

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

NO. 29

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Peter Britt,
Photographic Artist,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Ambrotypes,
Photographs,
Cartes de Visite
DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.

Pictures Reduced
OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

PIONEER
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

FIRST DOOR SOUTH OF GLENN, DRUM & CO., and opposite the Post Office, where may be found a choice selection of Family Groceries and Provisions, Liquors and Tobacco, Candles, Nuts, Apples, etc.

In fact, everything usually found in a first-class Family Grocery Store.

CHARLES W. SAYAGE,
N. B. Market Price paid for Produce.
Jacksonville, March 1, 1867. mr2tf

VOLNEY COLVIG,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CANYONVILLE, OREGON.

Will take Acknowledgements of Deeds, Protest Notes and Bills of Exchange, make Attestations, and other instruments of publication, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Licenses, Agreements, etc., constantly on hand. feb23m3

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.

E. H. GREENMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth

Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn.

He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls. feb2tf

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S

BATH ROOMS,

In the Overbeck Hospital,

WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,

SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

Caution.

CONGRESS AT ITS LAST SESSION having passed a BANKRUPT LAW, it is now within the power of every man that is hopelessly in debt, to free himself from the press of debts that cramp his action, and which he is wholly unable otherwise to discharge. The District Court of the United States, which sits in the City of Portland, has under this law, an exclusive jurisdiction of all cases in Bankruptcy. The undersigned has procured a copy of the law and are ready, as soon as a Register is appointed, to attend promptly to procuring discharges in Bankruptcy for all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

Also attention paid to procuring LET-TERS PATENT for new inventions.

Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,

Attorneys-at-Law, Portland, Oregon.

[ap27 m3]

CANYONVILLE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET

CANYONVILLE OREGON,

D. C. McCLELLAN, Prop'r.

THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN refitted and prepared for the reception of guests, and the proprietor would say to the citizens of Southern Oregon, and the traveling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, at prices to suit.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, permitting no house to excel it either in quality or variety.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

No. 10, holds its regular meetings on every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

HENRY DUNCAN, N. G.

JAMES M. SCOTTON, R. Sec'y.

Trustees.—GEORGE FUNK, Wm. Ray and S. J. Day.

Rebekah Meeting 4th Monday in each Month.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

A. MARTIN, W. M.

C. W. SAYAGE, Sec'y.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Factory, we are now prepared to give our whole attention to our Leather and Finding business.

On hand, direct from France, Calif & Kip, Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.

JOHN G. HEIN, | L. FAYRE, | JOHN BRAY,

New York, | Paris, | San Francisco.

Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco.

416 Battery Street,

PARTED.

In the mellow light I sit,
Idly regarding it,
Idly rocking to and fro
As the shadows come and go,
Asking vainly, asking why
By fate we're parted, you and I?

Ah! why is it? There are few
Half so genial, half so true,
In heart and soul allied as we;
Yet, an unkind Destiny
Rears her cruel barriers high—
By fortune's sundered you and I!

Not for us the dreamy bliss,
Yearning smile or thrilling kiss;
Not for us the tender years,
Born of blessed hopes and tears;
Sad and slow the days will be—
Fate has parted you and me!

We're our paths together laid,
We had treaded, undismayed,
Valley deep, and mountain pass,
In light or darkness; but alas!
Down divided hills they lie—
We are sundered, you and I.

Is it, darling, is it sin,
Just to think what might have been?
To unveil my eyes and see
What can never, never be?
For beneath closed lids I see
Fate has parted you and me.

Great this sudden sorrow is,
And through our infirmities
We forget that tears of pain
Blossom into smiles again,
That, our souls to purify,
We are parted, you and I.

Letter from R. F. Dowell
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
18th June, 1867.

The remains of Gov. Claib Jackson, of Missouri, passed up the river yesterday, on board the steamer Enterprise, for internment in Saline county. The duty required of him by the rebel leaders—securing his election in Missouri, and then carrying the State out of the Union—was one of the most difficult assigned any of the recreant governors; but he devoted himself to it with a zeal worthy a better cause. Every obligation of the State was disregarded; his oath to the Constitution was nothing; the resources of the State were prostituted; the school fund stolen, and the children of the State given over to ignorance, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, and men were arrayed against members of their own household. Four years of most bitter intestine war followed. Tens of thousands of lives were sacrificed, and as many homes made desolate, before the ruin was staid which Jackson inaugurated. He has been, like Cain, a marked murderer on the earth, and, alas, overtaken by death before he accomplished anything in atonement for the great wrong he done his State and his people. His grave in Arkansas was almost unknown. His remains now go back to his former home for burial, there to rest amidst his old friends and bitter, political enemies—there are the widows and orphans of those who fell by the hand of the bushwhacker and assassin. Who would wish to go down to such a grave as this? Who would wish such memories clustering around his last resting place? Would that some good spirit would prevail upon those still surviving, who, with him, devised and led the rebellion, to repent of the sins they have committed. History would then have some relief in writing their obituary.

ROBBERIES AND MURDERS
Still continue. Since my last, one man has been robbed and three murdered in cold blood. The Appeal of this morning notices them, and gives a sad commentary on the morals of St. Louis in the following manner:

AS BAD AS WE.—A Cincinnati paper says: We give the following incident indicating the state of society in a moral town known as St. Louis. A crowd had gathered on a corner, and an excited individual, panting with heat, rushed up to the scene, exclaiming:

"What's the matter?"

"Only a man killed," was the reply.

"Oh! is that all?" I've been running like h—l and d—nation. I thought it was a dog-fight."

This might not be applicable to Memphis—we had only three shooting affairs yesterday.

A Teacher of vocal music asked an old lady if her son had any ear for music? "Wa'al," said the old woman, "I really don't know; won't you just take the candle and see?"

"A Good Time."

The following excellent description of a Democratic picnic is from the editorial correspondence of the State Journal, dated Washington, June 20, 1867:

The most absorbing topic during the past week has been the prize fight, which took place a few miles below here, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, between Barney Aaron, of New York, and Sam Collyer, of Baltimore. Sixty-eight rounds were fought, occupying nearly two hours, when Aaron was declared the victor. Collyer was stretched out on the ground insensible, with both eyes closed, face beat into a jelly, and head swollen as large as two heads; and Aaron fainted and was laid out beside him a few minutes afterwards. It is said that Morrissey, "the leader of the Democracy in the House," won forty thousand dollars on the pleasant encounter, and that several thousand dollars changed hands. Special steamers conveyed the sports from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the battle ground, and a steamer left here at midnight with the champions, and seven hundred of their friends and backers—patrons of "the manly art." They came near tearing the boat to pieces before they got to the landing. They caroused, drank, stole, robbed, "swore and tore," in a manner that astonished the oldest and most experienced sports. State rooms were broken open, and indiscriminate robbery and pillage was the order of the night. Men who started without a dollar, were seen before they got to the landing, with one hundred and five hundred dollar bills, and one thousand dollar bonds, stolen from others who had gone prepared to bet. Of the seven hundred tickets on this boat, only three hundred and fifty were paid; three hundred and fifty were counterfeits, and fifty were stolen from an agent. The scene on the ground, where some two thousand of the leading gamblers, thieves and robbers of the chief cities of the country were congregated, is represented as having been frightful to behold. Such blasphemy, obscenity and wholesale robbery was never witnessed before, even at a prize fight. It is said that Morrissey, who by the way is a most perfect embodiment and representative of the "great democratic idea," is trying to get up another "mill."

A distinguished citizen of New York, says the Oregonian, (who is not afflicted with negrophobia) happened to be in Washington City on the occasion of the late election there, when colored citizens voted for the first time and defeated Democracy. One of the chivalrous accented the New Yorker with: "You think niggers should vote, do you? Make them your equals, would you? Want them to marry your daughters, eh?" The reply to these profound Democratic arguments was as follows: "My friend, if the right of suffrage be restricted to those to whom I would give my daughters, there would be very few voters, and you would not be one of them." This closed the argument.

WHICH?—A colored witness was examined in a Washington City court to prove the identity of a white man, the other day. District Attorney—"Did you see the man?" "Yes, sir, I seed him!" "Was he a white man?" "Don't know, sir!" "Do you tell me you saw the man and can't say whether he was white or black?" "Yes, sar, I seed him, but dar's so many white fellers calling demselves 'niggers,' round here, I cant tell one from another."

Witness dismissed—explanation satisfactory.

Salt lake City covers nine square miles, and is described by a correspondent as one of the most beautifully laid out cities in the world. The streets are very wide with water running through nearly every one of them.

In China there are seven grounds of divorce, of which the fourth is talkativeness in women.

Justice to the Dead.

A series of extraordinary verdicts have established the fact as a principle in justice, if not in law, that a man may with impunity kill the seducer of a woman who is legally or naturally under his protection. It is not contended that these verdicts are based in written law, but rather in the sense or sentiment of a majority of the people. The principle, however dangerous in application, is the expression of the finest and noblest impulse of the human heart. The purity of woman is the basis of our social structure. It is an essential of that union of the sexes which alone furnishes any security for the proper training and education of offspring. Without marriage there can be no permanent family relations, no admitted ties of blood, no social system springing from conformance with generally accepted rules of morality, no harmonious blending of the attributes of the sexes in forming the character of the rising generation. Of all the artificial relations in society there is no other so sacred as the married relation; no other so generally approved by all classes of society in all civilized countries of the earth. Religious vary in principle and in form, but all religions hold sacred the marriage relation. New schools of philosophy undermine and overturn many of the ideas of the past, but the most daring innovators stand appalled at the mere thought of the destruction of that beautiful system by which manhood and womanhood are blended into one being, united by a mutual love, bound together by a mutual trust, endowed with something like immortality by the operation of the law of nature which enables them to reproduce themselves. The faith which human nature must have in itself finds no more glorious expression than in the solemn act by which two beings entrust to each other the future of their whole lives.

It is but natural, therefore, that society should repel with a quick and terrible punishment any assault upon the sanctity of this relation. The husband who has chosen from the world of womanhood one to be the angel of his household, the keeper of his heart, the mother of his children, can conceive injury like that which poisons the source from which his domestic happiness is to be supplied. The father who watches with fond pride the budding charms of his young daughter as she develops into womanhood, can comprehend no crime like that which effects her ruin and covers with indelible disgrace the idol of his home. The very capacity to love, and the implicit trust which make woman what she is in her different relations, are often the very weapon by which she is cut asunder from the line of her duty. Love is as powerful for her degradation as for her elevation, and the influence it exerts over her life is determined by the nature who possesses it.

But while recognizing a certain element of justice in the sentiment that places the life of a seducer at the mercy of the male protector of the seduced, we should remember that this, as well as every other rule of action that can be invoked in the procurement of justice, is subject to abuse. In this offence, as in all others, there are degrees of criminality. It is pleasant to indulge in the sentimental idea that all women are pure at heart, and that where there is frailty the burden of guilt rests with the male. It is chivalrous to shift from the slender shoulders of suffering woman all moral responsibility, and place it upon those of her companion in crime. But that which is pleasant and chivalrous is not always just. Some consideration is due a man until the degree of his guilt is demonstrated. To shoot a man in the back and lie about him after he is dead to avenge the wrong and screen the error of a faithless wife, is carrying the principle of chivalry a little too far. While we can admit that in the case of a young girl led astray by false promises, the blame rests almost entirely with her betrayer, it is asking too much of one's credulity when the attempt is made to create the impression that a middle aged married woman can be led into sin without guilt on her part. When the husband takes the law into his own hands, and

over the dead body of his victim publishes palpable falsehoods in regard to the nature of the crime he punishes, he commits two offences against law and one against justice. If he has a moral right to avenge himself on the despoiler of his honor, he has no right to malign the dead. In making one false statement he invites suspicion in regard to the statement which may be true. When he asserts against all human probability that the wife whose fall he has avenged was an unwilling victim at all. It is a principle in law that one perjury vitiates the mass of testimony; and when all our knowledge of the guilt of the murdered man comes through a witness who has vitiated his own testimony, are we not justified in receiving a statement probable in itself with some doubt of its truth.

A man lies in prison in New York charged with the murder of the seducer of his wife. Of the killing there is no doubt; the question is as to the justification. The homicide asserts that the man he killed had by force and intimidation maintained for three years improper relations with the homicide's wife. The statement first given and supported by his wife's confession, is so palpably absurd that no one gives it a second thought. Consequently the plea is amended. Acquiescence on the part of the wife is admitted. The murdered man was not a forcible violator but a plausible seducer. The wife was not a victim of force, but a willing participator in guilt. Another statement is to the effect that the wife had successfully resisted a three year's siege, and preserved her chastity to the last, while maintaining friendly relations with the man who was constantly striving for her fall. The various stories, some of which are, and all of which may be, essentially false, are advanced as justification of the murder. Is there not danger that we are carrying this principle of justifiable assassination a little too far?—Golden Era.

A very significant speech was made in Galena (Ill.) on the 21st, of June, by Major General Rawlins, General Grant's Chief of Staff. He fully endorsed the reconstruction measures of Congress; said that the governments erected in the South by the President were provisional only, and that as they were both illegal and anti-republican, it was the duty of Congress to repress them; declared the constitutional amendment proposed by the last Congress a necessity created by the war, and said that its ratification should be made a prerequisite to the recognition of any government in the rebel States; expressed his opinion in the most decided manner that there could be no question about the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, and said that as those acts were purely political, their validity could not be questioned by the Judicial Department. He expressed himself in favor of impartial suffrage, thought it was the only true and just settlement of the questions in dispute and was decidedly of opinion that all the States ought to adopt it. The relations between General Rawlins and General Grant are of the most intimate kind, and when the former makes a speech of this sort, it may be too much to suppose that he shares the views of the latter. Under the circumstances, it is not strange that the President makers of the East, who are on the qui vive for items, should so understand it.—Oregonian.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Idaho World contains the following: Sarah M. Cowperthwaite, of Danville, Conn., wishes information of her husband, Franklin Cowperthwaite, whom she last heard from while he was in Dalles City, Oregon. She is bed-ridden and destitute. Idaho and Oregon papers are requested to copy, and any person who knows of Cowperthwaite's address or whereabouts is requested to forward information to his poor wife, at Danville, Conn.

THE rat catchers of England, a class of men who supply rats for terriers to kill at matches, have struck for higher wages. Their old rate was four shillings a dozen. They now demand an additional sixpence.

WHEN you visit an ignoramus, dress as showily as possible. A dunce values men, not by the contents of their heads, but by the value of the hats which are placed over them.

GOOD ADVICE.—An exchange advises gentlemen not to part their hair behind, for "hair parted in that way reveals a soft spot in the head."

DR. HOLMES says that easy-crying widows take new husbands soonest; there is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.



The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, fifth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from it to children and into the third and fourth generations; "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs attacked. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcersous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and cutaneous affections, on the skin, eruptions and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the system. Purify the blood, and these dangerous diseases remove leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the fish" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting disease, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Disease, Female Weakness, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood.** Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. These cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is not only a cure, but a cure that may offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruption that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,**
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere, and by

OSBORN & SESSIONS,
PURCHASING AND COMMISSION
Agents, 507 California Street,
San Francisco.

HAVING HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN BOTH Wholesale and Retail trade, we feel confident that we can furnish MERCHANTS desiring a resident agent, or to an occasional purchaser, with a good assortment of fine and common ribbons, shawls, veils, and all different kinds, and of the latest patterns, and all kinds of amusements, such as cartridges, powder, shot, slugs, powder-bags, etc., in the most approved style.

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 expert and reliable agents.

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

Geo W. Osborn,
Formerly with Confield, Pierson & Co., wholesale dealers in the clothing, San Francisco.

E. C. Sessions,
Formerly with C. B. Goodwin & Co., wholesale grocers San Francisco, also, Brantley & Wade, Jacksonville. sep2tf

GREAT SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public and his friends generally, that he has lately seen a fine lot of Ribbons, shawls, veils, and all different kinds, and of the latest patterns, and all kinds of amusements, such as cartridges, powder, shot, slugs, powder-bags, etc., in the most approved style.

All orders will be filled with promptness, neatness and dispatch. The manufacturing of new ribbons will be done at the shortest notice, and in the most approved style.

Grateful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Shop at Residence on Third Street, first door south of B. F. Dowell's law office. JOHN MILLER. 1f.

September 9th, 1866.

WM. HOFFMAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
& CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE—First Door North of Beckman's Banking House.

Deeds and other instruments of writing carefully prepared, and acknowledgements taken. Applications for Homestead Entries, Preemption Rights and Private entry of land procured. Jacksonville, August 4, 1866.