

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.
 Hall Street

RAILROAD SALOON
M. A. BRENTANO
CONDUCTOR,
 Carice Liquors and Cigars always on hand.
THROUGH TICKETS
 12 1/2 CENTS.

NEW STATE SALOON.
 DRINKS 12 1/2 CENTS.
 The thirsty public are informed that PAPE & SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will serve their thirst with the most choice beverages to be found in Jacksonville for ONE BIT. We expect to lose money by it, but times are hard, and we cannot see people go thirsty.
 16oct69 PAPE & SAVAGE.

EAGLE BREWERY!
JOS. WETHERER Prop'r.
 THE BEST OF LAGER BEER KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND: sold by the keg, gallon, or glass. Seeing is believing, give me a call and judge for yourself.
 Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1870.-1f

CITY BREWERY!
VEIT SCHUTZ, Proprietor.
 THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they can find, at any time, at the CITY BREWERY the best of Lager Beer, in quantities to suit the purchaser.
 Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1870.-1f

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 Fort Lane Ranch, two miles north of the Willow Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.
 B. F. DOWELL, E. B. WATSON.

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

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
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. H. Lyman, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics
 Geo. H. Oller, A. M., Prof. of Natural Science
 Jas. W. Marsh, A. M., Prof. of Language
 A. J. Anderson, A. M., Principal of Academy
 Mrs. A. J. Anderson, Preceptress.

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, JUNE 18, 1870. NO. 22.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING an extensive supply of Goods in their line of business, consisting in part of
 Cook Stoves, Parlor and Box Stoves of various Patterns. Nails of all sizes; Assorted Iron and Steel; Horse Shoes and Nails; Cast Iron Wash Kettles, Bake Ovens, Skillets and Lids, Tea Kettles, and Bake Pans; Brass and Enamel'd Kettles and Sauce Pans; Chopping Axes. Broad Axes, Trace and Halter Chains; Shovel and Tong, Fire Dogs, Slits Forks, Shovels, Door Locks, Butt and Strap Hinges; Knives and Forks, Spoons and Ladles; Meat Cutters, Sad Irons, Polishing Irons, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Shears, Patent Cross Cut Saws; Buck and Hand Saws; Planes and Lanterns, together with a full assortment of Shelf Hardware.



American SUBMERGED PUMPS

These Pumps have been fully tested, and are acknowledged to possess advantages over all other Pumps in use; sold at Manufacturer's prices, with freight added.

GIANT POWDER.

Fuse and Caps. Blasting and Rifle Powder. Shot and Lead; Lift Pumps and Lead Pipe; Rope, Grind-stones, Cider Mills, Cedar Tubs, Buckets, and Willow Baskets.

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON-WARE

Of every description always on hand and made to order.
Hydraulic Pipe,
 Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Window Glass and Putty.

PLOWS, Cultivators, and Harrows,

Of the most approved patterns, and highly finished; also Self Sharpening Straw Cutters and Hay Knives.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL.

Jacksoville, October 16, 1869.

FRANCO-AMERICAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

OPPOSITE THE
Odd Fellow's Hall,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.

MADAME GILFOYLE'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.

Hereafter, her House will be kept open all night, and square meals can be had at any time through the night. Oysters prepared in every style, lunches etc. to be had. Stage passengers, and others, out 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.
 Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1869. 1f

DUGAN & WALL,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.

MARK your goods, care of D. & W., Crescent City; send shipping receipts and bills of lading; freight and charges payable in Crescent City, on delivery of goods.

Our warehouses consist of two brick and one stone building.
 Assuring our patrons that no pains will be spared in looking to their interests, we ask for a continuance of their past favors.

DUGAN & WALL.
 Crescent City, March 1, 1870.-feb26f

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.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. }
 May 28, 1870. }

"THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

The germinating movement of the Democracy in the South to shuffle off the Serpentine livery of Treason with which that party, both here and there, clothed itself during the war, is the premonitory symptom of an anæmia produced by its own acts and record, and a feeble attempt to obliterate from the popular heart the deserved obloquy which still, and long will cling ivy-like to the body politics of that reckless and demoralized organization. The *argumentum ad hominem* is paraded in the attractive name of the "Citizens Party," with which, "niggers," now that they are voters and therefore "citizens," are expected to fall in and march along to the tune of "We're a band of brothers," as if nothing had happened. But unfortunately for these political resurrectionists many things have happened and are still transpiring, of which the colored man, whatever may be his other shortcomings, has a most retentive memory, and which will demonstrate to the tricky politicians that "old birds cannot be caught with chaff." Observation or experience have taught the negro long ago that the Democratic party, with all the power that argument and the ballot can bring to bear, have always conspired to prevent the elevation of their race from the rank of brutes and the cruelties of the subject serfdom, to the rights of manhood and of citizenship. More recent developments have pointed out to them the fact that that party, after the emancipation of the slaves, violently opposed every measure in National and State legislation having a tendency to invest the freedmen with the rights and privileges acquired by their freedom, and stoutly denied them while in a state of servitude. Coming still nearer to the verge of the present, the negro must be cognizant of the fact that although secured by Constitutional Amendment in the right to vote, the Democracy still oppose their exercise of that franchise, and deny the authority of Congress derived from the amendment to enforce it. This is altogether too broad a balance-sheet against the Democracy for the political genius of that party to cover up under the specious name of the "Citizens Party." The colored man's brain is comprehensive enough to take in this truth, as is most emphatically evinced by the following, among other sentiments inscribed on the transparencies carried in the procession in Charleston, S. C., celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment.

"We have played together, you say; but were we ever *shipped* together." "Our daily prayer—Lord deliver us from our 'beat' (?) friends." This "Crocking the pregnant hinges of the knee, 'Where thrift may follow fawning," will not buy the manhood and the ballot of the negro, purchased at the cost of so much torture at the whipping post, nor will it varnish the Democratic party with an appearance of that high sense of Human Justice which every dogma and every act of that party has unscrupulously disregarded. Nothing short of an utter dismissal of its present leadership, and an unqualified return to the judicious policy pursued in the days of Jefferson, will again grace the name of Democracy, as employed by partisans, with the wreath of political virtue, and arm it with the shield of power.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL.

The Report of the conference committee on the differences between the two Houses on the Fifteenth Amendment bill to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the several States without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, was presented by Mr. Stewart in the Senate on Tuesday. The report harmonizes the points of variance in the bill as agreed to respectively by the Senate and House without essentially modifying any important features. By it the President is authorized to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of the judicial process issued under the act. The Report am-

plifies the section providing penalties for unlawful registration by the proviso that every registration at which a Representative or Delegation in Congress may be elected, shall be deemed a registration within the meaning of the act. It also expresses more definitely the language of the 21st section of the bill allowing a candidate to go into the United States Court and give effect to the votes of persons offering to vote, but denied that right by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. That is to say, such candidate may have the excluded votes counted and included in the canvass. On Wednesday, the Senate, after discussion by Messrs. Stewart, Casserly, Bayard, and Saulsbury, the three latter opposing, adopted the Report by a strict party vote—yeas 48, nays 1. The House has not, up to my present writing, taken action upon the Report.

THE FENIANS.

The slowly-boiling Fenian *furor* has finally reached that State of ebullition demanding the interference of the Government with the armed expedition threatening the invasion of Canada. The President accordingly, on Tuesday, issued a proclamation withdrawing from all persons engaged in these unlawful proceedings the protection of the Government, and enjoining upon officers in the service the exercise of their authority to defeat the same. The advice received would indicate that this prompt action is very timely, as it is believed that the expedition, which has been forming with great secrecy, is very powerful, and originates chiefly in New York and the Northwest. *Appropos* to this subject I see it stated that there are seventeen American citizens at present confined in British prisons for having by acts done or words spoken in this country given encouragement to the Fenian cause. The Government has recently been in correspondence with the British authorities on the subject, and although it is not known that a formal demand had been made for their release, the correspondence does not show any disposition on the part of the English Government to do so.

Since writing the above, intelligence is received of the opening of the Quixotic Fenian crusade upon Canada. The extreme insignificance of the attacking force and the easy victory for the Canadians, coupled with the summary capture and imprisonment of the leader O'Neil, by a United States Marshal, acting under the authority of the President's proclamation, invests the subject with a broad humor which flows in a great variety of facetious remarks. The whole movement is regarded here as a stupendous "job" by which the leaders will fill their pockets with lucre, even though they fall to cover themselves with glory.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, has introduced into the House and referred to the Committee of the Whole, a bill for the reduction of taxation, which, whatever may be its other characteristics, is a paragon of brevity and terseness.

The following is a full text of the bill:

"A BILL for the reduction of Internal Taxes.
 "Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the 1st day of July, 1870, no other internal taxes shall be assessed and collected except those upon spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, on tobacco and cigars, the stamp tax, and the tax on incomes; and the income tax is hereby revived and continued in force at the rate of five per cent. on all net gains and profits over \$2,000 annually, and all provisions of law necessary for the assessment and collection of the taxes thus retained and revived shall remain in full force and effect, and all provisions for other internal taxes are hereby repealed, except so far as they may be needed for the collection of taxes accruing before the 1st day of June, 1870."

It will be seen that the substantial point of difference between this bill and the original one which provides for three per cent. tax on incomes and an exemption of \$1,500, is that while, by the former, the tax is increased to five per cent. the exemption is also extended to \$2,000. It is a noticeable fact that the press throughout the country, without distinction of party, are generally opposed to the taxation of incomes, and it is not deemed probable that Mr. Hall's bill will pass, while this feature of the original bill also renders its passage doubtful.

OMEGA.

BISMARCK has proposed to the Great Powers joint action for the suppression of piracy in the China seas. Great Britain and the United States have accepted.

The proposition of Captain Powell that \$12,000 be appropriated for the completion of the survey of the Colorado river has been indorsed by the proper Department.

THROUGH dispatches were, lately, received in London ahead of time.

The Western Circuit Lawyer.

The habit of following a circuit makes a different, and, in many respects, a better lawyer, than a city practice. The circuit lawyer in a new country, should be well versed in every branch of his profession. There is no chance for a division of labor. He must be ready for the "occasion sudden;" for he will often learn for the first time the leading facts of his case, while it is on trial. He will seldom have access to any but the most meagre libraries, and he must carry his books in his brain. With a Supreme Court above him that passes no mistakes, and a backwoods jury before him that would be wearied and disgusted with a display of technical learning, and would "tolerate no nonsense," he must be so grounded in elementary law as to be able to try his case closely without his books, and adhere to the *lex scripta* while arguing to the jury as a man rather than as a lawyer. In the early days of Indiana, lawyers in good practice would ride hundreds of miles on horseback. In the small country towns the people would flock to the courthouse as to a show, and in every important case the whole neighborhood would take sides. There was not of ten any assumption of dignity in judicial manners and bearing. Sometimes the court would adjourn to allow the bar, jury, and witnesses to go to a horse-race, where "his Honor" would preside with the same impartiality that distinguished his rulings on Kent and Blackstone. On one occasion, a Judge whose decisions usually stood firm, is reported to have said to a lawyer who afterward acquired a national reputation, "Ned, you can go to the jury, but those horses are to start in thirty minutes, and I advise you to be brief." Ned was brief, and the Judge remembered it in his charge. In the evenings, Judge and lawyers would meet at the village tavern in a social game of old-sledge, and discuss with the same freedom a false play, and any mistake that had been committed, absurdity that had been uttered, in the court-room. It was a rough school, but thorough, and those who passed through it fairly, learned their degrees.—From "Rufus A. Lookwood," in *Oberland Monthly* for May.

Democratic Joseph Smith on Railroads.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1870.
 B. J. PENROSE, Esq.—Dear Sir:—You have no doubt heard of Williams' amendment to the bill for a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Humboldt Road. It was made without consultation with any one interested in the matter. Fitch and Stewart are furious over what they charge to be bad faith in Williams. Huntington writes that no company will build the road under the bill as it now stands. Tilton was here to see about it yesterday, and he is angry and disappointed. All parties here agree that the amendment is in Holliday's interest, and that to pass the bill in its present form will defeat the building of any road to the Humboldt. I shall favor restoring the bill to its original form in the House, and let Williams take the responsibility of defeating it in the Senate, if he can defeat it. Stewart thinks it can be passed without his vote or influence. I should have no objections to the road crossing by way of Rogue river if it could be built, but at the same time I would much prefer to have it come in at Eugene City, as in that event, by connecting it with the West Side Road at McMinnville, we could have two competing lines through the State. Otherwise Holliday will have supreme control of the trade and transportation of the interior of the State, and could rule us with a rod of iron. My choice, therefore, if it depended upon my choice, would be to have the junction made at or near Eugene, but I really have no choice in the matter. Fitch and the other friends of my bill will not consent to let it pass as amended, and I cannot pass it against their opposition. Besides, I am satisfied that the men that propose to build this road will not build it to Rogue river valley, and then place themselves at the mercy of Holliday, who might charge such rates over his end of the road as to make their view of little or no value. I cannot see why the interests of the State should be sacrificed to suit the wishes and interests of one individual. If the people of the State want Holliday to control the legislation of Congress for Oregon, they had better let him appoint the Senators. While I am here the interest of the State must first be secured, if I can have my way.
 I am, very truly yours,
 [Signed] J. S. SMITH.

Colony for Oregon.

J. T. Thompson, of Dayton, Ohio, writes to the Commissioner of Public Lands for Oregon, asking to be furnished with a map of our State, as he says he and others organized a colony with the intention of emigrating to Oregon. There is every prospect that a heavy emigration will pour into and occupy all the available lands that now lay vacant, and many are arriving with means to purchase comfortable homes for permanent location.

Colony for Oregon.

J. T. Thompson, of Dayton, Ohio, writes to the Commissioner of Public Lands for Oregon, asking to be furnished with a map of our State, as he says he and others organized a colony with the intention of emigrating to Oregon. There is every prospect that a heavy emigration will pour into and occupy all the available lands that now lay vacant, and many are arriving with means to purchase comfortable homes for permanent location.

Colony for Oregon.

J. T. Thompson, of Dayton, Ohio, writes to the Commissioner of Public Lands for Oregon, asking to be furnished with a map of our State, as he says he and others organized a colony with the intention of emigrating to Oregon. There is every prospect that a heavy emigration will pour into and occupy all the available lands that now lay vacant, and many are arriving with means to purchase comfortable homes for permanent location.

Miscellaneous Items.

The cholera is making dreadful ravages in India.

More fighting is reported in Cuba, with losses to the insurgents.

Three thousand and ninety immigrants arrived in New York on the 8th.

The Indiana Woman's Suffrage Convention is in session at Indianapolis.

A Commercial Convention is to be held at Rochester, New York, on the 15th, of July.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to subsidize an Australian steam line.

The reported sailing of the steamer *Chieftain* from Liverpool to aid the Cuban insurgents, is unfounded.

Senators Sumner and Ferry are very severe upon President Grant for his course on the San Domingo treaty.

The Pennsylvania State Medical Society is about to withdraw its opposition to women entering the Medical College.

The brigands who kidnapped the Englishmen near Gibraltar have been captured, and a portion of the ransom money recovered.

The best time on record was made by double teams at Boston, on Thursday, by "Jessie Walas" and "Harkness." Time, 2:28.

Much excitement exists in Spain on the question of choosing a King. The Cortes refuses to leave the choice to a vote of the people.

A bitter controversy has arisen in Congress in relation to San Domingo affairs, growing out of the arrest and imprisonment of an American named Hatch.

Two men were arrested recently in London on suspicion of being Fenians, and on examination were remanded for trial. So it is a crime in London to be a Fenian.

At Helena, Arkansas, a man shot his wife in the back of the head and then blew his own brains out. It only stunned her, as her chignon caught the ball and saved her life.

A decision in the case of Mrs. General Gaines has been rendered, giving her possession of a portion of the land in New Orleans she claimed. She is not satisfied with the decision.

The Governor of Michigan has called an extra session of the Legislature in consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State against the validity of the railroad bonds.

INSTINCT IN VEGETABLES.—The root constitutes the plant's mouth. It terminates in a little sponge. The sponge drinks up the moisture from the surrounding earth. Every boy has seen in the woods the roots of some tree, plaged by the birds or the winds in the crevices of a rock, wandering down the sides of the great boulder in search of punishment. Dr. Davy tells of a case in which a horse-chestnut, growing on a flat stone, sent on its roots thus to forage for food. They passed seven feet up a contiguous wall, turned at the top, and passing down seven feet on the other side, found the needed nourishment there which their own barren home denied them. This closely does the instinct of vegetation imitate the wisdom of the animal creation. In another instance, narrated by Mather, an acacia threw its roots across a hollow of sixty-six feet to find its reward by the discovery of a well of water in which they plunged, and from which they drew the food they so much needed. What strange sense drew them toward the water rather than toward the rock or the sand?—*Lyman Abbot in Harper's Monthly.*

A FLORIDIAN RIP VAN WINKLE.—The Hartford Post, May 13th, contains the following article:

While David Clark of this city was in Jacksonville (Fla.) during his recent sojourn in that land of orange groves, there came into town one fine morning in February a planter from the back country, having with him a negro he wanted to sell. He said he wanted to raise a little cash, and so he brought "the boy" along to sell, and wanted to get about \$1,000 for him. He was utterly unaware that there had been a war and that slavery had been abolished and when told that such was the case thought that his informants were playing a joke on him, and for a while refused to believe it. His plantation was in the interior, his nearest neighbor was fifty miles distant, and in all the years that have elapsed since Sumter's gun he had not heard from the outer world—knew nothing of the changes that had taken place, and came into Jacksonville in this year of our Lord, 1870, in good faith to sell a slave. Other negroes speedily informed their fellow that he was a free man, and at last the master that was let him go and departed for his plantation a sadder and wiser man.

Colony for Oregon.

J. T. Thompson, of Dayton, Ohio, writes to the Commissioner of Public Lands for Oregon, asking to be furnished with a map of our State, as he says he and others organized a colony with the intention of emigrating to Oregon. There is every prospect that a heavy emigration will pour into and occupy all the available lands that now lay vacant, and many are arriving with means to purchase comfortable homes for permanent location.

Colony for Oregon.

J. T. Thompson, of Dayton, Ohio, writes to the Commissioner of Public Lands for Oregon, asking to be furnished with a map of our State, as he says he and others organized a colony with the intention of emigrating to Oregon. There is every prospect that a heavy emigration will pour into and occupy all the available lands that now lay vacant, and many are arriving with means to purchase comfortable homes for permanent location.