

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 ob-
 tained for
HER TABLE.
 No trouble will be spared to deserve the patron-
 age of the traveling as well as the perman-
 ent community.
 Jacksonville, March 31, 1866.

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
RAILROAD SALOON
M. A. BRENTANO
CONDUCTOR,
 Coal, Cigars and Cigarettes on hand

THROUGH TICKETS
 10 CENTS.
DR'S BISH & McALISTER,
DENTISTS,
 701. Market Cor. Keamy Sts.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 DR. McALISTER, of the above firm, will
 visit Jacksonville, Oregon, on August
 23rd, and will attend to all business in his line
 He will give notice of the time of his return
 through the columns of this paper.

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. 1866

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S
BATH ROOMS,
 In the Overbeck Hospital,
 WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,
 SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician.

WILL attend to any who may require his
 services. Office at R. E. Dowell's, oppo-
 site the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, Oct 27

R. E. DOWELL, E. E. WATSON.
DOWELL & WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
 OFFICE—ON PINE STREET,
 Opposite the Old
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.

Strayed or Stolen.
 FROM M. HANLEY'S RANCH, ABOUT
 Aug. 10th, one bay horse, five years old,
 about 15 1/2 hands high, starry forehead, white
 saddle marks, one white hind foot. A liberal
 reward will be paid for his recovery.
 J. J. COMBROCK.

NOTICE.
 NOTICE is hereby given to shippers and con-
 signees to use from Crescent City, that the
 Crescent City Lighter Company will not be re-
 sponsible for any damage to goods or freight
 ton and after this date.
 WILLIAM SAVILLE,
 Agent for C. City Lighters,
 Crescent City, May 26th, 1869. jds64.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869. NO. 36.

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.

TRUE NOBLEMEN.
 The noblest men I know on earth,
 Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
 Who, back'd by an ancestral grave,
 Mow down the weeds and till the soil.
 And who, thro' a grander fame
 Than follows King or warrior's name,
 The working men, whatever their task,
 To carry the stone on to the bed—
 They wear upon their honest brow
 The royal stamp and seal of God!
 And brighter are the drops of sweat
 Than diamonds in a crown!

While the editor of the *Herald* is
 writing tremendous articles against the
 Chinese and cheap labor, and cursing
 the "infernal Union League" for allow-
 ing the "out-casting heathen" to come
 into competition with "healthy Cauca-
 sians," we notice a troop of these same
 "out-casters, foul lepers, and felons from
 China," filing past our door carrying
 wood into the *Herald's* press room to
 make steam to print those very editorials.
 That paper habitually employs
 the labor of "obscurely heathen,"
 simply because they will work for less
 money than white men. The editor
 wears a shirt washed by a Chinaman,
 eats a dinner cooked by a Chinaman,
 warms himself with wood sawed by a
 Chinaman, and then sends himself
 comfortably to his chair, writes a screa-
 ming leader against Chinese labor, and
 sends it to be printed on a press driven
 by fuel supplied by a Chinaman. We
 even think sometimes from the broken,
 egotistical style of the *Herald's* editorials
 that the cheap labor of a China-
 man who has just begun his education
 in English, is occasionally employed in
 working them up, also.—*Oregonian*.

THE CASE OF THE IMPRISONED NUN.
 —The Roman correspondent of the
London Tablet, a Roman Catholic
 journal, writes: "Letters have been re-
 ceived from Crocow explaining to a
 great extent the nun case. No
 episcopal visit had taken place for many
 years, but the medical man had several
 times visited Barbara Ubyk, and found
 no fault with her treatment. She was
 suffering from a peculiar and most pain-
 ful form of madness, which rendered it
 very inadvisable to consign her to secu-
 lar, and the nuns therefore kept her
 in the convent, and it is to be feared,
 found her case beyond their control. A
 similar case occurred some years since
 in Rome, but the nun was at once re-
 turned to her family in the secular habit,
 and, as they refused to receive her,
 she was placed in an asylum. Barbara
 Ubyk is well, and does not now com-
 plain of any ill-treatment, and at Cro-
 cow it is considered a 'got up' affair
 among the Jew population, to a great
 extent. The poor woman's delusion
 ran on her having broken her vows,
 and this, and other circumstances of
 her form of madness raised the calum-
 nious reports against the nuns. Neg-
 ligence and ignorance of the proper
 mode of treatment may be urged
 against the nuns, but neither cruelty
 nor immorality."

PACIFIC BLADE.—W. A. McPherson,
 Esq., will change the name of his re-
 cent purchase, the *McMinnville Cou-
 rier*, to the *Pacific Blade*.
THE consumption of alcoholic drinks
 in Russia has increased over a hundred
 per cent in six years.

Correspondence.
EDITOR SENTINEL.—Believing that
 you would like to hear occasionally how
 things wag in this part of the "Great
 valley of the Willamette," I have
 determined to seize my pen and send
 you the news, which if not much, I can
 say truthfully is all we have.
 Just at this time there is an "Oregon
 mist" coming down, much after the
 style of rain-showers "in the States,"
 much to the detriment of some of the
 farmers who have late crops, and to the
 very great discomfort of many of the
 pleasure seekers, who are at present in
 great numbers on the coast, near the
 mouth of Salmon and Siletz rivers,
 listening to the "sounding sea," and
 looking at the foam crested billows of
 the "briny deep;" many of them for
 the first time.

I think, however, but little damage
 will be done the grain crops from the
 rain, as the prospect now is that the
 "clouds of mist" have about spent
 their fury, and that "old sol" will soon
 again enliven us with his beaming
 smiles.
 This Agency is located at (or rather
 in) the eastern foot of the Coast Moun-
 tains, near the headwaters of the Yam-
 hill river, and about thirty five miles
 west of Salem, and is at this time un-
 der the charge of Capt. Charles La-
 fallot. It is the same one for several
 years before the war, and at the com-
 mencement thereof, under the charge
 of Capt. John F. Miller; at present as-
 pirant for the position of Democratic
 Governor of this State.

There are about twelve hundred In-
 dians on this Reservation, including
 those brought from your part of the
 country and Josephine county. They
 are making rapid strides toward civil-
 ization, considering the number of
 years they have been receiving instruc-
 tions from the Government. The grain
 crops here, as well as throughout the
 country round about here are not so
 good this year as usual; principally on
 account of the extreme dry weather
 since the middle of May last, and this
 is another warning to farmers to sow
 their wheat in the fall season, and the
 sooner the better. Times have been
 hard this summer, but yet all through
 the valley a great improvement is
 going on, both in town and country,
 and the valley is rapidly increasing in
 wealth and population, and to some
 extent "apeing" the older States of
 the "far West." We doct have come
 to the conclusion at last that Oregon is
 bound to become a great State, whether
 Ben Holladay builds our railroads or
 not, and of this, for one, I have no
 doubt. What the State of Oregon
 needs at this time, to enable it to mount
 up in the scale of great States, is more
 industrious and economical men and
 women, to make a proper use of the
 many natural facilities with which the
 God of nature has so bountifully sup-
 plied us in almost every portion of the
 State.
 W. R. D.

Grande Ronde Indian Agency,
 Oregon, August 20th, 1869.

A NOVEL PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATION.
 A young lady residing near Earlville,
 Canada, wearing a highly polished sil-
 ver pin, was looking at the eclipse con-
 siderably through the ordinary smoked
 glass, during the time of the transit,
 afterward discovered that the eclipse
 had dagger-pointed itself upon her
 pin at the time that the sun was about
 half obscured. The impression remains
 there permanently, resisting the action
 of rubbing as well as exposure to the
 atmosphere.

**THE FUTURE OF OREGON, ALASKA,
 AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.**—In his
 Portland, Oregon, address on the 9th
 inst., Mr. Seward said: "In visiting
 California I have seen the commercial
 centre; in visiting Washington Terri-
 tory and Alaska I have seen the pro-
 spective shipyards, and in visiting Ore-
 gon I have seen the future granary and
 workshop of the Pacific Coast."

An English farmer chose his seed
 wheat with such care, and enlivened it
 with such skill, that his heads increased
 in length from four to eight inches; the
 berries from 45 to 124 in a head; and
 the number of stalks from a seed from
 10 to 52.

Acknowledged.
 The Democrats, now that the elec-
 tion is over, acknowledge that it was
 the Chinamen that beat the Republi-
 cans, and not the fifteenth amendment,
 though they made men believe the
 falsehood that this amendment was de-
 signed to give suffrage to the Chinese.
 Those Democrats who know anything,
 freely confess the fact, that they don't
 believe it is the intention of the sup-
 porters of the fifteenth amendment is
 to favor Chinese suffrage. In Sacra-
 mento at the Democratic jubilation
 over their victory, Coffroth, Curtis and
 others, according to the Sacramento
Union, told their hearers, that the
 Chinamen must be protected in all his
 rights, which is very different from
 their policy previous to election, when
 every Democratic demagogue through-
 out the State, said it was the intention
 of the Democracy to drive the Chin-
 men out of the country. This don't
 look much like protecting white labor
 against Chinese competition, does it
 complimentary to a large portion of
 the rank and file of the Democracy to
 say that only towards will abuse the
 weak and defenseless Chinamen? Sen-
 ator Curtis in his speech further said,
 the Chinaman does not need the ballot
 to protect him; we will protect him in
 all his rights." The Democrats are
 determined to monopolize the business
 of protecting Chinamen, and have to
 move ideas of preventing Chinese im-
 migration than they do European im-
 migration. We thought we had a sam-
 ple of their best-moulded professions
 two years ago, and their failure to show
 the least symptom of action on such
 professions in the last Legislature, to
 be again so egregiously humbugged on
 the Chinese question. Senator Curtis,
 in his remarks, further says "The Chi-
 naman does not want the ballot. He
 does not come here to stay. He only
 comes to gather his little fortune and
 return. He intends to go home before
 he dies, or if not before he dies, then
 after. His corpse is sent over the seas;
 for it is part of his religion that his
 bones should repose in the tomb of his
 ancestors. The Chinaman does not
 want to vote, nor to remain with us
 permanently." These Democratic an-
 nules then a hint that they do not intend
 to shut out John Chinaman, but will
 protect him in his rights, as guaranteed
 in the Constitution of the United States
 and this State, towards all emigrants
 of any race, and acknowledge that Mr.
 Chinaman don't want to vote, which
 truths they denied before the election.
 No person wishes to force the Chi-
 naman to vote, and even if they could be
 naturalized, any man of ordinary sense
 knows full well that they could be de-
 nied by State restriction the right of
 suffrage, from any other cause, except
 that of ancestry or color. After such
 favorable declarations from Democratic
 leaders, the Chinese may feel encor-
 aged to give another grand banquet
 next winter during the session of our
 legislature, and expect the attendance
 again of Gov. Haight and other diplo-
 matic. The latest Democratic specula-
 tion, we also notice, is Gov. W. Gill,
 a prominent Democrat, just leaving
 San Francisco for China, to arrange for
 the importation of Chinese for the cot-
 ton States, no doubt encouraged to
 greater success by the Democratic vic-
 tory in this State, though we fear the
 Congressional law against Coolie im-
 portation will render him liable to de-
 tention and criminal prosecution by the
 Federal Collector at San Francisco, or
 such port in the United States as he
 may arrive at for the purpose of intro-
 ducing a new system of slavery.—*Free
 Press Journal*.

Opposed to Free Schools.
 A Democratic paper in California
 says that "to educate the voter is the
 merest bosh." And Henry A. Wise,
 that pink of Virginia rebel chivalry,
 "thanked God that there were no free
 schools in Virginia." The *Catholic*
Telegraph, an advocate of the extreme
 Anti American doctrines of the present
 Democratic party, says: "It will be
 a glorious day for Catholics when, un-
 der the blows of justice and mortality,
 our common school system will be
 shattered to pieces." These are the
 sentiments of the men who manage
 and shape the policy of the Democracy.
 They oppose every reform, every
 change for the advancement of human-
 ity, every act of legislation intended to
 lift up the poor and ignorant and make
 "all men free and equal." Instead of
 laboring to make such changes in the
 machinery of Government as will con-
 form to the interests of the people and
 the requirements of the age in which
 we live, they denounce all changes as
 heresies and innovations on the time-
 honored principles of Democracy, and
 lament because they cannot stop the
 world in its progress, and return to
 the days in which slavery ruled the
 nation, when education and free
 schools were beyond the reach of
 the masses of the people of half the
 States of the American Union, and
 freedom of speech and freedom of the
 press were not tolerated. There are
 men in the party who do not share
 these sentiments, but they do not be-
 long there, and will eventually be
 driven out, by the prescriptive intoler-
 ance, bigotry, and corruption of the
 demagogues who rule the organization,
 and live by plundering the farmers
 and laboring classes while hypocrit-
 ically professing to be their friends.—
State Journal.

The New Nation.
 Let us give thanks to God that we
 have lived to see our country in the
 vigor and splendor of her second age.
 The flag of the Union has been restored
 to all its mighty empire, flinging its
 enlivening shadow from the lakes of
 Maine to the Gulf, from the foundation
 stone of Plymouth to the distant verge
 of Cape Blanco. Grim war has put
 off his battered helmet and thrown
 away the battle axe, giving place to
 the gentle Ceres, with her snowy shoul-
 ders laden with full-eared corn. The
 full-orbed sun of Freedom has risen
 upon the land, and is mounting high
 in unclouded splendor; and every where
 on the earth the freeborn sons of Lib-
 erty are rising from their prostration,
 to dash the thrones of tyrants one
 against another.
 Hail! then, ye inhabitants of the
 New Nation! for at length "the light
 has come, and the glory of the Lord
 has risen upon us." Hail! ye millions
 who were in bonds! obdurate iron has
 yielded; and now, when the trumpet
 blows, it proclaims "Liberty to all the
 land, and to all the inhabitants there-
 of!" Hail! ye nations who would
 like-wise be free! for though a million
 of her sons have fallen, the Great Re-
 public stands in imperishable majesty
 and glory, holding aloft its flaunting
 standard, never to be withdrawn from
 the fervid light of the sun, until the
 great catinet of the North shall have
 forgotten its sublime anthem, and the
 gut-stream of the South lost its mys-
 tery's way. And while Orion bears
 his clustering lamps of peace through
 the Southern sky, and Arcturus stands
 with banded bow, in cold splendor,
 over the Northern pole, may the
 bright constellation of the American
 Union still glitter in the horizon of na-
 tions, and let freedom be established.
 —*Lecture of Calvin B. McDowell.*

**Concerning the Chinese presence in
 San Francisco, there are not two opin-
 ions. The better class are few, and
 not, we believe, objectionable in per-
 sonal habits. The mass, however, are
 filthy in mind and body, and give
 grievous cause of offense to all of our
 civilization who come in contact with
 them. In the rural districts, however,
 their peculiarities are not so readily
 noticed to the point of grievous offense.
 There they follow their various call-
 ings, insulated from those to whom
 they are naturally offensive, and the
 result is a development of California
 resources, which, without their pecu-
 liar aid, might have long remained un-
 yielding.
 With them some of the necessities
 to successful mining in peculiar dis-
 tricts are found, their patient endurance
 bringing gain where, with a more
 noble race in harness, the result would
 be loss. In many fields they are
 found peculiarly and even uniquely
 serviceable. In the growth of grain
 they are more useful than negroes, and
 more easily managed; and in the pro-
 duction of olives, already approaching
 commercial consequence, they have
 proven of rare value.
 By their patient perseverance, fruit,
 grain and wool have been brought in
 quantity, quality and consequent profit,
 where they would not have been for
 many years to come without the aid of
 Chinese labor and experience. And
 now, in addition to these, we hear of
 large tracts of land having been de-
 voted to the production of tea, through
 importation of the plants and China-
 men and Japanese, who understand
 and are fitted for their growth and
 care. The same is true of the produc-
 tion of silk, which they are now en-
 gaged in raising, and give promise of
 profitable results. In all these pursuits
 they seem naturally fitted to succeed
 better than our hardy and more noble
 race. All they seem to require is
 American direction in the leading fea-
 tures of their work, and American
 management of its commercial require-
 ments.
 The work in these fields—work to
 which, in the climates best calculated
 for productiveness, our people do not
 incline to labor—these Chinamen and
 women seem born to perform. That
 we have come to need these products
 is true, and being so why is it not bet-
 ter, while we have land fitted for
 their growth, to import the beings fit-
 ted for their care? The crops we
 need. They have become largely es-
 sential to our comfort here; now we
 import them from the fields abroad.
 Those who do the work of their cul-
 ture are not men and women such as
 we are here—if they were they would
 not be fitted for the work we have to
 do. Why not import them, then,
 with the seed we need? We can care
 for them better than they are cared
 for now, and improve their morals, too,
 as far as may be found consistent with
 their power to healthful change.
 And if they do so well in fruit and
 silk and tea, why not try them in cot-
 ton too? The climates suited to their
 growth are similar; the peculiar char-
 acteristics and surrounding conditions
 of the work required are the same;
 they are fitted for the work, and the
 work for them. They are more doc-
 ile, more industrious, and are there-
 fore more reliable and more profitable
 than the negro. Why not, then, give
 them a trial? If they fail they can
 be turned over to the Radicals to "elevate,"
 and kill off as they are doing with the
 negro, now.
 They are not our equals as men
 should militate against the experiment.
 There is work to be done that the ox
 and the ass are better fitted for than
 we. We do not refuse to employ and
 also care for them because they are
 not our equals. Why, then, should
 we turn against those who are nearer
 our standard in creation's range?
 They were created for some use, and
 that they have developed. Why, then
 waste time and insult the creator by
 endeavouring to change, rather than
 occupy what he has made, and for
 our use.**

**SENATOR CORBETT'S CURRENCY
 PLAN.**—Since we alluded to Senator
 Corbett's bill to create gold notes to
 take the place of greenbacks, several
 of the papers of this State have taken
 the subject, and all favor his plan.
 The Eastern press are almost unani-
 mous in favoring the "Sherman bill" as
 they call it. As we before stated the
 bill was first introduced by Senator
 Corbett nearly two years ago, and on
 his motion was referred to the Com-
 mittee on Finance. About a year af-
 terwards its Chairman, Senator Sher-
 man, reported back from the Committee
 to the Senate the bill above referred
 to, and since known as the "Sherman
 bill." It embodies the leading fea-
 tures contained in the bill of Mr. Cor-
 bett, and advocated in his speech be-
 fore the Senate, which we published in
 a supplement to the JOURNAL at the
 time. It had become the leading finan-
 cial plan before Congress, meets the
 approbation of the people all over the
 country, and will probably be adopted
 at the next session of Congress.—
State Journal.

Brick Pomeroy on the Chinese.
 Brick Pomeroy, in his *Democrat*, of
 August 3d, has an editorial article en-
 titled, "Let God's Great Handwork
 be for our Use.—Each in its Place."
 In this article the following remarks
 are made respecting the Chinese, which
 we commend to the Democratic prints
 of Oregon:
 Concerning the Chinese presence in
 San Francisco, there are not two opin-
 ions. The better class are few, and
 not, we believe, objectionable in per-
 sonal habits. The mass, however, are
 filthy in mind and body, and give
 grievous cause of offense to all of our
 civilization who come in contact with
 them. In the rural districts, however,
 their peculiarities are not so readily
 noticed to the point of grievous offense.
 There they follow their various call-
 ings, insulated from those to whom
 they are naturally offensive, and the
 result is a development of California
 resources, which, without their pecu-
 liar aid, might have long remained un-
 yielding.
 With them some of the necessities
 to successful mining in peculiar dis-
 tricts are found, their patient endurance
 bringing gain where, with a more
 noble race in harness, the result would
 be loss. In many fields they are
 found peculiarly and even uniquely
 serviceable. In the growth of grain
 they are more useful than negroes, and
 more easily managed; and in the pro-
 duction of olives, already approaching
 commercial consequence, they have
 proven of rare value.
 By their patient perseverance, fruit,
 grain and wool have been brought in
 quantity, quality and consequent profit,
 where they would not have been for
 many years to come without the aid of
 Chinese labor and experience. And
 now, in addition to these, we hear of
 large tracts of land having been de-
 voted to the production of tea, through
 importation of the plants and China-
 men and Japanese, who understand
 and are fitted for their growth and
 care. The same is true of the produc-
 tion of silk, which they are now en-
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 American direction in the leading fea-
 tures of their work, and American
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 The work in these fields—work to
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 we have come to need these products
 is true, and being so why is it not bet-
 ter, while we have land fitted for
 their growth, to import the beings fit-
 ted for their care? The crops we
 need. They have become largely es-
 sential to our comfort here; now we
 import them from the fields abroad.
 Those who do the work of their cul-
 ture are not men and women such as
 we are here—if they were they would
 not be fitted for the work we have to
 do. Why not import them, then,
 with the seed we need? We can care
 for them better than they are cared
 for now, and improve their morals, too,
 as far as may be found consistent with
 their power to healthful change.
 And if they do so well in fruit and
 silk and tea, why not try them in cot-
 ton too? The climates suited to their
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 ile, more industrious, and are there-
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 also care for them because they are
 not our equals. Why, then, should
 we turn against those who are nearer
 our standard in creation's range?
 They were created for some use, and
 that they have developed. Why, then
 waste time and insult the creator by
 endeavouring to change, rather than
 occupy what he has made, and for
 our use.
FAST TIME.—Dexter must look to
 his laurels. The American Girl has
 trotted a mile in 2:10 in harness.
 Dexter's best time was 2:17 under the
 saddle.