

VOLUME III.

With this number we enter upon a new volume of the SENTINEL. It is a large book, of which the pages are yet unwritten, and the subject matter yet unborn. Who can foretell what the year will bring forth to be recorded on its pages? Will it be the fearful details of war, pestilence, and famine, or the glad tidings of peace, prosperity, and plenty? Shall we hear of the massacre and martyrdom of loyalists at the South, or the return to that unhappy country of the messengers of good will and reconciliation?

Whatever may be the issues of the future, we shall aim to discharge faithfully and impartially our duty as journalists. This is all we promise. Our views expressed may conflict with the opinions of others, but we simply ask at the hands of our friends, fair dealing and the credit at least of honesty of purpose.

M. S. M. BOUNTY.

A concurrent resolution, introduced by Mr. McClurg, for the re-enrollment of the M. S. M. Bounty bill, which passed at the last session of Congress, was adopted in the House on the 8th inst.

Mr. Drake moved its consideration in the Senate, and pending the same, Senate adjourned. There is but little doubt of its passage in a few days.

BUCKWHEAT.

We suggest that if those of our farmers who have been so unfortunate as to have their wheat destroyed would sow buckwheat on the same ground they doubtless would more than recover their losses. Buckwheat yields largely, and at the prices it has heretofore commanded, is certainly more profitable than any other grain crop. Buckwheat flour here has at no time within the last year brought less than ten cents per pound. Who will try it?

THE St. Joseph Union states that Mayor Davis, of that city, refused to allow the stars and stripes to be raised over the City Hall on the Fourth, when requested so to do. It is plain to be seen that St. Joseph, from cellar to garret, is in the hands of rebels. If matters continue to progress there as they have in the last few weeks a small garrison of U. S. troops will be needed, under command of a small sized General Slickles, who will teach the municipal authorities and rampant ex-confederates to respect the Old Flag.

A cable dispatch says an International Congress, for the regulation of gold and silver coinage, in session at Paris, has fixed upon the gold five franc piece and its multiples as the basis for a uniform currency in Europe and America.

JUDGE PHILANDER LUCAS, City Recorder of Kansas City, has been appointed by the Governor Judge of the 6th District Court, in the place of Walter King, removed by the Senate.

GENERAL SAMUEL P. SIMPSON, Adjutant General of Missouri, was married on the 2d inst., to Mrs. E. Gardenhire, of Fayette, Howard county, Mo.

AN Austrian fleet is to be immediately dispatched to Mexico for the body of Maximilian.

DISPATCHES from the Plains represent that in response to the call of Governor Hunt, of Colorado, several hundred volunteers have enlisted for a campaign against the Indians. Great difficulty is experienced in securing horses, and a few independent scouts only are mounted. The citizens of Central City have raised \$5,000 to pay for Indian scalps, and offer \$25 each for "scalps with the ears on." Governor Hunt has promised the volunteers that they may hunt the Indians in their own way, and retain any plunder they may secure. The prospect of booty brings out more men than can be equipped.

Estimates of the result of the Tennessee election produced these figures: For Brownlow 35,000 white votes, 35,000 colored; total, 70,000. For Etheridge 45,000 white votes, 15,000 colored; total, 60,000.

UNDER the amended U. S. Revenue law, stamps are not required on affidavits of any kind. Persons making affidavits will do well to bear this in mind.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Simultaneously from all parts of the civilized world, there has sprung into prominence a question which wise political economists had long foreseen as likely one day to be the central question in all civil polity. What relation shall labor bear to capital? How shall the man who works be enabled to live comfortably and enjoy the most leisure for mental improvement?

The solution of this question has already engaged the most earnest attention of the ablest minds not only of this country but of Europe; and we appear to be no nearer the solution than at the first.

It has been suggested by some hair-brained philanthropists that there be an equal distribution of property throughout the world. This would be an excellent solution of the question, could there be an equal distribution of capacity and industrial habits at the same time; but unfortunately this cannot be done.

The colored Freedmen in many portions of the South have, as Ben Wade recently suggested, approximated more nearly to a solution than have ever any considerable portion of the laboring classes. They demand a portion of the crops raised by their labor.

In many American cities merchants are beginning to adopt a system of employing clerks that is more nearly correct than any other. No clerk receives a fixed salary, but is paid a commission on the goods he sells—the industrious salesman makes good wages, the loafer receives but little. Each man is paid for just what he does, and for no more.

Mechanics and others recently have been agitating for, and in some States have secured the passage of laws, fixing eight hours as the legal limit of a day's labor. What advantage can be derived from such a law is a puzzle more incomprehensible than the fabled Sphinx. On the contrary it can, I think, easily be maintained that the eight hour system is pernicious both to the employee and employer. What should be sought is some system by which each man who labors should be paid exactly in accordance with the quantity and amount of labor performed. With day labor this cannot be done, the employer always calculating to make a profit on the labor he hires.

Many mechanics now work entirely by the piece, which is altogether the most fair and equitable mode for employer and employee.

Why cannot the same system be enlarged and extended? Even farm labor can be better done on this system. For instance: it can easily be ascertained how much the plowing of an acre of corn is worth, and let the man who plows be paid by the acre, and so let the principle be extended to all classes of farm labor.

I hope, Mr. Editor, to see this question discussed. For the present I shall leave it, hoping to hear from others.

A LABORER.

THEY ARE COMING.

A heavy tide of emigration is now setting into North Missouri, from the Eastern States, and of course the Platte Purchase—of which St. Joseph is the center—will receive a due proportion. The Rural New Yorker, in an article on Western emigration, speaks thus of Missouri:

"Among the Western States taken as a whole, we believe none is destined to outstrip 'Free Missouri' on the road to greatness. Geographically she is the central State of the Union; the Mississippi rolls by her Eastern border, and the Missouri divides her domain. Her lands are mainly rolling, without being hilly; they are well watered and timbered, and fertile. Nowhere are there more beautiful prairies. Her climate is that in which can be grown cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, wheat, corn, grapes, and all the hardy fruits of the North. To the purposes of the stock and wool grower, no climate or land is more suitable. Through her territory pass the great central lines of railways that will stretch from ocean to ocean, and in a short time her products can reach the Pacific with a facility equal to that by which they now pass to the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico."

By the awkward management of an American naval officer, the Mexicans have secured possession of Santa Anna, the most distinguished Mexican, and one of the most distinguished humbugs living. Notwithstanding the unfairness of the capture, the chances are altogether that they will award him the same fate as that of Maximilian.

THE SOUTH AS SEEN BY SENATOR WILSON.

Mr. Wilson declined the first invitation to speak at the anti-slavery convention in Boston, a few days since, but was afterwards called up, and made some remarks:

Of the South, in reply to the statement of Phillips and others, he said it was to-day more radical than radical Massachusetts. In his tour over the South he had heard nothing but the very essence of radical sentiment. But the great danger of Republican institutions in the South is the want of education. As things now go, the slave is in danger of acquiring the habits of his old master—that of intoxication and brutality. Of the liberty of speech, he said that he was not afraid to say in the South anything that he deemed or seemed proper to say in the city of Boston. While in the South he made thirty-two speeches to large audiences, and on no occasion was hissed or interrupted, and he never spoke to great masses of people who listened with greater attention, or who seemed more anxious to learn and understand every word that he said. There was no more danger in speaking there than in any part of the North. He then spoke of the election, and felt sanguine that they would return both to their State Legislatures and to Congress good men and true, both white and black, and if he was not mistaken the Republican party would in the next election carry eight of the eleven Southern States. It is therefore our duty, as good citizens, to encourage the great work now going on, rather than to be quarrelling with each other. In ten years he believed these States would be the radical States of the Union. In referring to the Constitutional Amendment (for the States) bearing upon the right of suffrage, he said that it was not effective, if it did not do the work as it ought to be done, then he would have it engrained upon the Constitution of the United States, where no man or set of men can change it. The military men in command at the South he regards as all Republicans of the most trustworthy class, and if things progress under their administration as they are now moving on, in less than five years South Carolina and Georgia will be accusing Massachusetts of being too Conservative.

TRouble at Easton, Mo.—ARMED REBELS VISIT THE TOWN.

The following letter is published in the St. Joseph Volksblatt. It is to be hoped the facts are not so aggravated as represented:

EASTON, Mo., July 6, 1867.—I write you these lines in order to let you know something about the conduct of the rebels towards us. Yesterday, the 5th of July, four rebels, armed with revolvers, came into town. One of them told us of his having been one of Morgan's band, requesting any that did not like to hear that to come out and fight him, while his comrades were handling their revolvers. In order to show us who they were, Joe Smith and Comes pronounced the following toast:

"Here is luck to the man that pulled the trigger that fired the gun that killed the man that freed the nigger."

Although Smith and Comes got whipped, yet we were prevented from administering to them a full ration, for another armed rebel came up telling us to release those two rebels, a request the Union men, who had no arms but their naked fists, had to comply with. The rebels promised to return to-day and drive out the Union people. This comes of the Johnson doctrine. I, for my part, shall move into a more loyal neighborhood. I am truly yours,

CHAS. F. SCHOENECK.

LATER—4 o'clock P. M.—I counted fourteen rebels who, between two and four o'clock, came into Easton on horseback, in order, as they had predicted yesterday, to drive away the Union people. Easton was filled with rebels, but we, the Union people, were prepared for fight too. When the former perceived that like in '61 we were ready to receive them, they desisted from any attack, probably in order to catch us some time unprepared, like yesterday. At present we have to eat and sleep with our revolvers cocked, but of course we cannot stand such a state of affairs for any length of time as there are only four or five Union families living in this place. If we cannot get protection in some way or other we will have to leave this part of the country, seeing that we are only able to protect our lives by force of the revolver. C. F. S.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1867.—A dispatch received from Paris this morning gives the award at the Exposition for sewing machines. Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson are awarded the first gold medal for greatest excellence over all others exhibited. The greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.—[Special Dispatch to Missouri Democrat.]

A MAN once standing in a desert picked up a jewel and threw it away, saying: "Pshaw! 'tis only a diamond. I thought and hoped it was a grain of corn."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted at the Iowa State Republican Convention, held at Des Moines:

1. That we again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of such amendments to the Constitution of the State of Iowa as will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law, and equal justice to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion.

2. That we approve of the military reconstruction acts passed by the 39th and 40th Congress, but as the illiberal construction by unfriendly officials deprive these acts of their energy and vitality, we demand that Congress assemble in July to carry out by additional enactments the true and original intent of said acts—the reconstruction of the Rebel States upon a sure and loyal basis.

3. That the prompt trial and punishment according to law, of the head of the late rebellion for his infamous crimes is imperatively demanded for the vindication of the Constitution, and the laws, and for the proper punishment of the highest crime, it is demanded by justice, honor, and a proper regard for the protection of American citizenship, and by a due regard for the welfare and future safety of the Republic, and is due, not only to the dignity of the nation, but in justice to the loyal people who have been so heroic in their devotion to the cause of the Constitution, the Union and Liberty, and to the soldiers of the Union who survive and the memory of the heroic dead.

4. That we are in favor of the strictest economy in the expenditure of public money, and that we demand at the hands of all our officials, both State and National, a faithful and rigidly honest administration of public affairs.

5. That the Republican members of the Congress of the United States are entitled to the thanks of the Nation, for their firmness in resisting the conspiracy to turn over the control of the Government to the hands of traitors and their allies, and in defeating the purposes of a corrupt Executive, and thus sustaining the interests of liberty in a great and dangerous crisis in our history.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

A few days ago while some workmen were excavating a cellar in Polk township, Monroe county, Indiana, the workmen struck what at first appeared to be a solid ledge of rock, and sitting down to rest one of their number began idly to pick at an apparent fissure, when a block of stone, nearly two feet square, disappeared with a dull thump. The men went eagerly to work, and removing the bottom of the pit, disclosed a chamber with a six foot ceiling, and eighteen by twenty-two feet within the walls, which are of solid, neatly seamed stone work. Ranged in rows on rudely constructed platforms, were twelve skeletons, each with a tomahawk and arrow heads at their sides, earrings and bracelets of solid silver lying where they dropped, and piles of what appeared to be furs in the center of the platform, each pile crumbling to dust as soon as exposed to the light. A number of tools, made of copper, and hardened equal to the best cast-steel, were also unearthed, and fresh discoveries are being constantly made.—[New Albany Commercial.]

THE Imperial General Mendez, who was recently shot by the Liberals, after the capture of Queretaro, met his fate without a sign of fear. According to the custom of the country with what are called traitors, he was shot in the back. Mendez protested against it, declaring that he was no traitor to his country, and was not afraid to face death; but the officer in charge of the shooting party declared that his orders were explicit on that point. "Very well," said Mendez, "shoot away." He knelt down, his back to the regiment, and from men stepped forward and fired. From nervousness or some other cause, their aim was very bad, and the wretched man was nothing like mortally wounded. Raising himself up, he pointed to his head, (previous experience in such scenes had made him familiar with the routine,) and the corporal put the muzzle of the piece to his ear and blew out his brains. So died Ben Mendez.

WHEN old Ben Butler was conquering the discordant rebel element in New Orleans, he was odious to the Northern rebels, who could not find words of slander and vituperation strong enough to express their loathing of the Union General. How is it to-day, when it has become necessary to put "the foot down firmly" and assume the authority of the Government? Butler is just as it was before, and Sheridan, the tried and true, is now receiving as full a "dose" of Copperhead denunciation and billingsgate, as was ever given to Butler. To some, Phil Sheridan is an "eye sore," hated, despised, and misrepresented, and why? He's loyal and true—that's what's the matter.—[Gate City.]

SUFFRAGE.

The following is a history of the universal suffrage movement in the State of Kansas:

The Legislature, at its last winter's session, submitted two amendments of the State Constitution to the people. The first, to strike the word "white" from the Constitution, passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 7, and in the House by 66 to 15. The second, to strike out the word "male," passed the Senate 17 to 7, and the House by 62 to 20. The effect of this amendment, if adopted by the people of the State, is to give the suffrage to women. On the 2d of April, a mass Convention assembled at Topeka, organized a State Impartial Suffrage Association, to advocate both amendments, and chose the following officers: President, Gov. Crawford; Vice President, Lieut. Gov. Green, and an Executive Committee consisting of ex-Govs. Robinson and Root, Gens. Ritchie, Larimer and Moonlight, Col. Coffin and others; Corresponding Secretary, Col. Sam. N. Wood. This association has begun a vigorous canvass of the State. Forty-five meetings have been held in forty counties. Among the speakers engaged were Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell. Large audiences have been present, and have almost unanimously expressed themselves in favor of both amendments. That giving the right to vote to women seems to be the more popular of the two. Of the newspapers published in the State, 14 favor this amendment, five oppose it, and the rest are undecided. Nine mass conventions are advertised for the month of September. Mrs. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Francis D. Gage, Charles Lenox Raymond, and others, will address them. Meetings are to be held during the canvass in every voting precinct. Carl Schurz has promised to speak before German audiences through the State in favor of both amendments. The Missouri Democrat, Westliche Post, and Chicago Republican, commend the movement. President Horner of Baker Normal School, Prof. Norton of the Normal School, and many other ministers will take part in the canvass. The great body of the Republican party in the State will vote for both amendments. The Democratic Mayor of Leavenworth presided at a meeting addressed by Lucy Stone, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists generally favor the movement. The vote on the amendment takes place on the 6th of November. The friends of the proposed changes believe they will carry the day.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

THE Treasury Department has given notice to holders of seven-thirty notes that it is now prepared to give in exchange for such notes five-twenty bonds, issued under the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable after five years, and payable in twenty years from the 1st of July, 1867. Holders are also notified that the Department will consider that they have waived the right to demand bonds in exchange for notes, unless presented for conversion by the 15th of August next. Seven-thirty notes transmitted for conversion must, in every case, be indorsed to the Treasurer by the party presenting, and must also, when payable to another person, be indorsed by such payee.

OREGON PRICE CURRENT.

OREGON, Mo., July 12, 1867.

CORN, # bu.	50 @ 60
WHEAT, # bu.	1 75 @ 2 50
HEMP, # ton.	175 00 @ 200 00
FRESH BEEF, # lb.	10 @ 15
BACON, # lb.	10 @ 12
LARD, # lb.	9 @ 10
TALLOW, # lb.	10 @ 10
BUTTER, # lb.	10 @ 10
EGGS, # doz.	10 @ 10
CHICKENS, # doz.	3 00
POTATOES, # bu.	1 25
ONIONS, # bu.	75
WHEAT, # bu.	7 00 @ 8 50
CORN MEAL, # bu.	25
HONEY, # lb.	95
SUGAR, # lb.	50 @ 75
GREEN APPLES, # bu.	10 @ 15
DRIED APPLES, # bu.	1 75
DRIED PEACHES, # lb.	10 @ 15
DRY HIDES, # lb.	18
WOOD, # cord.	4 00
FATHERS, # lb.	65 @ 75

Special Notices.

Helmhold's Fluid Extract Buchu. Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Fish and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 104 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmhold's Extract Buchu.

GOOD PICTURES, in all styles at G. Corra's Gallery, Oregon, Mo. Call and see.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, name, by return mail, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, King Co., New York. 4196-1y

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is not compensated by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Errors of Youth. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. HODGES, 42 Cedar St. New York. 1139-1y

ENFRIGIDED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmhold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. TAKE NO MORE unpleasant and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmhold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER.

Reduced Prices, at the Forest City Saw Mill.

Richardson & Poindexter.

Having thoroughly refitted their Mill, are now prepared to furnish Cottonwood Lumber at \$20 per 1000.

The best quality of Shingles and Lath always on hand.

LANDS FOR SALE! I have for sale

several tracts of first class prairie land in the counties of Holt, Atchison, Nodaway, and Caldwell. Also some improved lands in Holt county.

HORACE COOPER.

Real Estate Agent.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Dr. CUTLER'S Celebrated Essay on the medical cure (without Medicines) of Spasmodic, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents. The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the County Court, D. made at its last adjourned term, July A. D. 1867, I, the undersigned, will in pursuance of said order on the 5th day of August next at the north door of the Court House in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, and during the session of the County Court of said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. of that day, expose at public vendue or out cry, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right title and interest of the estate of H. L. Hiles deceased in and to the S. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of section No. 17 in township 61 of range 89 in Holt county Mo. Terms cash. JAMES SCOTT, Pub. Adm'r.

U. S. Internal Revenue—Collector's Notice.

IN conformity with the Act of June 13th 1864, Sec. 23, and subsequent Acts relating to the collection of the Internal Revenue of the United States, the undersigned Collector, or one of his Deputies, will be present at the town of Oregon, in the county of Holt, on the 26th and 30th days of July, 1867, for the purpose of collecting the annual Taxes due the United States in the county aforesaid; and all persons from whom annual Taxes are due, are hereby notified that in default of prompt payment thereof, they will be subjected to such additional costs and penalties as the law directs. JAMES CRAIG, U. S. Col., 6th Dis. of Mo. 52-4w

Notice of Final Settlement.

ALL creditors and others interested in the Estate of James H. Erickson, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said Estate, intends to make a Final Settlement of said Estate at the next term of the County Court of Holt County, to be held at Oregon in said county on the 5th day of August, 1867. JOEL R. CHAFFIN, Adm'r.

Notice of Final Settlement.

ALL creditors and others interested in the Estate of Edward Lammie, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said Estate, intends to make Final Settlement of said Estate, at the next term of the County Court of Holt County, to be held at Oregon in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1867. MARY A. LAMKINS, Adm'r.

Notice of Final Settlement.

ALL creditors and others interested in the Estate of Elizabeth Duncan, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the County Court of Holt County, to be held at Oregon, in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1867. JESSE TROENIG, Adm'r.

Notice of Final Settlement.

ALL creditors and others interested in the Estate of Elizabeth Duncan, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the County Court of Holt County, to be held at Oregon, in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1867. JESSE TROENIG, Adm'r.