

To the Press.

We have labored under a serious drawback this week, to wit: trying to get up a paper without exchanges. Will the gentlemen of the press favor us with an exchange?

Introductory.

In entering upon the publication of the HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL, we have but few promises to make, having no desire to place ourselves under obligations, at present, to perform duties which circumstances—our masters—may some day render difficult, unpleasant, and even repugnant to our feelings. Of one thing we are readily resolved, and we have no hesitancy in asserting as much, we shall appropriate to our use the benefits and liberties guaranteed to us by a certain clause in the Constitution. (new) to wit: "To freely speak, write, and print upon any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." It is, perhaps, unnecessary, here, for us to recur to other guarantees, to white men as well as to black, which may also be found in the instrument just named, and for the abuse and violation of which we shall lead our little might to bring abusers and violators to the "responsibility."

Touching partyism, a species of which exists in this county, we have a word or two to say. There seems to be a very fine line drawn between radical Union men, severing them in twain. This line is so fine that we can hardly discern where it commences or ends. We should not be able to draw a line between loyal men on the question of loyalty. Upon this issue are found only patriots and traitors. A man is loyal, or he is not loyal—there is no neutrality ground here. We see no difference, as far as this question is concerned, between loyalists who fought traitors at home—not in arms, but none the less traitors—and those who fought them abroad. But we see with marked distinctness a line between those last mentioned and men who have done nothing, merely nothing. We know how to distinguish between those who are certainly not patriots. We have been announced as "for the present, independent in politics," but it will be seen that as far as this question is concerned, if this be a political difference, we shall occupy none but the most radical ground. At the same time we cannot but think that it is a mistaken idea to class radical loyalty and patriotism as a mere political difference of opinion. It is a mistaken idea to recognize rebels, traitors to our country, as mere party political opponents. Disloyalty is a crime, loyalty a duty. It will be easy for a man of sound mind to determine "under which king". If he wishes to act with the thoroughly loyal in this state, his choice will be the radical party. If he be a rebel outright, or entertains a sympathy for rebels, mark if he does not identify himself with another division improperly termed "Conservatives."

We deem proper to mention, that being a citizen of Holt, we know something of her history and the history of her men and women. It will be entirely unnecessary for obliging friends to point out to us the eminent services of this man and the spotless record of that one, or the infamous and traitorous course pursued by another, for we have seen with our own eyes, though sometimes at a distance, these things. The past four years have demonstrated to us the stamina of our men. The true men have "come forth as fine gold."

It shall be our endeavor to make the SENTINEL, what its name indicates, a faithful guardian of the interests of the county. Its columns will be characterized by a strictly moral tone; and will contain selections from literary, agricultural, and political journals, and a weekly summary of the news. Combining all these elements in one, we aim to produce a paper which will be an acceptable and welcome visitor at the fireside of every family in the county.

Mrs. Seward, wife of Hon. William H. Seward, died in Washington on the 21st.

Fourth of July—Grand Celebration at Oregon.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the citizens of Oregon and vicinity was held at the court house on Friday evening, last, for the purpose of taking steps to celebrate the coming Fourth. The necessary committees were appointed, and complete arrangements made for a grand festive occasion.

We had begun to think there was to be no celebration at Oregon, but the people seemed to arouse suddenly from an apparent lethargy, and now the prospects are that we shall have a celebration, creditable alike to the citizens and to the place.

The Committee on Public Speaking, we are informed have engaged the services of suitable speakers for the occasion; the Committee on Fireworks have arranged for firing a national salute; but, for our part, we attach more importance to the labors of the Committee on "Grub" than to either of the others. Let there be plenty and no stint. The festivities, we are told, are to be held at court house square. We have every prospect of a good time. Let everybody come.

The Mails.

We would like to call the attention of the Department authority to the imposition now being practiced upon the people of this county, and at the same time upon the government, in the delivery of their mail matter. Regularity of the mails, here, is something unknown, at least, this has been the case for three months past. The mail, ostensibly daily, arrives about twice per week, occasionally oftener, sometimes in the morning, sometimes at noon, and sometimes at night. No man knoweth the time of its coming. When the mails do arrive from the east, we have Saint Joseph papers two days old—twenty-five miles in two days!—and St. Louis papers four days old. We sometimes receive four or five copies of a daily together. Truly, a happy arrangement! We care not for the coach line, which now, in violation of contract, we are told, upon a frivolous pretext, and thro' a misrepresentation to the Department, runs a few miles north of town; but we do object, emphatically, to being left without mail service. We know how some of the post offices in the county were discontinued, rendering much inconvenience to many of our citizens, but the remaining offices had almost as well be broken up also as to afford so little benefit to the people. We presume—yes, we know—it is the intention of the Government to furnish regular daily mails to our people, and we have no doubt the requisite amount of money from the Treasury is expended for this purpose, yet we have this condition of things. Cannot some of the people's representatives intercede for us and have this abomination, in the shape of a mail contractor, removed, or made to do his duty?

Here we Are!

Despite the predictions of friends, that the SENTINEL, after all, might be a "take in," that it was not a bona fide institution, and would not come to light and live—notwithstanding all this, here we are! Look at us, and see if the SENTINEL is a reality! What is more, we not only exist now, but expect, by the permission of Omnipotence, to continue on the stage for a few days longer. "We shall see what we shall see."

EUROPEAN dates to the 9th inst., say the British Government considers the rebellion in the United States at an end, and has withdrawn its recognition of Confederate vessels-of-war, and issued orders prohibiting them from entering any British port. A Paris letter states that Emperor Napoleon has notified the United States Government that Mexico is under French protection, and that France will not allow any power to attack her, and will deal with filibusters without mercy. Secretary Seward informs the Secretary of the Navy, that France has removed all restrictions upon naval intercourse with the United States, and has withdrawn from the Confederates the character of belligerents.

PROVISIONAL Governors have now been appointed for the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, and soon will be for the remaining rebel States.

THE NEWS.

NO PRISONERS of war above the rank of Captain are being released at present.

THE telegraph says it is understood that Serman is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

THE President has issued a proclamation providing for the reorganization of Alabama, and appointing Lewis E. Parsons Provisional Governor of the State.

JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, has obtained an order from the Government for the payment of \$10,000 for wood which he represents has been furnished, taken or destroyed since the war begun.

AMONG the new applications to the President for pardon, we find the names of Generals Cabell and Marmaduke, of Missouri, who were captured at the battle of Osage, last Fall.

A TEXAS correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date June 10th, says Gen. Steele was then at Brazos. Gen. Brown was still in command at Brownsville, and there yet remained some rebel soldiers in the vicinity of the latter place awaiting parole.

THERE has been a great flood in the Lower Des Moines river, Iowa. The town of Eddyville was inundated, and a hundred families were compelled to move from their homes. Crops to considerable value were destroyed.

ST. JOSEPH is flooded with Mormons en route for Utah. They are mostly foreigners, and have been brought to this country by agents of the Mormon Government who were sent out. The Mormon Government pays their expenses from this point to Deseret.

CALLEY LYON, of Lyonsdale, Governor of Idaho, is in trouble. The residents of that territory have driven him away, because in pursuance of an act of the Territorial Legislature, he undertook to remove the capitol of the prospective golden State, from Lewistown to Boyce's City. The unfortunate Governor is at Washington.

THE Hon. Henry Winter Davis will probably deliver the 4th of July oration in Chicago, and it is said will take strong ground in favor of peace. Mr. Davis would have officiated as orator in Baltimore on the same occasion, had he not received an earlier invitation from Chicago.

THE President is embarrassed in the matter of appointing a Provisional Governor for South Carolina. The delegation from that State, now at Washington, as charged by Dr. Mackey, a well known South Carolina Unionist, is composed of men who, until recently, were rabid secessionists. The Federal appointments for that State will probably be postponed for the present.

WE ARE in receipt of some further election returns, giving the majorities of ninety-two counties. On the home vote the majority is 203 against the Constitution. The soldier vote, however, places the majority for the Constitution at 2,967. Twenty-one counties remain to be heard from, nine of which made no returns at the last November election. It is thought that the returns may yet reduce the majority a little, but in no event will it fall below two thousand.

THE next great object of world-wide interest is the laying of the telegraph cable across the Atlantic ocean, to connect this continent with England. Our advices from England state that the Great Eastern will speedily set out for the accomplishment of the work of laying the cable. Mr. Field has made preparations for the shore end at Valencia, and Mr. Lundy has arrived at New Foundland for the same purpose. Bull Run Russell goes out in the Great Eastern to write an account of the laying of the cable.

PROV. Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has issued his first proclamation, announcing that he will, at an early day, call a State Convention to amend the Constitution, etc., and that no man can either be a delegate therein, or vote for delegates, unless he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance, and proved his good citizenship. He appeals to the people to return to their support of the National Government, and urges the negroes to prove themselves worthy of their newly gained freedom by cultivating habits of order and industry.

WARRIOR GRAVES.

Lowly they lie, forms of spirits departed. Lie where in battle they struggled and fell; Unkenned-by, their graves, by the 'rest broken-hearted.

No marble enduring their noble deeds tell; But oh! on a mighty scroll they are all written, Time may fade sooner, be sooner forgot; And the hearts which are now, oh! so mournfully smitten,

Will joy o'er the actions that hallowed this spot.

The eye of my fancy depicts a fair vision, Hovering over these rude war'or graves, As though it had come with a heavenly mission,

To twine laurel wreaths on the brows of these heroes.

Mark! there is music! methinks I can hear it Issuing now from each rude trench and mound, Echo it, Earth! 'tis the song of the spirit,

And millions now join the harmonious sound: Martyrs for freedom! sweet be thy slumber

Of Death, ye so fearlessly courted and won! The rays of your noble deeds surely outnumber

The gleamings that pour from the glorious sun! Sleep, sweetly sleep, and may music from Heaven,

Cheer ye in spirit while lowly ye lie; Dear is the sacrifice that ye have given,

But oh! for the right it is blessed to die.

OREGON, Mo., June 19, 1865. A. B. C.

For the SENTINEL. An Error.

ED. SENTINEL: It has been whispered to a considerable extent that the people of Oregon got up their celebration for the sole purpose of defeating the celebration at Mound City. The writer of this article would respectfully inform all who are concerned, that this is not the case. The people of Oregon got up their celebration for a much higher and nobler purpose, and were prompted by a manlier motive than that, to-wit: To celebrate the anniversary of our National Independence day. I hold that all loyal men, women and children, should celebrate the fourth of July this year, above all other years; and in order to do this, there was something to be done to bring within their reach this opportunity. We all praise Mound City for taking the lead in this matter; nevertheless, the women and children, and half the men of this isolated part of the County, have no way of getting to Mound City to celebrate the 4th of July, unless they take "walker's line," which is a "walk" to Mound City on the fourth of July "under difficulties." Hence the necessity of having the 4th come to Oregon.

The people who were going to go to Mound City, will go any way; and the people who were going to stay at home for want of opportunity, will come here.

I hope that the people, young and old, rich and poor, will go to Mound City, or to Oregon, or to Richville, or somewhere else, and celebrate to the best of their ability, the 4th of July; commemorate the worthy deeds of our fathers in giving to us the rich boon of freedom and liberty, which we have enjoyed for many years, and which has just emerged from a death struggle of four years, but thank God, is preserved and purified.

A.

A GREAT VICTORY.—Our dispatches last night and to-day render it certain that the new Constitution of Missouri has been adopted by a decided majority. The vote of the Union men at home was somewhat divided, though nearly all favored it except the personal friends of such politicians as Judge Bates and Frank Blair. The soldiers were all for it, and the rebel sympathizers all against it. The first returns being from the central part of the State, which is mainly rebel, were so large against the Constitution that the Copperhead papers were all in a glow of enthusiasm over the victory. It is with no little gratification that we learn the boot is on the other foot, and that the combination between the rebels and the old politicians is laid low. But the great thing is, the status of Missouri is fixed. Henceforth she is free. No more is she in danger of being governed by the traitors who aimed to destroy her first by war, and next by political chicanery. The adoption of the New Constitution has settled all that, and the victory is second to none of the war. It finishes the rebels in that State as effectually as the surrender of Lee finished the war. It is emphatically a great victory.—Indianapolis Gazette.

PRINCE Salm Salm, a Dutch officer, who has a command in Northern Georgia, is rather rough on the rebels. The other day a flippant fellow, instead of in his presence, demanding certain accommodations in consideration of his character as a Confederate officer. "Confederate officer!" replied the Prince, "I know no such people. You must mean a 'tam rebel'!"

Proclamation by the President—Reorganization of the Government of Mississippi.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, declared that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union, a republican form of government, and I shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, The President of the United States is by the Constitution made commander-in-chief of the army and navy as well as chief civil and Executive officer of the United States, and is bound by a solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of the President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, The rebellion which has been urged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, and whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of civil government; and

Whereas, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Wm. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practical period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion and domestic violence.

Provided, that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D., 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Mississippi in force immediately before the 9th day of January, A. D., 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said Convention when convened, or the Legislature that may thereafter assemble, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States comprising the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time; and I hereby direct,

First, That the military commander of the Department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service shall aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to refrain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second, That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third, That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such officers of that Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the limits aforesaid. In making appointment, preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth, That the Postmaster establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, New

giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable residents are not found there to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth, That the District Judge, for the judicial district in which Mississippi is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth, That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said limits, and put in operation all the acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh, That the Secretary of the Interior Department put in force the law relating to that Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Union Military Bonds Decided to be Receivable for Taxes.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 8, 1865.

SIR: I understand there is an impression, with many persons of Missouri, that the "Union Military Bonds," issued in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, approved February 20th, 1865, are not receivable for taxes. You will confer a great favor upon parties interested in the said issue, to give your opinion upon the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. DOUGHERTY, Paymaster Gen., Missouri, To R. F. Wingate, Attorney General of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.

STATE OF MO., OFFICE OF ATT'Y GENERAL, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 9, 1865.

J. W. Dougherty, Paymaster General of Missouri:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 5th inst., asking my opinion as to whether the "Union Military Bonds" issued in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, approved February 20th, 1865, are receivable for taxes, my reply is:

That said bonds are receivable for all taxes, assessments, dues, fines, and liabilities which may have been, and may be levied, assessed or collected for the purpose of paying the militia forces of the State; also, certainly, for fifty per cent. of all taxes for the years 1863 and 1864, and for all delinquent taxes due the State; and impliedly, for fifty per cent. of the State revenue after the year 1865.

Not deeming it necessary, unless especially requested, to give my reasons for the opinion above expressed, I beg leave to subscribe myself your very humble servant,

R. F. WINGATE, Attorney General of Missouri.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—There is a pretty general expression for or against universal negro suffrage, without due consideration, as we think, of the points involved in the case. In the first place, the qualification of voters rests, by the Constitution of the United States, with the States exclusively, and with whom the people at large have not and cannot have anything to do. The requisites to be eligible to the elective franchise differ in the different States. Thus in Massachusetts, a foreigner must be a resident two years after naturalization, to be a voter. In Illinois, foreigners who are not naturalized, but who were residents before 1818, are entitled to vote. There could not well be a broader distinction than this.

The President has no power to confer the elective franchise upon the black men in States that are organized, or elsewhere. The functions of State governments have been suspended by the rebellion, not done away with altogether. In reorganization—not reconstruction, as goes the popular phrase—the President can declare who have forfeited their rights to the elective franchise, but he cannot confer these rights upon others.

We would have the right to vote withheld from all who have participated in the rebellion, until they shall have proven themselves worthy to exercise it; and had we the power, should grant to all men of color capable of reading and writing.—St. Joseph Herald.

It is reported at New

York that the rebels have been arrested in New York.