emerged triumphantly from the struggle with treason, there is no longer a plausible excuse for making the currency question on this coast a question of patriotism. Whether we could have rendered any important service to the Union cause during the rebellion by consenting to transact our business on a greenback basis, we shall not now inquire; but certainly, in the present situation, there is no need of consulting anything but our peculiar interests in deciding to retain or discard our metallic medium. The Southern States, having no other money, except a small amount of hoarded gold and silver, will absorb the surplus greenbacks of the loyal States, and it is generally understood that the Secretary of the Treasury favors a contraction, rather than an expansion, of the paper circulation, under existing circumstances. With the appeals to "support the Government," by a conventional assent to the proposition that seventy-five cents make a United States dollar, must go many arguments drawn from the condition of things on the other side of the continent. The Eastern States, with their greatly diversified industry, had some excellent reasons for accepting large issues of Government paper without serious complaint. They had to choose between the excessive issues of State banks, which were not all as well secured as those of New York, and the national paper currency, for after the suspension of specie payments and the feverish stimulation of various branches of business by the necessities of the war, a vast amount of paper money was required as a circulating medium. The Western States having suffered, for years, the evils of a wild-cat currency, and transacted their business with the Atlantic States at a great disadvantage in consequence, welcomed the uniform greenback currency, not only because they could command neither specie nor first-class issues but because the new system equalized exchange. All those States reeled in prosperity, real or imaginary (McCullough, in one of his reports, says it was mostly imaginary), until excessive issues depreciated the currency and the consequent rise in the price of the necessities of life caused much complaint among the operative classes of society. Now, upon this coast, the circumstances are entirely different. We have a specie medium proportionate to the population and adequate to the wants of trade. Exchange is in our favor. Labor commands high wages, and when the crops are good, as they are this season, the prices of the necessities of life are cheap, in proportion to the standard of wages, as they are in the East. The reasons which explain the ready acceptance of the national paper money in the Eastern and Western States are not to be discovered in our situation. Here the proposition to introduce the greenback currency as the basis of business is a proposition to resign advantages recognized by political economists everywhere and deliberately supersede a currency intrinsically valuable by its inconvertible paper. Countries have been driven to do this under the spur of necessity, but it would be difficult to find a precedent for the deliberate preference of such paper money when no necessity compels. The anxiety expressed in the East by all the organs of commerce for a return to the specie basis proves that the communities which are supposed to have derived the greatest benefit from paper money are conscious of the evils resulting from the present uncertain, speculative system, and yearn for the firm basis which California has fortunately been enabled to maintain. It is safe to affirm that there is not a State in the Union that would not rejoice if it were able to follow our example.

As to the effects of preferring the inconvertible and depreciated paper of the government to the gold and silver it coins at the Mint, as a circulating medium, the advocates of the change exhibit only the hectic flush of a speculative prosperity. Theory and experience are arrayed against them. Curiously enough, some of the astute financiers who assert in one paragraph that we have not gold enough in circulation and lament that so much treasure is leaving our shores, propose, in the next, to adopt a measure that will inevitably quicken the exportation of coin. Gold and silver being valuable everywhere, the first effect of the issue of inconvertible paper in a country having foreign commerce, is to cause the withdrawal of the precious metals from circulation and the shipment to foreign lands. Simultaneously, there is an inflation of prices, and the experience of the tolling million in the East during the war confirms the teachings of experience in other countries, to the effect that, under such circumstances, wages do not rise in proportion, nor without combination and effort to bring them to a living standard. In the mining districts of this State where there is an inveterate prejudice against any kind of paper money, the introduction of greenbacks would not entirely change the