Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869. NO. 6

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

Travelers and resident boarders will find

MADAME D' ROBOAM'S
BEDS AND BEDDING

Placed in first class order, and in every way superior to any in this section, and surpassed by any in the State.

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 31, 1866. tf

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. feb2tf

DR. A. P. 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, dec21tf

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician,
WILL attend to any who may require his services. Office at B. F. Dowell's office, on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, nov21

B. F. DOWELL, E. B. WATSON.
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.
HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings or preceding the full moon, in Jacksonville, Oregon.
A. MARTIN, W. M.
C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

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

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 Croxton late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are required to present them with the proper vouchers within six months of this date, to one of the executors, at his residence near Grant's Pass in said county; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
JAMES T. TUFFS,
WILLIAM KAHLER,
Executors
January 18th, 1869

HIDES! HIDES!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR Hides of all kinds, delivered at the market of the undersigned, in Jacksonville.
JOHN ORTH.
December 8th 1868. tf

WE WANT EVERYBODY TO SUBSCRIBE to the AMERICAN WIT. 50 cents a year. Address "AMERICAN WIT" CO. 89 Cedar street, N. Y. P. O. Box 6063.

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.

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.

The Pot of Flowers.

The following lines are copied from an old manuscript, furnished us by a friend. They originated under the following circumstances: A young lawyer stepping out of his office one bright, sunny day, to relieve his mind from an overload of professional anxiety, found on his return, a little earthen pot of choice flowers, which had been placed there during his absence by a little girl. He immediately sat down and wrote them off.

Descend to me thou floral muse,
And help me write of a flower-pot;
So that they, who these lines peruse,
May think of it when I'm forgot.

This pot is not made of pure gold,
Nor was it presented by a queen.
If either its wealth should not be told,
But cast upon the spreading green.

'Tis not made of that clear bright ware
That comes from China's sunny clime;
Nor was it given by a lady fair,
Who is now in her youthful prime.

But 'tis made of plain earthen ware,
And filled with many flowers wild;
It was placed upon my table here,
By a pretty, blooming, beautiful child.

This pretty, pretty pot of flowers
Will be remembered by me long;
And she, who gave them in lonely hours,
Will be the theme of many a song.

Go on, thou pretty little child,
In life's dark and tempestuous way;
And ever be like these flowers wild,
Loving, pure, innocent and gay.

If you be like these flowers pure,
When your [illegible] grave shall [illegible],
You'll [illegible] very sure,
For the good deeds you've left behind.

[illegible]

Consequently [illegible] a little fun at home. [illegible] up your houses lest the [illegible] fade [illegible] carpets; and your [illegible] hearty laugh should shake down the musty cob-webs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not have it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other and less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour's merriment around the lamp and firelight of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic scene.

The fish in Lake Mollychunkemunk, Maine, are said to be superior to those of either Lake Weelyyobacook or Moosetockmeguntue. Those of Lake Chaubungogungamaug were very fine, but they all got choked to death in trying to tell where they lived.

The road to ruin is always kept in good repair, and the traveler pays the expenses of it.

Letter From B. F. Dowell.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 25th, 1869.

RAILROADS

Have made but little progress; but they have been under discussion in both houses, in various forms during the past week.

On the 22d, Mr. Drake, from the committee on the Pacific Railroad, said he was instructed by the committee to report to the Senate the following resolution, and ask its adoption. The resolution was passed by the unanimous direction of the committee, and it is in these words:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient that any subsidy in Government bonds should be authorized by Congress to any railroad enterprise not entitled thereto under existing laws.

A similar resolution passed the House last week. This will be the general policy of Congress until our finance system is better understood, and in a much better condition. This policy will not interfere with the Government guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the company. A magnificent plan is now proposed for the railroads to issue their bonds at the rate of $40,000 per mile, and for the Government to affix coupons, guaranteeing the interest every six months, at six per cent. per annum for fifty years, on this principle

AN OMNIBUS BILL

Has been laid before the committees of both houses, on railroads. It is made up of the Northern Pacific, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with a branch to Portland. The Oregon Branch from Humboldt across the Cascades in the vicinity of the Klamath Lakes to Portland, and what is known as the thirty-fifth parallel line, with its branches. The main line of this road begins at Van Buren, on the Western boundary of Arkansas, and runs along the 35th parallel of North latitude to the Colorado River, thence to San Francisco. This last line has several branches, and they are owned by a number of companies. One of these branches commences at Marshall in Texas, and turns forty miles West from Shreveport, in Louisiana, and extends in a north-westerly direction, and connects with the 35th parallel road in the Indian Territory, [illegible] of it in Texas. The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, forms a branch to the 35th parallel road from the North, commencing at Kansas City in Missouri, and strikes the 35th parallel road at or near Anton Chico, in New Mexico. Here the main line goes into a new company, and is known as the Southern Continental Railroad Company, and continues westward to the Colorado River. At the Colorado it is met by the Southern Pacific of California.

This bill combines the friends of railroads North, South, East and West, and it stands a good chance to pass. If it does it will secure three good roads to the Pacific Coast. It supercedes toll-roads, mules and wagons, and will make Oregon a great State.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, Oregon," approved July 25th, 1866, reported it with an amendment, authorizing either the East or West side railroads to file their acceptance of the land grant at any time within one year after the passage of this act. This bill leaves the question of reserved rights to be determined by the courts, and not by Congress. Senator Williams will at an early day call it up in the Senate, and there is but little doubt of its passage by both Houses before the 4th of March. This may injure the Humboldt company, and it may or may not retard the construction of a railroad through Jackson and Douglas counties, —but the Oregon Central Railroad Companies East and West side of the Willamette are both older companies and both are doing good substantial work, and they both claim an interest in the land granted to Oregon to aid in the construction of a railroad through the Willamette Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys. It is only an act of justice to allow them more time to file their assent to the grant; and let the courts of Oregon decide their legal rights. Under this act it will divest the interest of the United States in the land, and it will not impair the legal rights of either the East or West side. As the law now stands I am of the opinion that neither the East or the West-side has any legal rights, and even after the passage of this act the Legislative Assembly will again have to designate which company shall have the grant; because, at the time the West-side was designated there was no company; and at the time the assembly designated the East side, the time expressed in Act of Congress, had passed before any company was designated. Give us the money and we will soon have a railroad. We hope and trust both this and the Omnibus Bill may become the law of the land before the 4th of March.

FRAUDS IN ELECTIONS.

Senator Williams from the Committee on Territories, has reported back the bill requiring the Territories of Idaho and Washington to hold their elections on the same day of the Oregon elections, and recomended that the bill pass. This will diminish illegal voting in Washington, Idaho and Oregon. It will have a tendency to prevent Ladd's teamsters and all such copperhead gentry from voting in Washington or Idaho and Oregon all in the same year.

Mr. Ashley has introduced in the House a similar bill to Senator William's bill extending the time for the railroads to give their assent to the grant of land from Portland to the California line; and Mr. Anderson has introduced a bill in the House to extend the time for the Military Wagon Road Company, to Diamond Peak, to complete their road.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MAINE.

Hannibal Hamlin, recently elected Senator from Maine, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, on August 27th, 1809. He prepared to enter college, but was obliged to become a farmer in order to take charge properly of the estate left by his father. On becoming of age he passed a year in a printing office as a compositor, then studied law, was admitted to practice in 1833, and was actively engaged in his profession until 1848. He was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to 1840, and was Speaker of the lower House for three years of this time. He was next elected to the House of Representatives, and served in the 28th and 29th Congresses from 1843 to 1847. He was again member of the House of Representatives for the State of Maine, and on May 26th, 1848, was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Fairfield. In '851 he was re-elected to the Senate for the full term of six years, and on January 7th 1857, was elected Governor of Maine, resigning his seat in the Senate and being inaugurated the same day. On January 16, 1857 he was re-elected to the United States Senate for six years, and on Feb. 20th, resigned his position as Governor. In 1860 he was elected Vice President on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln. In 1865, after having been in 1864, a prominent candidate for renomination to the office of Vice President, he was appointed by President Johnson to the position of collector of customs of the port of Boston. This office he subsequently resigned. On January 19th, 1869, he was again elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Lot M. Morrill, whose term will expire March 4th, 1969. Mr. Hamlin was originally a Democrat, but at the time of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, in 1854, took an active part in the formation of the Republican party of which he has ever since been a prominent member.

A shoemaker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "If that's all," replied the shoemaker, "put on the boots, and the objection will gradually wear away."

The first bar of tin ever produced in the United States from native ore, was made in San Francisco, recently.

Never Speak Slightingly of Women.

At a recent meeting in Boston, at which no ladies were present, a man, in responding to the toast of "woman," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them were little better than the worst, the chief difference being in the surroundings. At the conclusion of the speech a gentleman, rose to his feet and said:

"I trust the gentleman in his applications refers to his own mother and sisters, and not to ours."

The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming—the maligner of woman was covered with confusion and shame.

This incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words which we have for a long time had it in our mind to say. Of all the evils prevailing among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than the tendency to speak slightingly of the virtue of woman. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as in the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, thank God, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters.

As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is safe to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of the thoughtless, they have no more right to measure other women by what they see of these than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in our police courts.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their utter faith in woman. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put a seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightingly of woman.

UNLOCKING THE ROCKS.—The great cost of silver and gold arises not so much from their scarcity in the earth, as the difficulty of extracting them from their stony combinations. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well known chemist of Massachusetts has cut this gordian knot. After having merited and received the gratitude of half mankind, by his remedies that cure their diseases, he is now winning the other half, by opening for them an easy road to the exhaustless treasure of the hills. He has discovered and published a chemical process, which renders at little cost, the hardest rocks and ores friable like chalk, so that the precious metals are loosed from their confinement, and easily gathered. Mines too poor to pay, may be worked at a profit now, and the yield of rich mines is largely increased, while the cost of extracting the metals from the ore, is diminished. Either is a great achievement to enrich mankind, or cure their diseases. But we are informed our celebrated countryman adheres to the latter as his specialty and chief ambition.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

DODGING A HATTER.—An individual purchased a hat in a shop kept by a tradesman by the name of Dodgion. The article was got in the absence of the proprietor, and the purchaser left the shop, entirely forgetting (by mistake, of course) to pay for the aforesaid "tile." The tradesman, upon hearing the facts started after him, in hot pursuit. Upon overhauling him, the following scene occurred:—

"See here, sir, I wish to speak to you."

"Move on."

"I am Dodgion, the hatter."

"That's my fix."

"I tell you I am Dodgion, the hatter."

"So am I; I'm dodgin' the hatter, too—and very likely we are both of us dodgin' the same chap."

The scene ended with a striking tableau, in which Mr. Didler found himself considerably "mixed up" with "Dodgion, the hatter."

A Fast Story.

An Englishman was bragging of the speed of English railroads to a Yankee traveller seated at his side in one of the cars of a "fast train" in England. The engine bell and rung as the cars neared a station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two."

"What is that noise?" innocently inquired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a town," said the Englishman, "they have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to the station, or else the train would run by before the bell would be heard! Wonderful, isn't it! I suppose they haven't invented bells in America?"

"Why yes," replied the Yankee, "we've got bells, but we can't use them on our railroads. We run so fast that the train always keep ahead of the sound; the sound never reaches the village till after the train gets by."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishman.

"Fact," said the Yankee. "Had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't answer either. I was on a locomotive when a whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate—[illegible] nowhere, and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two horse wagon crossing the track about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a round by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagon and dead engineer lying beside me. Just then the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful oaths that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses.

"Poor fellow! he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights supposing they would travel faster than sound. We got one so powerful that the children woke all along the road, supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness with the light close behind it. The inhabitants petitioned against it. They could'nt sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally we had to station electric telegraphs along the road with signal men to telegraph when the train was in sight and I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles. But I can't say as that is true—the rest I know to be so."

Slavery in Brazil.

Having got out of the business ourselves, our sensitive American hearts are in a condition to be justly shocked and indignant over this fresh compend of slavery advertisements in a Rio Janeiro (Brazil) paper. The first is a wholesale offer: "To be sold, several good slaves for country work: also, several black girls with pretty faces." Here is the perfection of attraction: "To be sold, only for a private family, a most beautiful brown girl, who can cook in perfection, and iron skillfully, has a docile character, for completion of her education and good conduct, for lady's maids." A middle aged gentleman with many accomplishments is to be sold like one of the brutes. "For sale, a black barber, middle aged, who can bleed, extract teeth, and apply leeches, and is quite active, fit for a country house." A pretty African mother and her two children, one black and the other brown, are here offered: "For sale, a pretty black woman of Minas, of assured conduct, with two children—a pretty little black girl, four years old, and a handsome brown boy of eleven." Here is one of the many wet-nurse advertisements: "For sale, a perfect creole female servant, eighteen years old, an excellent nurse, with plenty of good milk—her first child; conduct as good as can be desired."

As nearly as can be ascertained, there are a million and a quarter of Free Masons on the globe. About one-quarter are in the United States.

The individual who watched an opportunity is supposed to have strained his eyes.

Is a man who reads a book bound in sheep, in danger of geting on the rampage?

Carpets are bought by the yard and worn by the foot.

What did Adam first plant in the garden of Eden? His foot.

Why are the clouds like a coachman? Because they hold the rains.