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Large Liquors and Cigars always on hand.  
**THROUGH TICKETS**  
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 The thirty public are informed that Park & State of the NEW STATE SALOON will open their doors with the most choice beverages to be found in Jacksonville for FINE BIT. We expect to see many of you here. We are here, and we cannot see people go thirty.

**DR. BUSH & McALISTER,**  
**DENTISTS,**  
 704, Market Cor. Kearny Sts.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**DR. McALISTER** of the above firm, will visit Jacksonville sometime in August next, 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.

**O. P. S. PLUMMER, M.D.,**  
**Surgeon & Physician.**

Having established my telegraphic headquarters at Jacksonville, I will spend a large portion of my time in your midst, and will attend to each surgical case as may present, giving especial attention to the surgical treatment of female maladies.  
 October 9, 1869—EIN

**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 C & Fifth Sts.  
 [at his residence.]  
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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

**DR. L. DANFORTH,**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
 HAS permanently located on the First Lane Road, two miles north of the Willow Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

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

**PACIFIC UNIVERSITY,**  
 FOREST GROVE, - - - OREGON.

**REV. S. H. MARSH, D. D.,** President.  
**REV. E. LYMAN, A. M.,** Prof. of Mathematics.  
**GEORGE W. MARSH, A. M.,** Prof. of Natural Science.  
**J. W. MARSH, A. M.,** Prof. of Language.  
**A. J. ANDERSON, A. M.,** Principal of Academies.  
**MRS. A. J. ANDERSON,** .....  
 FOUR COURSES OF STUDY—Academic, Scientific, Collegiate and Ladies' Collegiate. Music taught.

Academy Year begins the Last Wednesday of July. College year begins the first Monday of August next.  
 For particulars address  
 S. H. MARSH.

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

NO. 4.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

WITH  
**Lots of**  
**NEW GOODS:**

**SACHS BRO'S**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE  
 Finest and most Complete Stock

OF  
 DRY GOODS,  
 LADIES HATS AND CLOAKS,  
 HOSIERY,  
 CHILDREN'S SHOES,  
 MISSES' SHOES,  
 LADIES' SHOES,  
 FANCY GOODS,  
 CARPETS,  
 CLOTHING,  
 BOOTS,  
 MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS,  
 CROCKERY,  
 GROCERIES,  
 LIQUORS,  
 TOBACCO, &c., &c.,  
 And thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

**WE DON'T ADVERTISE**  
**PRICES,**

But will assure you, that we can and will sell Goods of all kinds

**CHEAPER FOR CASH,**

Than any other house in this county.

**MONEY**

Is what we need, and Goods we MUST Sell.

Call around to our Store on California street and see us.

We will show you our Goods with pleasure.

**SACHS BRO'S.**

We call your particular attention to our fine stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, also Men's Boots, which were made in San Francisco.

Jacksville, Oct. 9, 1869.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN**

**HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,**

OPPOSITE THE

**Odd Fellow's Hall,**

Jacksville, Oregon.

Travelers and resident boarders will find

**MADAME GILPOYLE'S**

**BEDS AND BEDDING**

Placed in first class order, and in every way superior to any in this section, and unsurpassed 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.**

Therefore, her House will be kept open all night, and square meals can be had at any time through the night. Orders prepared in every style, lunches etc. to be had. Stage passengers, and others, not late at night, can always find a good fire, hot meals, and good beds at the above restaurant.

No trouble will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

Jacksville, Dec. 25, 1869.

**EAGLE BREWERY!**

**JOS. WETTERER Prop'r.**

THE BEST OF LAGER BEER KEPT constantly on hand; sold by the keg, gallon, or glass. Sowing is believing, give me a call and judge for yourself.

Jacksville, Jan. 15, 1870—47

**THE OREGON SENTINEL,**

PUBLISHED

Every Saturday Morning by

**B. F. DOWELL,**

OFFICE CORNER C & THIRD STREETS.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**

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**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.

**CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD**

**OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION,**

with a patriotic song, selected by

B. F. DOWELL, Attorney, Jacksonville, Oregon.—No. 2.

**Inauguration.**

All hail! Unfold the Stars and Stripes,  
 The banner of the free!  
 Ten times ten thousand patriots greet  
 The shrine of Liberty;  
 Come, with one heart, one hope, one aim,  
 An undivided bond,  
 To elevate with solemn rites,  
 The ruler of our land.

Not to invest a potentate  
 With robes of majesty—  
 Not to confer a kingly crown,  
 Nor hood a supple knee,  
 We bow beneath no scepter's sway,  
 O'er no royal nod—  
 Columbia's sons, erect and free,  
 Kneel only to their God!

Our ruler boasts no titled rank,  
 No ancient primacy line—  
 No legal right to sovereignty,  
 Ancestral and divine,  
 A patriot at his country's call;  
 Responding to her voice—  
 One of the people, he becomes  
 A sovereign by our choice.

**1862.**

March 21. Indian Creek, Mo. Captain Stevens.

21. Cumberland Gap, Va. Col. Carter.

22. Winchester, Va. Gen. Shields.

23. Near Independence, Mo. 6th Kansas.

22. Mosquito Inlet, Fla. Lieut. T. A. Budd.

24. Shipping Point, Va. U. S. steamer Yankee.

26. Warrensburg, Mo. Major. E. Foster.

26. Hamansville, Mo. Captain Stockton.

26. McMinnville, Tenn. Captain Hastings.

26. Fort Jackson, Miss. Com. Farragut.

28. Apache Canon, N. M. Colonel Slough.

28. Near Dumfries, Va. Col. Wyndham.

29. W. of Warrenburg, Mo. Captain Thompson.

29. Middleburg, Va. Col. Geary.

29. Difficult Creek, Va. Col. Bayard.

29. James River, Va. Lieutenant D. McKay.

31. Union City, Tenn. Col. Buford.

April 1. Island No. 10 Col. Roberts.

1. Putnam's Ferry, Ark. Col. Carline.

4. Back Creek, on the Potomac—scholar and 24 rebels captured.

4. Island No. 10. Gunboat Carondelet.

4. Pass Christian, Miss. Major Strong.

5. Yorktown, Va. Gen. McClellan.

6-7. Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Generals Grant and Buell.

7. Island No. 10 Col. Buford.

8. Tiptonville, Tenn. Gen. Faine.

8. Near Pittsburg, Tenn. Gen. W. T. Sherman.

10. Huntsville, Ala. Gen. Mitchell.

11. Fort Pulaski, Ga. Gen. Gillmore.

11. Yorktown, Va. Gen. Jameson.

12. Monterey, Va. Gen. Milroy.

12. Chattanooga, Tenn. Gen. Mitchell.

12. Eastport, Miss. Lieut. Gwinn.

14. Fort Jackson, La. Commodore Porter.

14. Fort Wright, Tenn. Commodore Foote.

16. Lee's Mill, Va. 3d and 6th Vermont.

17. Mount Jackson, Va. Gen. Williams.

20. Camden, N. C. Gen. Reno.

23. Tennessee river, rebel steamer J. Robb taken by gunboat Tyler.

25. Fort Jackson and St. Phillip. Com. Farragut.

26. New Orleans. Commodore Farragut.

26. Maj. Gen. Smith died at Savannah, Ga.

26. Fort Macon, N. C. Gen. Barnside.

27. Shannandoah river. 75 of Pa 45th drowned.

28. Sch's Arctic captured by U. S. steamer Plumbear.

28. Sch's Belle captured by U. S. steamer Uncas.

28. Neosho, Mo. Major Hubbard.

25. Chalmette batteries, La. Com. Farragut.

28. Forts St. Phillip and Jackson Com. Porter.

30. Bridgeport, Ala. Gen. Mitchell.

May 2. Farmington, Miss. Gen. Faine.

4. Near Williamsburg, Va. Gen. Stoneman.

5. Williamsburg, Va. Gen. Kearney.

6. Harrisonburg, Va. Major Vaughn.

7. West Point, Va. Gen. Franklin.

8. McDowell, Va. Gen. Milroy.

8. Sewall's Point, Va. Capt. Lardner.

8. James River, Va. Captain Rodgers.

9. Pensacola, Fla. Gen. Arnold.

9. Farmington, Miss. Gen. Plummer and Palmer.

9. Near New Kent, Va. Major Williams.

10. Fort Wright, Miss. Captain Davis.

10. Norfolk, Va. occupied by Gen. Wool.

11. Craney Island, Va. Merrimac destroyed.

11. Near Fredericksburg, Va. Major Duffie.

14. Near Winchester, Va. Surgeon Nephew.

15. Fort Darling, Va. Captain Rodgers.

16. Near Trenton, N. C. Major Fitzsimmons.

17. Near Corinth, Miss. Gen. T. W. Sherman.

19. Near City Point, Va. Steamer Wachusett's boat.

20. New Bridge, Va. Gen. Stoneman.

20. Near Jefferson City, Mo. Gen. Totten.

22. Chowan River, N. C. Lieut. E. R. Colburn.

23. St. Francis River, Mo. Colonel Daniels.

23. Front Royal, Va. Col. Kenly.

23. Lewisburg, Va. Col. Crook.

23. Chickahominy, Va. 4th Mich and 5th U. S. Cav.

24. Near Williamsville, Va. Gen. Davidson.

24. Cold Harbor, Va. Col. Woodberry.

25. Winchester, Va. Gen. N. F. Banks.

25. Riot in Baltimore, Md.

26. Near Winchester, Va. Colonel Cluseret.

26. Off Charleston, S. C. Gunboat Huron.

28. Near Corinth, Miss. Gens. Denver and Smith.

28. Neosho, Mo. Captain Frisbee.

30. Booneville, Miss. Col. Elliott.

31. Front Royal, Va. Gen. Fremont.

31. Fair Oaks, Va. Generals Casey and Richardson.

June 1. 1. Corinth, Miss. Gen. Halleck.

1. Near Woodstock, Va. Gen. Bayard.

3. Legareville, S. C. M. jor. Elliott.

4. Fort Scott, Mo. 2d Ohio Cavalry.

2. Trester's Creek, N. C. Lieut. Col. Osborn.

3. Cumberland Mountains, Tenn. Gen. Negley.

**THE REINSTITUTION OF THE CURRENCY.**—Senator Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Finance, made yesterday an important speech in favor of his bill for the increase of the volume of the greenback currency, and for the withdrawal of three per cent. certificates and the issue of coin notes. He showed the great inequality between the banking facilities now enjoyed by the Eastern and the Western States. The Western and Southern States are clamoring for more currency. Their business interests imperatively demand it, and their commerce is suffering from a lack of it. The original distribution, in 1865, was made in plain violation of law, laying hold of the pretext of a hasty act passed on the same date as the original measure, and whose provisions expired by limitation on the 1st of July, 1865. At that time the volume of currency was but little over the half of the \$300,000,000 provided for. All the volume of currency issued to Eastern banks after that date was in plain violation even of the law, which alone could be quoted to justify it. It was an injustice to the West, and demanded a remedy. This remedy could be accomplished only in one of two modes—either by taking a portion of the currency from the East, and assigning it to the West and South, or by increasing the volume of currency. Mr. Sherman favored the latter alternative, in order not to damage the interests of the East. He accordingly proposes to issue \$45,000,000 to the West and South, calling in an equal amount of the three per cent. certificates, which he characterized as the most dangerous and offensive form of debt, being liable to be presented for payment at any time. He would also provide for the establishment of banks upon the basis of coin notes in the Pacific States, New York, Charleston, and New Orleans. There would be more than a thousand millions of negotiations on that basis every year. Six hundred millions are now negotiated in New York alone.—Wash. Chronicle, Jan. 14, 1870.

**Letter from E. F. Dowell.**

**SUFFRAGE.**

The following letter will appear in the Philadelphia Press to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
 January 16, 1870.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is at last conceded by the Democrats, and we look for the proclamation of the fact as soon as Texas and Mississippi are restored. Virginia will be readmitted before the end of the week, and I hope that the vote of the lower House of the Ohio Legislature, concurring with the Senate of that State, will be telegraphed to-morrow afternoon. This, with the certain vote of Iowa, (Legislature now in session, and largely Republican,) and the equally certain vote of Nebraska, (Legislature to meet in February,) will give us twenty-eight votes without New York, Texas, or Georgia; and twenty-eight is the constitutional three-fourths. It is now safe to infer that at least twenty-nine States will ratify, exclusive of Indiana, which some of the Democrats insist has not legally acted, or of New York, which has exercised the right, so strongly denied by the ablest jurists, of withdrawing her sanction.

Against these just recognitions of the imperative and logical obligations imposed by the overthrow of slavery, the Democratic leaders have sternly arrayed themselves. As in Emancipation, they have conceded nothing to Liberty. They have fought every inch of the ground on the side of aristocracy. When the proslavery chiefs threw down their arms, and accepted the judgment they had invited, the Democratic chiefs of the North seized their abandoned weapons and renewed the conflict. As in war, so in peace, the spirit of rebellion is constantly kept alive by the sympathy of the Northern Democrats. No lesson teaches, no admonition warns them. They rush upon their fate with a blind infatuation that could not be dispelled by the arbitration of the sword. They seem forever to be seeking, not for new worlds to conquer, but for new fields to lose. And not content with driving the South into defeat in battle, they force their party, North and South, into a series of disasters in the political struggle. While all the world wonders, applauds, and copies the Republican example of America, the Democrats of the United States seem to boast in making themselves the exception to the rule. Losing the confidence of the loyal whites by their aid and comfort to the rebellion, they have rounded the record of their shame by losing the respect of the liberated blacks, whose physical and whose mental and political servitude they still haughtily and consistently advocate and demand.

The Fifteenth Amendment changes the whole policy of the Government. It gives a new reading to the Constitution. Under the old construction our laws were made to enslave the freeman and to hunt the slave. Our courts, our Legislatures, our press, even our pulpits, were all so many police agents to help the dealer in human beings to recover his flying chattels. But now, thank God, we have reached a better and a holier statesmanship. Our laws, deriving light, life, and force from a changed and purified Constitution, are framed not to oppress but to uplift the poor and the friendless. They are enacted to protect rights, not to perpetuate wrongs. They invoke the high powers of the State, the press, and the church to secure the promised blessings of free government to all men. And now, instead of outraging the peace and dignity of society by armed combinations to enforce abhorrent statutes, under which to tear the mother from her children, and the children from the mother, the law, clothed in the awful thunders of a perfectly republican Constitution, will assert its authority in every State, county, and township of the Republic, to maintain the rights that come from God alone, and can neither be weakened nor withheld by man.

**OCCASIONAL.**

Each member of Congress gets 2,150 pounds of Agricultural Report, 981 pounds of Patent Office Report, and 1,134 pounds of Congressional Globe. For these, sold as waste paper, at five cents a pound, he will receive \$203, quite a snug little sum.

**VERMONT IS INDUING LARGE** in "hard times" balls. No lady admitted except in calico dress, and gentlemen must appear in coarse, everyday clothes. Each one is expected to bring his own cold victuals. The invitations are printed on rough straw paper, and the order of dances is on straw box board.

**GIRLS OF EIGHTEEN** are allowed to vote and hold office in Wyoming territory, but the other sex do not arrive at the years of discretion until twenty-one.

**How the Public Debt Dwindles.**

Although the books of the Treasury Department show that the public debt on the 1st inst., principal and interest, less amount in the Treasury, was \$2,448,746,953.31, the actual obligations of the Government will fall below this sum about \$57,000,000 at present, which amount daily increases. Of the first series of fractional currency, the old postal currency, \$4,534,938.92 are yet outstanding, and it is fair to presume that at least one half of this amount has been worn out, burned, or in some way destroyed. Of the second issue, \$3,428,199.31 yet remain out, and at least one third of this amount will never be presented for redemption. Of the third series, \$16,918,213.75 yet standing upon the books, one fourth of which, it is estimated, is destroyed. Of the fourth and last series, that now in use, \$14,630,753.84, issued in fractional currency, will never be heard from again.

Of the demand notes issued under acts of July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862, \$113,098 has never been presented for redemption, and it is estimated that at least one half of this sum has been lost or burned, the redemption of these notes averaging from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per month. Of the first issues of legal tender notes authorized by the acts of February 25 and July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863, \$544,712,000 are yet outstanding, and of this sum it is believed that at least \$50,000,000 will never be presented for redemption, making a total of \$57,000,000 which has been worn out, burned or otherwise destroyed; which amount deducted from the total amount of debt, shows it to be \$2,391,956,953. It is probable that a bill will be passed by Congress outlawing these old issues after they shall have been kept standing upon the books for twenty-five years. The old Revolutionary funded debt and unclaimed dividends on stock issued during that war and the war of 1812, amounting to \$112,915.48, is also upon the books and help to swell the debt statement, although not a dollar of this has been presented for redemption for many years back.

**HOW QUEEN VICTORIA LOOKS.**—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the following results of an inspection of the British Queen:

Queen Victoria is short and stout—as stout indeed, that it would, perhaps, be a more correct term. Her face is full, round, very large and heavy; mouth large, and lips thin, but neither impressing you disagreeably; nose rather prominent, but symmetrical in shape, and terminating sharply; head of medium size, but looking somewhat disproportionate to her large face, more noticeable for breadth at the base than height, and flat or level on top; forehead straight and very finely developed; eyes, I think, blue; expression unassuming, kind, and motherly. Her hair is quite gray—therefore I infer, all her own. She looked to me from fifty-five to sixty, though her actual age is fifty. Her complexion has the brightest hue, indicative of much dinner-wine