

Southern Pacific Railway.

The Commercial convention at Memphis has done the country good service in presenting before it the merits of the Pacific Railway on the Southern route. Sectionalism caught at the opportunity presented by the civil war to build the great thoroughfare across the Continent on a route where it is, at the best, the route of a section. As the want of such a road is a want common to all parts of the land, the construction of one as a line accommodating only the North, leaves the Government no escape as a Government of the whole country, from the duty of constructing a similar road for the accommodation of the South.

The question of justice to both sections of the country is, however, not the only one demanding a Pacific Railway for the South. The working necessities of the case urge that, the railway intercourse across the Continent once set going, it cannot be left subject to periodical interruption. The snow-sheds of the present line are but imperfect means of keeping it open in winter; and cannot make good that necessary purpose in those deep gorges of the mountains where snow-drifts become hundreds of feet in depth. The maintenance of some hundreds of miles of these sheds will involve so large an outlay annually as to add to the cost of transportation—thereby defeating, or, at all events, embarrassing the great object of the work as an agency of commerce. As a justice to the South, and as a more efficient means of accomplishing the splendid ends of the inter-oceanic railway, the government cannot shirk the duty pointed out to it by the Commercial Convention of Memphis, of the immediate construction of a Pacific Railway in the genial climate, and through the rich country in the direction of El Paso and the valley of the Gila.

Lieutenant Whipple, then of the topographical corps of the army, made a survey and report several years ago, on the route recommended by the Memphis Convention. That official statement of the merits of the Southern route is on record in the Executive Documents, and shows conclusively that the recommendation of the convention proceeds on a perfect ground, work of facts. It calls for the construction of the railway on the Southern route, by showing that it is the shortest, presents the easiest grades, can be supplied with material by water-carriage at three points, traverses a very much narrower width of barren country, while opening up to settlement and production a larger mass of lands unsurpassed in richness of grass and breadstuff soils by any others in the United States. Besides the physical and industrial conditions of cheap carriage, it presents these advantages also: it brings in to the Union, materially, the now-outside territories of Colorado and New Mexico, opens up to conversion an enormous amount of mineral wealth, and initiates the incorporation of the Republic of Mexico as a tributary in our commercial system. On all these grounds, we repeat that the Commercial Convention of Memphis has done good service to the country, by urging that the Government shall take steps for the construction of a Pacific Railway, by way of El Paso and the Gila.—N. Y. News.

Recalcitrant Protestants.

The Pope has been kind enough to invite all the religious communions of the world to send representatives to the Ecumenical Council. The Protestant denominations of Germany held a Congress at Worms on the 31st of May, which condemned and repudiated the doctrines of the Pope's encyclical letter and refused to participate in the Ecumenical Council. The German Protestant Congress was attended by 20,000 persons, and it passed a unanimous vote condemning the doctrines of the Pope's encyclical letter. Thus it appears that Protestant Germany declines the seductive overtures of the Papacy and obstinately refuses to go back to Rome. The Greek Church is equally contumacious. The English Church (the Episcopal) has not, so far as we know, indicated what attitude it proposes to assume with reference to the Council. The Protestant denominational bodies have as a general thing neglected to define their positions in regard to the great Council, or to pay any attention whatever to the matter. Morning Chronicle.

Go to Ullmann's variety store if you want to get a number one seegar.

Second Letter From B. F. Dowell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9th, 1869.

CITIZEN SUFFRAGE.

Will be triumphant. Congress is nearly a unit on the subject. There are only a few Democrats and poor policy Republicans, who try to impede the onward march of civilization. It is easy to show how the 15th Constitutional Amendment will be adopted. We now have thirty-seven States, including all of the late rebel States. Twenty-eight States is a quarter more than three quarters of all the States in and out of Congress. The following are now controlled by Republicans:

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—25.

The last Connecticut Legislature was Republican. They again elect their legislators next August. This, too, will have a majority of Republicans. Ohio was made Democratic by three causes at the last election. Johnson's treachery deceived many honest, good, true Republicans; negro suffrage lost us more votes than it will now; and the Constitutional amendment disfranchising about 30,000 loyal soldiers. Those disfranchised by the Ohio Constitutional amendment, will all return to their first love and vote with the republicans. Ohio is sure to ratify this citizen suffrage Constitutional amendment.

After Grant is inaugurated and those who are disqualified by the 14th Constitutional Amendment are turned out of office, Georgia will again reconstruct herself, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia will all elect men favorable to the fourteenth and fifteenth Constitutional Amendments. This will insure the ratification of the amendment prohibiting any citizen from being disfranchised on account of race or color by more than three-fourths of all the States. Give us citizen suffrage, and the Republican column will be increased in Connecticut, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Ohio. In California and Oregon it will not materially decrease it. It is probable there are twice as many colored citizens in either State as the Democratic majority was in Oregon last fall, and it is probable we will gain more by the colored vote than we will lose of the week-kneed quasi Republicans.

But suppose we fail is this any good reason why we should not try? By no means. Republicans and Democrats admit suffrage will prevent the poor in the South from being oppressed. Let us have equal justice South and North. Whatever is good in principle for the South is good, just equitable and right for the North. It is illogical and unjust to force suffrage on the South and refuse to extend the same blessing to the poor and oppressed citizens of the North. Let us struggle for the good of the whole, if the scales of justice are turned against us by the wicked and the ignorant.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated February 2, says: Gen. Grant, in conversation this morning, took square ground in favor of impartial suffrage. He seemed to have some doubt about the power of Congress to regulate suffrage by law, but said they could be no sound objection to submitting a constitutional amendment to the people. He spoke of the one passed by the House on Saturday as embodying the right idea, but expressed no opinion on the language therein chosen. He said explicitly that the principle of impartial suffrage is the right in itself, and added, that as we have through the reconstruction acts, imposed negro suffrage on the Southern States, it is only fair that the Northern States should give the ballot to their own colored citizens. He thought the question at issue had better be disposed of as soon as possible, so as to take a disturbing element out of our affairs, and indicated a hope that the amendment would be passed by Congress before the end of the present session.

The discussion in the Senate has been continuous for the last thirty hours, with 30 minutes intermission at half after eleven o'clock this morning. Since the passage of the amendment by the House, the discussion in the Senate has been very warm, earnest and thorough. The Democrats endeavored to introduce a clause enfranchising all who were engaged in the rebellion, and though they had the support of Messrs. Robertson, Sawyer, Harlan,

Wilson, Grimes, Trumbull, and Ramsey, of the Republican side, they failed. It was amended in the Senate to read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office, in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education, or creed.

ARTICLE XVI.

The second clause, first section, second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows:

Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector; and the Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people.

As amended, it passed by the following vote:

Yeas, Abbot Chandler Cattell, Cameron Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill, Vt., Morrill, Me., Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, N. H., Pool, Ramsay, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—49. Nays, Anthony, Bayard, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, McCroery, Patterson, Tenn., Saulsbury, Sprague, Vickers, White—16, there being ten Senators absent or not voting, viz: Messrs. Buckalew, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howard, Norton, Sumner, Tipton, and Trumbull.

Mr. Corbett voted against it because he could not get it amended to prevent Congress from changing the naturalization laws so Chinamen can vote. Anthony and Edmunds voted against it because it was not radical enough. Howard, Sumner and Sumner did not vote because they wished it still more radical, and the balance of them thought it too radical for them and their constituents. When it is adopted by the House every Republican will cordially support it. There is no doubt of its passage by both houses in some shape. For the peace of the country, the sooner the better for the whole nation. As it now stands, the whole question of China Suffrage is left to the discretion of Congress. It has the exclusive control of the naturalization laws, and no foreign negro, Kanaka or Chinaman can vote until Congress changes the naturalization laws. I am willing to trust Congress with this question. It had supreme control of it under the old Constitution. There is no good reason now to cause a change in this power. These laws will never be changed without the consent of the Pacific Coast.

The 16th amendment, which was also adopted by the Senate brings in a different subject, namely, the mode of electing a President. Its effect will be to prevent the election of Presidential Electors by State Legislatures, as it was formerly done in South Carolina, and as was done at the late election in Florida. It, too, is a good amendment, and there will be no serious objection to it from any party. It will not retard or endanger the amendment relating to suffrage. Both amendments now go to the House for their concurrence. The final ratification by three-fourths of the State legislatures will be the final triumph of justice over wrong and oppression. It will be a triumph of the Republican party which will give the country a lasting peace.

[The words, "or the right to hold office," and the word "nativity," and the whole of the 16th amendment were stricken out before the final passage of the 15th Amendment.—Ed.]

FIKE.—We learn from the Unionist that the dwelling house of Mr. R. Moore, took fire on the 11th inst., and was burned to the ground. Mr. Moore's loss is about \$1,500. The Nail girls, of Williamsburg, Josephine county, who were boarding at the house, lost about \$300, and falls particularly hard on them as they are away from home.

An Alliance With England.

The evident bias of most of the Democratic journals of this country toward England in the controversy which has arisen between that nation and ourselves over the Alabama question, cannot escape observation. Ready and anxious to do anything which might embarrass the party that governs the country, these journals do not hesitate to show their partiality for England and to sneer at the action of our Government in preferring claims for indemnity for the outrages and depredations committed by rebel cruisers during the war. "Our own country, right or wrong," used to be the popular Democratic maxim. But for a partisan purpose they now forget their old faith so far as to stand with the enemies of the country in a case where the right is most clearly and undeniably on our side. Time was when this party insisted on embroiling us with England for no cause whatever. During the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams it was continually endeavoring to force us into war with that country for no other reason than to gain a party advantage and to assist the Jacobins of the French revolution; and because its leaders could not succeed in this they insisted that Washington had allowed this Government to be chained down at the feet of British power. This was Jefferson's hobby, and it was used most adroitly and effectively to stir the prejudices of the people and inflame them against the Federal party, which then controlled the Government. But this party has now gone so far in the other direction as to manifest a sympathy for England in a case involving claims for damages for outrages on our commerce which England herself does not pretend to defend. The object of this party now is the same that it was then. It is willing to do anything to embarrass the country and bring the opposite party into trouble. A party which would take sides with the rebels at home naturally would not hesitate to take sides with a foreign power against its own country.—Oregonian.

Singular Freak of Lightning.

JACKSONVILLE OGN., June 17th, '69.

ED. SENTINEL:—From an examination of the premises of Mr. J. Wetterer, in this place, which was struck by lightning on last Monday, about 3.30 p. m., I found some interesting developments. The building is one story high, and some sixty feet either way from higher buildings. The parlor is in the north-west corner of the house, and is lined with paper, ornamented with gilt lines crossing each other diagonally, at intervals of one foot, from floor to ceiling. The bolt struck the house immediately under the eaves on the N. W. corner, passing directly to the inside, taking possession of the gilding on the paper, radiating right and left along the lines, thereby dividing the current into twenty-five or thirty parts. Of these divisions some eight or ten seems to have entered the ground at different places, while the remainder, after traversing nearly every line on the north side of the room, came together on a lead pipe that passed beneath the ground under the house. The current, to a distance of two feet after entering the house, was confined to four streams, each about two inches wide. These streams, however, became rapidly diminished, each being subdivided at each crossing. The currents, by the time they reached the base-board, with two exceptions, were not more than one eighth of an inch in diameter. I was enabled to determine the width of the current from a black deposit left on the paper resembling lamp-black. This deposit was easily washed off, leaving the paper unaffected, but the gilding was completely oxidized, leaving the lines jet black. It was no doubt owing to the division of the current that the building was saved from complete destruction.

Another noticeable incident occurred to a large looking-glass which hung against the north wall. The current seemed to leave the gilding on the paper and follow the silvering of the glass, breaking it into minute pieces, and scattering them all over the room, while the frame remained uninjured in its place. On leaving the silvering, the currents passed in five or six different streams directly across a piece of gilt moulding on which the bottom of the glass rested. This moulding was some four inches from the amalgam of the glass, yet a portion of the latter was transferred to the polished surface of gold on the former, leaving a bright surface like polished silver.

Indian Affairs.

Last week we published a dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial, relating to the assignment of army officers to execute the duties of Indian Superintendents, thus taking the Indian Bureau from the hands of civilians and placing it under the control of the War Department. We doubted its authenticity, as we were not aware of any such dispatch having been received on this coast; but it proves to be true, however, and all the newly appointed Indian Superintendents, Agents and Sub-Agents have been removed, and military officers appointed to fill their places. The following are the appointments for Oregon: For Superintendent for Oregon, Brevet Lt. Col. E. McK. Hudson; Agent at Warm Springs, Brevet Capt. W. W. Mitchell; Grand Ronde Reservation, Brevet Capt. Maize; for Siletz, Lt. W. B. Boyle; Klamath Reservation, Brevet Lt. Col. Edmund Rice; Alsea, Lieut. F. A. Batley.

State Items.

The Salem Unionist of the 8th says: Hon. P. C. Sullivan will deliver the oration at the Dallas, Polk county, 4th of July celebration.

The will of Paul Leller lately deceased, admitted to probate, gives the Orphan's Aid Society the sum of one hundred dollars.

SHEEP CORRAL.—The Salem Bag Factory completed yesterday, a canvas sheep corral. The enclosure made by the canvass is one hundred and fifty feet square, and about three and a half feet high. The herders will carry this with them, and when night comes, they stretch it and drive the herd into it. It is estimated that a pen of one hundred and fifty feet square will hold a thousand sheep.

FROM YAQUINA.—We met yesterday, Capt. Dodge, from Yaquina Bay. He says matters over there are quite dull, and that about all that is being done is in the lumber trade. One schooner is making monthly trips between that port and San Francisco, and carries a hundred thousand feet of lumber at a time. Another sawmill, on the bay, will be ready for cutting lumber in a short time.

The Commercial says: ARRIVED LAST EVENING.—The Rev. Wm. G. Elliott, father of T. L. Elliott, pastor of the first Unitarian Church of this city, arrived last evening on the Continental. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Also Miss D. Dix, one of the great female philanthropists of the present day. Also Mr. A. D. Fitch, one of the old pioneer residents of Portland, came back to his old home after a protracted visit of several years in the Atlantic States. Also the Right Rev. Bishop Morris, of Germantown, Pa., of the Episcopal Church, who has recently been elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Bishop Scott.

GATHERING CURIOSITIES.—We learn from the Unionist that Messrs. Ladd & Bush have commenced gathering together a collection of old and rare coins and bank notes. Among the coins there is a five-dollar piece of the old Beaver money. They also have some of the Virginia State currency, dated 1777.

Miss Dorothea L. Dix, the celebrated philanthropist, came by the last trip of the Continental to Portland. Miss Dix is a sister to Gen. Dix, late American Minister to Paris, and is about sixty years of age. Her labors in the cause of humanity have made her name renowned the world over.

We learn, says the Farmer, that the road through the mountains to the beach, at the mouth of Salmon river, is in good repair, and passable for carriages and buggies. Numbers are already taking this route to the ocean for pleasure.

Mr. C. B. Bellinger succeeds Mr. Abbott on the Albany Democrat. Messrs. Bellinger and Brown are now editors and proprietors.

Ground squirrels are pestering the farmers in Douglas county by digging up and eating the planted corn.

A movement is on foot in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory for a mail railroad convention, to be held at Umatilla.

George Francis Train is to deliver the oration at Portland on the Fourth of July.

The Spiritualists will hold a three day's meeting near Belpassi, commencing on Friday, the 18th instant.

The Albany Democrat says: The grain crops of Linn county, from present indications, will approximate one million bushels this year.

A young man named John T. Wagner, was drowned in the Willamette river, near Champeog, on Sunday evening last. He fell out of a boat while crossing.

Rhyme.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL: Now good Mr. Editor, You must not say, Such thinking men, Won't think in this way: That woman has plenty To do in her house, And men's avocations Would not her become.

If you are a sample Of men of sound mind, I'm sure all the rest Are totally blind: But we'll excuse you For this great mistake, Of judging all men By your own shallow pate.

Ah! the coming girl, You sams as would say Will be worth more than Than the girls of today: She'll darn her own stockings, Do sewing and mend, And at the same time Her cooking attend.

Hold office just then, Of course, to be sure! What an awful right This girl will endure! She'll not break the hearts Of tender young men, But do all the working She possibly can!

We really do think There is plenty to do Attending the household To make us most true: Such numerous duties As we now have on hand Would truly not more Other duties demand.

Cooking and darning Of course we all do, Is this all the credit We get, then from you? Now Mr. Editor, Don't make us so sad, By hinting so slyly That we are so bad.

PHOENIX GIL.

June 1st.

MARRIED.

PURVIS—STEARNS.—By Judge Pratt at residence in Jacksonville Jan. 4th, 1869. James Purvis to Miss Arminda Stearns. The purvises acknowledge the receipt of the usual compliments, which caused our feet to grow generous, and wish them a long life on all sorts of blissful happiness, and hoped that many others might go and do the same.

DIED.

PEARSON.—On June 13th, 1869, Ella Pearson, daughter of John and Mary Pearson, aged 1 year 5 months and 6 days. HALI.—In Jacksonville, June 13th, Sarah Hall, in the 38th year of her age. Illinois and Massachusetts papers please.

1776. GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE Ninety-Third Anniversary OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE! To take place in Jacksonville on Sunday, the 5th day of July, 1869. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The following programme has been adopted: Salute of 37 guns and hoisting the National Flag at sunrise. The citizens will assemble at the Court House at half past nine o'clock a. m. Procession will form precisely at 10 o'clock and march through the principal streets of Jacksonville to the School House Green.

ORDER OF PROCESSION: Marshal of the day, Orator, Reader and Chaplain, District County and Municipal officers, other societies, Singing Club, National Guard, (Representing the States of the Union, provided over by "Liberty" and "Justice") Citizens on foot, Citizens in vehicle, Citizens on horseback.

On arriving at the ground the following exercises will take place: 1st. Music by the Band. 2d. "God made all Nations Free," by the Singing Club. 3d. Prayer by the Chaplain. 4th. "Hail America," by the Singing Club. 5th. Reading Declaration of Independence. 6th. Music by the Band. 7th. Oration. 8th. Music by the Band. 9th. National salute of 13 guns. 10th. Music by the Band.

DINNER.

Thirty-seven guns will be fired at sunset which will close the exercises of the day. At 8 o'clock p. m. there will be a Grand Display of Fireworks.

At or near the School House green, under the charge of D. Linn and T. G. Davis.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY: Marshal, T. G. Reame; Assistant, H. H. Holmes; S. J. Day; Orator, Hon. James H. Fay; Reader, A. Martin; Chaplain, Rev. C. Alderson.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Oliver P. Eason, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of Jackson County Oregon, Administrator of the above estate, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified, in writing under oath, to the undersigned at his residence in Ashland Oregon, in said county, within six months from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. C. TOLMAN Adm'r. Dated June 16th, 1869.

BOUND TO DO IT.

D. C. MILLER IS BOUND TO WORK ACCORDING TO THE TIME.

HORSE SHOEING

At reduced prices for cash. Ten per cent discount will be made on all kinds of work where cash is paid.

March 20th, 1868.