

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all society. It has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulse of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while, in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life, as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is, not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay. It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will exceed the receipts \$113,124,917. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$11,628,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which on the 21st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated, and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time. As we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management, reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.
I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance, under any circumstances. Our great extent [of territory] and variety of climate, having almost everything that is necessary for the wants and even comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers, and protect us against every temptation to entangling alliances. While, at the present moment, the re-establishment of harmony and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against nations who feel their power and who forget right. For myself, it has been and always will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and Powers, and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments, and it is very pleasing to find that the government of that great empire manifests satisfaction with our policy and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse.

The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse.

Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of steamships to the rising empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make scientific exploration of the natural history, and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States and his well-known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge.

A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous territory that borders the Mediterranean Sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting on the part of this government to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow citizens. We receive from Powers in that region assurances of good will, and it is worthy of note that a Special Envoy has brought as a message of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose tribe includes the dominions of Carthage on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one, at least, of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in

the systems of neutrality patronized by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgents were furnished in a great measure, and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships have since escaped from British ports, even afterwards entered into every part of the world to rob, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, in causing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated, led me to approve the proposal already made, to submit the questions which had arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great Powers, and so interesting to the peace and interests of every one of them, as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain refused the arbitration, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle the mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition, in that very essential detail, has been declined. The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a Power which was professing a most friendly disposition, but as involving questions of public law of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed directly on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not the primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interest of peace and justice, to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you. The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation and domestic interpretations of that law, is the measure of its duty as a nation, and that it is not bound to consider the opinion of other nations, or to be swayed by the judgment of a Power which is not a party to the dispute. At the same time, I do not advise to any present attempt to address by acts of legislation. For the future the friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of anarchy, but through all these revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only Government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others, and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington, to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period, the policy of European Powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America in the interest of monarchy have prevailed. Twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction on the part of European Governments that the system of interference and mutual assistance from propaganda was the true rule for the free world. These times, we have advanced in wealth and power, but we retain the purpose to leave the nations of Europe to show their dynamism and form their own systems of governments. This consistent moderation may justify demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves and to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European Power challenge the American people, as it were, in the defense of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot force, and are unwilling to consider, what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might arise, in protest against the Government of the United States, to act in the future, as they have ever acted heretofore. They never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers, and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the wisdom of non-interference, which has so long been sanctioned by time and which by its good results has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments will, at the proper time, be laid before Congress.

THE GLORY AND DESTINY OF THE COUNTRY.

When, on the organization of our Government under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that the "preservation of the sacred ark of liberty and the destiny of the republican mode of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as firmly, staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people," and the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the Invisible Hand which has made the American people, through so many sacrifices, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy six years have glided away since these words were spoken. The United States have passed through so many trials that were foreseen, and now, at this new epoch in our existence as a nation, with our Union purified by sorrow and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtues of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat with solemnity the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable to our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its efficiency in peace and in war. It has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations. Now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments protect our interests.

Then our country felt its way bravely along an untrodden path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with history and traditions extending over very few years. Now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate. The experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations and has created an intense, indelible nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence. Now, through cessions of lands to the first colonies by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west the two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity. The latent conviction that our form of Government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is rewarded with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity. Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties, and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climate and happy institutions, the population has increased fifteen fold within a century. Here through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two fold greater rapidity than in any other country, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and alike in business and in opinion are self-contained and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here, religious freedom and political connection with civil government, refuse to subordinate the craft of statesmen, and become in its independence the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth as untrammelled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire a reverend mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is enlarged and broad in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the compass of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government, and that form of government by the confession of European statesmen, gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State and arouses everything that belongs to the soul.

Where, in past prosperity, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is visible to the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits, or so entitled to their love, as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its prosperity. Who of them will not acknowledge in the words of Washington, that every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, "to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency? Who will not join with me in the prayer that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1865.

MINES.—The silver mines in northern very high here, but it is said that the silver is not so pure as it was in the early days. The silver mines in the north are very rich, but it is said that the silver is not so pure as it was in the early days. The silver mines in the north are very rich, but it is said that the silver is not so pure as it was in the early days.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Rev. Father, 14th Inst., being the festival of the Holy Name of Jesus and the Patronal Feast of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, six children will be admitted to their first communion. Rev. Father Farley, Pastor of York, will preside, both in the morning and evening exercises.

DEPARTURE.—At the literary society last Monday night, it was decided that a national debt is a national blessing. The Club by motion, gave an invitation to any ladies, who may so desire, to be present at its deliberations.

QUARTER CLAIMS.—By the petition of Wm. Hoffman County Clerk, we have been permitted to examine the County Record, and find that, since the middle of November last, there have been 200 quarter claims recorded in Jackson County, mostly on silver lands.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.—We are indebted to Hon. R. W. Wright, President of the Fair, Kansas and Humboldt counties for their List of Names and valuable reports.

MISS PATTER.—That picture of a new dealer, Maj. Patterson of San Francisco, has caused to be placed upon our table, a fine of Eastern papers, for which we are quite desirous to express our gratitude.

GOOD WILL.—We received from R. E. May, Mayor of State, a copy of the bill changing the boundary of Jackson County, for which he has our thanks.

TRULY VALUABLE.—The Pacific Christian Advocate has sent us its beautiful volume. It is a paper truly in word and deed, and should be in every household in the State.

NEW TYPE.—The "Krona Journal" comes out, printed on new type. It makes a very neat appearance, and is worthy the patronage of readers.

THE WEATHER.has been very fine during the past week and the farmers are very busy plowing.

Born.
—January 25th, to the wife of Thos. M. Anderson a son.

Married.
—At the bride's residence, January 10th, by Rev. M. A. Williams, Mr. Frank F. Walker and Mrs. Fyfe, all of Jackson County.

GO TO THE CITY DRUG STORE
and buy Keedy's Medical Discovery, and let your boils, pimples, and all other humors to which you are subject, take their flight.

NEW TO-DAY.

Mining Notice.

The Share-holders of the Original Fair Play G. & S. Mining Company will meet at the office of O. Jacobs on Monday, February 12th A. D. 1866, at 7 O'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees of said Company, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting in reference to the mine.
By order of the STOCKHOLDERS,
Jacksonville, Jan. 13th, 1866. ja13d

CHEAP FOR CASH.

A. FISHER & BROTHER,

CORNER OF
California & Oregon Streets,
JACKSONVILLE.

Have on hand a
Large Stock of Staple, Fancy
DRYGOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, and
SHOES, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, CROCKERY,
CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.

All will be sold at
Reduced Prices
Jacksonville, Jan. 9, '66. jan14f

United States Internal Revenue Collection, District of Oregon.

PURSUANT to the provisions of "Sec. 28," of an act to provide "Internal Revenue to support the Government, and for other purposes, approved June 30th, 1864, as amended March 2d, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties, or taxes under said act, in the District of the State of Oregon, that the Collector has received from the Assessor thereof, his monthly and special collection lists pursuant to the provisions of said "Act," that the duties and taxes assessed by the Assessor, have become due and payable, that the said Collector, or his Deputy, will attend for the collection of the same, at his office, in the town of Jacksonville, on January 17 and 18th, 1866.

MEDORAM CRAWFORD,
Collector.

By L. S. Thompson, Deputy,
Jacksonville Jan. 6th, 1866. ja6w2

Happiness or Misery; THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, have determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of the suffering humanity) four of their most interesting and instructive LECTURES on MARRIAGE, and its disqualifications: Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies that result from youthful follies, excess of maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of Twenty-five Cents in postage stamps, by addressing "Secretary Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science, Pine Street, San Francisco."

Letters to be sent through Wells Fargo & Co. mar14f in 3

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS
323 MONTGOMERY ST
SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK HOUSE
387 BROADWAY.

LOGAN & THOMPSON'S EXPRESS.

San-Weekly line of Stages from Jacksonville to Ketchikan and Waldo, Oregon. Leaves Jacksonville every

Monday & Thursday, 4 A. M.

Returning, leaves Waldo every

Tuesday & Friday at 2 P. M.

Through passengers will be furnished with good saddle-horses at Waldo, for Crescent City.

LOGAN & THOMPSON, Prop.
Oct. 28th, 1864. oct1f

J. J. KNOWLTON. H. W. CHURCH.
J. J. KNOWLTON & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
Montgomery & California Streets,
(Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

GO TO THE CITY DRUG STORE
and buy Keedy's Medical Discovery, and let your boils, pimples, and all other humors to which you are subject, take their flight.

GO TO THE CITY DRUG STORE
and buy Keedy's Medical Discovery, and let your boils, pimples, and all other humors to which you are subject, take their flight.

FRANCO-AMERICAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

Opposite the McCully Buildings,
JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

—BY—
Madame Jeanne DeRoboam.

The Madame takes this method of tendering her thanks to the public, for the patronage which has hitherto been extended to her; and would respectfully solicit a continuance.

Her Tables, are always under her immediate control; and by her long experience in the business she feels confident that she will give entire satisfaction to all.

Her Beds and Rooms, are fitted up in the most comfortable style; suited to the accommodation of single persons, or families. Her beds are always kept clean.

MEALS WILL BE SET AT ALL HOURS.

Jacksonville, Oregon, January 14th, 1865. 1f

New! New!! New!!

KREUZER'S NEW STORE,

Between New State Saloon and Broadway & Wade's, Jacksonville,

IS STOCKED COMPLETELY WITH

Best Cigars and Tobacco,

FRESH CANDIES AND NUTS,

NEW TOYS & NOTIONS

Stationery,

FRESH FRUITS, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Kreuzer having purchased the new store one door south of Broadway & Wade's, calls the attention of the public to his complete stock of smoking and chewing tobacco. Also to his various brands of cigars, from the common half-spanish to the most fragrant Havanas. All sold at the most liberal prices.
You can be best supplied with any articles in his line, and save money, by giving him a call.
December 18, 1865.

GREAT SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately been in San Francisco, where he selected a fine assortment of line and common kinds, shot-guns, revolvers of all different kinds, derringers of the latest patterns, and all kind of ammunition; such as, cartridges, powder, shot, also, powder-flasks, shot flasks, hunting-bags, of every sort and size.
All orders will be filled with promptness, accuracy, and dispatch. The manufacturing of new rifles will be done at the shortest notice, and in the most approved style.
Grateful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
JOHN MILLER.
September 9th, 1865. 1f

VREKA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

CASTINGS of all kinds executed at the shortest notice. Wrought or Cast Iron work manufactured from the best material. All kinds of Brass Work. Gears and Babbitt's metals for sale. Cash paid for Old Iron.

C. W. SAVAGE. J. M. SUTTON.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned having purchased from Dr. L. S. Thompson his entire stock of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

CITY DRUG STORE,

Have ordered, and are now receiving, a large invoice of stock from the best established houses in San Francisco.

Our stock consists of the purest and most reliable Official Preparations in the market, and all the popular Patent Medicines of the day, together with a well-selected assortment of

Perfumeries, Extracts
and Fancy Goods in our line.

We have also added to our business **Books and Stationery,**

and will keep constantly on hand all that the market demands. Any books or papers published may be ordered through us, and will be furnished with dispatch.

SAVAGE & SUTTON.
Jacksonville, Sept. 23, '65. sep23w4

Veterans & Recruits.

THE last Legislature gives a bounty of \$150 to each recruit in the regiment now being raised. It also voted

Five Dollars
per month extra pay to each person belonging to the cavalry regiment enlisted three years ago. These amounts are to be paid in State Bonds. Those wishing these bonds would do well to call on

JACOBS & RUSSELL.
Jacksonville, Jan. 12, '66. jan14f

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE only Insurance Company that can legally do business in Oregon is the Pacific. They have complied with the laws of Oregon, by depositing \$50,000 in the State. Cash capital \$750,000.
SAGHS & BRO'S Agents.
Jacksonville, February 25th, 1865. feb25f

Notice.

ALL those knowing themselves indebted to us, either by book account or note, are requested to settle the same on or before the 1st of February next. At the end of that time unsettled claims will be placed in the hands of the officers for collection.
A. FISHER & BRO.
Jacksonville, Jan. 3, '66. ja6w3