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Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, nov21

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

Executors Notice. THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of Jackson County, State of Oregon, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Croston late of said county deceased.

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One of Life's Pictures.

I saw them in their youth and prime, When Love and Hope around them thrived. Life's sunniest hours, before we glide, Like fancies, happy, young and true.

The frail, fair form, whose glances threw Their holy spell upon its way-- How bright, how full of life and joy, And dying, once its joy away.

Virginia Reconstruction.

The following letter from Judge Underwood, of Virginia, has been handed us for publication:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., January 16, 1869. FRIEND RYE: I have just received your note inviting me to join in consultation with a Conservative committee from Virginia, who are desiring to see our State reconstructed on the Congressional plan, and also to have the disabilities imposed both by Congress and our new constitution, removed from themselves and others who sympathize with them.

My official duties are very pressing, and preclude my active participation in politics; but I am truly glad that our Conservative friends are making such fair propositions, and trust they will be met with a generous frankness by our Republican committee.

We ought, I think, to say to them that we will favor the removal of all disqualifications from every one who adopts in good faith the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

I have not a shadow of doubt that the first Legislature that shall meet under our new constitution will immediately, by a vote of more than three-fifths, remove all disqualifications from every such person, and our committee can safely give the fullest guarantee to our Conservative friends on this point.

It would, in my judgment, be much easier to effect the result through the Legislature than through Congress. The disqualifications of our constitution are the same as those imposed by Congress, being copied from the reconstruction laws literally, but it will require only three-fifths of the Legislature, instead of two-thirds of Congress, to effect the removal.

The number disfranchised in Virginia is less than 5,000, and if the Legislature shall be made up of the same material as the constitutional convention over which I had the honor to preside, I would undertake to remove disfranchisement from a thousand persons per day by it of those who are truly and thoroughly in harmony with Congress, as I understand our Conservative friends profess to be, and, I hope, in fact, are.

Letter From B. F. Dowell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17th, 1869.

THE LEADING REBELS.

Are all to be released without being tried for treason. The indictments in the Criminal Court of this city against Jeff Davis and John C. Breckenridge, have both been dismissed. The District Attorney had the cases of Davis, Breckenridge and Suratt, called, on the first day of the term now in session.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Have been here from the commencement of this session, asking admission. The majority of the Judiciary Committee have determined not to admit them, on the ground that the Georgia Legislature expelled all the colored members before the Senators were elected. This is right, just and equitable. The true spirit and meaning of the reconstruction acts are to give equal legal rights to all men born on American soil, without regard to color.

It is more than probable that sore-headed anti-suffrage men, who style themselves Republican or Union men, and the Confederate Democrats, will raise a howl against this report when it is submitted to the Senate; but the action of the committee will be sustained.

VIRGINIA.

Politicians insist on a modification of the reconstruction acts. During the week a committee, consisting of some of the most noted Republicans of Virginia, have been here urging a compromise, so they can be admitted at an early day. It is stated that the Judiciary committee of the Senate and House, have substantially agreed with the Virginia committee to report a bill authorizing the admission of Virginia upon the adoption of the Underwood and Inoué constitution, with the obnoxious clauses in relation to disfranchisement and the test oath stricken out. This bill is to be followed by an Amnesty bill, either universal or with some few exceptions, to take effect on the ratification of the constitution. This arrangement is approved by the most prominent members of both houses of Congress, and of Secretary Schofield and General Grant. The committee from Virginia assert that there is no issue now in Virginia about negro suffrage that they are willing to accept as settled by the last election.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Has at last taken a definite shape. Mr. Stewart from the Judiciary Committee, has just reported an amendment which will secure suffrage to every citizen of the United States, without regard to race or color. It is in these words:

"ARTICLE XV. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and to hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

However this does not extend suffrage to negroes, Kanakas nor Chinamen, who are born out of the United States, nor to women. Because no colored foreigner can be naturalized under the laws of the United States, and women can be excluded on the ground of their sex. Petition after petition, covering reams of paper, and one or two millions of names, have been received and referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. They were all reported back to the Senate by Mr. Stewart, with his amendment. He says he intends to press this amendment to a vote at the first opportunity. There is a similar bill in the House, and if neither house should reach them during this session, one or the other will pass both houses of Congress in the early part of next Congress. As it does not extend suffrage to foreign Chinamen, the China sticklers and haters of the China race in Oregon and California can vote for this amendment without abandoning their sectional prejudices. This amendment will

make the negroes born on our soil, not only free in name but free indeed. It is only doing justice to those who have long been oppressed. When this is adopted we can truly say, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "All men are created equal;" that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Not equal in intellect nor knowledge; not equal in property or possession; not equal in fame, reputation or education; not morally or socially equal; but equal before the law, having the right to acquire all these by industry and perseverance, without an overseer's lash to make him afraid. Our colored population, will be far enough behind the white man after the law secures to him the right to vote, and all the legal rights of the most exalted. God speed the passage and adoption of this amendment.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Is also desired by several members of Congress; but this is not a Republican measure. Several Democrats have prepared it. Those who favor it are anxious to have the word sex added to Mr. Stewart's amendment. There has been a large number of the most prominent advocates of female suffrage around the halls of Congress during the week, and they are beginning to make their influence be felt. Female rights and female wrongs are real, and not imaginary, like rebel rights. Suffrage would tend to decrease the many wrongs now inflicted upon them, and to establish their rights. There are several bills now before Congress proposing to give them these privileges; but it is not possible to pass either of them this session of Congress. It is time enough to attend to this after negro suffrage becomes a fixed fact all over the United States. It will be supported by some of the most profound statesmen composing the present and the next Congress. Its justice is founded on the eternal principles of equal rights before the law, without regard to race, color or sex. Savages compel their women to do all the menial labor, and still give them no voice in the affairs of the nation. Civilization compels the men to perform the hardest and most laborious labor; and some place their royal learned women at the head of the nation. We have many women as learned as Queen Victoria. They would make as good a President as Victoria does a Queen. There is no good reason why they should not have the right to vote and to hold office. The ballot is the great sovereign in America. The women of America know how to wield it better than Victoria does the destinies of England.

Republicans are generally very gallant, and so far in this issue, the Democrats are equally gallant; and perhaps after universal negro suffrage is established, both parties will concede this little boon to the ladies without making it a party issue.

Have made but little progress during the week, but still a charter with the interest guaranteed on the bonds, may be passed for the three great Pacific roads, viz: The Humboldt, and Oregon Branch; the North Pacific and the South Pacific Railroads. If they pass it will be in one great omnibus bill, combining the strength of all of them.

Senator Williams has introduced an amendment to his Humboldt bill; which only asks Congress to guarantee the interest on the bonds of the company in place of the subsidies, asked by his original bill. This amendment will be the basis and the extent of subsidies which any company will get this Congress.

Senator Williams has also introduced a bill to amend the land grant to the Oregon and California railroad company, giving one year further time to Holiday & Co., or to the East-side company to file their assent to the terms of the grant with the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mrs. Mallory is lying very sick with the measles. The balance of the Oregonians in Washington are in excellent health, but poor spirits.

The type sometimes cuts fantastical tricks. In my San Francisco letter, which was published in the SENTINEL, makes me say that the "fact of the ballot degrades the negro." This is a great mistake. It should be the lack or want of the ballot that caused the degradation of any race.

Mr. Morton has introduced a bill giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension. Mr. Sumner advocated giving her \$5,000 per annum, and then the bill was referred to the committee on pensions.

Sue Murphy's bill, after two weeks debate in the Senate, has been referred back to the committee on claims.

Under the new ruling of the court at Topeka, Kansas, a lawyer is required to stand up while questioning a witness, and it too drunk to stand, he cannot practice.

The Right Rev. Thomas Pearne of Oregon, has been installed editor of the Knoxville Whig, in place of Parson Brownlow, who has been elected Senator from Tennessee.

The editor of the Oregon State Rights Democrat has at last found one honest Republican and a correspondent of the SENTINEL, who tells the truth. If he would read the SENTINEL more and Brick Pomeroy less, he would learn that true Republicans are not afraid of the truth; but that honest Democrats are ashamed of his quasi treason, and exploded State rights.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported against Mr. Corbett's bill, giving Oregon a District Court at Roseburg, and increasing Judge Deady's salary so as to pay his expenses; and also against Judge Williams' bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the Oregon War Claims. Economy, economy! and a speedy reduction in the public expenditures, are the exclamations of every committee. General Lane bartered our rights while the Government was nearly out of debt, for the pitiful honor of being the Democratic candidate for Vice President. It is now too late to get justice

Wonderful Discovery of a supposed Antediluvian Human Skeleton.

Day before yesterday, while the quarrymen employed by the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company were engaged in quarrying rock for the dam which is being erected across the Mississippi at this place, found imbedded in the solid granite rock the remains of a human being of gigantic stature. About seven feet below the surface of the ground, and about three feet and a half beneath the upper stratum of the rock, the remains were found imbedded in the sand, which had evidently been placed in the quadrangular grave which had been dug out of the solid rock to receive the last remains of this antediluvian giant. The grave was twelve feet in length, four feet wide, and about three feet in depth, and is today at least two feet below the present level of the river. The remains are completely petrified, and are of gigantic dimension. The head is massive, measures thirty-one and one-half inches in circumference, but low in the os frontalis, and very flat on top. The femur measures twenty-six and a quarter inches, and the fibula twenty-five and a half, while the body is equally long in proportion. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot the length is ten feet nine and a half inches. The measure around the chest is fifty-nine and a half inches. This giant must have weighed at least nine hundred pounds when covered with a reasonable amount of flesh. The petrified remains (and there is nothing left but the naked bones) now weigh three hundred and four and a quarter pounds. The thumb and fingers of the left hand, and the left foot from the ankle to the toes are gone, but all the other parts are perfect. Over the sepulchre of the unknown dead was placed a large, flat limestone rock, that remained perfectly separated from the surrounding granite rock. These wonderful remains of an antediluvian, gigantic race are in the possession of a gentleman who has started with it to his residence East. This gentleman, it is said, will send the remains to Boston, and possibly we may hear all that can be said on the subject by the learned in these things. It is supposed by some of our ablest men, among whom is General Thomas, that many more skeletons will be found during the process of excavating the granite rocks in this place. Some seem to think that these remains were deposited in this sarcophagus prior to the formation of the present strata of rocks that now abound here; but this is mere conjecture. --Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

Philosophy of Intemperance.

"The daily life of one of the steady drunkards is like this: Upon getting up in the morning, after a heavy, restless, drunkard's sleep, he is miserable beyond expression and almost helpless. In very bad cases he will see double, and his hands will tremble so that he cannot lift to his lips the glass for which he has a desire amounting to mania. Two or three stiff glasses of spirituous liquor will restore him so far that he can control his muscles, and get about without betraying his condition. After being up an hour, and drinking every ten or fifteen minutes, he will usually be able to eat a pretty good breakfast, which, with the aid of coffee, tobacco, and a comparatively small quantity of liquor, he will be able to digest. After breakfast, for some hours he will generally be able to transact routine business, and associate with his fellows without exciting their pity or contempt.

As dinner time draws near, he feels the necessity of creating an appetite; which he often accomplishes by drinking some of those infernal compounds which are advertised on the eternal rocks and mountain sides as Bitters—a mixture of bad drugs and worse spirits. These bitters do lash the torpid powers into a momentary, morbid, fierce activity, which enables the victim to eat even a superabundant dinner. The false excitement subsides, but the dinner remains and it has to be digested. This calls for an occasional drink for three or four hours, after which the system is exhausted, and the man feels dull and languid. He is exhausted, but he is not tranquil; he craves a continuation of the stimulant with a craving which human nature, so abused and perverted, never resists. By this time it is evening, when all the apparatus of temptation is in the fullest activity, and all the loose population of the town is abroad. He now begins his evening debauch, and keeps up a steady drinking until he can drink no more, when he stumbles home, to sleep off the stupefying fumes, and wake to the horrors and decrepitude of a drunkard's morning.

The quantity of spirituous liquor required to keep one of these unhappy men in this degrading slavery varies from a pint a day to two quarts. Many drunkards consume a quart of whiskey every day for years. The regular allowance of one gentleman of the highest position, both social and official, who made his way to the Inebriate Asylum, had been two quarts of brandy a day for about five years. --Atlantic Monthly.

Governor Brownlow's Valedictory as Editor.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig of the 6th instant publishes the following valedictory of its "senior editor":

The Whig, a journal I have edited for the last thirty years, now passes into other and more able and vigorous hands. As a member of the new company owning the office, I shall feel a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, and will do all in my power to promote its success. In reviewing my long and eventful career as an editor I have this to say, that had I my life to live over I would pursue the same course I have pursued, only more so. In past life I have been violent on some occasion, my apology is that, like the Apostle Paul, on many occasions I have fought with "boasts at Ephesus." In taking my leave of many of my readers, I will remind them that before they were born, their parents were subscribers of mine. I have, however, the consolation to know that I have always taught both children and parents to hold fast to the forms of sound doctrine; and in defending them I have invariably uttered the words of truth and soberness. To my friends I wish every possible success in all the undertakings of life. Of my enemies I have no favors to ask, but am willing to let bygones be bygones. W. G. BROWNLOW.

NICKETS OF LANGUAGE.—My friend the foreigner called on me to bid farewell, before he quitted town, and, on his departure, he said, "I am going to the country." I ventured to correct his phraseology, by saying, that we were accustomed to say, "going into the country." He thanked me for this correction, and said he had profited by my lesson, and added, "I will knock into your door on my return."

Kindness to all, wins many a blessing; visiting the sick, and administering to their wants knits soul with gushing feelings.

There seems to be little practical difference between the friend that does you no good and the enemy that does you no harm.

There is no such thing as an easy chair for a discontented man.

Why is coffee like an ax with a dull edge? Because it requires grinding.