Mm Rauchin.

Holt County Sentinel.

VOLUME IV. OREGON, MO., NOVEMBER 6, 1868. NUMBER 18.

Holt County Sentinel.

A WEEKLY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

Office and Publishing House on Main street, OREGON, Holt county, Mo.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NO—When subscriptions expire, we place an X after the name on the paper; if subscribers do not then renew, we take it as evidence that they do not wish the paper longer, and drop their names from the list.

The Job Department of the Sentinel establishment is well supplied with the late styles of type, and Job Printing of any ordinary character will be turned out on short notice, and at the most reasonable rates.

HOLT COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Professional Men, at Various Points.

W. J. MARSHALL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, North Point, Mo.

Merchants and others, Oregon,

DAN'L DAVID, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, &c. westside public square.

WM. BUNKER, Wagon, Carriage, and Plow maker, two doors east of city hotel.

S. C. COLLINS, Real Estate Dealer. Examines titles, pays taxes, etc. Wild lands for sale.

AUGUST BERRES, Manufacturer and dealer in Furniture, and Undertaker. (see advert.)

WM. E. HILL, Nursery Stock, south side public square. Agent for T. F. Allen & Co's Osage Orange plants. Price at nursery, $2 per thousand.

FRANK M. DAVIS, Surveyor, Road Commissioner, and Real Estate agent. Office at Court House.

CHAS. W. BOWMAN, agent for the celebrated Mason & Hamlin CABINET ORGANS, and the Wheeler & Wilson and Florence Sewing Machines.

Merchants, &c., Forest City.

W. A. MACKOY, Dealer in Produce, No. 6 Commercial-st. Highest price paid for Bacon and Grain.

ROBINSON & PLATTER, All kinds of household Furniture, Upholstery, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

FRANK S. HOWARD, M. D., Will practice medicine in town and country. OFFICE—Peter's Drug Store. 26-tf

HORACE COOPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW —AND— Real Estate Agent. OREGON, MO. OFFICE—One door west City Hotel, up stairs. [ill9 1y]

ZOOK & SCOTT, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, and REAL ESTATE, OREGON, MO. DO a general Banking business. Deposits received. Collections made. [ill]

DEVENEY & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, FOREST CITY, MO. Eastern and custom made work constantly on hand. All work warranted. [ill-32-1y]

JAMES H. NIES, DEALER IN STOVES, And Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware N. E. Corner Public Square, OREGON, MO. Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, taken in exchange for Tinware. [iv 11y]

WOOLWORTH & COLT, BOOK BINDERS, and Dealers in Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, and Printer's Stock, No. 83 Felix street, ST. JOSEPH, MO. Cash paid for Rags. [sep 27-12-1y]

BANKRUPTCY! BY a recent amendment, the operations of the BANKRUPT LAW OF 1867, Has been extended to January 1st, 1869. We have paid particular attention to the practice in Courts of Bankruptcy since the passage of the act, and we now again offer our services to all those who desire to take the benefit of the act, and get a Discharge from their Debts. In uncontested cases we obtain a DISCHARGE IN 90 DAYS. Information or advice given by letter or in person free of charge. JUDSON & JUDSON, Atty's of Law, *Solicitors in Bankruptcy.* Francis street, ST. JOSEPH, MO. [iv n5 3m]

MURPHY & LAHMER Merchant Tailors, *OREGON, MO.* READY MADE CLOTHING, AND Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles ALWAYS ON HAND. SUITS MADE TO ORDER, ON SHORT NOTICE and in the latest styles. Call and examine stock of Furnishing and Piece Goods. [1187]

AUGUST BERRES, CABINET MAKER *AND UNDERTAKER,* Oregon, MO.,

MANUFACTURES AND SELLS ALL KINDS of FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, at prices which will defy competition in this market. Call and examine. He has also made arrangements to keep on hand an assortment of READY-MADE COFFINS, and will thereby be enabled to fill orders at this line on the shortest possible notice. Shop, 2d floor of Whitsett's Saddle Store. [1111 1y]

JOHN S. SENON. ISAAC T. HOSEA. Lemon, Hosea & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN *FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, &c.* No. 5 Fourth Street, [1113 1y] ST. JOSEPH, MO.

HENRY VOSS, Dealer in WALL PAPER, *AND WINDOW SHADES,* INVITES THE public to my stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades is complete and is the largest and best selected stock west of St. Louis, which I will sell at the lowest price at wholesale and retail. Business on 2d Street, between Edmond and Felix. [1107 3m] ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Drugs! Drugs! M. SAVILLE, M. D. D. W. REID, M. D. SAVILLE & REID, Successors to Irn Peter, Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, *PATENT MEDICINES,* Paint, Oils, Varnishes and Dyestuffs, Pure Wines and Liquors! TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES, STATIONERY, *TOYS PICTURES & FRAMES.* North ide Public square, OREGON, MO. MEDICINES warranted genuine, and of the best quality. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. Country Physicians' orders filled at reasonable rates. [iv n5 1y]

MANSFIELD & ELLINGWOOD, Successor to A. G. Mansfield. Wholesale and Rrtail Dealers in Iron, Steel, Hardware, Wagon & Buggy Wood Work, Blacksmith's Tools, *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,* Farm and Garden Seeds, &c., Sole Agents for DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS; BROWN'S CORN PLANTERS; BUCKEYE REAPERS and MOWERS; THRESHING MACHINES, and PATTENT SPINNING WHEELS. No. 31, Third street, Sign of the Anvil & Pad-lock. ST. JOSEPH, MO. [iii-29-1y]

C. Kessler, DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS! Children's Carriages, Baskets, ALBUMS, BIRD CAGES, STATIONERY, Novels, Fishing Tackle. —AND— *YANKEE NOTIONS!* 77 Felix Street, near Third. ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI. [v 2 1y

SHAKE NO MORE. HESPERIAN PILLS, THE SURE CURE FOR AGUE. HAVE cured thousands of the worst cases of Ague and Fever, when all other remedies have failed. Hesperian Pills are warranted to contain no poisons, nor injurious drugs. They are nicely sugar coated, pleasant to take, AND NEVER FAIL TO CURE. Price, $1,00 per box at all drug stores. Prepared by WM. D'OENCH, Wholesale Druggist, St. Louis.

MOUNT VERNON WHITE LEAD IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVENIENT for Painters' use. Sold to the trade by WM. D'OENCH & CO., St. Louis. [iv-2y1]

ROSADALIS, THE GREAT Blood Purifier, CURES Scrofula in its Various Forms, SUCH AS *Consumption in its Earlier stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c. &c. &c.* ALSO SYPHILIS In all its Forms. *DISEASES OF WOMEN,* *Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel,* General Bad Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder. ROSADALIS is a Perfect Renovator. ROSADALIS eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. IT is PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury. IT is not a secret quack remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle. *Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Many Thousands of our Best Citizens.* PREPARED ONLY BY *DR J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.,* *244 Baltimore street,* Baltimore, Md. For Sale by Druggists Everywhere. SHEFFIELD & EATON, *General Agents,* *104 PINE STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO.* [iv 11 1y]

PAMPHLET PRINTING DONE AT THE SENTINEL office.

PLATFORMS

Adopted at the Various Republican Conventions.

NATIONAL.

The National Union Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, in the city of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evidenced by the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion of Constitutions securing equal, civil, and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these Constitutions and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal states properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy. The corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the lives, property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen, has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and habitually resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazzard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born. No citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign Power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of the camp and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country. The bounties and pensions appropriated by law for these brave defenders of the Union are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the United States' protecting care.

11. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and increased the resources of this nation—the asylum of all nations—should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

12. This convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence as the true platform of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served the rebellion have now frankly and honestly co-operated with us in restoring the peace of the country, and are reconstructed. They are received back into the Union of the loyal people. We favor the removal of the restrictions imposed upon the late rebels as soon as the spirit of rebellion has died out.

STATE.

1. *Resolved*, That we heartly approve the declaration of principles adopted by the Republican National Convention, and believing that the election upon those principles of the chief defender of the laws to be their sworn executor, will give peace and quiet to the land and prosperity and happiness to the people, we pledge to its candidates, General Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, our hearty and united support.

2. That we thank the party called Democratic for unmasking to the country its real designs by the nomination of men whose political creed finds its true interpretation in the declaration which publicly threatens a new revolution, and propose to trample into the dust laws duly enacted, to disperse State governments constitutionally established, and to compel the Senate to submit to such an interpretation of the constitution as a dictator may give. We appeal to all good citizens of either party who desire peace, order and a government of law to join in putting down this new curse of the rebellion, and crush the madmen who threaten to bring upon us another civil war.

3. That we, the Republicans of the State of Missouri, particularly embrace the third, fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the national platform, and reaffirm that the payment of the national debt is part of the national honor, and good faith and justice are as obligatory upon governments as upon men, and that the spirit of the contract requires of its lifts even than its letter, and that we spurn and utterly condemn the evasion of our national obligations, as proposed by the Democratic convention, as ruinous to the credit and material interests of the country.

4. That a disfranchisement based upon a difference of color only, is neither just nor republican, and that we therefore unequivocally are in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment now pending, that impartial suffrage may be established in Missouri, and that an impartial discrimination, born of slavery and the cause of the rebellion, may be forever removed from the laws of the State.

5. That while we believe that the disfranchisement of those who engaged in, aided or sympathized with rebellion, was not only a legitimate and just consequence of their own conduct, but a necessary measure for the safety of the loyal people of the state, we cherish no revengeful feeling toward those who fought in fair and open battle, though for an unjust cause, and stand ready to restore to them every political privilege, at the earliest moment consistent with State and national safety.

6. That the payment of our seventeen millions of the State debt left by former Democratic administrations; the appreciation of the bonds of the State from 25 cents in 1865, when they bore 30 per cent interest overdue to 91 cents without overdue interest in 1868; the enlargement of our school fund; the restoration of the credit of the State; accomplished not only without increase, but with a large reduction of taxation, give proofs of the ability of the Radical party to so manage the finances of the State as to secure its prosperity and guard its honor, and at the same time relieve the tax payers of an unnecessary burden.

7. That we sternly insist upon the most economical administration of our State government, and that we earnestly recommend to our friends the greatest care and circumspection in their nominations for public offices of men of established character and honesty.

COUNTY.

The Radical Republicans of Holt county in Mass Convention at Oregon, Mo., June 27th, 1868, adopted unanimously the following:

Resolved, 1st. That the platform adopted by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, meets with our most hearty approval, and that we will cordially support at the coming presidential election, Gen. U. S. Grant for President, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Vice President.

2. That we, as loyal men and citizens of the United States, are in duty bound to pay off the National debt contracted in a war with rebels in the identical manner in which it was contracted to be paid, and that the party which conducted us safely through the financial perils of civil war is competent to carry the ship of State in a time of peace.

3. That the impartial suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, founded as it is, upon the eternal principles of the equality of all men before the law, and the necessities of the reconstruction of the Southern States upon a loyal basis, will receive our support.

4. That the course of the Holt County SENTINEL entitles it to the support of the Radical Republican party of Holt county.

5. At the nominating convention, held at Oregon, Mo., Sept. 5th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That we cordially indorse the nominations made by the Republican Congressional and Judicial Conventions held at Chillicothe, Mo., on the 5th day of August, 1868, and the Senatorial Convention held at Savannah, Mo., on the 1st day of Sept., 1868.

2d, That we will do our utmost to secure the election of Col. Anger to Congress, Hon. I. C. Parker to the office of Circuit Judge, H. S. Davis to the office of Circuit Attorney and M. G. Roseberry, Esq., to State Senate.

The daughter of Count Bismark is to be led to the altar by a young Polish diplomatist in the Russian service, who is impecunious but clever. It was supposed that the indigent condition of the happy young man might prevent the match, but the old Minister gave his cheerful consent the moment the young man mentioned it.

I SHALL BE SATISFIED.

BY A. H. LINTON.

I never here may know content,
Or feel a full, a perfect bliss;
May never climb the long ascent
And find the joy that here I miss;
But somewhere, in the years to be,
Beyond the portals opening wide
Across the lowly vale, for me,
At length I shall be satisfied!

Be satisfied! O, faith so sweet
That helps me onward day by day!
That guides my weak and blinded feet
Along the upward trending way!
It is the star that bright and clear
Shines downward thro' my clouded night,
That has a tender, holy cheer
Within its steady burning light.

Be satisfied! Fly quickly years,
And bring that day of days the best,
When all the sickening doubts and fears,
Shall vanish from my anxious breast;
And waiting moments, whisper low,
As far away these days recede,
Of purer pleasures I shall know—
Supplies that fill my every need.

Have patience, O! my throbbing heart,
The moments will not slowly creep;
And life is only here a part
Of one long, fitful, troubled sleep.
I shall awake sometimes, Ah! yes,
This slumber shall be put aside,
And in my Lord's fair righteousness
I shall be fully satisfied!

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Reports of Horrible Atrocities Committed by Lopez's Government---Foreigners Dragged from the American Legation---The Best Families of Paraguay the Victims.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

The war on Paraguay is closing with the bloodiest chapters of history. The defence by Lopez of his native land, rising to grandeur when it has been marked by justice, is now assuming the relentless cruelty and heartlessness of the tigers of the same jungles. It appears now, as the curtain rises on the interior, that the unanimity of the Paraguayans was not only from ardent love of Lopez, but also from intelligent fear of him. His rule as President has been absolute, and as occasion offered he has not shrunk from inflicting punishments of any kind or degree. We have heard rumors of recent conspiracies against him, but now we have the sanguinary details.

While the Paraguayan army was at Tebicuari, on July 1st, Lopez heard of an extensive conspiracy against him at the capital, Asuncion. He first called to his camp the commander of the post, Captain Gomez, who was conveyed in irons, examined by torture and died under its infliction. Colonel Deals, of Cerro Leon, was next arrested, and he and all his subordinates were shot. On the same day two brothers of Lopez arrived at headquarters in chains, and the aid-de-camp of one of them was instantly executed. Many of the principal men of Asuncion were involved, and large numbers of them were summarily executed. All Argentines and all citizens of Uruguay found at Asuncion were shot. Two men of Corrientes escaped.

The Bishop was placed under arrest in his own house, and three priests were arrested and tortured to elicit the truth. These atrocious crimes drove some to seek shelter in the United States legation, but they were torn out and fared no better for the protection of the Stars and Stripes. The first batch of prisoners led out for execution consisted of fifty persons of the best families, and from the early and fast friends of Lopez. For the next eight or ten days the executions were frequent, and among them were many foreigners, and even the Vice Consul of Portugal, until the brutal soldiery reveled in their bloody work and heaped insults of every kind on the suspected. The executions were preceded and attended by the most incredible cruelty and tortures.

At Tebicuari Fort, after it had been abandoned, the allies found 300 bodies recently killed by various modes, and half buried in a ditch. They were bodies of white persons, and the delicate hands and feet indicated that here the best Paraguayan blood had been shed by Paraguayan hands. Also at San Fernando were found sixteen bodies more of the same kind. The Vice Consul of Portugal and other foreigners were dragged out of the office and from under the flag of the United States Legation. Since the arrest of President Lopez's two brothers they have not been seen at large, and it is supposed that they are already executed or are incarcerated in one of the subterranean dungeons with which that country has abounded for the last fifty years. It is said that all the married sisters of Lopez are also in prison, as are also a large number of the most respectable ladies in the country. These atrocities indicate the desperate condition of the country, and are a sad reverse of the heroic defence made for these three years by the Paraguayans.

The present state of things may be very briefly given. Lopez, with the remnant of his forces, about 13,000 men and about sixty guns, is at Villeta, about forty leagues from Humaita. The fortification made on the right bank of the river Tebicuari was abandoned by him and afterwards a smaller one at San Fernando. On September 8, all the allied forces left Pilar, their recent headquarters, and crossed the river Tebicuari. The land on the other side of the river is more solid, while generally on this side it is a continuous swamp and impenetrable jungle.

The war is near its termination. Small stocks of supplies are kept, as no one knows what day the caving in may occur. One thing is now certain—the free navigation of the Paraguay river is secured beyond all hazard and Bolivia has egress to the sea.

They tell a good story of the Hon. Sanford E. Church. It seems that he made a speech recently, in which he complained of being ground to powder by taxes. Judge Noah Davis, who seems to be something of a wag, has found out the amount of grinding to which Mr. Church has been subjected. It is just two dollars for two gold watches.

Some of the most blatant copperheads in Holt county are in exactly the same condition as Sanford E. Church. They groan over taxes which they don't pay.

Among the matrimonial engagements which the Home Journal reports as having been made at Long Branch and Saratoga the past season are: "Mr. Miller to Miss Bertha, daughter of Rev. Samuel Osgood; Mr. Kissam to Miss Nellie Bartlet; Mr. Vanderbilt Allen to Miss Mount; Count Bolofflhetti Cenci to the beautiful Miss Lorillard Spencer; Count —— to Miss Fanny, daughter of Paul S. Forbes, of Fifth avenue, and Mr. Irving Van Wort to Miss Carrie, daughter of Marshall O. Roberts."

THANKSGIVING.

A Day of Thanksgiving for the Whole People, Appointed by the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and on broader fields, than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the grainery and the storehouse in marvellous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which, heretofore, have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion. I, therefore, recommend that THURSDAY the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the Universe, by Whose ever-watchful, merciful, and gracious providence alone, States and Nations, no less than families and individual men, do live and move and have their being.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

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

PLAIN TALK ABOUT CARPET-BAGGERS.

Gen. Sickles, in his speech to the "Boys in Blue," on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, give some historic facts about carbet-baggers which are well worth reading:

"My friends, there are several kinds of carpet-baggers we have seen in this country within the past few years. The rebels sent a few of their sort of carpet-baggers here to New York during the war. [Laughter.] They came mysteriously, with their black bags, containing a very small amount of clean linen, and a very large quantity of combustible material, and with this latter they undertook to fire our hotels and burn our city. Well, there are some very distinguished rebel carpet-baggers sojourning abroad. John Slidell is one, in Paris. Benjamin is another, and he carries, I believe, a green carpet-bag now. [Laughter.] Brick Pomeroy is a carpet-bagger, [Applause and laughter.] The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Mr. Belmont, is a carpet-bagger from the Rhine. [Laughter and applause.] Corporation Counsel O'Gorman is a very fair specimen of the carpet-baggers from old Ireland, who have taken possession of the City of Government [Laughter], and if O'Gorman's carpet-bag is not full yet, it must be a very big one, or else he has failed to profit by his opportunities, which no one suspects. [Renewed laughter and applause.] And then there is George Sanders, the carpet-bagger of the rebellion, who wanders over Europe with or without a carpet-bag, according to circumstances. [Great laughter.] But our Northern carpet-baggers belong to a somewhat different race. The whole West was peopled by a race of carpet-baggers. William Penn was a carpet bagger of the right sort. Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Stephen A. Douglass [Applause], of Illinois; they were all carpet-baggers. And you find that our country, North, East, and West, has been peopled by an emigration of carpet-baggers. [Applause.] The May Flower brought a colony of carpet-baggers [applause] and landed them on the shores of New England. William the Conqueror took some Norman carpet-baggers over to England, and captured it [applause,] and founded a nation that has sent its carpet-baggers forth all over the world, most of which they own, or purpose to owa (Laughter.] Our carpet-baggers carry intelligence and civilization and enterprise wherever they go; and they are not to be barred out or excluded from the South at rebel dictation."

STICK TO HIM.

We have a record of a colloquy between a gentleman and his son, both lawyers, the father having retired in easy circumstances to a country place, some ten miles away from the scene of his professional labors. One Sunday morning the young gentleman, homeward bound, met his father and mother on their way to the church where they regularly attended. The father said:

"My son, I am delighted, and so is your dear mother, that you are going to hear our good man preach. You will be highly pleased with him."

While the conversation was going on, a tall friend of the son came up, and familiarly addressed him by his christian name, said, before the father:

"I have got the bar open, so that we can have brandy and water whenever we want it."

The friend, observing the solemn countenance of the father, beat a hasty retreat. When he was gone, the father put up his hands and said:

"My son, I could not have believed this of you! Look at your poor mother and observe how she feels your wickedness."

After a minute of dead silence, the father said:

"Who is that bad companion of yours?"

"Well, father, if I must tell you, he is my best client, and the richest man in town."

The old gentleman thereupon slapped his son on the shoulder and said:

"Stick to him, my son; stick to him, and never leave him!"

Wicked world!

Queen Isabella had a reign of exactly thirty-five years. She succeeded to the throne September 29, 1833, and on the same day of 1868 the revolution reached Madrid.

"I'm sitting on the style, Mary," as the inebriated youth remarked when he sat down on his sister's new hat and feathers.

ISABELLA.

A Queen Losing Her Crown.

A correspondent of the *Evenement*, who visited San Sebastian at the critical moment of the Spanish revolution, writes an interesting account of what he saw:

Some officers were watching us as we rode into the city. We dismounted, and my companion, who talks Spanish, asked the chief of them the news.

"The Queen is getting ready to leave for Madrid; the royal train is at the station. The revolution is ended," said this gentleman. But his manner left us in doubt; and instead of going to the hotel, we set out at once for the railway station. The rooms were full of people, but, by favor of the inspector, himself a Frenchman, we reached the platform by the rails.

"Two Spanish flags and a sort of triumphal arch were arranged before the door, an infantry guard was at the entrance, and before us the railway carriages of the Queen.

"Some fifty Spaniards stood in silence gazing on us as persons of importance. They had a serious look. At 11 o'clock a vehicle, drawn by two mules, brought two officers and two gentlemen of rank. One of them was Gonzalez Bravo, ex-president of the ministry. He gave orders, looked over dispatches, and appeared much agitated.

"At midnight the Queen and her husband came in a carriage, followed by children and a few ladies of honor. The Queen was in tears; she walked about on the platform; the soldiers saluted her; the curious in large numbers stood uncovered but preserved a mortal silence.

"Let us be off," said the Queen, at length; and she stepped into the royal carriage. Her train also entered; the locomotive was attached, and at the moment when the conductor was about to give the signal, two dispatches, doubtless of moment, were brought; the Queen immediately stepped out of the carriage, and said to her ex-minister, "if I could wear pantaloons I would go back to my capital." This is a historic fact.

"Isabella hid her face in her hands, and with tears in her eyes went back into the waiting-room, and then to the palace.

"The royal railway carriages were taken away, the Governor of San Sabastain conducted the Queen to her couch, and went to the city on foot."

Is there not always something sad in the fall of the great? Will not many be more sorry than merry over a queen reduced so suddenly to the ranks of the *sans culottes?*

SUICIDE OF MISS ADA CROCKER, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE GEN. CROCKER, OF IOWA.

In our Sunday's issue we mentioned the unaccountable disappearance of Miss Ada Crocker, and with it the information that some of her wearing apparel had been found on the river's bank, Saturday evening, two miles above town—pointing to the fearful suspicion that the missing girl had buried herself in a suicide's grave in the Des Moines. Sunday morning the river was dredged immediately by the spot where the clothing was found, and where her tracks led to the water's edge. The body was found only some fifteen or twenty feet away from the place of entering the stream, and, although it had lain in the water two days and two nights, it was perfectly free from blemish or bloat, the face natural, and nothing but one broken finger indicating the violent death. The corps was taken to the desolate home of her mother, and the funeral took place at 10 o'clock yesterday, attended by a large train of truly sympathising friends.

Miss Crocker was fifteen years old, a girl of intelligence and promise, the daughter of Iowa's most gallant soldier, the late Gen. M. M. Crocker. The family can give no reason for the mad act. Her home was pleasant, and perfectly loved by her. She had around her young life every charm for living and protection. The morning she plunged herself into death, she left home for school apparently in buoyant spirits. Before going she had been very lively and happy-hearted, and passed out of the door with her school satchel and dinner pail in hand, singing a merry tune, and went schoolward seemingly blithesome and gay. Instead of going to the school house, she went to the river, her footsteps plainly showing that she stopped at a point where the water was seven feet deep. There she divested herself of that portion of clothing which had a floating tendency. Shawl, bonnet, and skirt, were wrapped up in a bundle, and laid on the bucket containing her dinner and school books. Along the river were foot steps, up and down the bank, where she had walked, either in a perturbed struggle of life and death or seeking a deeper point in the water. This is all that is known. Her clothing was discovered by some gentlemen of this city on a fishing excursion, and the discovery of the school books, with the unfortunate girl's name written in them, was the first flashing proof of the dreadful reality.

In this terrible bereavement the family have the honest, hearty sympathy of the entire city; and not only of Des Moines, but co-extensive with the fame of the honored and gallant Crocker.—*Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register.*

A Curious Divorce Eclaircissment.

A curious matrimonial affair has just transpired in Brooklyn; the parties are not in high life or known by fame, but their history is nevertheless interesting. Ten years ago a couple, recently married, moved from Boston to the city of Churches, where the husband set up in business, and prospered. His business at his office was better than at home, for his married life was unhappy, and, about five years ago, the parties managed to secure a divorce. They gradually lost trace of each other, and, during the past year, each of them married, and each to a person who had been divorced. The two husbands were thrown together without knowing their real relations to each other, and a few weeks ago, the one who had married the divorced woman, invited the other home to dinner. Imagine the embarrassment when the happy husband introduced his wife to his friend. Both were too well bred to have a scene, and so the dinner passed off somewhat frigidly, but with no actual unpleasantness.

The recipient of the dining courtesy invited the other to go home with him soon after and partake of a family dinner, little thinking as it happened, that he was to return the compliment in every particular. It turned out that each had married the divorced spouse of the other, and it was more satisfactory to them to know that each was entirely pleased with the arrangement. So much for the intricacies of matrimony. I dare say there are many a couple or many a pair of couples that would be greatly benefitted by such a change.

RATES OF ADVERTISING —IN— The Holt County Sentinel.

CHAS. W. BOWMAN, Editor and Proprietor, OREGON, HOLT COUNTY, MO.

NOTE—By an inch is meant an inch down the column, which will embrace twelve lines of solid type of this size.

One inch, three months,	$ 5 00
One inch, six months,	7 00
One inch, one year,	10 00
Two inches, three months,	7 00
Two inches, six months,	10 00
Two inches, one year,	15 00
One-fourth column, three months,	15 00
One-half column, three months,	25 00
One-half column, six months,	35 00

Advertisements for a shorter period than three months, $1 50 for first insertion, and 75 cents for each additional insertion.

Advertising agents are informed that the above are *net* rates.

THE SEXES AND AMUSEMENTS.

I may be laid down as a general rule that amusements which separate the sexes are dangerous. I would not press the truth too narrowly and literally; but undoubtedly it is a general truth that where women seek their amusments in one way by themselves, and men seek theirs in another way by themselves, there is in both ways a tendency to degeneration and temptation. God meant that men and women should live, work, and in all the functions of life—civil, social, religious, artistic and intellectual—co-operate with each other; and their mutual relations are harmonizing and balancing, and nowhere else more than in the seeking and prosecution of amusements.

I believe that boys and girls should go to school together. As they sit together in the household, so I think they should sit together in our temples of learning. Colleges should not be for all men or women, but the same building and the same professors should be provided for both in common. And as it is in everything else, so it should be in amusements. There is much greater liability to temptation and immorality where amusement is sought in the isolation or separation of sexes.

Therefore all exhibitions of pictures, statues, all provisions for public recreations, all institutions for public amusements, should be such as to enable the people to go in groups and families.

I do not think that amusements can be good generally, in a community in which a man is ashamed to take his whole family to them. If there is anything you would not like your wife and children to participate in with you, the presumption is that it is wrong. And this might be made a rule of judgment far more widely than it is now.—*H. W. Beecher.*

She Wouldn't Marry a Mechanic.

A young man began visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young girl to inquire where he had been.

"I had to work to-night."

"What: do you work for a living?" she inquired, in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man, "I am a mechanic."

"I dislike the name of a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for his wife.

The lady who disliked the name of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog-shops, and the soft, verdant, and miserable girl is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of a mechanic, eh? You, whose brothers are but well dressed loafers.

We pity any girl who has so little brains, who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of Heaven's creatures. Beware, young lady, how you treat young men who work for a living, for you may one day be menial to one of them yourself.

The Turkish Bath---How a Lady Takes it.

When a Turkish lady takes the bath, her attire having been first removed, an attendant takes a glove—every day is a new glove—of undressed silk, and with the disengaged hand she pours over her mistress basins of warm water. Then by means of gentle friction with the glove, she slowly removes the salts and impurities which are deposited on the skin. This finished, the attendant covers the lady from head to foot by means of a mop of downy silk, with a lather made of a peculiar soap—peculiar, I believe, in Turkey. Upon this soap depends much of that peach-like softness and snowy whiteness of the skin for which Eastern women always are so remarkable. It has the reputation of removing stains, spots, and freckles that are not deeply marked in the cuticle. This part of the matter having been carefully performed, the lady is again deluged with water heated to 110 or 120 degrees, and poured from tab (basin) of silver. Large towels—as might call them sheets—of the finest white muslin, richly embroidered with flowers and gold, are wrapped around her, and she is led into a saloon, where rolling upon a heap of cushions, she sinks into a soft, dreamlike languor, that might become faintness were it not for the assiduity with which a slave fans her. As soon as she is sufficiently recovered to bear it, another slave comes, perfumes, and disposes her hair in ornamental braids. The hour after the bath is one of gentle, sleepy dreaminess.

At a well known hotel on the Hudson, it is said to be almost impossible for ordinary mortals to procure edibles sufficient for the support of life. A knowsomething quietly put a two dollar greenback under his glass—results, a capital dinner in half an hour. Then, turning to Sambo, "Ah, thank you, you've waited on us very well; much obliged to you!" he coolly put the bill back into his pocket. The waiter very visibly felt the pangs of remorse.

We have lately been reading of some person who was killed by a cork which struck him in the eye when drawing it. But if the cork had killed its one man, consider how many thousands and tens of thousands the bottle has killed without a word being said about it.

A gentleman praising the charms of a very plain woman, his friend asked: "Why don't you lay claim to such a beauty?" "What right have I to her?" "Every right by the law of nations," replied the other, "you being the first discoverer."

Hamilton Ward, in one of his speeches, said that the rebels of the South and copperheads of the North are two links of the same sausage, and both made from the same dog. The definition is comprehensive and cannot be improved.

THE annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Columbia, Boone county, on the fourth Tuesday (the 24th) of November, 1868.

A New York paper calls for a city market so regulated that a lady can go through it without a policeman and a bottle of cologne.

The Atlantic Cable, known as the 1866 cable, was repaired at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, 12th ult., and is now in perfect working order.

A ritualistic gentleman of New York has erected an altar in his back parlor.

The Boston *Journal* says some people are like pavements—good only when put down.