



EMERSON'S PATENT Movable Tooth and Perforated Circular Saws. Perforated Mulry, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, with Adjustable Sockets.

FRANCO-AMERICAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, OPPOSITE THE Odd Fellow's Hall, Jacksonville, Oregon.

MADAME D' ROBOAM'S BEDS AND BEDDING. Placed in first class order, and in every way superior to any in this section.

HER ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED. And a plentiful supply of the best of every thing the market affords will be obtained for

HER TABLE. No trouble will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

Jacksonville, March 21, 1868. SPECIAL NOTICES.

STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS! These Bitters are the only ones that will cure the most obstinate cases of Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc.

WILLIAMETTE UNIVERSITY; DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. SESSION for 1868-9 will commence on the 4th day of November, and continue four months.

BOUND TO DO IT! D. C. MILLER IS BOUND TO WORK ACCORDING TO THE TIMES.

HORSE SHOEING. At reduced prices for cash. Ten per cent. discount will be made on all kinds of work where cash is paid.

To Foundrymen AND BLACKSMITHS. Cumberland and Lehigh COAL and PIG IRON 1,000 Tons.

DRS. BUSH & MCALISTER DENTISTS. No. 706, Market Street, San Francisco Cal.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. T. E. H. and Wm. C. Greenman is dissolved this day.

ATTENTION FARMERS! Gang Plows. I HAVE purchased the patent right of Jackson and Josephine counties, for the celebrated Piel GANG PLOW.

EL DORADO. S. E. Cor. Cal. & Ugn. Sts. Jacksonville, O. S. M. FARREN.

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

TEAMS WANTED for Camp Warner. On and after the first day of October, 1868, the undersigned have determined to sell for cash...

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S BATH ROOMS. In the Overbeck Hospital, WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS, SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

DR. E. H. GREENMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868. NO. 42

Peter Britt, Photographic Artist, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Ambrotypes, Photographs, Cartes de Visite. DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART. Pictures Reduced OF ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK, Physician & Surgeon, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.

DR. E. H. GREENMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office-Corner of California and Fifth Streets, Jacksonville, Oga.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S BATH ROOMS. In the Overbeck Hospital, WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS, SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

F. GRUBE, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE removed to California Street, South side. Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867.

DR. LEWIS GANUNG, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND Obstetrician. WILL attend to any who may require his services.

DOWELL & WATSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Notice. THE books and accounts of the Sentinel are in the hands of Mr. E. H. Watson.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL. PUBLISHED Every Saturday Morning by B. F. DOWELL, OFFICE CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: For one year, in advance, four dollars; if not paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON. We, the Republican Representatives from the counties of Coose and Curry, Douglas, Benton, Yamhill, Marion, Washington and Clackamas, of the State of Oregon, desire to address the people upon the reasons for the resignation of our seats in the House of Representatives on the 25th of October.

Before asking attention to the outrageous proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, we desire to say that for our conduct we have no apology to make—the action of the Democratic majority, in trifling away the precious hours of this session in useless discussion and burlesque speeches, and the enactment of the most extravagant and burdensome legislation, and their many attempts to override the Constitutional barrier itself with their long and persistent refusal to pass the Appropriation Bill, even after the usual term of forty days, is a sufficient vindication of our course.

The Democratic majority, in the Senate Chamber, inaugurated their administration by a course of procedure unparalleled in the history of the State, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, and in utter disregard of the rights of Republican members on the floor. We refer to the ouster of Messrs. Dolph and Sels, and the admission of Messrs. Stout and Dribblesby, Democrats, to their seats, not mentioning their revolutionary organization.

The Constitution of the State provides that "The Senators elect at the first session of the Legislative Assembly shall be divided by lot into two equal classes as nearly as may be, and the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And in case of the increase of the number of Senators, they shall be so annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes."

The State Senate first consisted of sixteen Senators. Six Senators were subsequently elected, to wit: one in Multnomah, and five in the counties east of the Cascade Mountains. In 1864, the counties of Wasco and Baker elected each a Senator for the first time, thus increasing the number to eighteen. In 1865, by legislative enactment of 1864, Multnomah elected an additional Senator, and Umatilla, Grant and Union counties each elected one State Senator, who took their seats two years ago. The clause in the Constitution above referred to was not carried out two years ago in the case of the Senators last elected, and the consequence was that the four additional Senators were not divided into the two classes by lot contemplated and required by the Constitution. Each therefore claimed a term of four years. It will readily be perceived that there were four persons to cast lots. In gross violation of the Constitutional

provision, the State Senate deliberately resolved that Dolph, of Multnomah, a Republican Senator, should draw with his Republican colleague, in order to create a vacancy for Mr. Stout, Democrat of Multnomah. Mr. Sels, Republican Senator from Grant county, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Stearns, Republican, who had resigned. But this case was not even disposed of by allotment, it being decided by a vote of the Senate, that a Democratic contestant, Dribblesby, without any certificate of election, was entitled to the seat of Sels.

Thus while the Senate obliged Mr. Dolph to draw, it protected the Democratic Senators from Baker and Umatilla counties from drawing for the short or long term, and even Grant county, in the case of Dribblesby. Thus to protect Democrats, the Constitution was plainly violated, and a Republican forced to draw with his Republican colleague, instead of being permitted to draw with the Democrats referred to, and competing for a long or short term as contemplated in the Constitutional provision.

What right had the Legislature to say that either of the Senators from Umatilla, Baker and Grant counties were entitled to the long term, before drawing as provided by the Constitution? or what right had the Senate to demand that Dolph should draw with his colleague, reducing his term two years, when by having an allotment in which all the Senators from the counties named would stand upon the same basis, he might have drawn a long term, and those Democrats now upon the Senate floor, officiating for a long term might have been allotted to the short term? There was no law authorizing the Senate Clerk to draw. The Constitution says the member shall himself draw, and by this arbitrary proceeding a member was forced out of his seat. Any course in opposition to the plain language of our State Constitution in this particular is revolutionary and the infringement of the representative rights of the people.

The reason this course was not permitted was in fact that if an impartial allotment should take place, some or all of the Democratic Senators, who had not yet been allotted, would have drawn the short term. Thus were the rights of the people outraged merely in order that a partizan feeling might be gratified.

In the House, the proceedings, if possible, were still more extraordinary. Bensch, a member from Benton county, appeared at the commencement of the session with his certificate of election, and on a reference to a committee, a majority of whom were Democrats, that committee reported Bensch as duly entitled to a seat in the Legislative Assembly, which report was adopted by the Democracy. Soon after, however, a Mr. Bellinger appeared and contested his seat, and although the Union members of the committee solemnly protested that Bellinger had shown no sufficient reason why he should be entitled to Bensch's seat, and notwithstanding that the whole Democratic delegation had declared that Bensch was so entitled, and yet in the face of the most solemn protest on the part of every Union member of the House, Bensch's seat was declared vacant, and Bellinger was sworn in to occupy it.

Notwithstanding the insult of the Union members, they still determined to proceed as rapidly as possible with business, and adjourn within the shortest space of time consistent with the interests of the State. Their wish was to finish up the necessary legislation within the time contemplated by the Constitution, and the State will bear witness that it was their honest endeavor to push aside politics, and work for the good of the whole. But how were these endeavors met? During the preparatory of the session, a member from Wasco introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, withdrawing the consent of Oregon to the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This proposed amendment William H. Seward, on the 20th of July last, declared to be a part of

the Constitution, having received the assent of the requisite number of States. Of course it was supposed that the Democracy, who have always so loudly boasted of their fidelity to that instrument would not thus so unblushingly vote to destroy it. Yet after the most criminal delay of other business, this joint resolution was passed exclusively by Democratic votes, abrogating the Constitution of the United States, as far as the Democracy of Oregon was concerned. Had this amendment not yet have received a requisite majority to entitle it to become a part of the Constitution, then some such excuse might have been entertained; but it has become the fundamental law, and the Democracy of Oregon now stand impeshed of a deliberate attempt to nullify the instrument they profess so ardently to admire.

The Democracy finding themselves thus unable of carrying this treasonable resolution, and emboldened by the same spirit that animated their Democratic brethren at the South, now launched forth into the most monstrous excesses. The next movement was to hurl Democratic thunder on the heads of our Senators in Congress, declaring that they were acting from unworthy motives, and peremptorily demanding their resignation. In New York and Ohio the cases have been parallel with Oregon, viz: the Senators Union with a Democratic Legislature, and yet it never occurred to those benighted Legislatures of New York and Ohio to require the resignation of their Senators; we suppose that they were so unsoberly as to have some little regard for the Constitutional provision Section III, Art. I which says: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years."

"This little impediment, however, did not check the progressive Democracy of our State, and although the most important measures were thrust aside for the consideration of these revolutionary measures, yet the Union members in the Legislature were untiring in their efforts to finish the legitimate business of legislation. And we owe it to ourselves and to our constituents to say that amid this chaos and riot of the Democracy we have stood firm in endeavoring to guard the interests of the State against the monstrous iniquity and expenditures of this long to be remembered Democratic Legislature. They had the power to have had an economical session, and to have acquired credit for their moderation; but what are the facts? Let us examine briefly into their record.

The appropriations already made by the House, and for which no provision has been made by the general appropriation bill, foot up the fearful aggregation of \$208,000. Besides this, one bill alone had passed the second reading in the House appropriating \$200,000 more in gold coin. Again, another bill had already passed the House which would have entailed \$10,000 more per annum upon the taxpayers of the State. The proposed appropriation bill alone asks for \$225,527 for the next two years, which, however, would not be sufficient to cover the extraordinary expenses of the present Legislative Assembly, and the affairs of the State; and as it became necessary to pass the general appropriation bill, the Union party made extraordinary exertions to have the same passed without delay. On Friday, the 23d of October, Hon. F. Waymire, Chairman Committee Ways and Means, introduced the general appropriation bill; this was the fortieth day of the session, and the Union men were anxious to leave for their homes. Why this general appropriation bill was not brought forward, and passed within the time allowed by the Constitution is something which at present is involved in mystery. The Constitution of Oregon, sec. 29, article 4, says: "The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars per day, from the commencement of the session, but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and twenty dollars for per diem allowance for any one session." We were allowed three dollars per day, and the fortieth day expired on Friday, October 23d. It was fully expected that we should be ready to return to our homes on Saturday, Oct. 24th, but being anxious to assist in passing the appropriation bill, we concluded to hold on during Saturday, and endeavor to pass the most important bill of the session. As soon as the Legislature had convened on Saturday a Democrat offered one of the most insulting resolutions that ever was conceived, the substance of which was that our pres-

ent Governor and Ex-Governor Gibbs merited the contempt and condemnation of all honorable men. The discussion upon this resolution consumed a large part of the forenoon, and finally passed by a strict Democratic vote. Of course the indignation among the Union members was unbounded. That while we were generously serving the State without any pay or emoluments whatever, in order that the session should have a prosperous close, that those honored standard bearers of our party should be stigmatized by these political desperadoes as meriting the contempt of all honorable men, was a gratuitous insult to our Governors, our party, and to ourselves. While we were willing to stay beyond our time to enable the Democracy to end their session with an appearance of decency, we thought at least the concession would secure us from insult; but no such generous feeling animated the breasts of our persecutors; the appropriation bill must be put off, to enable them to strike a cowardly blow at Woods and Gibbs; many of our members were inclined to resign at once, but concession still prevailed, as we believed the appropriation bill would be passed that day; but after wrangling over little trifling bills until midnight the House adjourned.

Hon. Democratic Senator from Lane county, resigned his seat, loudly condemning his own party for their reckless extravagance and dereliction of their duties. Many of our members resolved to return home on Sunday, the 25th. The Constitution of Oregon in the 18th Article of the Bill of Rights, makes the following declaration:—"Private property shall not be taken for public use, nor the particular services of any man be demanded without just compensation." Then it was asked, in the face of all these ignominies, what moral, legal, or equitable right have these Democrats to hold us here? We were required to pay our own expenses and serve the State, we knew not how long, and for what? Simply to enable the Democracy to do what their own criminal neglect and folly had left undone; but again patience triumphed, and we resolved to go into the House on Monday morning, October 26th, and demand the passage of the General Appropriation Bill. On entering the Hall, we found that Grant of Polk, and White of Jackson, Democrats, had left and gone home, but we determined to clear our skirts in case the Democracy refused to pass the bill. Mr. Davenport of Marion, Union, moved to take up the appropriation bill. It was put to a vote, and every Union member of the House voted to take up the bill, but it was voted down by the Democracy.

Again Mr. Davenport moved to take up the appropriation bill, and the motion was not entertained. Mr. Gazley (Rep.) then moved to take up the appropriation bill. The motion was ruled out of order, because the bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gazley then moved that the House now go into committee of the whole on House Bill No. 92—the appropriation bill. The motion was not entertained. Mr. Minto (Rep.) then moved to take up the appropriation bill which was ruled out of order.

Mr. Garrett (Rep.) also moved to take up the bill, but the motion was again ruled out of order. These efforts were made on Monday, 25th October, and were severally voted down or declared out of order.

We further found that there were still twenty bills undisposed of, which, at the average rate, would take two weeks to pass. And here we ask if any precedent can be shown in the history of this State where members either voluntarily or involuntarily have been forty three days in session, while getting pay for but forty? Can its parallel be found? Can a precedent be shown? If members can be kept three days, can they not be kept three weeks or three months? We challenge an answer. It may be urged that the houses had passed a joint resolution to adjourn on Monday, but no impartial observer believed that they intended to do so. Chapman, who appears to be the r leader, made a motion to rescind the resolution, and we believe the House was only prevented from so doing by the suggestion that at the time the resolution was in the Senate; but the resolution was rescinded, and in lieu of adjourning on that day, the Democracy holds on with a dying grasp. Even the shadow appears to find a charm prized in proportion to the difficulties they have had in its successful attainment.

Added to this, we have proof satisfactory to ourselves, that, to heighten the indignities, a proposed joint convention of the Senate and House would declare the election of Governor Woods void, and put a usurper in his place. With these facts, staring us in the face, our duty to our constituents, and our own honor, demanded our resignation. We dared to take the responsibility, and now we dare maintain it.

SALEM, October 27, 1868. JAMES GAZLEY, JOHN A. TAYLOR, T. W. DAVENPORT, R. PENDERGAST, G. W. BURNETT, W. W. BROWN, DAVIS SIMPSON, JAMES APPLIGATE, JOHN F. DENNY, D. P. TRULLINGER, JOHN T. FLOOK, J. C. ALEXANDER.