

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 42

J. ROW'S Cigar Store!

Opposite Love & Bilger's, California st.,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS! HOLIDAY GIFTS!

J. ROW informs the citizens of Jackson-
ville and the public generally that he has
just received and offers for sale his superior
stock of

HAVANA & IMITATION

CIGARS,

TOBACCOS, PIPES, FIGS,

CUTLERY, RAISINS,

Stationary & School-books

CANDY, NUTS,
TOYS, SUGARS,
ALBUMS, ETC.

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

GOODBYE!

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

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

Dec. 19, 1863. J. ROW.

Happiness or Misery; THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND
SCIENCE have determined, regardless
of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit
of the suffering humanity) form of their
most interesting and instructive LEC-
TURES on MARRIAGE, and its dissemi-
nations: Nervous Debility, Premature
Loss of Manhood, Indigestion, Weak-
ness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vi-
tal Power, the great Social Evil, and those
maladies that result from youthful follies,
excess of maturity, or ignorance of Phys-
iology and Nature's Laws.

These invaluable Lectures have been the
means of enlightening and curing thousands,
and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of
Twenty-five Cents in postage stamps, by
addressing Secretary Pacific Museum of
Anatomy and Science, Pine Street, San
Francisco.

Free Letters to be sent through Wells
Fargo & Co.

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF OREGON

THE undersigned having on hand a num-
ber of superior, thorough-bred Span-
ish or Vermont Merino bucks, and a few
French Merino bucks, consisting of lambs,
yearlings and two-year-olds, assumes this
method of informing the public, that he is
selling them very reasonably for cash. The
Spanish or Vermont Merino are de-
scended direct from the stock of Edwin
Hammond, Vermont, and the French Mer-
ino from stock imported into Oregon by
Jones & Rockwell, of Vermont.

An excellent opportunity is here offered
for stock masters to improve their stock.
The sheep can now be seen at the farm of
the undersigned, on the North Linnapa
River, at the "Winchester Ferry." Like
readers of merchandise, might be charged
for exhibiting. THOMAS SMITH,
July 3.

WM. FAULKNER & SON, IMPORTERS OF

CARDS & CARD STOCK

ALL COLORS, PRINTING INK,

All Colors—Bronzes, Varnish,

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE

AND

Printing Materials

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OLD TYPE METAL.

Machinists met at all times be supplied
with old type metal by calling at

411, Clay Street,
August SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN F. HOUCK

Watchmaker and Jeweler!

Oregon Street, Jacksonville, Oregon.

HAS STILL THE BEST SELECT-
ED STOCK OF

GENUINE JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
8 DAY AND 30 HOUR CLOCKS.

Prices 20 per cent less than any other
house in town.

All articles are strictly warranted.

Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing in
legal business between Jacobs & Rus-
sell is hereby dissolved. O. Jacobs contin-
ues the business at the old office.

Sept. 1st, 1865. sept14w

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 dis-
count of fifty per cent will be made to those
who advertise by the year.

Legal Tenders received of current rates.

L. O. F. - Jacksonville Lodge
No. 10, holds its reg-
ular meetings on every
Saturday evening at the
Masonic Hall.

Brothers in good standing are invited to
attend. GEORGE P. 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 commu-
nications the Wednesday Evenings on
or preceding the full moon, in JACK-
SONVILLE, OREGON.

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

ORANGE JACOBS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.
All business committed to my care will
be promptly attended to. July 23, '62.

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third
Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Ore-
gon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promp-
ly collected. Oct. 18.

T. T. CABANISS, M. D.

—WILL PRACTICE—
Medicine and Surgery

— IN —
JOS. J. HOWARD, M. D.

Jacksonville, June 10th. July 10th

TAKE NOTICE!

THE STEAMSHIP DEL NORTE

will sail from San Francisco for Cres-
cent City on the

5th & 20th of EACH MONTH.

For freight or passage inquire of Jones
Holladay, Agent, corner of Front and Jack-
son streets, San Francisco.

DEGAN & WALL, Agents,
Crescent City, Cal.

Crescent City May 23d, '65. July 30th

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,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Can be found either at the City Drug Store,
or his residence, one door below the Ex-
press Office, prepared to give prompt at-
tention to those requiring his services.

Jacksonville, Sept. 31st. Dec 23rd

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

IS PREPARED

TO TAKE PICTURES

IN EVERY STYLE

OF THE ART.

WITH ALL THE

LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no
charges will be made. Call at his new Gal-
lery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and
sit for your likeness.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK.

Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citi-
zens of Jacksonville 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 from the city on
business. He would respectfully solicit
a renewal of former patronage.

JAS. D. MIX B. B. FARGO.

MIX & FARGO,
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 Su-
preme Court. Collections promptly at-
tended to. All business entrusted to our
care will receive prompt attention. July 3d.

S. B. FARGO,
NOTARY PUBLIC,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Pro-
test Notes and deeds made out in short no-
tice and acknowledged. July 3d.

Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned has this day with-
drawn 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 resi-
dence at the old Murry Homestead.

T. L. DAVIS, dec17th

Dec. 13th, 1864

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEU-

matism Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow D
and Iodide of Potass. July 3d

DEAL GENTLY.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Deal gently, gently, Winter winds,
With these poor, fallen leaves
That in the innumerable hollows lie
On these sad, cloudy eves.

For they have nobly done their part
In Nature's mighty plan,
And have a right to kindly care
From all who serve her span.

So gently, gently lay them down
To their long, peaceful rest
Still loved, although forever lost,
On Nature's loving breast.

Let us deal gently with all souls
Who served in Nature's plan,
Who nobly did their noble work
To help their fellow man.

Let us that we ourselves shall be
To their broad glory wed;
Yes, wrestles lit by the smiles of God,
For all the faithful dead!

—New York Ledger.

THE LAST DAYS OF BYRON.

An American thus writes: I passed
the winter of Byron's death in Greece, and
in the latter part of February went to see
him at Missolonghi. He was then suffer-
ing from a fit of epilepsy, which occurred
in the middle of February. The first time
I called at his residence I was not per-
mitted to see him; but in a few days I re-
ceived a polite note from him at the hands of
a negro servant, who was a native of Amer-
ica, and whom Byron was kind to send
proud of to the last.

I found the poet in rather a weak and
irritable state, but he treated me with the
utmost kindness. He said that at the
time I first called upon him all strangers
and most of his friends were excluded from
his room.

"But," said he, "had I known an Amer-
ican was at the door, you should not have
been denied. I love your country, sir; it
is the only spot on God's green earth that
is not decimated by tyranny."

In our conversation I alluded to the sym-
pathy at that time felt in America for
struggling Greece. All he said at the
time in reply was:

"Poor Greece! poor Greece! Once the
richest on earth. God knows I have tried
to help her."

He then referred in rapturous terms to
Boezaris, then just fallen, and showed me a
letter from that chief.

In a few days after I left him I received
another note from him, respecting me to
call and bring with me "Irving's Sketch
Book." I took it in my hand and went
once more to the illustrious author's resi-
dence. He rose from the couch when I en-
tered, and pressing my hand warmly said:

"Have you brought the Sketch Book?"

I handed it to him, when seizing it with
enthusiasm, he turned to "The Broken
Heart." "That," said he, "is one of the
finest things ever written on earth, and I
want to hear an American read it. But
stay, do you know Irving?"

I replied that I had never seen him.

"God bless him!" exclaimed Byron, "he
is a genius; and he has something better
than genius—a heart! I wish I could see
him, but I fear I never shall. Well, then,
read 'The Broken Heart'—yes, 'The Broken
Heart.' What a word!"

In closing the first paragraph, I said:

"Shall I confess it? I believe in broken
hearts."

"Yes, and so do I," said Byron, "and so
does everybody but philosophers and fools."

So I waited whenever he interrupted me
until he requested me to go on; yet I cared
more for the commentary as it came fresh
from Byron's heart. While I was reading
one of the most touching portions of the
mournful piece, I observed that Byron
wept. He turned his eyes upon me saying:

"You see me weep, sir; Irving never
wrote that story without weeping, nor can
I hear it without tears. I have not wept
much in this world, for trouble never
brings tears to my eyes; but I always have
tears for 'The Broken Heart.'"

When I read the last line of Moore's
verses, at the close of the piece, Byron said:

"What a being that Tom is, and Irving
and Emmet, and his beautiful love! What
belongs all. Sir, how many such men as
Washington Irving are there in America?
God don't send many such spirits into this
world. I want to see America for five
reasons. I want to see Irving; I want to
see your stupendous scenery; I want to see
Washington's grave; I want to see the
classic form of living Freedom; I want to
see your Government recognize Greece as
an independent nation!"

"These were the last words of Byron."

"COME TELL AMERICA, PAT!" Writes a
son of the Emerald Isle, to his friend in
Ireland, "tis a fine country to get a lying
in. All ye have to do, is to get a three-cen-
ted box and fill it with brick and car-
nery till the top of a four-story building,
and the man at the top does all the work!"

RY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH

[From the Oregonian.]

New York, Oct. 22d.—The Herald's
Washington dispatch says: A letter re-
ceived at the Indian Bureau to-day, from
Fort Sully, dated October 6th, states that
the Commissioners dispatched to treat with
the Indians in that section had arrived.

But few Indians were at the fort. Eight
hundred lodges were established one hun-
dred and twenty miles above. Those Indi-
ans were deterred from treating with the
delegates at Fort Sully by apprehensions
that they were only to be brought together
to be entrapped. The letter states it is evi-
dent that the delegation arrived two
weeks too late to achieve a successful con-
ference with the tribes, as the buffalo seas-
on has commenced, and the great hunts
will soon be inaugurated. The Commis-
sioners intend to start for home on the
20th.

New York, Oct. 23d.—The substance
of the President's remarks on the subject
of the reconstruction of the Southern States
during a late interview with him, is given,
with the President's approval, by Major
General G. L. Stearns, of Massachusetts.

In reply to the remark that the Democrats
claimed he had gone over to them, the Pres-
ident intimated that the Democracy saw
he was in advance of them and were now
trying to come up to his standard. He
hoped they would succeed in doing so. He
reiterated his doctrine that notwithstanding
the so-called secession of the Southern
States they were never out of the Union,
but that by their rebellious course they for-
feited their civil governments, to recon-
struct the machinery of which, as soon as
possible, he considers the chief duty of the
time. This, he says, cannot be done in a
moment, but such great and happy progress
is being made in it that the results some-
times appear to him like a dream. He
did not expect to forever deprive of their
former civil rights even the majority of
those included in the amnesty proclamation,
but intended that they should ask for par-
don, and thus realize the enormity of their
crime. He is in favor of allowing the ag-
grieved who served in the army, those who
can read and write and those possessed of
certain other qualifications, to vote, but
don't think it is policy or that he has the
right to force those conditions on the
whites of the South, though he believes
they will, before long concede this privi-
lege to the freedmen. The President also
lavishes his representation in Congress
on the number of qualified voters instead
of on population, as at present.

The Herald's Raleigh correspondent says
of the North Carolina Convention: A sin-
gular announcement was made by the
Chairman to the effect that after diligent
search, he was unable to present a nation-
al flag to place over the Capitol, and had
sent to New York for one. Nothing but
the timely receipt of a message from Pres-
ident Johnson, saying that North Caroli-
na should at once and forever repudiate
every dollar of indebtedness contracted to
assist the rebellion, prevented the staying
off by secession members of a vote on the
ordinance completely ignoring that debt,
as they had plans very ably laid for the
purpose, but on reading the President's
dispatch the ordinance was immediately
taken up and passed amid cheering and
great enthusiasm, there being but few neg-
ative votes. The proposed amendment to
submit it to the people was not adopted.
The ordinance passed for the organization,
in some counties, of a militia force to sup-
press outlaws, but it is understood the ap-
proval of the national military forces.
Resolutions were adopted, requesting the
President to restore to North Carolina all
her constitutional rights, to remove the
military, and transfer civilian prisoners to
the civil authorities.

The Herald's Jackson (Miss.) corres-
pondent presents an unpleasant picture of
the political and social state of affairs in
that State. The legislature, which met
Monday, has some difficult work before it,
the worst of which probably is the resolu-
tion of the finances, which are in a shock-
ing condition. The debt of the State is
large, but though many people favor a
second resort to the expedient of repudia-
tion, it is thought Mississippi has had
enough of this, and won't try it again, ex-
cept so far as regards that portion of her
debt contracted to assist the rebellion, all
of which, it is believed, will be ignored.
Another question with which its mem-
bers will have to deal is that relative to ad-
mitting negro testimony in the Courts. The
Majority of them are said to be in favor of
this concession, and this is indicated by the
election of Governor Sharkey, who insists
on it, to the position of United States Sen-
ator, and by choosing for State Printer a
gentleman who always favored it. These
are only a few of the many difficulties
which the legislature has to deal with. As
the industry of the State has been paralyzed
by the war, there is a great want of the
necessaries of life necessary to revive it. Some
practical but cruel jokes hoaxed the Missis-
sippi negro with the story that next Christ-

mas day the government intends to give
each of them a tract of land. Hence, many
refuse to enter into contracts with the plant-
ers for a period extending beyond that
time.

Sickles and New Jersey.

Boston, September 25, 1865.

My Dear Kilpatrick: I have received
yours of the 21st, inviting me to go up in
to Sussex with you on the 28th. I wish
my engagements here permitted me to do
so, for I am sure we would enjoy a day
or two at the fair, and especially the prom-
ised sport of the races. The journals give
glowing accounts of your animated and
brilliant campaign in New Jersey, and if
I were a Jerseyman like yourself, I should
be in the thickest of the fight with you.

And as it is, when I hear of the ungen-
erous and unjust things that are said of
your motives and conduct, I feel inclined
to break through all the reserve about poli-
tics that I have imposed on myself while
in the army, and draw some of the Copper-
head fire that is concentrated so hotly upon
you just now.

Before the war you and I were among
those who exerted themselves to put the
Democratic party of New Jersey in power.
I believe the masses of the Democracy of
New Jersey are to-day as patriotic as any
of our countrymen; but the controlling
leaders have managed to put the State in
an attitude of obstinate and persistent hos-
tility to the Union sentiment of the nation.

In New York the Democratic State
Convention has recently declared that
"banishing all minor party considerations,
and acting in the spirit of an enlarged and
generous patriotism, they cordially support
President Johnson in the policy he has
avowed to enable the States late in revolt
to put their Governments in practical
operation, and in all such constitutional
measures as he may inaugurate to harmo-
nize the country and restore and cement
the union of the States." As I understand it,
this is precisely the ground you occupy in
New Jersey, supporting the Union plat-
form.

The party in power in New Jersey,
might learn a good deal from South Caro-
lina, Mississippi and Alabama. In these
States, when slavery was found dead, it
was decently buried by the voluntary de-
crees of the people, pronounced by the
Conventions now in session. New Jersey
refuses her assent to an amendment of the
Federal Constitution abolishing slavery.
Is this democratic?

We do not so understand it in New
York. Here, the Democratic Convention
bills with commendation the "frank and
generous acceptance by the Southern
States people of the condition in which
they have been held by the recent war, in-
cluding the abandonment of slavery." This
is right and manly. All parties agree to it.

When I read the so-called Democratic
platform of New Jersey for 1865, I find
there an effort to screen the rebels from
their treason, by casting the blame of the
rebellion on the Northern majority which
elected the lamented Lincoln; I find there
a long and not very novel lecture about
the limited powers of the Federal Govern-
ment—the advantages of specie currency—
the right of the States to do as they
please—that our national debt is a calam-
ity and a curse; a demand for the admis-
sion into the Congress of the United States
of all persons elected according to the laws
of their States (a demand which would re-
store Davis, Slidell, Toussie and their asso-
ciates to Congress, whether pardoned or
not, and in spite of their treason); and, in
no breath, the Administration of Presi-
dent Johnson is condemned for arresting
Southern traitors and for refusing to par-
don default rebels.

The truth is, I do not believe the authors
of the New Jersey Democratic platform of
August 30, 1865, regard the rebels as hav-
ing lost either rights or consideration by
their treason. Neither the rebellion nor
its authors are denounced except the Gov-
ernment that put the rebellion down.
These are not the real sentiments of the
New Jersey Democracy. They will repu-
diate them as the same mischievous errors
have been already repudiated in New
York; and I rejoice to see you charging
through them, as under Pleasanton, you
broke the enemy's lines at Brandy Station
and as you afterward drove the flying foe
before you to his hiding-place behind the
fortifications of Richmond.

I would not have you suppose, my dear
General, that I am not only grateful for
the kind offer of "sympathy" tendered by
the Democratic Convention of New Jer-
sey to the officers and soldiers engaged in
the late war; I presume that they are
sorry for us that we did not keep out of the
war as they did, and of course we ought to
size with avidity the compliment to "white
courage and "white" patriotism paid to
us at the expense of the black troops.

"The credit of the victories won by the
Union armies are due alone to the white
officers and soldiers." This quotation from

the seventh resolution is as generous as it
is grammatical. You and I know, as all
our comrades know, that the exclusion of
the black troops from a fair share of praise
is as unjust as it is mean. They perform-
ed their duty with courage and fidelity and
real. They have proved their fitness to
enjoy the freedom which their valor helped
to win. If, as the Copperheads say, the
war was waged for emancipation, was it
not right that the race which was to be
enfranchised should share the perils of the
conflict? If, as we say, the war was pro-
ceeded to defend the Union and Constitu-
tion of our fathers, used the Copperheads
complain that negroes took their places in
ranks? Let them grumble; no one else is
hurt.

I find in the fourth resolution of the
Union platform a satisfactory portrait of
the people you are fighting so ably and
effectively. "In dealing with the National
Government, to which was committed the
safety of the republic in times of public
danger, they caviled where they should
have co-operated; they denounced where
they should have encouraged; they thwarted
where they should have strengthened, and
thus became largely responsible for the
evils of a conflict which a united people
would have speedily ended; and, in view of
these facts, we are assured that in their de-
feat at the coming election lies the only
hope that New Jersey will do a worthy part
in the solution of the great questions of
national policy which remain to be de-
cided, and in securing the just fruits of our
victory over rebellion."

Faithfully, etc., D. SICKLES,
Major General Kilpatrick.

The National Finances.

Secretary McCulloch is bent with dele-
gations of financiers, each one with some
patriotic scheme for improving the national
finances, which the Secretary is urged to
recommend to Congress in his forthcoming
report. But McCulloch, while he cour-
teously listens to all, keeps his own counsel,
and is doubtless maturing a plan based upon
the actual financial wants of the nation.

It is well known, however, that he ad-
vocates a speedy return to a specie basis, and
that he desires to consolidate the public
securities.

The national debt, which was \$90,767,
828 in 1861, had increased on the 1st of
last July to \$2,758,253,275, and the interest
for the next fiscal year will be, in round
numbers, \$155,000,000. The other ex-
penses, now being estimated, will be some
\$200,000,000 more, so that \$355,000,000
[more or less] must be provided for. The
receipts from customs are estimated at
\$80,000,000, and the internal revenue will
produce at least \$325,000,000, to which
add other sources of income, and there is a
probability that there will be a surplus of
from forty to fifty millions, which will be
a famous beginning for a sinking fund.

It is expected that Congress will be in-
vited by the Secretary of the Treasury to
somewhat amend the National Bank Act,
and the New York capitalists urge that all
country National Banks should have agen-
cies of redemption at that or some minor
commercial center. An attempt will also
be made by the officers of the Savings
Banks to exempt their deposits from the
taxation imposed at the last session.

Of course, there will be a desperate at-
tempt made by nearly every leading man-
ufacturing or