

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

J. M. RUTTON, Editor.



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE. Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1864.

- List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel. E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon, and Idaho Territory. L. P. Fisher, San Francisco Cal. J. J. Knowlton & Co., do do do. Thomas Davis, Applegate, Ogn. F. G. Hildreth, Wilber do do. Thomas Croxon, Rock Point do. Wm. Spicer, Groton's Digging do. Gov. Gibbs, Jump-off-Ju do. D. M. Thompson, Albany do. W. M. Evans, Althouse do. Thomas Carr, do do. Thomas F. Floyd, Kerbyville do. S. W. Sawyer, do do do. D. P. Anderson, Phoenix do. D. M. C. Gault, do do do. A. Ireland, Myrtle Creek do. Geo. L. Dean, do do do. Theodore Cameron, Elsenberg do. James W. Watson, Union Town do. Mrs. Hattie Hunter, Roseburg do. L. W. Sullivan, Rogue River do. L. W. Sullivan, Fort Klamath do. Binger Herman, Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

THE ISSUE.—The National Union Committee have laid down the following distinct platform as the issue of the forthcoming Presidential contest:

THE UNCONDITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION, THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION, WITH THE CAUSE THEREOF, BY VIGOROUS WAR AND ALL APT AND EFFICIENT MEANS.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Presidential Electors, JAS. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.

H. N. GEORGE, of Linn county.

GEORGE L. WOODS, of Wasco county.

Senator Nesmith's Position.

We noticed in the Arena of Oct. 17th, a long letter, purporting to have been written by this Honorable gentleman, defining his position on the issues of the day. Mr. Nesmith's position seems to be this:

1st, He is in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of this war, and objects to Mr. Lincoln because he has not increased promptly and overwhelming the Union armies, by a vigorous enforcement of the draft throughout the North. He wants a more vigorous prosecution of the war, larger armies, and more general and widespread war-Jesolation in the territory of Southern rebels, and to accomplish this end, has gone into close affiliation with such patriots as Vallandigham, Voorhees, Long, Hood, & Co. A plain man might think that such associations were in direct conflict with the object sought to be secured, but we beg all to dismiss such nonsense, and not put their judgments in opposition to that of a United States Senator!! If a Christian, in order to accomplish the benign purposes of Christianity, becomes an Atheist, although old grannies may not see the logical connection between the means and the result to be secured, yet we presume that the keen perception of a Senator would at once apprehend its logical consistency and harmony! Bah!

2d, Senator Nesmith fully justifies what is called by way of opprobrium—arbitrary arrests, and claims that McClellan was the author of this policy; that he initiated it by the arrest of the Maryland Legislature. This, we are led to infer, is one of the main reasons upon which the Senator rests his belief that the war will become vigorously prosecuted if McClellan is elected, than it would be by the election of Lincoln. Treason sympathies, under the General's administration, would not be permitted to sponit their treason in the loyal North! Well, this is revealing, to be sure. But how do our Democratic friends in this and Josephine county like the prospect?

3d, The Senator thus expresses his opinion of the Chicago platform: "The platform adopted at Chicago, consists of vague and glittering generalities, calculated for the purpose of catching votes, and is susceptible of different constructions." He is a plain confession that the platform was framed for the purpose of deceiving and fraud; that its ambiguities are not the result of accident, but of premeditated design. Its object, says our Senator, is to catch votes, and hence to veil the real intentions of its authors. Is not this a

melancholy confession for the Democracy? They stand convicted, on the testimony of a distinguished convert, of a formed and executed design to deceive and defraud the American people.

We call upon honest men to come out from the associations of such politicians, lest they become accomplices in a deliberate and premeditated attempt to defraud, debauch and deceive.

Lincoln and the Mexican War

It is frequently and curtly said by Copperheads, in justification of their "not a man and not a dollar" policy, that it is worse for Democratic Congressmen to vote against supplies for the Union army, than it was for Lincoln to vote against furnishing supplies for our soldiers in the Mexican war. The best answer to this clincher is, that it would be a better one if it was true. But it is not true, and every man at all posted in the legislative history of the country knows it is not true. In the debates between Douglas and Lincoln, in the celebrated Senatorial contest in the State of Illinois, at Charleston, in that State, where they had a discussion, Mr. Douglas made this remark: "If Mr. Lincoln's course on the Mexican war was not in accordance with your notions of patriotism and fidelity to our country, as against a public enemy, I leave you to ascertain the fact."—page 143, debates. Mr. Lincoln responded thus: "Judge Douglas, in a general way, without putting it in a direct shape, revives the old charge against me, in reference to the Mexican war. He does not take the responsibility of putting it in a very definite form, but makes a general reference to it. He knows, too, that in regard to the Mexican war story, the more respectable papers of his own party, throughout the State, have been compelled to take it back, and acknowledge it was a lie."

Mr. Lincoln, then and there, called upon Hon. O. E. Ficklin, a Douglas Democrat, who was in Congress at the time Lincoln was, and Ficklin stated to the audience that Mr. Lincoln always voted for the supplies—see page 108, debates. Judge Douglas, in a speech made subsequently, at Alton in said State, thus explained the general charge made by him at Charleston: "I never charged him (Lincoln) with voting against the supplies in my life, because I knew he was not in Congress when they were voted. The war was commenced on the 13th day of May, 1846, and on that day we appropriated in Congress ten million of dollars, and fifty thousand men, to prosecute it. During the same session we voted more men and more money, so that by the time Mr. Lincoln entered Congress we had enough men and enough money to carry on the war, and had no occasion to vote for more"—see page 236 debates. So much for this Copperhead slander. What next?

The Grand Rally Saturday.

On last Saturday, the Union men of this county held one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings in Jacksonville, that has been witnessed here for years. Judge Williams addressed the meeting for near three hours, yet every one present would gladly have listened to him an hour longer. It was one of the most able and convincing speeches ever delivered in this county, and completely broke the back-bone of the Democracy. Go where you may, you can see the agony of despair imprinted on their faces. Several members of the McClellan & Pendleton Club have declared for Lincoln and Johnson, and many more who have heretofore been lukewarm have become enthusiastic for the Union nominees.

At night the streets were lit up, and O. Jacobs addressed an immense audience in front of the Express Office; after which, Judge Williams made some telling remarks, which were enthusiastically received.

The Jacksonville Brass Band, and the Lincoln & Johnson Glee Club, were present, and added much to the entertainment. Everything went off in the best possible style. With the exception of one or two men and one or two dogs, every one behaved most courteous manner.

ARBITRARY POWER.—As a specimen of the unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of the President and his Cabinet, and which at the same time displays the modesty of "Young Napoleon," the hero of the Chickasawmy, we will quote from page 218, of McClellan's Report of the Army of the Potomac, as follows: "If I am reinforced as I ask, and am allowed to take my own course, I will hold myself responsible for the safety of Washington."

Notwithstanding this overwhelming security, the President and Cabinet did not seem to see it in that light. What an assumption of power was there displayed! The whole executive department of the Government refusing to be governed by the great "Young Napoleon." Full well they knew that he was a man of truth and honor, and would have made it all right, even if the rebels had taken Washington, although, forsooth, they did not exactly see how he was going to do it.

That Box.—We received by express, on last Wednesday evening, a box of magnificent apples and pears, from our old friend, Jimmy Twoogood. For particulars, see his letter in another place. Suffice it to say that it was the finest fruit of the season, for which the generous donor has our thanks.

SALEM, September 21st, 1864. Received by the hand of Harrison B. Outman, \$269 in currency, and \$25 50 in coin, contributions from the patriotic people of Jackson county, to the Sanitary Kitchen. FLORA G. DAVENPORT, Sup't Sanitary Kitchen.

GRAVE CREEK, Josephine Co., Ogn., Oct. 18th, 1864.

Ed. Sentinel.—By the way you blow about big apples through the Serris—one would imagine there was no valley but that of Rogue River in Southern Oregon. The little valley of Grave Creek is completely ignored, and "left out in the cold." Now, sir, we can beat your mammoth apple, for we have one—raised on this ranch—that measures 15 1/2 inches. This puts me in mind of a little incident: A darkey had caught a fine basket of trout, and marked it with the 9 spot of diamonds. Another phelet, in his absence, came along with the 10 spot and took it. Upon that principle, we will try and take your big apple "in out of the wet." You will also discover by the contents of this box, that we are some on pears. Our peaches and plums were like unto the vain Little Grave Digger—nipped in the bud. Yours truly, JAS. H. TWOOGOOD.

PRINEX, Ogn, Oct. 18th, 1864.

Mr. Editor.—I write that you may know what we are doing here. We have an organized Lincoln & Johnson Club of about sixty members, and it is increasing all the time. On our last club night, O. Jacobs, Esq., made an address, which was forcible, strong and unanswerable. He proved that the "Arbitrary Arrests," so much spoken of by Copperheads, were not in violation of the Constitution, but sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court—Taney, Chief Justice. He also proved that Lincoln's Administration had but one object in view, and that was set forth in his inaugural address and his first Message to Congress. He made arguments against the much-talked-of armistice that would turn any thinking man, unless he beast in a copper case.

We are trying to "make the light to shine in all the dark places," and we are meeting with considerable success. Our club meets every Saturday night. Yours etc., AMICUS.

In the last number of the Review, we find what purports to be news from all parts of the State, telling of the large accessions to the Copperheads. Union men will no doubt "smile audibly" when they read the following:

An old friend in Jacksonville writes: "We are just sweeping things here. You will be surprised to hear that Judge Hayden is for McClellan, and Lie Haines gave us a good Democratic talk the other day, and Dorris is likewise with us. I could name plenty more who have come over from the Blacks, but the polls will tell the story."

Here in Jackson county these names are sung in our ears from eight o'clock in the morning, until eleven o'clock at night, and constitute the bulk of Copperhead converts in the county. While on the other hand, we have not reclaimed a Judge, nor an ex-Representative; but among the quiet, peaceable citizens, a tremendous reaction is taking place.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Wednesday's Dispatch.

New York, 17th.—Herald's Potomac correspondent says the reconnaissance was made, last Thursday, by two divisions of the 10th corps, under Torrey. They went to the right of our right wing, and after advancing some distance down among the rebel pickets, they continued on to the Darbytown road, which runs up to Rich mond. They had not gone far, when they were met by opposition skirmishers, and pressing on, our men found themselves in front of a new and formidable line of works, strongly garrisoned by Hook's and Field's divisions. This was an important discovery. These works have been built since the battle of Sept. 29, and are designed to supply the place of those taken from the enemy. The rebels opened on our men, and a severe fight ensued. Gen. Terry made an assault on the fortifications, but deeming it impossible to take them with the force at his disposal, and having satisfactorily accomplished his design, returned to camp. As soon as our troops commenced to withdraw, the rebels sallied out and attacked them, but were severely repulsed. Their dead and wounded were thickly strewn over the ground. After that our forces were allowed to return unmolested.

A portion of the Army of the Potomac is so near the south side of the railroad that the troops can hear the trains pass.

The report of Gen. Asboth's expedition is confirmed. The General had his knee bone broken, and his left arm fractured in two places.

A cavalry expedition, under Gen. A. L. Lee, captured Clinton, La., Oct. 6th, with thirty prisoners, including rebel Protest Marshal of that District; also a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition.

The expedition sent from Reading, Mississippi, composed of colored cavalry and infantry, reached Fayette on the 2d, and captured 600 head of cattle, and a large number of horses and mules.

The cavalry expedition to Fort Gibson captured N. J. Elliott, formerly U. S. Senator.

Cairo, 16th.—Letters from New Orleans state that a rebel mail has been captured, containing full returns of forces on the west side of the river, and a letter from the Governor of Louisiana to the Confederate Government, recommending the arming of negroes.

Baltimore, 17th.—There was a great

sensation here to-day, caused by the seizure, by military authorities, of several large business houses, and closing them up. It is said they are engaged in contraband trade with rebels.

Washington, 17th.—A number of dry-goods and shoe stores were closed to-day, by military authorities, and a guard placed over them. The principals and clerks were arrested on suspicion of being engaged in selling goods to blockade-runners.

Cincinnati, 27th.—The Commercial's Nashville dispatch, says communication has been opened with Sherman. He was at Tilton, nine miles south of Dalton, Saturday at noon. Hood left Dalton on Sunday, moving in the direction of Beidgeport. Sherman's command was moving in the same direction, close on his rear. No battle been fought, but at last accounts one was pretty certain. Hood had nearly his whole army with him. Sherman has 100 days' rations at Atlanta. Knoxville has abundant provisions for a six months' siege. At Chattanooga the Government store house is full of provisions, and besides there are large supplies on the ground covered with tarpaulins. Milroy is at Tullahoma, and Schofield at Chattanooga. Private advices from reliable sources say that on Saturday evening, Hood's army was between Dalton and Lafayette, making for the latter place, with Sherman pursuing him closely. Prominent gentlemen say that Hood's last move places him exactly in the position desired by Sherman.

Thursday's Dispatch.

San Francisco, 18th.—The following private dispatch was received, in answer to one sent yesterday morning:

New York, 17th, 9:15 p. m.—To H. W. Carpenter: The vote of Pennsylvania is just about even. Probably about 1,000 Union majority. The vote in the army is four fifths Union. Probably the Union majority will be 10,000.

[Signed.] HORACE GREENE. Philadelphia, 19th.—Dispatch from Harrisburg says official returns from 29 counties, show a Democratic gain of 16, 300, and a Union gain of 2,900, over the gubernatorial vote of 1863. This excess, deducted from the Union majority of that year, leaves a Union majority of 1,950, with the counties of Clarion, Forrest, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango, Wyoming and York yet to hear from. In 1863, those counties gave Woodward a Democratic majority of 2,885.

Memphis, 16th.—Rebels in large force again threatening this city. They are about four miles west. A portion of the Memphis and Charleston road has been torn up. Last night all citizens were under arms, and a helping an attack. The rebel force is variously estimated at from five to eight thousand. It is supposed by some that this is only a feint to cover movements in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, 19th.—National Peace Convention met here yesterday with closed doors. Fifty delegates were present. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the convention adjourned. It is understood that independent Presidential nominations will be made.

Peace convention to-day discussed the report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted. The platform declares for peace on the basis of sovereignty of States. It condemns the Chicago convention, repudiates McClellan, and calls for a convention of States to settle our difficulties. Long, of Ohio, and Singleton, of Illinois, are spoken of as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Louisville, Kentucky, 18th.—Much excitement prevails throughout the county respecting the raid being made in Western Ky. It was the intention to recapture Mayfield this morning, but during last night information was received of the probable advance of a large rebel force in that section. Report says that Forrest is at Corinth, having crossed the Tennessee, river at Tusculum, on the 10th. Being hard pressed by Federal cavalry, he had a good many men, horses and arms. One flatboat on which the rebels were crossing sunk, drowning a number of men and horses. In a speech to his Kentucky troops, a few days since, Forrest told them he was going to free their State and make the people vote right in the coming election. Bedford addressed his force on the 12th, and said his mission was mainly political; that the people of Kentucky were being misled by the Federal Generals and he was going to stop it.

War Dept., Washington, 19th.—Gen. Fisk returned to Jefferson City this morning, from a reconnaissance to Bonville. Glasgow is garrisoned by five or six hundred men. A rebel force of four thousand, under Clark, attacked Glasgow, while ten thousand more, under Shelby, held the town from the opposite side of the river.

The rebels lost from 2 to 3 hundred killed and wounded. Col. Harding surrendered the place, on condition that his men be paroled and furnished an escort through the rebel lines, the officers retaining their side arms and horses. Quantrell and Jackson were in the rebel army. Price encamped at Marshall, Lafayette county, on the night of the 16th, and occupied the country between that place and Lexington. He talks confidently of regaining the State, says Jackson and others enlist large numbers of recruits north of the Missouri river.

New York, 19th.—Herald's special from Chattanooga, the 18th, says Sherman's army is still in the vicinity of Villanov. Rebels are retreating on Turnersville, 15 miles southwest of Villanov. They are supposed to be falling back towards the Blue Mountains.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

My Mother.

Al! dearest Mother, then art g one, No more on earth thy face I'll see; Thy absence makes me sad and lone, For many joys have gone with thee.

And thou shalt never more return To dwell on Earth's dark dreary shore; Thy days are past, thy work is done, This earthy pilgrimage is o'er.

Yet, still, I would not call thee back, To be again with cares oppress'd, For well I know thy saluted soul Hath found, at last, its long sought rest.

Could I've sit beside thee, day and night, When wasting sickness lowered thy frame, And witnessed to lifes furthest verge That the lamp of faith still burned the same.

I know that thou hast gone to dwell, Where tears no more will fill thy eyes, For when thy spirit left its clay, By faith 'twas traced up to the skies.

And yet, as memory lingers o'er Each former scene of childish gloe, When I thy fond caresses shad, And you was all the world to me.

I seem to live my life anew, Forget my toil, my pain, and care, And feel thou art my Mother still, And I thy tender love still share.

I fancy I'll hear thy voice, And feel thy hand upon my brow, For I seem to feel thee near, My friend and guardian angel now.

But when this mortal frame dissolves, My soul to brighter worlds shall rise, And bid adieu to all below, And join thee, Mother, in the skies.

JACKSONVILLE OGN.

OREGON SENTINEL.—We were favored yesterday by a call from Henry Denlinger, Esq., late editor of the excellent Union paper, the Jacksonville SENTINEL, which he conducted with ability, dignity and great usefulness to the cause of freedom. He intends to locate in Northern Oregon, where he will devote the respect of all the friends of the Union.—S. F. Flag.

Those who win "big money" at the coming races, and desire to invest some of it in good "bed and board," should apply at the Franco American Restaurant and Hotel, where they will receive every attention.

INTER.—From some cause, unknown to us the Review has ceased coming to us in exchange. We scarcely know how to get along without this excellent Secession sheet.

PADY MALONE has made his appearance in this vicinity—don't know what he's after, but expect he's going to start another daily paper in Portland.

The N Y Day Book comes bravely up to the support of McClellan and Pendleton.—Arms! What a crusher that is on the Union party—only think, the Day Book coming over Scotch!

Do not miss Anthrope's letter, on the outside of this week's paper.

Thanks to Hon. J. D. Fay, for Legislative documents.

Married.

On Monday, Oct. 17th, 1864, in Jacksonville, by U. S. Hayden, J. P. M. A. Burnaxo, to Miss HELEN HESS, all of Jacksonville.

The SENTINEL corps acknowledges a munificent supply of cake and wine, and all unite in wishing the happy pair health and happiness for a hundred years to come.

NEW TO-DAY.

A Card.

This is to certify that one James R. Pool, for and in consideration of a certain tract of land, situated within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, gave me two promissory notes, each for two hundred dollars, which notes he pledged me on his word and honor as a man, in the presence of Wm. Hoffman, Clerk of this county, that he would pay in gold and silver coin. The deed for the land was executed by me on the faith of that promise, and Mr. Pool, on Tuesday of this week, paid said notes in greenbacks at par. I submit the facts to the public, so they may know what confidence to place in the honor of Mr. Pool.

THOMAS G. DEVENS, Jacksonville Oct. 21st, 1864.

J. H. STINSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Albany, Linn county, Oregon. oct21st

First Premium

Awarded by the Mechanic's Institute Fair, San Francisco, September, 1864.

R. LIDDLE & CO., Sporting Emporium,

418 Washington st., (near the Post-office,) San Francisco.

GUN & RIFLE MAKERS,

and Importers of all classes of Sporting Tackle

Constantly on hand guns from the first makers in London, viz William Greener, William Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Willis & Son, and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Remington's and Carbine on the Pacific Coast, viz Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's, and all the latest patents of Patole, Sharp's, Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's, and Henry's Patent, breech-loading Rifles.

200 Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand.

Authorized agents for Henry's Patent breech-loading Rifle. oct22nd

Bradbury & Wade,

California St., Jacksonville,

Wholesale & Retail

Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Agricultural and Mining Implements, Liquors, Queensware, glassware, Coat Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationary, Photograph Albums, Carte de Visé etc, etc.

In addition to usual stock, we are now receiving a large shipment, embracing a complete assortment in all of the above classes. These goods were selected in San Francisco with great care, by a member of our firm who has had a residence of thirteen years in Southern Oregon, and well knows the wants of this locality.

Confident that we cannot be undersold by any house in Jackson county, we pledge our patrons that our prices shall be

"Cheap as the Cheapest."

Thanking our former patrons for the favors heretofore extended to our house, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Call and give us your order, and take a smile.

BRADBURY & WADE, Jacksonville, Ogn., Oct. 15, '64. oct15st

HOWE'S

THE

Standard Sewing Machine

OF THE

WORLD,

From which all others derive their vitality, All others pay license to Howe, Jr., the original inventor and patentee. These justly celebrated machines combine the desirable qualities of all others, and will sew cotton, silk or thread with equal facility—from the thickness of fine muslin to harness leather; they run light and rapid; make a neat lock-stitch, alike on both sides; never drops stitches; will gather and sew on at the same time. They are very simple, easily understood and managed; are durable, being of great strength and of perfect mechanism, upon correct and scientific mechanical principles.

FOR FAMILY USE

THE

LETTER "A"

Family machine has no equal. It does the entire range of work in the most approved manner. Price—\$60 00, with fixtures complete; and with cap to cover the machine part, locking securely, \$65 00. Price of the "A" board finished machines with cap, \$75 00; Letter "H" light manufacturing machine, \$65 00, and with cap, \$70 00; Letter "C," heavy manufacturing, price \$85 00; "D," cylinder machine, \$115; "E," large cylinder machine, \$140.

We also have for sale the Improved Little Giant machine—\$20; the New England machine—\$15.

DEMING & CO., No. 3, Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Sole agents for the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1864. oct15st

HEIMSTREET'S

Inimitable Hair Restorer.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of harsh resins, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its original color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling out, eradicates the dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original hair-coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. BASSON, Proprietor, New York.

Two sizes, 50c, and \$1. [cos24y] SMITH & DAVIS, of Portland, Agents.

ADAM'S GERMAN TONIC

—AND—

AROMATIC BITTERS.

These bitters are highly refined, grateful to the taste, warming, stimulating and invigorating to the debilitated system. They are a thoroughly well-treated compound, powerful and concentrated, and have been brought to their present state of perfection by nearly twenty years experience, and are beyond question one of the best remedies for all diseases of the digestive organs. Where the system has been reduced by Fever, etc., they will prove one of the most valuable auxiliaries for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength. Price—50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and Grocers. oct6st

GRAND BALL,

AT THE

U. S. HOTEL,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

THE undersigned, after making his best

how to his friends and patrons, takes pleasure in announcing that for their special education he will give a ball, at the U. S. Hotel, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next.

A general invitation is extended. Tickets—Five Dollars.

LOUIS HORNE, Jacksonville, Oct. 14, '64. oct14st