

basis of retail business. Gold and silver would continue to circulate to some extent, and we should have two kinds of currency, one of fixed value, the other fluctuating according to the tenor of telegrams from the East when the wires should not be "down beyond Omaha." This is a difficulty unknown in the East, where paper money is exclusively the circulating medium. Again while the Government paper is below par its fluctuations must be attended by a corresponding variation of prices. This opens a fine field for the mere speculator, but it is inimical to the operations of legitimate trade. It is because of the daily variation in value of the paper currency that business men of the East feel so much anxiety for the resumption of specie payments, which will enable them to make calculations for the future with a probability of success. Why launch our California business community upon a sea of speculation, from which our fellow-citizens of the East would gladly return if they could? That an abundance of inevitable paper money will quicken the industry of this coast is persistently asserted in some quarters, this is a venerable fallacy, often exposed, and by no writer more effectively than by John Stewart Mill, the highest living authority on political economy. Mill thus answers a Birmingham advocate of this doctrine:

Attwood maintained that a rise of prices produced by an increase of paper currency stimulates every producer to his utmost exertions, and brings all the capital and labor of the country into complete employment; and that this has invariably happened in all periods of rising prices, when the rise was on a sufficiently great scale. I presume, however, that the inducement which, according to Attwood, excited this unusual ardor in all persons engaged in production, must have been the expectation of getting more of commodities generally, more real wealth, in exchange for the products of their labor, not merely more pieces of paper. This expectation, however, must have been, by the very terms of the supposition, disappointed, since all prices being supposed to rise equally, no one was really better paid for his goods than before. Those who agree with Attwood could only succeed in winning people on to these unwonted exertions, by a prolongation of what would in fact be a delusion; contriving matters so, that by a progressive rise of money prices, every producer shall always seem to be in the very act of obtaining an increased remuneration which he never, in reality, does obtain. It is unnecessary to advert to any other of the objections to this plan, than that of its total impracticability. It calculates on flooding the whole world persisting forever in the belief that more pieces of paper are more riches, and never discovering that, with all their paper, they cannot buy more of anything than they could before. No such mistake was made during any of the periods of high prices, on the experience of which this school lays so much stress. At the periods which Attwood mistook for times of prosperity, and which were simply times of speculation, the speculators did not think they were growing rich because the high prices would last, but because they would not last, and because whoever contrived to realize while they last, would find himself, after the recoil, in possession of a greater number of pounds sterling, without their having become of less value. If, at the close of the speculation, an issue of paper had been made, sufficient to keep prices up to the point which they attained when at the highest, no one would have been more disappointed than the speculators; since the gain which they thought to have reaped by realizing (at the expenses of their competitors, who bought when they sold; and had to sell after a reversal) would have faded away in their hands, and instead of it they would have got nothing except a few more paper tickets to count by.

**GEN. GRANT AND THE GIRLS.**—The girls fairly carried Gen Grant by storm at the Chicago fair and forced him to do what he never did before—surrender. A correspondent thus tells the story:

Mrs. Livermore said to him, "Gen. Grant, these girls are dying to kiss you—but they don't dare to do it." "Well," said the gallant general, "if they want to kiss me, why don't they?" Instantly about a hundred fairies pounced upon him. He attempted a retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the rose ranks, without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calmly awaited the event. Never was such a man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens by the squads in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead; pelted him on the cheek, chin and neck. There must be dozens of kisses lying around loose hidden in the general's whiskers. During his terrible ordeal, the hero of a hundred battlefields blushed till his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeased in their "noble rage," and he escaped.

**STATE'S RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.**—We have received the first number of the above paper. It presents a good typographical appearance, and is full of reading matter. From the matter in it this week, we judge it will be very Democratic.

**THE STARKY COMMISSIONER'S** attention is called to the fine crop of Dagger Cockle Bars, in the yard of the old livery Stable, near the Franco American Restaurant.

## THE OREGON SENTINEL



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - AUG. 19, 1865

J. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. Tolly, advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal.  
E. K. Phillips, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

List of Agents for the OREGON SENTINEL, and Idaho Territory.  
E. P. Russell, general agent for Oregon, and Idaho Territory.  
J. P. Fisher, San Francisco Cal.  
J. J. Knowlton & Co., do do do  
Thomas Davis, do do do  
F. G. Hildreth, do do do  
F. G. Hildreth, do do do  
Thomas Crockett, do do do  
Wm. Spier, do do do  
Gov. Gibbs, do do do  
D. M. Thompson, do do do  
W. M. Evans, do do do  
Thomas Carr, do do do  
Thomas F. Floyd, do do do  
S. W. Sawyer, do do do  
D. P. Anderson, do do do  
D. M. C. Gault, do do do  
A. Ireland, do do do  
Geo. L. Dean, do do do  
Theodore Cameron, do do do  
James L. Watson, do do do  
Miss Mattie Hunter, do do do  
L. W. Sullivan, do do do  
Blazer Herman, of Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

### THE TRIAL—MARTIAL LAW.

Various definitions have been given of this law by different authors. Noah Webster, in his Dictionary, defines it to be "a code of regulation for the government of an army or navy; and when martial law is proclaimed in a place, the citizens are subjected to the severity of military regulations."

Daniel Webster, the great American lawyer and statesman, says:

"Martial law confers power of arrest, summary trial, and prompt execution; and that when it has been proclaimed, the land becomes a camp, and the law of the camp is the law of the land. Mr. Justice Story defines martial law to be the law of war, a resort to military authority in cases where the civil law is not sufficient; and it confers summary power, not to be used arbitrarily or for the gratification of personal feelings of hatred or revenge, but for the preservation of order and of the peace. The officer clothed with it is to judge of the degree of force that the necessity of the case may demand; and there is no limit to this, except such as is to be found in the nature and character of the exigency."

Professor Greenleaf, in his invaluable work on evidence, truly said, long before the commencement of this rebellion: "Whether persons not belonging to the army, can properly be subjected to Martial Law, has been seriously doubted."

"It seems, however, to be generally conceded, that persons, taken in open rebellion against the government, may be lawfully tried and punished by Martial Law; so that the point principally in dispute is, whether persons can be tried by that law for acts of rebellion committed long previous to their arrest."

"It extends also to a great variety of cases not relating to the discipline of the army, such as plots against the sovereign, intelligence to the enemy, and the like. It is founded on paramount necessity, and is proclaimed by a military chief; and when it is imposed upon a city or other territorial district, all the inhabitants and all their actions are brought within the sweep of its dominion."

An eminent American writer says: "For all practical consideration, Martial Law and the suspension of the right to *habeas corpus*, are one and the same thing." Other writers consider martial law to be, that military rule and authority which exists in time of war, and is conferred by the laws of war, in relation to persons and things, under and within the scope of active military operations in carrying on the war.

By Martial Law is understood, not laws passed for raising, supporting, governing and regulating troops, but it is the orders of the commanders of the posts and armies, according to the particular necessities of each particular case, Martial Law suspends all civil rights, and the remedies founded upon them for the time being, so far as it may appear to be necessary, in order to the full accomplishment of the purpose of the war, the party who exercises it being liable in an action for any abuse of the authority thus conferred.

Before the present rebellion, the only attempt ever made in Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, on occasion of the supposed treasonable conspiracy of Col. Aaron Burr. Mr. Jefferson, on the 22d of January, 1807, in a special message submitted the whole subject of the conspiracy to Congress. On the next day, Mr. Gale, of the Senate,

moved a committee to consider the expediency of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. He appointed a committee, and the motion was carried. The committee reported a bill for the purpose. The bill passed the Senate, but was rejected in the House of Representatives by a vote of 113 for its rejection, against 19 in its favor; some members voting against it, on the ground that it was the duty of the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, in case of necessity in time of war, to declare Martial Law, and to suspend the writ when peculiar emergencies may require it. But a large majority voted against it on the ground that there was no war, and the public safety did not require it. In the arguments it was admitted that it was obvious that cases of peculiar emergency might arise which would justify, nay, even require, the temporary suspension of any right to the writ. The arguments at the time of a supposed rebellion, are a rebuke to the Democratic party who have opposed the action of the Government during the present rebellion. All the foregoing definitions and cases occurred long before the present rebellion commenced. They were all written while democracy was in power, and while some of their leaders were plotting treason and rebellion. They show conclusively that the power exists to hang Jeff Davis by a military commission.

We have seen that after the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. Lincoln declared Martial Law, and suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in various places, which caused a question to arise as to whether it was the duty of Congress or the President to declare Martial Law, and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Many good men thought the President had no power to suspend the writ, and that it was the duty of Congress to suspend the writ. However, there was a large majority of Congress who believed it was the duty of the President to suspend the writ whenever he believed the necessity required it. But Congress, on the 23d of March, 1863, to keep the peace and to reconcile the conflicting opinions, passed an act in these words:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon a certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue."

Under this act, President Lincoln declared Martial Law throughout the United States.

In our next we will produce some of the facts, and show conclusively, according to the authorities which we have cited, that Vallandigham was legally and justly banished to Dixie, and Mrs. Surratt and all her coadjutors, Jeff. Davis included, that have not been hung, deserve to be hung by a military commission.

### Correction.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to state to the good people of Jackson county, Oregon, that I received from Judge Tolman \$77 50, and from two other gentlemen \$20, making in all ninety-seven and a half dollars, and as I did not go to Jacksonville, on Fourth of July, to make money, I thought that the folks treated me in a kindly manner.

Mr. Fay, of the Reporter, stated that I had received \$300. That article was copied in other papers, and believed. I make this correction for the benefit of all concerned.

With regard to Mr. Fay, I never saw him. Do not wish to see him. I suppose from his scribbling that he must be a fifth-rate lawyer, and makes a poor apology for an editor. The "maukin" that could speak of the immortal Lincoln, after he had passed from earth, as a "dog" and a "villain," and apply the same to our present Chief Magistrate, is too mean and contemptible to be observed by any decent or respectable person. A. C. McDUGGALL.  
Yreka, August 11, 1865.

Good Yet.—That Southern Oregon is a rich mining district and is not yet exhausted, the following extract from a letter written by Mr. E. Chaney, of Willow Springs, will testify:

Yesterday, Avery & Strang, while sinking a prospect hole on one of their claims, situated on the Heuston Donation Land Claim, picked up one piece of gold, weighing just the number of the Alabama, \$290, (290 being her original name) gold weight at \$16 per oz.

**DEMOCRAT'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.**—We have received the July number of this mirror of fashion. It contains the "One hundred Dollar National Prize Jubilee Song," together with the usual amount of other matter. Altogether it makes a fine appearance. The magazine is well worth the subscription price, of \$3 00 dollars per year.

### SYMPATHY WITH CRIME.

Political prejudice and religious fanaticism are great evils peculiar to human nature. We are too apt to palliate and excuse error when it originates among those with whom we sympathize and associate. It has been said that "man is a creature of prejudice." Should any doubt the correctness of this position, let them view Mr. Malone's "editorial correspondence," in the issue of the Reporter of the 12th inst., and we think they will, unless beyond the reach of reason, endorse the sentiment. Mr. Malone's account of the altercation between Ferd Patterson and ex-Sheriff Pinkham is certainly the most remarkable production that ever emanated from the brain of an editor. He endeavors, with all the ingenuity of a corrupt, partizan demagogue—and to some extent boasts the dignity of a journalist—to excuse and partially justify one of the most foul and cowardly murders ever perpetrated.

He does not in anywise attempt to conceal, if we judge from the reports we have received, the motives which actuate him to sympathize with this cold-blooded murderer. Ferd Patterson is a Democrat, and for that reason should not allow himself to be insulted by Union men singing such detestable songs as "We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple-tree." After attempting to give the circumstances as they occurred between the two belligerents, which account differs materially from any heretofore published—and this difference is decidedly in Patterson's favor—he admonishes Union men "to beware how they rejoice over their Democratic foes—'impugn the motives and patriotism' of Copperheads and traitors. He then gets off the following democratic declaration, which was practically carried out by his political friends of the South, and the democratic mob of New York City: "If the law of the land will not protect Democrats from insult, contumely and wrong, then they must be a law unto themselves;" or, in other words, "a Union man imprudently sings, 'We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple-tree,' or 'John Brown's soul is marching on,' in the presence of Democrats, and the law of the land does not punish him for so doing, then it is their right 'to be a law unto themselves' and shoot him down, as Patterson did ex-Sheriff Pinkham. But a short time since, it was the delight of Copperheads to sing 'Dixie,' and 'John Brown's body hangs dangling in the air,' in the presence of Union men. Had one of them become enraged as Malone's political friend, Patterson, did, and murdered a Democrat, this same editor, in our judgment, would have been the first 'to be a law unto themselves,' and cry, 'hang him to the nearest tree.'"

His consistency, in commenting upon this fatal affair, is truly amusing. He very boastfully says, "The officers of the law are determined to keep down mobs in this Democratic country, at least." In the same article, and but a few lines below, he declares himself in favor of being "a law unto himself." Such consistency is one of the principle characteristics of the latter-day Democracy. He is opposed to mobs, but during the last four years has upheld and defended the most gigantic ever recorded by man. He is in favor of law and order, yet the foulness and pollution of his own traitor heart out-crops in his sanction and defense of murder, assassination and all infamy; in his defense of those who set aside the Constitution of our country, and rebelled against the majesty of her laws. In fact, every act committed by a Democrat, or his party, against individuals, or the government, is all right. All that is necessary to secure his approval, is to call it Democratic. There are many in his party, who, if convinced that the Devil is a Democrat, would cease to pay homage to Deity, and bow with becoming reverence to his Satanic Majesty.

### History of American Conspiracies.

A record of Treason, Insurrection, Rebellion, &c. from 1760 to 1860. The contents of this truly great work are—Pontiac's (Indian) Conspiracy, The Paxton Riots, Benedict Arnold's Conspiracy, Revolt of the Pennsylvania Brigade, "State of Frackland" Insurrection, Shay's Rebellion, Wilkerson's Western Conspiracy, Whiskey Insurrection, Gene's Conspiracy, Alien and Sedition Troubles, Aaron Burr's Conspiracy, New England Discontents and Hartford Convention Conspiracy, Denmark Vesey's Slave Insurrection, Georgia Indian Difficulties, Nat Turner's Slave Insurrection, South Carolina Nullification Insurrection, Patriot War, Dorr's Rebellion (Rhode Island), Kansas Nebraska Troubles, John Brown's Conspiracy.

By ORVILLE J. VICTOR, Author of "History of American Conspiracies," &c. J. D. Forey, Publisher—To be completed in one volume Super-royal Octavo, beautifully illustrated with steel engravings &c., prepared expressly for this work, by John Rodgers and other first-class artists.

This truly national work (characterized by a leading journal as the "Paragon of Histories") has now taken its place in the literary world as the History, par excellence, of the Great Rebellion. It has received the endorsement of the leading men and journals of the country. It is commended by those most qualified to judge, as such a record of the rise, progress and result of the war for the Union, as every intelligent citizen should possess.

The agent of Victor's History of the American Conspiracies, will remain in Jackson Co. a few weeks and visit every house as he desires to become acquainted with every

reading man in the county. The entire history is comprised in one Super-royal Octavo volume of 597 pages; the appearance and typography are excellent. The work can only be obtained of the canvasser, as it is not sold by "the trade." All who wish to become possessed of it, should avail themselves of the proposition of the agent while he remains in this county, or it can be had by addressing S. J. Minick, Gen. Agt. Salem, Oregon.

This is a different work from any that has ever been sold in Southern Oregon. It is invaluable to all who desire to know the history of the various rebellions in the United States, and every one should have it. The price is only \$5 00 per copy.

**FAVORS RECEIVED.**—We would return thanks to Messrs. Hull and Sears for those watermelons, and to Mr. E. E. Gore for a basket of fine peaches. Such favors make all of us feel better, and after partaking of the treat we return with renewed vigor to work.

**PERSONAL.**—L. D. C. Underwood called on us this week, looking well. Indian Supt. Huntington succeeded in making a treaty with Paulina, a Snake Chief. Stipulation on the part of the Government, is \$5,000 a year for first five years, and after that, \$1200 a year for fifteen years.

### Married.

—By the Rev. S. P. Taylor, at his residence near Phoenix, August 13th, M. H. COLMAN to Miss S. A. GORDON, of this county.

—At the Episcopal Church, Eugene City, Aug. 6th, by the Rev. J. McCormac, Mr. COLIN T. FINLAYSON and Miss ANNA E. UNDERWOOD.

### Born.

—To the wife of B. F. DOWELL, Esq., in Jacksonville, on the 12th inst., a daughter.

—To the wife of CHARLES W. SARGENT, in Jacksonville, on the 16th inst., a son.

### GRAND BALL

AT LOUIS HERLING'S

ON POOR MAN'S CREEK,

ON THE

7th of September.

No all ye that hunger and thirst after good music and dancing, meat and drink, flee unto the mountains of Poor Man's Creek, where the undersigned will be happy to accommodate you to all the delicacies of the season.

LOUIS HERLING, Proprietor. aug12w4.

### U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

### SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

### U. S. 5-20 Six per cent GOLD BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to  
One cent per day on a \$50 note.  
Two cents " " \$100 " "  
Ten " " " \$500 " "  
20 " " " \$1,000 " "  
\$1 " " " \$5,000 "

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

### THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

### GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

**JAY COOKE,**  
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.  
May 20, 1865

### ADDENDUM.

**PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:**  
PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold. Commenced on 3d series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (\$230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

**JAY COOKE,**  
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

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

**J. ROW'S**  
**Cigar Store**  
Opposite Love & Bilger's, California  
Jacksonville, Oregon.

**TOYS, TOYS, TOYS**  
**HOLIDAY GIFTS**

J. ROW informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the public generally that he has just received and offers for sale his large stock of

**HAVANA & IMITATIONS**

**CIGARETTES**

**TOBACCOS, PIPES, FIDELITY**

**CUTLERY, RAISING**

**Stationary & School-books**

**CANDY, TOYS, NUTS,**

**ALBUMS, ETC.**

Prices to suit the times. Call and save your money.

**ODDY BOLL**

A Large and Fine Assortment of Willow Ware on hand, for sale.

A large collection of the latest and best Novels for circulation.

Dec. 19, 1863.

**Happiness or Misery**

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

**THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY & SCIENCE**, have determined, upon the expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of the suffering humanity) four of the most interesting and instructive LECTURES ON MARRIAGE, and its various relations: Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy, Mental Power, the great Social Evil, and maladies that result from youthful excesses of maturity, or ignorance of the laws of Nature's Laws.

These invaluable Lectures have been means of enlightening and saving lives, and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of Twenty-five Cents in postage stamps, addressed "Secretary Pacific Medical Anatomy and Science, Pine Street, San Francisco."

Letters to be sent through Wells Fargo & Co.

### Notice.

All persons occupying and claiming title to land entered by the Trustee Jacksonville for the benefit of the estate of the late J. H. Wade, who have not filed their application, are respectfully notified to do so, within 30 days from this date. Further notice is hereby given that the undersigned will be happy to receive applications for deeds, with the order, within 30 days from this date.

JAS. H. WADE, Trustee.  
U. S. HAYDEN, Recorder.  
Jacksonville, July 29, 1865.

### Notice.

SEALED proposals to furnish the Quartermaster at Fort Klamath, Oregon, with one hundred and sixty (160,000) pounds of Oats, will be received by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at that post until 4 o'clock, P. M., August 18th, 1865.

The Oats to be of good quality, and to be delivered at such places, at said post, as may be designated by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, or before the 10th day of November, 1865.

Proposals to be made in duplicate, signifying price per pound, and to be addressed to the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, via Jacksonville, and to be endorsed on the envelope, "proposals to furnish Oats." Each proposal to be accompanied by a guarantee of two good and reliable persons for the performance of the contract, if the bid be accepted.

Payment for the same to be made upon completion of contract in cash, or in U. S. currency, on date of payment, sooner after as funds may be required for that purpose.

Proposals to furnish fractional parts less than 40,000 pounds (of the amount), will be considered.

Proposals to furnish forty (40,000) pounds of the above quality of Barley, in lieu of Oats, will be considered. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

D. C. UNDERWOOD, Ist Lieut. Cav. Reg. Vol. Art. Ass't Quarterm. Fort Klamath, Ogn., July 28th, 1865.

### STATE of Oregon, County of Jackson, in Justice Court.

To Sterling Hill: You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property is attached, to satisfy the demand of the estate of J. H. Wade, amounting to the sum of \$25,000 and twenty-five one hundredths (25,000 1/4) dollars. Now unless you appear before A. V. Gillet, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at Ashland, on the 23d day of July, 1865, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt and costs.

Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1865.

**MICHAEL MURPHY,** Plaintiff.

**JOHN F. HOUCK,** Defendant.

**Watchmaker and Jeweler**

Oregon Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.

All sorts of WATCHES and JEWELRY manufactured and repaired in the finest style of the art, and at moderate prices.

**JOHN F. HOUCK**

May 19th, 1861