



JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY, Oct. 21st, 1865.

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

- List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel. E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon and Idaho Territory. L. P. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal. J. J. Knowlton & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Thomas Davis, Applegate, Ore. T. R. Hill, Willamette, Ore. F. G. Birdseye, Rock Point, Ore. Thomas Croxson, Christiana, Oregon. Wm. Spicer, Jump-O-Jo, Ore. Gov. Gibbs, Portland, Ore. D. M. Thompson, Albany, Ore. W. M. Evans, Albany, Ore. Thomas Carr, Albany, Ore. Thomas F. Floyd, Klamath Falls, Ore. S. W. Sawyer, Albany, Ore. D. P. Anderson, Phoenix, Ore. D. M. C. Gault, Meritt Creek, Ore. A. Ireland, Meritt Creek, Ore. Gen. L. Dearborn, Elsieburg, Ore. Theodore Cameron, John Town, Ore. James L. Watson, Roseburg, Ore. Mrs. Hattie Hunter, Rogue River, Ore. L. W. Sullivan, Fort Klamath, Ore. Binger Herman, of Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

The Position of the Union Party.

In a late number of the SENTINEL we stated the past position of the Union party. We showed that it necessarily became an administration party, and that in no other way could it have made itself effectual in the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. It was upon the firm, unwavering support of that party that Abraham Lincoln relied in the terrible conflict of redemption and national regeneration. It is to that party that Andrew Johnson is looking for support, today, in the difficult and arduous task of reconstruction.

Many imagine that the Union party has accomplished its mission, and that it may now, with safety to the country, be disbanded. No opinion could be more dangerous to the public tranquility and safety. It is true that the war is ended. No rebel battalions dispute with force of arms the supremacy of the Constitution. But it must be remembered that at least a quarter of a million of noble lives have been consumed in the terrible conflict, and that near five billions of dollars have been necessarily expended. Vain has been the sacrifice, unless the immense expenditure, unless the fruits, or logical results, of this war shall be permanently secured. These can only be secured by a reconstruction based upon the principles of justice, equity and equality. The party which conducted the nation triumphantly over the breakers of disunion ought to be the party to compose the nation, restore the Constitution, and to embody within its provisions these principles of liberty and justice which were born amid the conflict, and baptized in the blood of Freedom's martyrs. In order to do this, it must be an administration party. The administration is composed of the wisest and best men of the country. They are tried men—men of large experience—statesmen, wise in head and sound in heart. The work of reconstruction, under the management of the administration and the steady support of the Union party, is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

We maintain that the best test of a man's Unionism is, that he is a firm, consistent supporter of the administration. The administration will take counsel from the recognized leaders and statesmen of the Union party, and will reflect the leading sentiments of that party in the work of reorganization, while the party will support its principles by a steady maintenance of the policy of the administration. He who claimed to be a Union man during the administration of Lincoln, and yet did not support his administration, no matter how honest he might have been, failed to make his influence effectual for good. If he had any influence, it detracted from the individual influences upon which the existence of the government depended. It weakened one of the ligaments that sustained constitutional liberty. The same principle is true now. He who would make his influence effectual as a Union man, must support the administration. This is the only way in which the Union party can be sustained. It is the only way in which the work of reconstruction can be securely accomplished. A president without a party can do nothing. A party out of power cannot accomplish its desired aims. Then let no question become a test of a man's Unionism outside of the policy of the administration.

Lost—About the 14th inst., in the stage, between Roseburg and Jacksonville, a small, hunting-cased silver watch. Any one finding and forwarding the same to this office, will be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

MARY E. SURATT.

The Democratic papers in the United States have all, with one accord, denounced Andrew Johnson as a murderer, because of the hanging of Mary E. Suratt for her participation in the conspiracy for the assassination of the immortal Lincoln. The only evidence they cite of her innocence is that she told her confessor that she was innocent. This transparent absurdity of this evidence is patent to every one save a modern Democrat. We suppose, after this, if a criminal is tried and convicted in our court for murder in the first degree, and Judge Prim sentences him to be hung, that if the convict shall tell his spiritual confessor that he is innocent, Judge Prim will then be murderer and not the convicted felon, provided the latter is hung.

Mrs. Suratt had a fair trial, before a competent tribunal, and was assisted by as able counsel as can be found in the Union, and was found guilty upon the testimony adduced. No unbiased man can read that testimony and then pronounce her innocent.

1st. The conspirators held frequent meetings at her house, and she was on friendly terms with all—holding frequent secret conferences with them. Her son, John H. Suratt, was one of the conspirators.

2d. Several of the conspirators fled to her house for concealment, after the bloody deed was accomplished.

3d. Her son, Uneradt, and Harrold, conspirators had deposited some carbines at the house of one John M. Floyd, out from the city, and on the route of escape. A short time before the assassination she called on Floyd, and in a low tone of voice told him to have these carbines ready, "she said she, they will soon be called for." On the day of the assassination she sent for Booth, had an interview with him in her own house, and then immediately left the city in a conveyance provided by Booth; saw Floyd late in the afternoon, delivered to him a child glass, and told him to have two bottles of whiskey and the carbines ready, as they would be called for that night." Having thus perfected the arrangements, she returned to Washington, to her own house, about eight o'clock in the evening, to await the result. The damnable deed was done, and the whiskey and the carbines were called for by the fleeing assassins that very night.

Comment is unnecessary. Yet such is but a small portion of the testimony which goes to show the guilt of that unfortunate woman.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The telegraph brings the joyful intelligence that those States which held general elections this fall, have all given immense and overwhelming majorities for the candidates of the Union party. Ohio, from seventy to eighty thousand; Pennsylvania ten thousand and Iowa at least twenty thousand; showing conclusively that the people have confidence in the administration of Andrew Johnson, and confidence in the ability of the Union party to restore the Union, and reconstruct the disorganized elements in the late rebellious States. There is no reaction in favor of the demagogues and treason-tainted democratic party. The hopes of the pragmatical leaders of that party are expiring, and the people are everywhere responding—amen.

It would, indeed, have been strange, that the people, after having firmly and fearlessly stood by the Union party in these four terrible years of conflict and blood, should on the dawn of peace, desert the Union banners and go over to the aiders and abettors of the rebellion. But no such stuppidity or blindness characterizes the intelligent voters of America. They are determined to confide the work of reorganization to safe hands and sound hearts, and to send the boon of constitution and freedom unimpaired down to posterity. In this determination, so emphatically declared everywhere, the leaders of modern Democracy can read their doom.

Doxy.—Some modern democratic editors are constantly reminding President Johnson that "he was an old democrat," and that he voted for Breckinridge and Lane. This is most impudent, as there is probably no fact in President Johnson's history, he is so much ashamed of! This constant reminder of the President of a mournful passage in his life, is like talking of hemp in a family, one of whose members has been hanged. However, it would be rather pleasant to see modern demagogues swallow Johnson, military commissions and all. One of two things would be the result. He would be either a Jonah in their vitals, or work all the elements of treason out of them.

HONORABLE MENTION.—We lately took a trip from Jacksonville to Salem, and, as a matter of course, traveled on the stages, and confided our happiness, comfort and precious corpus to the keeping of the several drivers along the route. And we must say, that we never struck a more gentlemanly, social, and accommodating set of fellows in all our pilgrimages. Especially would we remember Messrs. Jones and Cael, the jolly hearted and generous souled "whips" driving between Jacksonville and Galesville. May the stars of their prosperity never set!

CAPT. STRAUDE arrived at Fort Klamath, a few days since, from Camp Alford. He thinks the farmers of this valley will reap great reward by that route being opened up to Owyhee and other mining camps.

New York State Convention.

SYRACUSE, (N. Y.) Sept. 20th. The Republican State Convention was called to order at noon to-day by Charles Jones, Chairman of the State Committee. On motion of Hamilton Harris of Albany, Charles J. Folger, of Ontario, was chosen temporary Chairman.

Chamney M. Depew having withdrawn his name that the ticket might be headed by a soldier, the following ticket was unanimously chosen:

Judges of Court of Appeals—Ward Hunt, of Oneida; John K. Porter, of Albany, Secretary of State—Francis C. Barlow, of New York, Controller—Thos. H. Hillhouse, of Ontario, Treasurer—Colonel Howland, of Dutchess, Attorney General—General John H. Martin, of Monroe, State Engineer—J. Paul Goodsell, of Oneida, Canal Commissioner—Robert C. Dorn, of Schenectady, Inspector of State Prisons—General Barham, of Oneida, Chief of Court of Appeals—Henry Jones, of Catawagus.

Henry J. Raymond, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this State upon the overthrow of the rebellion and the return of peace to all sections of our common country; and that we find in the preservation of our Union the re-establishment of the national authority and the extirpation of slavery simple recompense for the sufferings and sacrifices by which these results have been achieved.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of all ranks and in all departments, by whose valor under Fort Sumter, the great result has been accomplished, and who have, by their heroism and noble leadership in the American name, we render the heartfelt thanks of a grateful people that we never the demand made by the Union National Convention at Baltimore, that adequate provision be made by the National authorities for the support and comfort of such of their survivors as have received honorable and disabling wounds in the service of their country.

Resolved, That, while we deplore the death by assassination of Abraham Lincoln as a crime of a heinous character, and as a great national calamity, we recognize in Andrew Johnson, his successor, a statesman of ability, experience and high-toned patriotism and the most unswerving integrity, and one who has rendered invaluable services to the Union cause during the rebellion, and whose single-hearted devotion to the permanent prosperity and glory of our common country, commands the respect and confidence of the American people, and that we renew to him in his administration these assurances of cordial and effective support which were rendered by us in his nomination and election.

Resolved, That we approve, as eminently wise and just, the sentiments of kindness and confidence which President Johnson has extended toward those of the communities and individuals lately in rebellion, who accept the perpetuation of the Union and the perpetual prohibition of slavery as the legitimate and irreversible results of the war; that we approve the initial steps he has taken toward relieving the hands of military authority in the Southern States, and in restoring to their people full and complete control over their local affairs, just as soon as may be found compatible with the preservation of order, the maintenance of peace, the exclusion of slavery and the fulfillment of the constitutional obligations of the national authority to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; and that we confidently look forward, under his wise and patriotic administration, to the establishment of more cordial relations of greater mutual respect, and of a stronger interest in each other's welfare, between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, than have hitherto prevailed; and that in all the measures he may adopt tending to the attainment of these just and beneficent ends, we pledge him our cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That while we regard the national sovereignty over all the subjects committed to it by the Constitution of the United States as having been confined and established by the recent war, we regard the several States in the Union as having jurisdiction over all local and domestic affairs, expressly reserved to them by the same constitutional authority; and whenever it shall be deemed compatible with the public safety to restore to the States lately in rebellion the renewed exercise of those rights, we trust it will be done in the faith and on the basis that they will be exercised in a spirit of equal and impartial justice, and with a view to the elevation and perpetuation of the full rights of citizenship of all their people, inasmuch as these are principles which constitute the basis of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the restoration of peace will enable the Government to restore the civil tribunals of the country to their just and national supremacy; and that we have full and entire confidence that this will be done as soon as the safety of the nation will permit, and no longer.

Resolved, That the debt incurred by the nation in defense of its own existence is a sacred and inviolable obligation resting upon all the property and all the resources of all sections of the country for its fulfillment; that while we demand at the hands

of Congress such measures as shall impose the burden of taxation equally and impartially upon all classes, we have full reliance upon the people for the maintenance of the national honor and the ultimate extinction of the national debt; and that we approve and indorse the determination of the Government under no circumstances to assume, directly or indirectly, any portion of the debts incurred by the rebel authorities in the prosecution of the war against the United States.

Resolved, That we expect at the hands of the Government as prompt and as large a reduction of the national expenditures as the national safety will permit; an abolition of all superfluous, and a wise and economical administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the direction under President Johnson of our intercourse with foreign nations, in his prompt enforcement against them of all just demands, in securing redress for national injuries and wrongs, and in maintaining the fixed policy of the Government, by which the interference of foreign Powers with the institutions of this continent is regarded as hostile to our peace and menacing to our independence.

Resolved, That we tender our congratulations to William H. Seward upon his providential escape from the knife of the assassin, and we rejoice that his distinguished services may still be continued to the nation and the cause of liberty.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Fenton deserves and commands the respect and confidence of the people of this State, and that we have pledged to it our cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That we call upon the legal constitutions of the several States in this State, to select candidates for the Legislature and other offices, to nominate men of known integrity of character, as the only means of avoiding corruption and securing an honest administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That the Union party has steadily sustained the Government in the contest with the rebellion, not only against its open enemies in the field, but against those who gave it the aid of organized sympathy and encouragement in this and other legal States, so it will now maintain its authority and defend its efforts to restore the blessings of union, freedom and peace to all sections of our common country, and we confidently appeal to its past history, its present, and the character of its candidates as its title to public confidence and support.

After reading the resolutions, and in response to loud calls, Henry J. Raymond briefly addressed the Convention, congratulating the delegates upon the unanimity and harmony that have characterized all their proceedings, and upon the excellence of the ticket they have put in nomination. The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

On motion of Raymond the following was adopted, with warm applause:

Resolved, That we regret, as false and unnecessary, the imputation cast by the Democratic Convention upon the official integrity and personal honor of Chamney M. Depew, Secretary of State, and that we welcome his official conduct in the execution of the course, and in all respects, as worthy of the approval and commendation of the people.

Waldo Huddles offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we tender to the able men who have sustained the cause of American nationality in England our grateful thanks, and mingle our mourning with that of his countless friends in this country for the loss of Richard Cobden, one of the trust of their number.

OXFORD ASSOCIATION.—We have received the two first numbers of this journal. Every rule and letter used in its publication is new, and it presents the finest typographical appearance of any paper in the State. It contains clear, plain sections from the best authorities, upon that most important of all human sciences—and upon the proper expansion and development of which, the growth and prosperity of our young State depends—the science of agriculture. Its editorials are upon subjects of vital importance to the farmer. It is offered at very low figures, and ought to be supported. Let it not be said that the farmers of Southern Oregon are too poor or too blind to their own interests and the interests of the State at large, to support a paper devoted entirely to agricultural pursuits. "Every farmer should subscribe for the Oregon Agriculturist."

MADE A SALE.—Alex. Martin, while at the State Fair, sold his horse, Dave Sampson, for a very fair sum. Mr. Martin intends starting for the Atlantic States soon.

FAIR ADVENTURERS.—Miss Gaines, sister-in-law of Major Rinschart, and Mrs. Brown have descended the precipitous wall of Lake Majesty, to the water's edge.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—Services will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing to-day at two P. M. Preaching at eleven o'clock on Sabbath morning.

VANDERVA REGISTER.—This new paper made its appearance as soon as the mails started. It promises to be a valuable and interesting paper.

DR. L. S. THOMPSON and family returned home last Tuesday night, from a trip to Albany, Salem and Portland.

Important Letter from Secretary Harlan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, (D. C.) Aug. 26, 1865. George B. Edwards, Clermont, Iowa.—Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of the 21st inst., stating, among other things, that the Union State Convention of Iowa has adopted as a plank in its platform a recommendation in favor of negro suffrage; that the Copperhead convention has indorsed President Johnson's policy for the reorganization of the Southern States, assuming it to be in opposition to negro suffrage; that this is, in your opinion, the issue joined between the two parties in Iowa; that heretofore the Union party has derived valuable aid from me in support of its principles; that you regret, however, to observe a newspaper report of a speech made by me recently, which places me, as you think, in antagonism with its present principles and policy, which gives you pain.

In reply, I have to say that if your opinion was well founded, it would be a cause of greater pain to me than to yourself; but I beg leave to state that you misapprehend the position of President Johnson and my own, as well as that of the Union party at large. The real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the National Government, or from the State Governments respectively.

President Johnson maintains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere, primarily, with the question of suffrage in any State in the Union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress, whose Senators and members present themselves for seats in that body under the clause of the Constitution, which makes each State the exclusive judge of the qualifications and electors of members; and that other clauses of the Constitution of the United States which provide that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government," I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage, which would clearly show the State government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applications for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would, in their judgment, be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution.

That the State of Iowa may take steps to extend the right of suffrage, is not, as it seems to me, in conflict with this policy, and consequently, those who support the policy of the President on this subject are not in antagonism with the platform of the Union party in Iowa.

The Union party of that State proposes that the State shall modify its own constitution, so as to include as electors, persons who have not, under its present provisions, the right to vote. This, as President Johnson maintains, a State may do, but that the General Government has no right to require Iowa, or any other State, to modify its own constitution, on this, or any other subject, when not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

If I should be in Iowa when the question is submitted to the people, it is small to me to extend the right to all classes of persons possessing the requisite intelligence and patriotism to be intrusted with a participation in the management of public affairs, State or national, without regard to their nationality, as I do not believe that the liberties of any class of people can be considered safe who are to be permanently deprived of the exercise of this right.

I do not disguise these opinions; you may therefore make what use of this letter you may deem proper. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant. JAMES HARLAN.

P. F. DOWELL, Esq., has been at home the past week, but goes to attend Circuit Court in Josephine county next week.

Married.—On the 14th inst., in Jackson county, at the residence of the bride's father, by U. S. Hayden, J. P. Mr. M. D. STANON to Miss ALBINA ANN MCKEE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. IN consideration that certain measures, highly important to the interests of the State and Nation, require the action of the Legislature at an earlier period than the regular biennial session; therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor, I hereby proclaim and make known, that a Special Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, will be held at the Capital of the State, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December next, at which time and place the members thereof, are required to attend. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the Executive Office in Salem, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1865. By the Governor, ADDISON C. GIBBS.

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. SACHS & BROS. Agents, Jacksonville, February 25th, 1865. Feb25th

JEWELRY. CLOCKS, WATCHES, FANCY ARTICLES. NEUBER'S NEW STORE!

Next Door to Sachs Bros. J. NEUBER has stocked his new store with a large and valuable assortment of latest styles and patterns of SPRING AND WRIGHT CLOCKS, SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, PEARL, EMERALD, GEM SETS Together with a splendid lot of other JEWELRY, Breast-Pla, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger Rings, Lockets, Buckles, Chains, Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Necklaces, Watch-Chains, Chains and Seals, Alan, complete sets of incomparable Quartz Jewelry, manufactured from the richest and most beautiful specimens of Gold Hill and Fowler quartz.

In addition to the above, may be found at his store the best qualities of TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, And, in short, a general variety of Nick-Nacks & Fancy Articles All of which will be sold at low rates and warranted.

REPAIRING.—Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired with promptness, and a guarantee to satisfaction. MANUFACTURED to order, any article of Jewelry, with neatness and dispatch. Call and see his new stock, at his new store, on California street, next door to Sachs Bros., Jacksonville, Oregon. Jacksonville, Dec. 17, 1862. J.

American Exchange Hotel, corner of SANSONE & HALLECK ST., San Francisco.

The proprietor of this favorite hotel would respectfully inform the traveling public that the American Exchange, having been recently enlarged and improved in all its departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his patrons and the public in general. He can now offer elegant suits or single rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, on terms to suit the times. This house contains a handsome furnished parlor, a beautiful large dining hall, commodious and pleasant sitting and reading rooms, together with other facilities not necessary to enumerate. Business men and travelers will find the American Exchange second to no hotel in the city, whether as regards luxury, comfort or economy. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Grateful for past patronage, the proprietor respectfully solicits a continuance of the public favor. J. W. SARGENT, Proprietor.

Umpqua Academy!

The Trustees of Umpqua Academy have thoroughly repaired the building, and it is now ready for school. The Twelfth Academic year will commence September 11th, 1865.

RATES OF TUITION Per Quarter: Primary Department \$2.00 Secondary do 4.00 Higher English do 7.00 Dead Languages, Drawing and Painting, each, extra, 10.00 Music 10.00 Board in private families, 2.00 F. F. ROYAL, Principal.

DARDANELLS HOUSE, DARDANELLS, OGN.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE In every respect, where the personal supervision of the proprietor guarantees prompt and courteous attention to all the requirements of guests. This house has been refitted and refurnished. WM. BURKE, Proprietor.

NEW IN JACKSONVILLE DASHAWAY WASHING MACHINE, BLOOD'S PATENT, With Wringers Attached.

This works the same as by hand, doing as much work in one day as six women, with equal cleanliness, less wear to clothes, and one-half less soap. A child ten years old can work this machine with ease, washing any fabric from a thread to a bed-quilt. I have purchased the right for the manufacture and sale of the above named machines in this county. This machine is for sale and can be seen at my shop, on California Street, one door above Drums Livery Stable. Give us a call. Wringers will be furnished as soon as they arrive. C. F. WILSON.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH CAPITAL \$750,000.00.

\$50,000 On deposit in Oregon. All losses Payable in U. S. Gold Coin. Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire. SACHS BROS. Agents, Jacksonville, Oregon. Jan 21st.

NOTICE STOCK HOLDERS of the Sucker Creek Valley Irrigation and Milling Company will hold their regular annual meeting at C. H. Beach & Fisher's House, on the 2nd day of September, 1865, for the purpose of electing three Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Trustees, aug26

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