

Madam Simson

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Oregon Sentinel.

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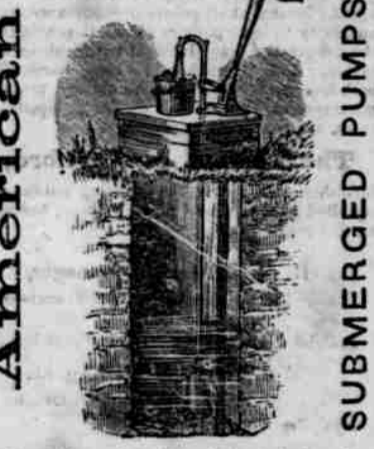
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Music taught.
Academy Year begins the Last Wednesday
of July. College year begins the first Monday
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THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING
an extensive supply of Goods in their
line of business, consisting in part of
Cook Stoves, Parlor and B. Z. Stoves of various
Patterns. Nails of all sizes; Assorted Iron
and Steel Household and Nails; Cast
Iron Wash Kettles, Bunk Beds, Stoves,
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Beans and Enamel Kettles and
Stove Pans; Chopping Axes,
Broad Axes, Axes and Hammers
Chains; Stoves and Tongs,
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Sawed Logs, Bells,
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and Forks, Spoon and Ladles;
Meat Cutters, Sled Irons, Polishing
Leaves, Pocket Knives, Scissors and
Saws, Patent Cross Cut Saws; Buck
and Hand Saws; Planes and Ladders,
together with a full assortment of Shell Hardware



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,
Fossils and Caps, Blasting and B. B. Powder,
Shot and Lead, L. L. H. Pumps and Lead Pipe;
Ropes, Gunpowder, Gun Mills, Cedar Tub,
Buckets, and Willow Baskets.

TIN, COPPER,
AND
SHEET IRON-WARE
Of every description always on hand,
made to order.

Hydraulic Pipe,
Paints, O. I., Turpentine, Varnish, Window
Glass and Putty.

We invite the attention of Farmers to our
stock of
PLOWS,
Cultivators, and Harrows,
Of the most approved patterns and highly
finished; also Self Sharpening Straw Cutters
and Hay Knives.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL.
Jacksonville, October 6, 1863.

FRANCO-AMERICAN
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
OPPOSITE THE
Odd Fellow's Hall,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Travelers and resident boarders will find

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 ob-
tained for.

HER TABLE.
Hereafter, 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, luncheon 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 pat-
ronage of the traveling as well as the permanent
community.
Jacksonville, Dec. 23, 1869.

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

DUGAN & WALL
Crescent City, March 1, 1870.

THE OREGON SENTINEL,

PUBLISHED
Every Saturday Morning by

B. F. DOWELL,

OFFICE, CORNER C & THIRD STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For one year, in advance, four dollars; if
not paid within the first six months of the year,
five dollars; if not paid until the expiration
of the year, six dollars.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square (10 lines or less), first insertion,
three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one
dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be
made to those who advertise by the year.
Legal Tenders received at current rates.

THE WORKING MAN.
The noblest men I know on earth
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who back by no social grades,
How low the wood and till the soil;
And with their by a proud name
Than follows king or warrior's fame.

The working men, whatever the task,
Who carve the stone, or bear the load,
They bear upon their honest brows
The royal stem, and seal of God;
And whether the drop of sweat
Than a diamond in a coronet.

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines, who build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main,
God bless them for their toiling hands,
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

Letter from Rock Point.
Rock Point, Oreg., Aug. 8, 1870.

ED. SENTINEL:—Your paper for two
weeks past came to hand in due season,
but I failed to find anything about rail-
roads in it. Now I consider the rail-
road question as being just now the
most important one before the people
of this valley, and believing that now
is the time to fore the legislature meets,

to do all
we can do in securing a railroad through
this valley; I dislike to see a single
issue of your paper without something
in it to stir our people up on their rail-
road interests.

That everything depends on the
next United States Senator from Ore-
gon, I firmly believe; and it seems to
me that our people should take this
matter into their hands, and instruct
their Senators and Representatives in
the next legislature, to go for no man
for United States Senator, who will not
do all a Senator can do for a railroad
in this valley.

If the people of Southern Oregon do
nothing before the legislature meets,
to indicate what they expect their Re-
presentatives in that legislature to do
for them in railroad matters, their sil-
ence may lead their Representatives to
think that they are indifferent on
this railroad question; whereas the
truth is there is but one sentiment
throughout the county among farmers
and laboring men on the subject, and
that is strongly in favor of a railroad
through this valley. And yet, notwith-
standing this strong feeling in favor of
it, something is necessary to draw it
out and give it popular expression. A
great many of them think it will all
work out right in the end, without
their coming forward, and this accounts
for their apparent indifference. Now
I am perfectly satisfied that the only
way to secure our railroads is to go
to work now and continue to work for
it until we gain it. The only way to
secure it is to throw in with Douglas
and Josephine counties, and send a man to
the United States Senate in William
place who will stand up for a railroad
into Southern Oregon. We must do
this through our legislators, and to
leave no doubt about it, I am in favor
of calling a railroad meeting without
distinction of party, from the whole
county, before the meeting of the leg-
islature, and of getting an authoritative
expression of the people's will on this
subject. I hope you will give us your
views on the subject. It is a man, favor-
able to what is known as the Pengra
route, succeeds Williams in the United
States Senate, then I think, with you,
that our chances for a railroad are lost
for good. Not being a R. publican,
however, Geo. H. Williams is not my
first choice for Senator. The Demo-
crats have the legislature, and the le-

The American Bankrupt Law.

The Bankrupt Law has been amended
by a recent act of Congress in some
particulars which are worthy of public
notice. Provision is now made that the
Circuit Judge, in case of sickness, ab-
sence or other disability of the District
Judge, may make all the necessary
rules and orders preparatory to the final
hearing of causes in bankruptcy. The
law now provides also that the pro-
visions of that section, known as the
fifty per cent. clause, shall not apply
to those debts, from which the bank-
rupt seeks a discharge, which were con-
tracted prior to the first of January,
1869. In other words, a debtor must
now obtain the assent of a majority in
number and value of those creditors
only whose debts were contracted since
the first of January, 1869.

A clause of the thirty-ninth section
makes it an act of bankruptcy that a
person "being a banker, merchant or
trader has fraudulently stopped or sus-
pended, and not resumed payment of
his commercial paper within a period of
ten business days." Much difficulty has
been found by the Courts in the con-
struction of this clause, especially as to
the meaning of the word "fraudulent-
ly." All ambiguity has been removed
by an amendment, as follows: "Or by
being a banker, broker, merchant, tra-
der, manufacturer or laborer, has fraud-
ulently stopped payment, or who has
stopped or suspended and not resumed
payment of his commercial paper with-
in a period of fourteen days." The
bankrupt law is improved by these
amendments, but it would be still fur-
ther improved by an amendment to
provide for the custody of the bankrupt's
property between the time of filing the
petition and the appointment of an as-
signee.

RESOLUTIONS OF GERMANS.—The Ger-
man War Executive Committee of Sacra-
mento city, has adopted the following
preamble and resolutions, to wit:
Whereas, France, through the instru-
mentality of Louis Napoleon, has de-
clared war against Prussia; and where-
as, Prussia is a part of the North Ger-
man Union; and whereas, South Ger-
many is bound by solemn treaty to de-
fend Prussia in any; therefore Resolved,
That the war of France against Prussia
is a war against Germany. Resolved,
That we, the Germans of Sacramento,
most respectfully request the press of
California in all future references to this
war, to use in phraseology the word
"Germany" instead of Prussia; and fur-
ther, Resolved, That we most respect-
fully request all journals friendly to the
cause of Germany, to give publicity to
these resolutions.

At a mass meeting at Cologne, Aug.
21, an address was adopted to the King
of Prussia, Germany and German-Ameri-
cans, and especially to those of St.
Louis, expressive of thanks for their aid
in this impious war. The address re-
joices in the preservation of love of the
Fatherland by the Germans in a land
great for its deeds, for the life of Wash-
ington and the death of Lincoln. The
address, which has occasioned great en-
thusiasm, concludes as follows: "You
are still one with the Fatherland. Awaken
your enthusiasm against
assassins, which protects the land of revolu-
tion and which deluges the glorious
Rhine-land with blood. For such love
and encouragement we extend our
hands. Vice Germany! Our common
mother! Give America! Bright daugh-
ter of liberty."

THE PRUSSIAN INFANTRY CANNON
AND RIFLED MORTAR. This cannon has
thirty-seven barrels or cylinders (being
two for every barrel or cylinder revolving
cannon). The barrels or cylinders are
fastened to the loading apparatus,
whereas the French are movable; the
balls and cartridges are placed in plates;
if necessary from six to nine such plates
(containing thirty-seven charges each)
can be fired in a minute, making from
two hundred and twenty-two to three-
hundred and thirty-three shots per
minute. The new mortar has thirty
seven grooves, is eight inches in diam-
eter and six and a half feet long. It is
a fresh loader.

**KING WILLIAM ON THE WAR WITH
FRANCE.**—The Paris correspondent of
the London Telegraph says:
It may not be out of season just now
to recall to your memory a remark made
by King William some two years ago
at Hamburg, to a person with whom he
was conversing upon the favorite topic
of an eventual war between France and
Prussia. "For my part," said His Ma-
jesty, "I have no desire whatever for
war with France, so long as the French
will not interfere with us in the per-
formance of our great mission—the con-
solidation of Germany. But if it should
ever be necessary to fight France in my
time, we shall not beat about the bush,
or act upon the defense. The first bat-
tle will not be fought on Prussian
ground—we shall attack with all our
strength, and in the direction of Paris?"

The murderer of Maggie Ryan, has
been convicted of murder second de-
gree, one of the jury having doubts of
his sanity.

Telegrams.

Paris, Aug. 12, 6 p. m.—Body of
cannon came near Trossand station on
Paris and Strasbourg railroad this
morning. They were driven off, and
their Commander captured.
Brussels, Aug. 13.—Reported on
good authority, that Eugene made pre-
parations to go to England, via Bel-
gium.
London, Aug. 13.—Sharp fighting in
front of Metz, yesterday; reinforcements
for French, both men and materiel, con-
stantly and rapidly arriving.
Prussian advance appears to have re-
ceived a decided check at this point,
and a great battle cannot long be de-
layed.
Frankfurt, Aug. 13.—Received report from
Paris that there was fighting to day,
before Metz, and a check was made by
French. No report of fight received
in this city by correspondents.
Pfalz, Aug. 13.—Sharp fighting in
front of Metz, yesterday; reinforcements
for French, both men and materiel, con-
stantly and rapidly arriving.
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ceived a decided check at this point,
and a great battle cannot long be de-
layed.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Gen. Trochu
named command at Chalons; Gen. O-
bert replaces Borczyk du Hill.
No fighting before Metz.
London, Aug. 13.—The
of Metz considered certain.
Napoleon's retreat from
been confirmed.
Special front of Chalons
hourly was being
Pfalz and Sarre, and
18 hours to surrender.
Emperor left Metz for Chalons,
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Paris, Aug. 14.—Nancy
supplied by Prussians; a
negotiation between them an-
nounced; Prussian army
Frontal and Paris destroy
sian cavalry.
Paris, Aug. 14.—After
had left Nancy, Prussians
city, Mayor was ordered to pay 50,000
frs.; railroad and telegraph
destroyed by French; Frederick
Charles headquarters at Metz,
20 miles of Metz.
Strasbourg can only be captured by
famine, and has provisions for many
months.
Empress Eugenie issued another
proclamation of an assuring character;
Corps Legation. Spanish troops
ordered to disperse, and sitting
with closed doors. 375,000
men go into service.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—King William's
headquarters, yesterday, halfway be-
tween Metz and Saarbrücken.
Fort Metz, N. H., Aug. 14.—Admiral
Farragut died Sunday.
Paris, Aug. 15.—30,000 McMahon's
troops, which were supposed cut off,
have arrived at Strasbourg safely. 20
French citizens shot at Weiser, by
Prussians, in retaliation for alleged
cruelties to Prussian wounded. Em-
peror on leaving Metz issued complimen-
tary address harping citizens to never
give up that bulwark of France. Dis-
patch from Napoleon says: our army
commenced to cross to the left bank of
Moselle this morning, our advance
guard had no knowledge of presence of
any force of enemy; then half of our
army had crossed the enemy attacked
us in great force, but they were re-
pulsed, after 4 hours fighting, with
great loss to them.
A plot in which about one hundred
persons, carrying poignards and re-
volvers, are interested, has been
discovered, and many arrests made.
causes intense excitement. It
appeared before, today, no detail
battle at Metz, yesterday. People
clamorous for news; localities in-
fused of French victory or a
victorious French paper
hopes of assistance from Italy.

Heraldable disturbance of serious
character at Lyons and Marseilles,
person killed. Germans hold Port
Munich.
Paris, Aug. 15.—Prussians
to Toul, which is better fortified. They
also assert that the Prussians un-
molested them, and that the French army
is taking up a position for a great
battle.
Berlin, Aug. 15.—Queen received
dispatch from front, saying: victorious
combat occurred near Metz. I listen to
renew of conflict, signed, William.
London, Aug. 15.—French govern-
ment ordered all private telegraphing
suspended throughout France.
Formidable revolutionist movements
have recently occurred in Italy and
Spain. Proclamation of Republics
hourly expected. Emperor left Metz
with Prince Imperial for Verdun.
Paris letters say: the public feeling
is growing more hostile to Emperor.
It is openly said that he will never re-
enter Paris; he is called an imbecile,
and his Generals traitors and cowards.
Correspondence from Chalons says,
that a great battle will be fought near
Metz on Tuesday.
San Francisco, Aug. 15.—A second
pitched battle is reported to have
occurred near Metz, this morning. The
Prussians claim victory. Telegraphing
has been prohibited throughout France.

To be happy, be temperate.