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Legal Tenders received at current rates.

You'd Do So Too.

I flirted a little, one time, with a girl— All women are girls till they're married you know—

Who'd a "Woman's Right" mind, and an eye on the world Of dominion, she'd have o'er her early drilled beau.

She'd hum and she'd cant, like a Paritan sage, And stand as erect as the ivy bugged pole; She could tell of the wonders of every age, And reckoned herself of *Apr efa* the sole.

And I bade little cupid bring back his keen dart, And leave her to love her own visions of air; So I wiped her chalk lines by a stroke from my heart, And cupid and I went a hunting elsewhere.

Thou adieu! Miss Splinter—but let me advise, Ere Love and his teacher both from you go out, Remember that anglers who fish for a prize, Must fling out a bait worth nibbling about!

Letter From B. F. Dowell

PINEY MOUNTAIN, ALBEMARLE CO. December 28th, 1868.

This place is situated fourteen miles west of Gordonsville, and fourteen miles north of Charlottesville. This county was the birth place of the author of this letter, and the birth and residences of two Presidents, and of Lewis, one of the first explorers of Oregon in 1804-5-6.

After his return home from Oregon he published a full account of the exploration of Lewis & Clark to the Pacific Coast. The book was a large and costly edition, and notwithstanding he was in affluent circumstances prior to his travels in Oregon the neglect of his farm and negroes during his voyage and the publication of his travels after he returned home brought him largely in debt.

He applied first to the Government to buy his books, and it took a few copies, but this still left a large number on hand. He then applied to the County Court of this county to buy some of them to pay for their publication. The Court refused to buy on the ground that they did not need them, and that they had no power to use the revenue of the county for any such purpose.

He returned home and loaded down with debts and disappointments, in a moment of despair he seized his razor and cut his veins in both arms and he bled to death. Thus ended one of the highest intellects and greatest travelers of modern times. His fate should be a sad warning to his countrymen not to get in debt. He was really the path finder, and Fremont had the book for a guide which cost Lewis his life.

He, with only 31 men besides himself, ascended the Missouri river soon after its purchase from the French to a point where a foot could be placed on each side of the river; and he heard one of his party, in a fit of enthusiasm, thank God that he had lived to stride the Missouri. He, undismayed, crossed the plains—crossed the mountains where no white foot had ever tread. He descended the Columbia River from its source in the Rocky Mountains to its mouth, and returned home the same route through the midst of the untutored and barbarous savages, unharmed.

& Clark and their companions by the opprobrious name of dog-eaters. Poor Lewis braved everything but debt, and an ungrateful and pernicious constituency who did not appreciate his arduous labors.

REPUBLICANISM.

Has been beaten in the recent elections in Spain. The Republicans only carried Seville and Barcelona; but true republican principles are advancing in England and the United States. The people of the latter have been engrossed with the negro question, while the former have been in a state of extraordinary confusion on the subject of church and state, with no well defined principles to distinguish the parties one from the other.

The most definite distinction is "Gladstone," the Liberal chieftain and "Disraeli," the leader of the aristocracy. Gladstone is one of the most gifted men of the age. In the late elections in England the aristocracy were beaten, and the Liberals, alias Tories or Radicals, have 110 majority in the House of Commons, which compelled Disraeli to resign the premiership to Gladstone. The Liberals really deserve the credit of passing the great Reform Act of the last session of Parliament, which extended suffrage to the poor Irish like Congress extended suffrage to the negroes. They are also in favor of the dis-establishment of the Irish Church.

Disraeli and his followers oppose this as bitterly as the Oregon Democracy oppose negro suffrage. Disraeli four years ago opposed the extension of suffrage in the British isles, but he lived to see it quietly yield to the public clamor. The Democracy of the South and many of the unrepentant rebels North and South, now favor or pretend to favor negro-suffrage. Disraeli still bitterly opposes the division of church from state in England and Ireland, and the Democracy North and a few illiberal Republicans in the United States still oppose negro suffrage.

The present parliament will sever the Church of Ireland from the political fabric of the nation, and a dissolution of the Church of England will follow. It is only a question of time.

While this question was under discussion Mr. Newdegate, one of the members of the House of Commons in last October said: "Washington desired there should be an established Church in the American Republic, and he was only defeated by a popish intrigue. Carroll worked upon Jefferson, who was a disciple of Voltaire, and who succeeded in preventing America from having an established Church in connection with the new Republic. Carroll had a brother who was a Jesuit, and he was rewarded by being the first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States."

I never heard before of Washington expressing any such opinions; but if it be true it is only another illustration of the workings of Divine providence in using the combined powers of Infidelity and Romanism for the furtherance of true republican principles, and the spread of the gospel of Christ in that political aid. Washington was a devoted Christian and a member of the Episcopal Church; and he and other distinguished politicians at the time of the formation of the Constitution may have been in favor of a union between church and state; but at this day and time it would be almost a miracle to find an American politician who would dare to express such sentiments.

The example of America is exerting a powerful influence in England. The combined powers of aristocracy, hell and the devil can't prevent the extension of suffrage in England nor the separation of church and state no more than the Democracy, aristocracy, copperheads and rebels combined with ignorant, illiberal Republicans can prevent the extension of suffrage in the United States.

A clergyman was attending a soldier on his death-bed in a hospital during the war, when observing a drummer in the same ward, whom he took for an invalid, he exhorted him to join with him in prayer. "Thank's," said the hero of the drum-stick, "I no not require it—the doctor tells me I am getting better."

The Pestilence.

"In the midst of life we are in death." How appropriate these words to-day. Surely and steadily the pestilence is sweeping over the land, covering it with new-made graves and filling homes with sorrow. "Terrible as an army with banners," death comes in the form of a fearful contagion. Few who are stricken by its hand can hope to live. The gray-haired sire and the vigorous child fall together. Mothers, fearing to embrace their children even on the portals of the tomb, return to dust, and youths and maidens, full of life and spirit, radiant with hope, and to whom the world is an Eden, stricken by the hand of remorseless pestilence, fill untimely graves. When a land is invaded by a hostile foe, then the people rise with alacrity, and prompt and energetic measures are instituted to repel the invader, for only on such measures can they found their hope. Then every one sees the danger and realizes the necessity of immediate action. His long lines of bayonets come gleaming on, his banners wave, the thunder of his artillery arouse the land. All see and hear, and all are up for immediate and determined action. Our foe of to-day is even more terrible than a visible army, because thousands are so slow to arise to a realization of the danger, and the necessity of prompt and efficient measures. They cannot see the enemy. Sociability and conviviality are in the eyes of some, and the ALMIGHTY DOLLAR blinds the eyes of many, and hence with almost unaccountable recklessness they go on.

Reason would dictate immediate, decisive action. Stringent regulations in regard to intercourse and preparation, should be initiated and enforced throughout the whole country. What if a man must sacrifice something of comfort, something agreeable and cheering in life, or a few dollars of filthy lucre? Are these things to be compared to life itself? Would they profit a man in the grave, or make his eternity brighter beyond the tomb? If these regulations are stringent and well observed, they perhaps may not be needed long. To a man of good principles and humane sentiments, the welfare of others is a pleasure; and in a case like this, in which we are now called to act, such a person would willingly sacrifice much for the good of the whole community. If the people decide that houses of business should be closed in your town until there is danger no longer, and in disobedience to this you keep yours open, hoping to gain a few dollars even at the price of introducing the contagion into the community, you deserve the most seathing anathemas of the people, and when the danger is no longer, their patronage should be withheld as a just recompense for your reckless cupidity. Let us rejoice that there is a means at hand to materially curtail the power of the contagion. At last in San Francisco they have turned to vaccination as the only hope of ultimately checking the dread malady. Thousands to-day can testify that after vaccination they have faced the pestilence with impunity, nursed its victims, smoothed their brows in death, and laid them away in their last resting place, and yet have gone on their way without faltering. A small proportion of vaccinated persons have died with small-pox. Is their any evidence that they experienced the complete effects of vaccination? To be effectual the vaccination virus must be pure, and properly applied, and the vaccinated person should observe that the effect on him is decided by physicians. It is a consolation to know that vaccination has had its proper effect, and that the soreness is not merely the result of the wound. Let us act in a spirit becoming a humane, sensible and energetic people.

PILOT ROCK. Ashland, Jan. 20 1869. "Oh mother do send for the doctor!" said a little boy of three years. "What for my dear?" "Why, there's a gentleman in the parlor who says he'll die if Jane doesn't marry him, and she says she won't."

Declaration of War Against Alcohol. When, in the judgment of any number of men, it becomes a duty to wage war against any cause, agent or system of evil, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they show just and sufficient reasons for their hostility. Therefore before publishing our pledge of eternal enmity to ardent spirits, we submit the following well-established facts for the consideration of all candid men: Alcohol is a destroyer of the bodies of men, injuring and ruining the constitutions of thousands where it is a benefit to one;—it dwarfs and perverts the mental energies of men, and destroys the noblest impulses of their hearts;—it is the fruitful source of every crime and the inspirer of villainy known to man;—it leads to insanity, pauperism and moral degradation;—it is the first born enemy of virtue and the handmaid of every vice;—it makes its votary an object of loathing, ridicule and contempt in life, and sends him to the grave before his time, "unwept, unhonored and unsung;—it leaves his widow in helpless poverty a hopeless toiler by the midnight lamp, spending in want and sorrow a life that, but for alcohol, might have been spent in happiness and comfort;—it sends his children into the world as beggars, felons or idiots, when, but for alcohol, they might have been men and women of education and respectability;—it is the fruitful source of idleness and neglect of duty;—it is the medium of bribery and political corruption;—it is the most powerful existing enemy of freedom;—by besotting the mind and blunting the moral perceptions, it renders a man totally and absolutely unfit for self-government;—it is the moving agent in brawls, riots, street-fights, and midnight contentions;—it is the sustaining center around which cluster the gambling device, the card table, the horse race, and the bawdy houses;—it robs our own nation every year of 30,000 lives;—it usurps the highest seats of power, pollutes the bench of justice, and stands mocking in the hall of legislation;—it feeds the lust of the seducer, lights the torch of the incendiary and whets the dagger of the assassin;—it produces more sorrow than war, more death than pestilence, more misery than famine.

And what can be said more? If an individual should be proven guilty of theft, robbery, murder and treason, would not the hue and cry be raised upon his track? And shall we not swear eternal enmity to that which, from the beginning, has begotten every crime known to the laws of God or man, and every misery known in the world's dark experience? Appealing, therefore, to the facts above set forth as the grounds for our declaration, we do most solemnly declare that we will henceforth, by our example, by our teaching, and by our votes, and by every legitimate means in our power, oppose the manufacture sale or use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. We will oppose it in peace and in war, in sickness and in health, as the most dangerous enemy of man. —Willamette Witness, Vol. 1, No. 1.

United States Legal-tender Notes

The following, entitled "an act to regulate the value of United States legal-tender notes in coin and provide for their redemption," was introduced in the House a few days since by Hon. J. M. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means: be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause gold coin to be exchanged for United States legal-tender notes whenever the same shall be demanded at the Treasury of the United States in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, and the rate of such exchange shall be as follows: One hundred dollars in coin shall be given during the first month for one hundred and thirty-five dollars in notes; during the second month for one hundred and thirty-four dollars; during the third month for one hundred and thirty-three dollars; and so on, the amount of notes decreasing one dollar per month until the same shall reach one hundred dollars, when there shall be no farther decrease. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the retiring or canceling of United States legal-tender notes.

The Monkey and the Hawk.

The cook of a French nobleman, whose chateau is in the south of France, had a monkey which was allowed the free range of the kitchen, and which was so intelligent that by severe training, its natural propensity to mischief had been subdued, and it was even taught to perform certain useful services, such as plucking fowls, for instance, at which it was uncommonly expert. One fine morning a pair of partridges was given to it to pluck. The monkey took them to an open window of the kitchen, which looked directly upon the park, and went to work with great diligence. He soon finished one, which he laid on the outer edge of the window, and then went quietly on with the other. A hawk, which had been watching his proceedings from a neighboring tree, darted down upon the plucked partridge, and in a minute was up in the tree again, greedily devouring his prey.

The consternation of the monkey at this untoward adventure may be easily imagined. He knew he would be severely whipped for losing it. He hopped about in great distress for some minutes, when a bright thought struck him. Seizing the remaining partridge, he went to work with great energy, and stripped off the feathers. He then laid it on the ledge, just where he had placed the other, and closing one of the shutters, concealed himself behind it. The hawk, which by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge; but hardly had his claw touched the bird, when the monkey sprang upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was instantly wrung, and the monkey with a triumphant chuckle, proceeded to strip off the feathers.

This done, he carried the two plucked fowls to his master, with a confident and self-satisfied air, which seemed to say, "Here are two birds, sir—just what you gave me."

What the cook said, on finding one of the partridges converted into a hawk, is more than we are able to tell.

The details of the revisory survey of the Union Pacific Railroad are given, which, at the time of the commissioners' visit, had been built 590 miles from Omaha. Everybody is interested in the early and proper completion of this work, and this part of the report will be perused with great interest.

The cost of constructing and equipping the road is put down at an average of \$34,977.32 per mile. If it connects, as intended, with the California Company's road at Great Salt Lake, it will be 1,110 miles long, at an aggregate cost of \$38,824,821.

The deficiencies noted by the commissioners in the construction of the road are such as are incident to all new roads. The subsidy and first mortgage bonds are said to exceed in value the actual cost per mile some \$16,000.

The subject of building a new jail for this District is adverted to, and attention is invited to the expediency of creating a court for the summary trial of minor offences.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—Electric clocks are now made. They are driven by the current of an earth battery, and require no winding up or attention for long periods, varying with circumstances. The pendulum rods are made of rosewood saturated with paraffine, and do not affect the regularity of the clock by contraction or expansion. The battery is composed of zinc and gas carbon, which are buried in the earth, and generate the electric current regularly and steadily for a long time, the moisture of the earth being sufficient to produce the action needed without the use of acids. The wheelwork is of the simplest construction, and when once adjusted, needs no more attention except occasional oiling. The whole apparatus is inclosed to prevent injury from dust and is elegant and reliable.

A young lady Sunday school teacher propounded the following question to her scholars: "Who made you?" "The oldest boy of the class could not tell, neither could any of the scholars, till she questioned the smallest and youngest in the class. He answered promptly that God made him. The teacher turning to the largest boy said: "Are you not ashamed not to know what this little fellow knows?" "He!" replied the big one. "Thunder! I think he might know; 'taint a fortnight since he was made!"

Philadelphia is to import five hundred dollars worth of sparrows to fight the measuring worm.