

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.

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

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. Office at E. F. Dowell's office, on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, Nov 21st.

DOWELL & WATSON, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Oregon.

D. L. WATSON, Attorney at Law, Empire City, Coos County, Ogn. Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. Holds their regular communication on the Wednesday Evening or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, Oregon. A. MARTIN, W. M. C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

EL DORADO, S. M. FARREN.

STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS! These delicious, cooling, bitter and cathartic, vegetable, and free from alcohol, and every kind of impurity. Try them! Try them! Try them!

O Foundrymen AND BLACKSMITHS. Cumberland and Lehigh COAL and PIG IRON. 1,000 Tons, In store and afloat, for sale by J. R. DOYLE, 413 and 415 Pacific St., San Francisco.

To the Reading Public. We have fitted up a comfortable Reading Room and Circulating Library, which will give everyone who wishes to read a chance. For particulars enquire at the City Drug Store, dec57 SUTTON & STEARNS.

Notice. The public are hereby notified that my wife, Martha Kilgore, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I will pay no debts of her contraction. All persons are warned not to trust her on my account. FELIX KILGORE, Jacksonville, December 12th, 1868.

NOTICE. I HEREBY give notice that my notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of Dowell & Watson for collection. W. C. GREENMAN.

WE WANT EVERYBODY TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMERICAN WIT, 50 cents a year. Address "AMERICAN WIT" CO., 59 Cedar Street, N. Y. P. O. Box 6693.

Work neatly executed at the San Francisco Office.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

NO. 1

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square (10 lines or less) first insertion, three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.

Letter From B. F. Dowell

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 December 14th, 1868.

The first week of Congressional legislation has principally been spent in arranging the committees, introducing bills to amend the naturalization laws, the reading and discussing the President's message, and the introduction of joint resolutions to amend the Federal Constitution so as to extend manhood suffrage to every adult citizen of the United States.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE. And caucus had a warm time in arranging the Chairmanships filled by Henderson, Fowler and Ross, who voted against impeachment, and who have in various ways rendered themselves very obnoxious to many of the Republicans. It was asserted that Henderson had opposed the Republican nominations in Missouri last fall, and that he was unworthy of the name of a Republican. Similar arguments were made against Fowler and Ross; but no such charges were made against Judge Pendleton, who stands at the head of the Judiciary committee. Finally the caucus agreed to forgive them for past offences, and to allow them to retain their places until they do some other mean not. Henderson's time expires on the 4th of March, and unless the others get more harmoniously they will be taken from the head and placed at the feet of the committees.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS. Will be amended for the purpose of preventing such wholesale frauds as were practiced in New York City and King's county at the late Presidential election. The Union League of New York appointed a committee to investigate these frauds, and they have been here all week urging Congress to make an investigation. A committee will be appointed by Congress this week. Experience has shown these laws to be very defective. Several bills have been introduced, and Senator Williams will introduce a good one to-day. It is designed to prevent the forging of papers, and frauds in the courts and Judges of elections. The following are the important points contained in Senator Williams bill:

1. That any alien as described in the previous acts may at any time after he becomes a resident of the United States take and subscribe an oath of affirmation before any officer authorized to administer oaths, having a seal of office to the effect, that he is a bona fide resident of the United States, and that it is his intention to become a citizen thereof, and renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Government whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject, which oath or affirmation, so subscribed and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, under his seal, shall with in six months of its date be filed in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court of the district in which said alien resides, and the said clerk shall keep an alphabetical index showing the name of the affiant, the date of the oath of affirmation, and the time of its filing.

2. But such alien, after the expiration of five years from the date of the oath of affirmation filed as aforesaid, may take an oath or affirmation before an officer, as in the previous section, in effect that he does renounce all allegiance to the foreign government whereof he was before a citizen, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and to the best of his abilities defend and protect the Government thereof, against all its enemies, foreign and domestic, which oath or affirmation, subscribed and certified as aforesaid, shall be filed in the office of said clerk, who shall keep an alphabetical index thereof, which in addition to showing the name and dates as aforesaid shall show within any certificate of naturalization is issued as hereafter provided, and upon filing such oath or affirmation or at any time thereafter upon application of such alien or any one authorized by him, and upon the presentation of said two oaths or affirmations, subscribed, certified and filed as aforesaid, and without receiving or requiring any other or further evidence, said clerk shall admit said alien to be a citizen of the United States, by an order to be recorded by said clerk in a book to be kept for the purpose, and a copy of such order, certified by said clerk, under the seal of said court and attested by the judge thereof, shall be conclusive and the only proof of the naturalization of the person therein named.

States, and to the best of his abilities defend and protect the Government thereof, against all its enemies, foreign and domestic, which oath or affirmation, subscribed and certified as aforesaid, shall be filed in the office of said clerk, who shall keep an alphabetical index thereof, which in addition to showing the name and dates as aforesaid shall show within any certificate of naturalization is issued as hereafter provided, and upon filing such oath or affirmation or at any time thereafter upon application of such alien or any one authorized by him, and upon the presentation of said two oaths or affirmations, subscribed, certified and filed as aforesaid, and without receiving or requiring any other or further evidence, said clerk shall admit said alien to be a citizen of the United States, by an order to be recorded by said clerk in a book to be kept for the purpose, and a copy of such order, certified by said clerk, under the seal of said court and attested by the judge thereof, shall be conclusive and the only proof of the naturalization of the person therein named.

3. Suitable provision is made in case of removal during the process of application to naturalization. All aliens who may heretofore become citizens of the United States are required to be naturalized as herein prescribed; but any alien who has heretofore declared his intention to become such citizen may be admitted to citizenship as here prescribed after the expiration of two years from the time of filing said declaration or a duly certified copy thereof in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court of the District in which he resides.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Was not delivered until the third day of the session. It would have been better for the credit of the President and the credit of the Democratic party, and for the financial credit of the United States, if it had never been written. He is bold and plainer on repudiation than Pendleton. Pendleton proposes to pay the principal and interest up to this time and repudiate the balance of the interest of our national debt. The President proposes to pay the interest alone for sixteen or eighteen years and then repudiate the whole of the amount of the principal of our bonds. Hear the lying villain in his own language. He speaks thus:

"Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal, in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent in gold would, at the present rates, be equal to nine per cent in currency, and equal to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond."

The word villain is a mild term for such infamous rascality. He means robbing--open and notorious national repudiation of an honest legal debt. It might be appropriately illustrated in the ordinary transactions of life between man and man, thus: Suppose an attorney agrees to defend a man who is indicted for murder, and it he clears the prisoner the prisoner agrees to pay him two thousand dollars and if the prisoner is convicted the attorney is to get nothing, and the prisoner acquitted. How much ought the prisoner to pay? Should he pay one or two thousand dollars?

Again: Suppose a man drawn into a difficult lawsuit about a tract of land of great value and the land was all he had in the world, and in the language of Mr. Greeley, "he applies

to a thrifty neighbor for \$5,000, being in absolute want of that sum to prosecute his suit, to judgement. The prudent capitalist inquires as to the security, and is pointed to the estate in litigation. "Yes, but if you lose the suit, you will have no estate." "Well," he responds, "if I lose the suit, you must lose the \$5,000; but if I win it, I will pay you double." "Agreed," says the capitalist; "I will take the risk." So he borrows the \$5,000, and with it wins the suit. How much does he owe? How much ought he to pay? Your answer decides whether you are honest or a villain."

Our Government has all the land, and the very existence of the natural government at stake during the rebellion. It applied to the people to loan it hundreds of millions of dollars, and pledged the honor of the nation to pay the principal and interest. The man who now proposes to repudiate either, is an infamous, brazen-faced villain, and deserves the contempt and scorn of all honest men.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Is daily gaining more friends. On the first day of the session Mr. Sumner introduced a bill into the Senate to enforce the several provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery, declaring the immunities of citizens and guaranteeing a republican form of government to citizens in every State where they are deprived of it by race or color, or previous condition. Mr. Sumner is not the exponent of our party and his bill stands no chance to become a law. The Republican party hold that under our present constitution the question belongs to the States. But Republicans have introduced several joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Federal Constitution, in both houses of Congress. It is hardly possible Congress may submit the subject of suffrage to the people in the shape of an amendment to the Federal Constitution. I have no desire to naturalize negroes or Chinamen, but every man of the age of twenty one years born on American soil and all naturalized foreigners ought to have the right to vote. Let us have a more uniform system of naturalization, and universal amnesty and universal manhood citizen suffrage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The supreme Court has been occupied during the week on the legal tender question. Democrats confidentially predict they will declare the act unconstitutional. The majority of the bench are Democrats, but I can't think they are so blind to party as to decide the legal tender law to be unconstitutional. But they will sustain the decisions of California and Oregon and compel Lane county to pay her taxes in gold or silver.

The resolutions of the Oregon legislature condemning Senators Williams and Corbett for being Republicans, and asking them them to resign, have been read in the House. The House, by resolution, characterized them as "scandalous, impertinent and indecorous," and ordered them to be returned to their authors. These resolutions show on their face the bitter hatred of the Oregon Democracy to the Dominant party, and they are well calculated to destroy or weaken the influence of Oregon and her members in both houses of Congress, so as to prevent them from getting any subsidies for railroads or any other necessary improvements for Oregon. These resolutions were conceived in iniquity and they can bring forth no good fruit. Their authors are a set of ignorant malicious partisans who have no regard for the public weal outside of their party. They are wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Speech of H. W. Corbett.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE PROPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT TO REPUDIATE OUR NATIONAL DEBT, IS THIS REPORTED IN THE GLOBE OF THE 18TH OF DEC., 1868:

Mr. President:--The recommendation of the President of the United States to the Congress of the United States is in these words: referring to the advantages of the loan by the creditor to the Government, he says:

"This, in connection with all the rigid compliance with the letter of the

other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied."

These intimating to the Congress of the United States that we should enact such a law as to compel the creditor to accept the terms he indicates. He then proceeds to say:

"The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower bond."

This message very strongly of a threat to the bondholder that if he does not accept the terms Congress will enact such laws as will compel him to accept them. These terms are very different from those proposed by the Congress of the United States at the last session. The Committee on Finance then reported a bill giving to the bondholder the option of funding his debt into a long loan at four or four and a half per cent, giving him a long period in which he should enjoy that interest, provided he would fund his short bond, maturing in fifteen or twenty years, in a long loan. It was supposed that this long loan would compensate the bondholders to a certain extent for the relinquishment of their present bonds, having but a short time to run, at a larger rate of interest. Consequently, the committee reported a bill giving the option to the bondholder to fund his bond into such a loan if he desired it; otherwise, he could hold that bond until it matured and then receive his money.

In this connection it may not be improper to refer to our citizens who have invested in these loans. The patriotic people who came forward at the commencement of this rebellion with their means to sustain the Government held real estate and other property that was as good to them as gold, and some of them, I know, sold their property in order to enable them to help the Government. I know of one citizen who disposed of \$100,000 worth of property that he might assist the Government of the United States. He invested that money in the bonds of the United States, and said, "If the Government goes down let my bonds go, but if it is ever able to pay, then I expect it will pay them in full in gold." He sold real estate in New York city which has since increased in value from two hundred to three hundred per cent. The property that he sold for \$100,000 is worth to-day from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars. That property was probably sold to those who had not faith in the Government of the United States that it would ever pay this debt. Some of his friends said to him, "You will never get a cent of the money that you loan to the United States Government." Those who had not faith in the Government, the men who were not favorable to carrying on the war and who were opposed to assisting the Government in that hour of its great need, bought his real estate and have reaped this profit from it; and now here is a proposition from the President of the United States to the friends of the Government, the men who furnished it with the means to carry on the war for the benefit of the Army and for the protection of their lives and property, absolutely to repudiate the entire debt.

Sir, there are many other securities which are paying as large an interest as the present bonds of the United States. The President's figuring does not appear to be exactly right. The bonds, on the average, in the United States that are bearing six per cent interest are worth about one hundred and ten at this time. Gold is now at about thirty-five per cent premium. Thirty-three and one-third per cent would be just eight per cent per annum upon the gold. These bonds at one hundred and ten would give about seven and three-tenths per cent interest in currency. The bonds of the State of Tennessee are now worth about sixty-five or sixty-seven in the market. Those bonds are now paying six per cent in currency on their par value. Would the President, who is a citizen of that State, recommend to the State of Tennessee such a proposition as

this? Would he say to the citizens there, "After you have paid the amount of your bonds in interest you should repudiate the balance?" Those bonds are paying on the market value about nine per cent, one and one-half per cent at least greater than the bonds of the United States. Many of our citizens have invested in these bonds. If the President, on returning to Tennessee, should recommend such a measure as this in that State, what do you suppose would be the price of Tennessee bonds in the market?

Mr. President, if it is necessary to protect the credit of a State how greater and more important is it that we should guard and protect the credit of the United States? If the credit of a State is above the credit of the United States, then we may expect the securities of that State to take precedence of the securities of the United States and drive them from the market. It is necessary for us to maintain, above everything else, the credit of this nation. If we are to have another rebellion, as we may at some future time, it will be important for us that we guard the nation's credit at this time, looking forward to the future in the expectation that we may call for loans hereafter. Unless we do this what guarantee have we for the future of the success of our terms? I apprehend it was not the expectation of those who invested in the United States bonds that they should receive their money in gold in the future this rebellion would never have been put down; your Union would have been scattered to the winds, and each State would be legislating in its own behalf at this time, and you would be in a state of anarchy equalled only by that of Mexico.

Such a proposition, emanating from the President of the United States, has a tendency to depreciate the credit of the United States and to destroy the future prospect of obtaining money those people who our enemies to the Government in time of war from taxes, and it appeals to the prejudice of that class of people who were opposed to the war for the suppression of the rebellion to join with him in repudiating this debt, that we may lose the benefits which we have derived in maintaining the Union. Sir, if we do not maintain the credit of this nation our efforts have been in vain; the efforts of those gallant young men who went forth to battle and sacrificed their lives on the altar of our country have been in vain. What would they say if they could rise up before you to-day? They would ask you if you were going to repudiate the debt which was contracted to feed them, to clothe them, and to support them in their efforts to maintain this Union. They would say, "Are you going to be so picayunish now as to repudiate the debt contracted in the glorious cause for which we laid down our lives and now lie in our blood-bought graves? Will you dishonor the nation by repudiating that debt, and declaring that you will not pay your portion of the taxes, when we have given our blood and our lives to support the nation?"

Sir, when I think of these things, when I think of the young men who have died in defense of the nation, when I think of their heroism, their fortitude, their sickness, and their wasting away in the rebel pens that I visited in the South; when I think of those pens with the little holes they dug in the earth where many of them died--for I counted three or four thousand graves of men whose deaths were caused by starvation by the enemies of this Government--and then when I see this same interest at work to repudiate the debt of the Government, and I see this same desire to dishonor the Government and to make it inefficient in every way possible, this to me is the greatest crime of all. The Executive of the nation deliberately proposes here at this juncture, when we have achieved our victory and glory has crowned our arms and these men are enshrined in the hearts of their country, to repudiate the debt due to those loyal men who sold their farms and their property and invested the proceeds in Government securities to support this Government and to support their children and their brethren in this war to put down the rebellion.

Sir, I think it is only necessary to bring this question to a vote. I cannot see how any loyal man can vote otherwise than to censure the President for so monstrous a proposition. I cannot see how any of our Democratic friends on this floor can refuse to join in such a resolution. I trust, sir, that this resolution will be adopted unanimously without any amendment.