

Old Shyllock in the Garb of a Christian.

It is seldom, thank God, that we chronicle acts of human meanness, but this week one has come under our notice that could only have been actuated by the vilest and greediest instinct. A poor woman named Gilmour had been widowed by the pestilence, and left destitute among strangers with three helpless little children. A number of persons generously forgave some debts contracted by her late husband and several kind-hearted gentlemen raised enough by public charity to take her and her little ones to his relatives near Albany. Just on the eve of her departure her landlord came and demanded his rent. The poor woman pleaded poverty and asked to be forgiven. The landlord was inexorable and like Shyllock must have the pound of flesh. Repeating his visit he insisted on his rent and at last, on urgent importunity, the poor heart-broken woman robbed her little fatherless children by giving up to the avaricious wretch a couple of hundred pounds of flour and a few dollars worth of groceries. And he took it! He! A professor of religion, a teacher of the gospel that tells us to be good to the widow and to the fatherless, he who can pray louder and whine longer than those who prayed on the house tops of old, he whose knees are calloused with acts of prostration in the service of the Friend of the orphan and the stricken mother, took from, instead of adding to, the widows store. And this thing calls himself a Christian! Is it any wonder that Christianity is becoming a jest and a scoffing when such men as this pretend to be saviors of souls. Some communities would satiate his avarice with a coat of tar and feathers, but this one will repay him with the leathing that men have for a leper.

What Shall We Do?

The telegraph informs us that the House of Representatives on the 18th inst., resolved by a vote 80 yeas to 67 nays, that Congress ought to grant no further subsidies in land or money to railroads or other corporations, &c.; but that all the energies of the nation should be given to lighten the taxes of the people and to the reduction of the national debt.

We have no doubt but Congress will adhere strictly to the above resolve; consequently we who have been depending on Congressional aid to give us railroad communication with the outer world will have to wait some time for the consummation of that much desired end. It is an unpleasant announcement, but facts, although unpleasant will often assert themselves.

In the mean time what shall we do? Shall we sit down, sumpily, fold our hands and still cry for help? We think there is no necessity for any such thing. We have all the elements of material wealth and prosperity within ourselves.

Our hills and gulches and rivers are full of the precious metals; our mountains and plains present extensive fields of pasturage; and our valleys abundance of arable land. We already have a Woolen Factory in successful operation, capable of manufacturing all our blankets, flannels and wearing apparel, and a tannery that in a short time will turn out leather in abundance for all our wants.

Let us then develop our mineral wealth, graze our herds upon our mountain and plains, cultivate our arable lands, patronize our manufacturers, send no money abroad for boots and shoes, or blankets and clothing, and before we are aware of it we will have gained so much wealth, population and importance, that railroads will seek us and "tap our valley" for the advantages of our trade. Shall we try it?

It is not generally understood in this part of the country, from what stand point the Unionist is viewing the question of an extra session of the Legislature, to be able to conceive of the possibility of any good being achieved by the calling together of "a riotous ring of irresponsible ruffians." It will certainly have to be solved by Democratic philosophy.—State Journal.

Perhaps the Unionist has some of that philosophy on hand—saved from the wreck of the Statesman?

Says the Mountaineer: We learn from a very creditable source that Gov. Woods will not call an extra session of the Legislature. All the Republicans in this section that we have heard express themselves on this question, are with the Governor.

The Unionist and the Extra Session.

The Oregonian notifies its Democratic cotemporaries that it has not ceased its opposition to an extra session. Nor have we. We admit that some of the arguments of the Unionist seem potent, but insist that they are false, and that the probable consequences of another session of a body of men who have proved themselves devoid of shame, of honor, or practical good sense, and led by a narrow-minded pettifogger, whose only aim is notoriety, would be more disastrous to the interests of the whole State than any probable financial embarrassment. No person can deny that, if at the commencement of the rebellion, the Government had yielded to the demands of the Southern States and allowed a disruption of the Union, the present national debt would be much smaller than it now is. Had we then counted dollars and cents instead of looking forward to our future safety and to the perpetuity of free institutions there would have been no financial embarrassment for the present generation—but who can say there would not have been irreparable disaster for the next. We use this same argument with reference to the present condition of affairs in this State. The people had better pay in money than in blood.

It is infinitely better for them to pay in taxation, any interest that may accrue on State warrants, than to submit to an overthrow of the State government and the utter destruction of the State credit. Better far that State warrants should be at ten, or even twenty per cent discount, than that they should be worthless. Even the Unionist admits that there is reasonable grounds for the apprehension of violence. It has accused the Democratic press of a design to "Ku Klux" the State, so to speak. It has denounced the very men, for whose re-embellishment it clamors, as a band of ruffians. It has pointed at them as a riotous and lawless ring to whose folly and criminality the finances of the State are indebted for their present embarrassment and yet, with a degree of folly only equalled by the impudence of the most impudent of that "ring" it demands that the Governor call them together again and give them a new lease of power. Who, in the name of common sense, imagines that the asses who tried to destroy the influence of our Representatives in Congress and disturb our relations with the general Government, will be contented with passing an appropriation bill and going back to their homes? If that is all they are to meet for why did they not do so when urged by the Republican members?

Who that is not himself an ass, expects a body of men whose basality was only measured by their incapacity to refrain from further acts of folly. Our trusting cotemporary at Salem is simple enough to think that the body it styles "a ring of riotous ruffians" who neglected the interests of the State for the blandishments of the "Hurdy Gurdy" and the race track at the State Fair will shed their iniquity and come out in the spring in robes of innocence. In a Sunday School class, this trusting simplicity would be exquisite, but in a public newspaper pretending a knowledge of human nature and having so just a conception of the late Oregon Legislature as to denounce them as "a riotous ring of irresponsible ruffians" it smacks of knavery. Either the Unionist is trying how far it can go in journalistic astinuity or it has been well paid by Chapman & Co. for its services. Whenever that journal ceases to denounce the Democratic majority as ruffians and scoundrels, and speak of them as men worthy to legislate for the State, we will believe its motives pure. Until then we shall think it has received a fee, just large enough to secure its service but not enough to quit its conscience.

THE EPIDEMIC.—Since last week we have had seven new cases of small pox, four in the country and three in town—the latter are little Johnny Love, W. G. T. Vault and John Brewer. The two last were taken yesterday. Three of the former are in Ball's family, and the fourth is the wife of David Stearns on Wagner Creek—her case is said to be serious. All the patients at the two hospitals have been discharged as convalescent. Mrs. Howlett, Mary Ralls, the Bryant family and little Johnny Love are out of danger. Maggie Love and a half-breed woman at Brewer's are not expected to recover. It is hard to say when the terrible disease will disappear and we again urge vaccination and every possible precaution against contagion. Treat every ailment with suspicion until satisfied that it is not small-pox.

Correspondence.

OAKLAND, JAN. 18th, 1869.

ED. SENTINEL.—The alarming crisis of the epidemic now prevailing in your term, has produced what might be termed a panic in many parts. Hotel and inkeepers on the stage road are now very particular to know from whence their guests come, and if any should be so unfortunate as to hail from Jacksonville, he is instantly placed under a quarantine supervision. Douglas county now contains a new case of small-pox reported to exist at Roseburg, and the people of the vicinity are becoming alarmed by its close proximity.

A considerable attention seems to be directed to the recent and very painful condition of Mr. Hyram Abrahams of this town and as many erroneous reports are circulated abroad as abroad as to his alleged rapid recovery, it may be of interest to his many friends, and others interested to be informed of the important surgical operation performed, and the result thereof. This case derives additional importance from the gigantic suit recently instituted against the C. & O. Stage Co. for damages, upon both sides of which the most eminent counsel in California and Oregon have been engaged. The excessive pain to which Mr. Abrahams was subject since the amputation of his leg, made it necessary that an operation of some character should be performed. To avoid dangerous consequences attendant upon the operation, the following surgical aid were called to assist: Dr's Grube, Carpenter, Plummer, Boughton, Ralston and Venable. Upon consultation it was resolved to perform an excision of the anterior tibial nerve, and the musculus cutaneous nerve at the end of the stump. During the most intense suffering of an hour and a half this operation was performed by Dr. Grube, but utterly failed to accomplish the object designed, which was to control the spasms or contractions about the stump. The statement that the operation failed in its object is erroneous. It was hoped that it would diminish the pain and it did so.—End! The next alternative supposed to be necessary was a re-amputation below the knee, but the patient being very much exhausted it was decided to postpone this operation until the following morning. At this time upon a final consultation, it having been ascertained that the pain was greatly diminished, it was resolved to make a subcutaneous division of the tendon peroneus longus muscle. This operation was performed by Dr. Carpenter, which controlled the spasms to a great extent, and which have subsequently almost subsided, though the excessive pains still exist. According to Mr. Abrahams own statement, in spite of these supposed remedial operations, and to appearance he suffers as much as ever, not having even the poor hope that time will allay his suffering. This is certainly a remarkable case, as it seems to huddle the skill of the surgeons who resorted to the above operations as the last alternative. Umpqua.

A Small-Pox Ambassador.

Last week a printer friend of ours left town to spend a few days with his parents on Wagner creek. No quarantine had been established in that locality but it was soon noticed abroad that "Ben" had the small pox dread, and had come home to die. The neighbors had a wonderful idea of the expansive power of the contagion so they met and resolved that some one must bell the cat but no one was anxious for the job. At last a shock headed, frog mouthed, limpy youth, who looked as if his life had been a continual struggle with worms and jaundice was selected to notify the intruder that he was unwelcome. Off he started on his hygienic mission. Approaching to within two hundred yards of Ben's house he waved his hat for an audience. Ben's parents stepped to the door and the youth delivered himself, "Look a yere!" screamed he, "yeres what pap says, 'Your Ben's got the small-pox and we uns don't want it you uns has got to make him git up and git for Jacksonville or pap says he'll be dogoned if we uns dont get after you.' It is needless to say that after such an admonition Ben came back to town. He is now working at his case and hopes that that wormy looking plenipotentiary will have the measles before a week.

The Willamette Witness a new religion paper just started at Salem advances the novel idea that "Jesus came not to teach men how to do but what to do." Modern Christians seem very slow to learn or don't see the matter in that light.

Letter From B. F. Dowell.

RICHMOND, VA., } January 14th 1869.

Another twelve month, with its hopes fulfilled, with its pleasant surprises and little disappointments, its joys and its sorrows, its smiles and its tears, its born and its dead, is gone—

"The blossom will bloom into life again At the call of the summer sun. But time nor tide can never undo What a single year has done."

It may be appropriate to take a bird-eye view of the past and present political condition of the country. During the past year reconstruction has progressed rapidly—more rapidly than its most zealous supporters anticipated twelve months ago. Some States have been admitted into full fellowship under the reconstruction acts of Congress, and the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has been adopted; yet Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, the mother of States, are still out in the cold. Virginia was the last rebel State that seceded, and perhaps she will be the last to return to her allegiance. The aristocratic, Democratic Bourbons have for many years ruled in Virginia with an iron rod; but their power is decreasing daily under the teaching of true republican principles, equal, legal and political rights to every man born on American soil, without regard to race or color. For forty years before the war it was made a penal offense to speak, write or publish these ideas within the State of Virginia, which subjected the offender to ten years imprisonment; and thirty-five years ago a man was arrested here for circulating a tract containing some extracts from the New York Tribune advocating the abolition of slavery. Ten years ago no man in Virginia dared advocate the abolition of slavery. One year ago the Democrats universally, and a large portion of the Republicans were opposed to negro suffrage. Now every paper, and nearly all the leading politicians favor negro suffrage throughout the length and breadth of the "Old Dominion." Some of them accept it through choice; but as a necessity like they accepted the abolition of slavery and surrender of Lee's army four years ago. Many have really changed, and honestly believe the freeing of their slaves a blessing, and giving their former slaves the ballot the only means to preserve a republican form of government to their posterity.

On the 22d of March, 1868, the New Nation, edited and published by Jas. W. Hannicutt, an uncompromising Republican, was issued. It was the first Republican or Union paper ever published in Virginia. It took bold and decided ground for equal political rights. The following was its political platform; said he:—

- 1. The unconditional preservation of the Union.
2. The unconditional, universal freedom of all men.
3. The equal rights of all loyal American citizens before the law, without regard to race or color.
4. The establishment of systems of general education throughout the length and breadth of our country, for the benefit of all classes, irrespective of race or color.
5. The rights of proscribed Union men everywhere.
6. The interest of a high order of civilization, oppressed humanity, and pure christianity will be constantly and faithfully advocated and defended by the New Nation.

A purer or better platform has never emanated from any journal. On the 3d of April 1868, Mr. Hannicutt delivered the first Republican speech ever delivered in Richmond. In this speech he boldly advocated negro suffrage. For proclaiming these sentiments and for publishing this platform, the anathemas of the entire press, together with the hatred and curses of well nigh the whole white community were brought down upon his head. Noted Republicans, such as John Minor Botts and the Hon. Franklin Stearns, spurned the idea of negro suffrage. Even bold and outspoken Union men who had to flee from their native land to the North to save their lives, during the war, denounced the New Nation as "an infamous lying sheet," and negro suffrage as "an unmitigated humbug."

Now these men are the strongest advocates of negro suffrage. Hannicutt, the editor and proprietor of the New Nation is now their candidate for Congress from this District, and he stands a better chance to be elected to the 41st Congress than any man in Virginia.

EMANCIPATION DAY

Was celebrated here to-day by a parade of the colored societies, and by orations delivered by black and white. The "Lincoln Aids," a colored company well armed, paraded the principal streets of the city, unmolested.

Before, and during the war, negroes bound nor free, were never allowed by law to even hunt game around their own farms in Virginia. The world still moves, and those who lay behind and cling to exploded ideas of a "white man's government" will be crushed with the onward march of equal, legal rights and American civilization. These ideas are founded in the eternal principles of justice, and by and by they will prevail even in Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one pawnbroker, fifteen newspapers, seventy-three lawyers and ninety-one physicians in Richmond. The city contains a population of sixty thousand.

I visited to-day with Mr. Hannicutt, Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, the Capitol of the State, and the rooms where the Confederate Congress sat, and reviewed at a distance up the river near its center, Bell Isle, the great political prison of the defunct Confederacy. Two-thirds of Libby prison is being renovated and turned into plaster of paris. Castle Thunder is now used for manufacturing tobacco by Gravier & Winick. The Capitol is a large stone and brick fire proof building plastered all over the outside the color of brown sandstone. It looks old and dilapidated, but still it is a substantial building. It is situated on a high hill, and the ground around is laid off with beautiful walks, and ornamented with plenty of beautiful shade trees, with an elegant marble statue of Henry Clay in the north west corner, and a bronze statue of Washington mounted on his war steed, in the northeast corner, twenty or twenty-five feet high, surrounded with beautiful emblems of the revolution. Encircling the whole structure below the feet of Washington's horse stands the goddess of Liberty and the god of War, with Henry, Mason Jefferson, Nelson, Marshall and Lewis, on a level and at equal distances from each other. The goddess of Liberty holds the sword of justice in her right hand, and the bill of rights in her left. The god of War is in front of Washington seated on two cannons, and a pile of cannon balls. Lewis is dressed in buckskin like an Indian, with a gun in his left hand to forcibly remind us of colonial times, when Lewis was one of our best hunters and one of the ablest statesmen of the age in which he lived. The whole is one of the finest and most magnificent monuments in the United States.

MAHARAJA IN DEED.

There was on the 20th ult., a very grand wedding at St. Paul's Church in this city. The Church was crowded with the upper ten thousand, dressed in grand attire. The streets in the vicinity of the Church were blocked up with the carriages of the bridal party. A Mr. Harri-on of Baltimore was married to a Miss Harwell, a daughter of one of the owners of a famous flouring mill of Richmond. There were twelve bridesmaids. Every thing was in princely elegance and magnificence.

The New York papers state that there are nearly thirteen thousand opium eaters in the metropolis, many of whom are ladies sailing in "upper ten."

Vanderbilt is said to have made between five and six millions of dollars by his last speculation in the New York Central Railroad stock.

The Congressional library now contains 170,000 bound volumes.

The Emperor of China is fourteen years of age, and his affianced bride eleven.

After paying the interest on the foreign bonds there will be \$520,000 in the State Treasury of Virginia.

The New Nation was suspended for want of funds on the 18th ult., but it will start again on Monday.

The Yorks Journal has the following good item on a prominent citizen of this place, now in San Francisco. He will probably not be so smart again in small pox times.

A SMARTY CAUGHT.—A merchant from Jacksonville a few days ago, rode out of Jacksonville, and booked himself on the stage some distance this side for San Francisco, in order to pass the quarantine. The consequence was he did come into town, but as the Marshal usually inspects all passengers to see whether they are in reality from infected districts or not, found this individual to be from Jacksonville, and made him walk out to the quarantine without so much as allowing him even to get his supper, which was just ready when the stage arrived. He was lucky in escaping a fine of \$100 for his smartness, and if the small-pox does reach this town, it will probably be through such tricks. The next man who plays that game will find it an expensive undertaking with imprisonment besides.

HOME INDUSTRY.—The Ashland Woolen Mill can now supply the people of this valley with home made goods. They have Cassimeres and Tweeds twilled and plain, good enough for any persons wear; and blankets and flannels equal to the best. It will be wise for the people of this valley to give the preference to their own manufactures. By so doing they will retain money among them for circulation, that otherwise would be taken out of the state. Could we exchange our products with the manufacturers of California and the East, there, perhaps, would be less advantage in patronizing home manufactures, but as we cannot, we owe it to ourselves from our isolated position, to build up as far as possible every kind of industry among ourselves. Let us all then, come out in Ashland seats and quit patronizing those who never buy anything from us.

A correspondent of the Polk County Signal thinks that a Democratic Legislature would be too sharp to give Gov. Woods the advantage in his favor that impeachment would beget, in the way of sympathy. Sceptic contributor. The probability is that the Governor is too sharp to give a Democratic Legislature an opportunity to make him an object of public sympathy.

Was it \$250, or \$500 the Sentinel demanded as compensation for its promised support of Newcomb.—Unionist.

It was the same price the Oregon rebels pay the Unionist for advocating an extra session.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, the fearful malady which is now raging in our midst has stricken from our late lamented brother Geo. P. Funk, D. D. G. M. of this Society.

AND WHEREAS we desire to express our heartfelt sorrow, and our appreciation of his great labors sustained by our beloved Order in the death of our esteemed brother, therefore:

Resolved, that we hereby express our most sincere and warmest sympathy for the untimely and melancholy death of our well beloved brother Geo. P. Funk.

Resolved, that the long devotion and untiring application of his time and services to the "Good of our Order," his readiness at all times to relieve the distressed, to administer to the sick of whatever order, faith or sect, his general bearing in all intercourse with his fellow men, enable him to the grateful memory of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance; especially to those of our own beloved Order.

Resolved, that he filled with credit to himself and profit to the brotherhood, all the positions of honor within the gift of our Lodge.

Resolved, that we tender his bereaved relatives in whatever clime they may reside, then, our fraternal sympathy for their untimely loss.

Resolved, that as a token of our heartfelt appreciation of our late brother we designate Lodge room in mourning and wear the customary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, that the above resolutions be spread at large on the minutes of the Lodge, and copied & forwarded to the Oregon Sentinel, the Pacific and the New Age for publication.

N. D. SHORT, M. A. BRENTANO, JOHN NEUBER, Committee.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees of Jacksonville at a special meeting, held on the 22d day of January, 1869.

WHEREAS, in the providence of Almighty God, Geo. P. Funk, late a member of this Board, has fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic, while actually engaged in enacting the sanitary measures adopted to prevent its spread, and to secure the general health, therefore be it:

Resolved, that in the death of our late colleague, the Board mourns the loss of an active and efficient member, the community a useful and estimable citizen, and society an influential and valuable companion.

Resolved, that our regrets are none the less profound, in that he fell at his post in the prime of life, a sacrifice to his zeal, while combating the spread of the dread pestilence, which has excited grief and terror to so many hearts and homes in this community.

Resolved, that in respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of this Board and the members of the town wear the customary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days; that the town hall be draped in mourning for the same space of time; and that this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be communicated to the family of the deceased by the Recorder.

The Board then adjourned. DAVID LINN, President. A. MAREN Acting Clerk.

NEW TO-DAY.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME.

Buy the Woolen Goods manufactured by the ROGUE RIVER VALLEY WOOLEN MAN'FG. CO.

Who would respectfully announce to the trade and country generally that they are now in successful operation, and have on hand and for sale a large assortment of

BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, PLAIN TWILLED & CHECK FLANNELS, &c., &c.

Of the best quality and at home rates. Orders solicited. A liberal discount to the trade. Ashland, Oreg., Jan. 27th 1869.