

THE OREGON SENTINEL
JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE "SENTINEL"
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco Cal
Thomas Davis, Amherst Ore
F. T. Hill, Willer do
F. G. Birdseye, Rock Point do
Thomas Croxson, Croxtons Diggs do
Wm. Spicer, Jump-Off do
Gor. Gibbs, Portland do
D. M. Thompson, Albany do
W. M. Evans, do do
Thomas Carr, do do
Thomas F. Floyd, Kerbyville do
S. W. Sawyer, do do
D. P. Anderson, Phoenix do
A. Ireland, Myrtle Creek do
Geo. L. Dean, Elsie do
Theodore Cameron, Union Town do
James L. Watson, Roseburg do
Miss Hattie Hunter, Rogue River do
Binger Herman, Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

FEBRUARY 17th, 1866.

Southern Progression.

Recent Eastern advices induce the belief that notwithstanding the slow progress made by the Southern States in the organization of State governments, they are making sure and hopeful advances in other respects. The position of those who assume the leadership of the Southern people is still unsatisfactory. Their obduracy is still unsoftened. They are not contented with having raised themselves and many others of their fellow-citizens by their impetuous folly, but seem determined to deprive the Southern States of the benefits of representation in Congress by their unwise and impolitic course. They are either blind to the signs of the times, or woefully and criminally hardened by their reverses. Like the Jesuit who said for a papal decree against the doctrine of Galileo, they cannot perceive that the world is moving. Their inflexibility is vain. The Southern political leaders must soon learn that the car of progress has at last reached the fertile valleys of the South, and that those who oppose, must fall before it. They must learn that the favorite political doctrines that they tried to establish with the sword must give place to other and more enlightened ideas; to views of statesmanship better adapted to their changed condition, and commensurate with the rapid strides of civilization.

With the masses of the Southern people, however, the case is somewhat different. Floods of light have been poured upon them by the great contest, and they are partly compensated for their heroic efforts and great sacrifices in an unworthy cause; by the knowledge that they are part and parcel of a great nation—second to none in power, in valor, or in civilization. They have learned to respect the courage and manhood of their Northern brethren, and have been disabused of the idea that they were all hucksters and clock peddlers. What is still better, they have discovered that the pernicious doctrines, so sedulously instilled by their politicians, as essential to the prosperity of the South, tended to destroy their relations with a free government and would be fatal to true Republicanism. They will have discovered by this time that they committed a grave and fatal error in sending impetuous rebels to represent them in Congress. On the point of loyalty, Congress is wisely inflexible and their hopes of present representation are groundless. Independent of this error, the Southern people have done well. They have gone to work in earnest to mend their shattered fortunes, and turned their attention to their long neglected industrial pursuits. Therein lies the hope for their prosperity. Commerce is said to be the true civilization, and certainly no people can be truly great who are not industrious. Large quantities of the Southern staples, cotton and sugar have already been shipped to Northern markets, and this year's crop promises, under the circumstances, to be exceedingly large. Contracts with the freedmen are being made on favorable terms to both parties, and so great is the demand for the products of Southern labor that there is little fear of idleness among any class of Southern population.

Our Southern brethren need still more light. They require a higher standard of morality and intelligence. They require education of the heart in the common principles of humanity. A large and dependent element has been thrown upon their hands by the abolition of slavery. Heretofore, interest dictated kindness and humanity to the slaves; now, a release from responsibility, not unmixed with chagrin, is the ground of cruelty to the freedmen. Were this confined to individual instances, we would be still more hopeful; but, unfortunately, some Southern Legislatures have endeavored to institute a system of penance by codes discriminating against the blacks. It is time this thing ceased. It is time the people of the South understood that they can never expect to participate in the government of the country until they give assurance of their sense of justice to the freedmen, and show their willingness to discharge faithfully all their obligations, moral and political, as citizens of a free country.

Verily, your remarks are "like the attacks of a goat on a locomotive." Beware! "do the lion's skin and hang a cat's skin in its place." Your bleating is bound to betray you. Don't care about changing our coat just yet, neighbor; but if we've got to do it, prefer an Ass's garment—so if you ain't afraid of catching cold, please skin yourself and lend us your hide for a few days.

REMOVAL.—J. Row will to-day remove his stock of notions from the old stand, to the Haines fire proof brick, corner of California and Oregon streets. This building has been fitted up anew and promises to be the finest place of business in town. Give him a call after he gets fixed up and see if his cigars are not superb.

REMOVAL.—See proclamation of the Town Recorder for Municipal election on 6th of March.

ATLANTIC NEWS.—The telegraph is this week in working order, and we are able to present our readers with a few items of Eastern news. We give the gist of President Johnson's colloquy with Fred Douglas. The President takes strong grounds against negro suffrage, and advises emigration. We agree with him, that the freedmen are yet unfit to exercise the elective franchise and liable to be controlled en masse by the dominant race, but take issue with him on the subject of negro emigration. Want of space will not now permit us to give our reasons, but we will refer to the subject again. We learn that a large number of prominent democrats waited on his Excellency to congratulate him upon the plain and decided expression of his views on this subject. This but ill accords with the factious opposition of Oregon democracy, and will doubtless necessitate a change of tactics among their shuffling leaders. Political matters are beginning to assume a hopeful aspect in Texas. The convention now in session in that State having determined by a vote of 66 to 11 to take the oath of allegiance to the United States; the oath was administered to the members by Judge Everett. A resolution declaring secession and all subsequent acts null and void was laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 28. A resolution to exclude from seats in the convention, all who are excepted in the President's amnesty proclamation, was referred. The work of reconstruction is still going in Congress, and judging from the length of time it requires, it is likely to be done well. The President informs the Senate that Jeff. Davis is held on an indictment for treason and other crimes, and that he will be tried for the crime of treason as soon as a term of the Circuit Court can be held in the State of Virginia.

The Editor of the California Express, has been inexpressibly shocked by the conduct of the Pastor, of a large congregation in Marysville. It appears that the Rev. gentleman made a visit to a colored family in that city and sat down to a meal with them. The Express regards this proceeding as a wanton insult to the congregation. We pity such sensitiveness.

It is nothing; that the child of a southern aristocrat should suck the breast of a black nurse, and thus learn to look upon her, with almost filial affection;—nothing; that southern boys should play and associate with the negro children of the plantations on terms of perfect equality;—nothing; that young southern gallants should make their amours with the female slaves, the theme of every drinking bout and social gathering; nothing; that white fathers in the South should have children born to them in slavery—No, nothing. But, that a Northern divine, educated to make no distinction not made by the Almighty, prompted by the impulses of a christian spirit to do the bidding of his Master, and discharge the duties imposed upon him, among the negroes of the North, as well as the whites of the North, should visit and break bread with a colored family, is peculiarly odious to this democratic Journalist, and is heralded as an 'abolition outrage' on public opinion. We would regard this fastidious gentleman that there is a higher tribunal than even public opinion, and it will be well for him to sit on the great Judgment day; his heart is not found blacker than the skin of his despised brother. It will be well for him to whiten and purify it with christian charity, and despise no race or color of people that God in his wisdom has made to suit himself for his own inscrutable purpose.

NEW TREASON BILL.—We have received No. 1 of the Lafayette (Cal.) Sentinel with X on the wrapper. We decline the proffered courtesy. When we desire an exhibition of expulsive and slang we will search the "Newgate Calendar" and get it in its original purity. The editor of this sheet reminds us of a hyena sneaking among the dry bones that have been picked clean by more powerful beasts of prey. Even partizan malignity spares the ashes of the illustrious dead; but this human hyena invalids even the sanctity of the tomb to glut his loathsome appetite. We would sooner associate with a horse-thief or highwayman than exchange with a reptile who spits his venom on the grave of the President whom the nation still mourns. Keep your poisonous sheet. We don't want it.

THAT'S A FACT.—The San Francisco Flag says: "The infamies perpetrated in the name of the Union party are innumerable." We only wonder at a radical paper like the flag admitting so much. The truthfulness of the remark is manifest.—States Rights Democrat.

Yes, that's so; but who perpetrates them? The corrupt political hacks who left the ark of Democracy as rats leave a sinking ship, and joined the Union party in the hope of plunder. We need only point to your own model of infamy—"Beast Butler," president of the Charleston Convention.

AMUSEMENTS.—Capt. Fullerton called on us this week, looking well after his severe trip to Ft. Klamath and back. He brought back with him a programme of an evening's entertainment at the Ft. Klamath Theater, which is got up in splendid style; and the Capt. says it is only equalled by the performance, and that the exhibition would do honor to professional players. We are glad the boys have some amusement to relieve the monotony of life at a frontier post.

REMOVAL.—J. Row will to-day remove his stock of notions from the old stand, to the Haines fire proof brick, corner of California and Oregon streets. This building has been fitted up anew and promises to be the finest place of business in town. Give him a call after he gets fixed up and see if his cigars are not superb.

REMOVAL.—See proclamation of the Town Recorder for Municipal election on 6th of March.

WOOLEN MILL MEETING.

On Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1865, pursuant to notice, a large congregation of the citizens of this county met at the Court House, in Jacksonville, for the purpose of organizing a Woollen Manufacturing Company in Jackson county. The meeting organized by electing E. D. Foudray, President, and B. F. Dowell, Secretary.

Messrs. Thomas Smith, E. D. Foudray, B. F. Dowell, Dr. L. S. Thompson, Michael Hanley and Samuel Colver, made speeches in behalf of building a factory; and they satisfied all present that a factory was practicable, and could be made very profitable; and that there were many places in the county affording the best of water power, and fine healthy locations. Messrs. Smith, Colver and Foudray differed widely as to the place. Mr. Smith made an eloquent speech in behalf of Ashland, and Messrs. Foudray and Colver contended that there was no place equal to Phoenix.

On motion of Mr. Hanley, the meeting determined to appoint one person in each precinct of the county to solicit subscription, and thereupon the President appointed the following named persons: B. H. Hagardine, Ashland; Isaac Constant, Manzanita; M. Hanley, Jacksonville; Sam'l Colver, Phoenix; Thos. Chavener, Dardanelles; N. C. Dean, Willow Springs; Tod. Cameron, Uniontown; C. Scheffelen, Perkinsville; John Schemm, Table Rock; J. M. Nichols, Butte Creek; M. H. Drake, Forest Creek; Mr. Laylock, Evans Creek; Nicholas Wright, Steamboat City; Capt. Saltmarsh, Sterlingville.

On motion, the Committee was requested to meet in Jacksonville, on Saturday, February 24th, 1866. The meeting then adjourned until the first Saturday in April, 1866, at which time the report of the Committee will be submitted.

E. D. Foudray, President.
B. F. Dowell, Secretary.

Nasby is Relieved.

One day the past week a letter addressed to us, from Rock Point, was received containing the following, which we give to our readers, with only this explanation; that we suppose Timmelson intended to send it to our contemporary around the way, but not having been in the country long, and still grieving over his recent misfortune, he got the address of the exponent of "true Democracy," wrong.

DATED TO ROCK POINT,)
(New to the Dardanelles, February 18 hundred & 6 ty 6.)

THE EDITOR OF TRUE DEMOCRACY IN JAXON COUNTY, IN THE STATE OF OREGON.—Sirs: All the time not individually upon you, I am sure that you will redoubtly recognize me, as I am nowise mislead the youngest brother or the most undisciplined democrat now a tant & alive, that is too so, I am thus kin to Petroleum V. Nasby, the true Pastor of the church of the noo dispensation, and by him I was ordained & put a part for the holiest & now appearing suddenly cause of democracy. This was snaz weak, anterior too the orful slide that occurred in Noo Jersey, when the democracy was perpetuated out of and State. I was at that memorabral time taking mi cloest observance in sad church, and devotin col of mi talents too apply the same to the ends of perpeterratin the grate cause of troo-democracy, that had connterated to be agin the agers who fed agin southern democrats—the cause that is so close akin & around Petroleum's hart, as well as too so of the undersird. When the sad event abur stated was e-nacted & dun, & the church of the noo dispensation was taken abac, I perepertrated myself in too other regers, & hearing after I was aloft of this phase, where the troo democracy was still arlive & cussing abberlitionists, I hev cum rite on & settled here to try & recuperate mi periterral health which ylt suffers menterly too a considerable x tent. In consequence of seeing nothing but abberlitionists in mi travel, as far as the I could sea, till I got to this side of Roe Pint, & here I dico find Roe Pint and Roe Bottom, which bottom so lately fel out in Noo Jersey. Here I find the hiest democracy bled down, and I illustrate it bled down so that a fa drops is kalkerlated too be loyal too enny abberlitionists who cood be perswaded too tak it. As we did not hev enuff of this kind in Noo Jersey too put an end too abberlition talk, & that is too so, more pntedly, abberlition papers, Noo Jersey is ad-ed too our list by enny for ever. Mi hart is too fat too sa enny more at present, & I rest here at Roe Pint.

TIMMELSON V. NASBY.

Lait ordained Pastor of the church of the noo dispensation.

CINCINNATI COURT.—J. D. Wiser, vs. Moses Wright, et al, dismissed.—Elijah Chaney, vs. A. B. Powers, judgment for plaintiff for \$56 45.—H. T. Gilbert, vs. L. W. Sullivan, judgment for plaintiff for \$201 22.—August Jacobson, vs. Oliver J. Evans, et al, judgment for plaintiff for \$470 50.—J. B. Lyon, vs. W. A. Owen, Sheriff. Jury disagreed and was discharged.—Application of Wm. Bilger to become a citizen of the United States. Granted.—same as to James F. Beckley.—R. J. Jones, vs. R. S. Beiknap, et al, judgment for plaintiff for \$1,583 31.—E. D. Foudray, vs. J. V. Amerman, dismissed by agreement of parties.—J. V. Amerman, vs. E. D. Foudray, dismissed by agreement of parties.—State of Oregon, vs. Samuel Gabeen, verdict not guilty.

LATEST EASTERN DISPATCH. SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL. Dates to Feb. 15th.

Washington, 8th.—A number of Democratic members of Congress called on the President to-day to congratulate him upon his speech to the colored delegation. The Secretary of the Interior reports that the survey of public lands during the last ten years in California, have cost \$1,314,024, while the receipts from sales during the same time amounted to only \$52,765. The five directors of the Pacific railroad are urging the importance of adopting some measures to hasten the completion of the work. An effort is being made to establish in Idaho City instead of in Oregon.

Washington, 9th.—The oration in commemoration of the life and services of Abraham Lincoln, was in the highest degree impressive. The Capitol was closed to all except Senators, Representatives, officials and guests holding invitation tickets. President Johnson was seated in front of the Speaker's desk; the Chief Justice and his associates sat next on his right. The diplomatic corps sat next, and on the right of the Cabinet. On the President's left sat distinguished officers of the army and navy; next were the Representatives in Congress. Occupying seats on either sides of the main aisles were the Senators. The diplomatic gallery was occupied exclusively by families of the members of the diplomatic corps; and the other galleries were occupied by ladies and gentlemen holding tickets. The Marine Band discoursed appropriate music, ceasing when exercises commenced. All being in readiness, at half past twelve o'clock, Lafayette Foster, President of the Senate, called the two Houses to order. A prayer was offered by Rev. B. Baynton, Chaplain of the House. The presiding officer then introduced Hon. George Bancroft, of New York, who delivered the oration at the Clerk's table, occupying two hours. It was heard with marked attention. At the conclusion, a benediction was pronounced by Rev. R. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate.

St. Louis, 8th.—It is announced at Gen. Pope's headquarters that a dispatch has been received which reports the bushwhackers in large force near Independence, Missouri.

N. Y. 11th.—The Berlin correspondent of a morning paper says: Negotiations are well advanced between the United States and the Prussian Government, relieving German born American citizens from danger of arrest for military service, on their return to their native land.

The cattle plague is assuming an alarming phase in Great Britain. If some measures are not taken to check its progress at the present rate of increase, it will require many weeks to drain the kingdom of cattle.

Chicago, 12th.—The following is taken from the Intelligencer's account of the President's interview with the Colored Delegation on Wednesday the 6th inst.

After the President had expressed a desire to do all things proper and just for the benefit of the colored race, he said: "If they could find no other Moses, he would be their Moses; to lead them from a land where they had been in bondage, to a land of freedom." He said, turning to Fred. Douglas: "Have you lived on a plantation?" Douglas—"I have, your Excellency. President—when you would look around and see a man who had a large family, struggling hard upon a poor piece of land; you thought a great deal less of him, than of your own master. Douglas—"No." President—"Well, I know such was the case with a large majority of you in those sections. When such is the case, we know there is enmity, we know there is hate. The poor white man, on the other hand, was opposed to the slave and his master; for the colored man and his master, combined, and kept him in poverty by depriving him of a fair partition in the labor and productions of the country. The query comes then: whether these two races; situated as they were before the war, without preparation, without time for passion and excitement to be appeased; and without time for the slightest improvement—whenever one should be turned loose upon the other; then both thrown together at the ballot box with this enmity and hate existing between them; the query arises; if then, we do not commence a war of races? I think I understand this question. Especially is this the case when you force it upon a people without their consent. Now, where do you begin? for instance; suppose Congress would pass a law authorizing an election at which all over 21 years of age, without regard to color, shall be allowed to vote and a majority should decide that the elective franchise should not be universal; what would you do? who would settle it? Do you deny that first great principle of the right of the people to govern themselves," will you resort to arbitrary power and say; majority shall receive a state of things they are opposed to?" Douglas—"That was said before the war." President—"I am talking about a principle, not about what may have been said before the war." Douglas—"Apply what you have said Mr. President to South Carolina, for instance." President—"Suppose you go to Ohio; that does not change the principle; each community is to determine the depository of

its political power; it is the fundamental tenet of my creed, that the will of the people when fairly expressed at the ballot box, must be obeyed. Is there anything wrong in that? Douglas—"A great deal of wrong." President—"It is the people of the States who must for themselves determine the matter, I don't want to be engaged in a work that will commence a war of races. I want to begin the work of reparation. I would that it were so that all you advocate, could be done in the twinkling of an eye, but it is not in the nature of things; I don't assume or pretend to be any wiser than Providence or stronger than the laws of nature." Douglas—"My impression is that the very thing your Excellency would avoid can only be avoided by the very measure we propose." President—"Is the master now controlled in labor? would he not control the votes?" Douglas—"Let the negro once understand that he has a recognized right to vote and he will raise up a party in the Southern States among the poor, who will rally with him—there is a conflict that you speak of between the wealthy slaveholder and the poor man." President—"You touch the right point there. There is a conflict and hence I suggest emigration. If the negro can't get employment in the South he has it in his power to go where he can get it." In parting, the President said they were both desirous of accomplishing the same ends, but proposed to do so by different roads.

New York, 13th.—A large Fenian meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening addressed by Charles Spencer, B. D. Killian, Geo. Francis Train and Fernando Wood.

A swindle concocted by the partner in a Brokers firm was ascertained yesterday by a detective upon whom the said partner had developed the duty of hunting up a robbery of \$12,000 in U. S. Bonds. The detective found the informant his own robber and he disgraced.

New York, 13th.—The Herald publishes a letter from Juarez, to a friend in this country, who says that without the interference of the United States they will be able to obtain a definite triumph.

Portland, 14th.—The horse thief Wright, who broke jail in company with Bush, the alleged murderer, ten days since was captured about ten miles above the Cascades, on Sunday last and the officers were close after Bush.

Navigation not yet re-opened between Dulles and Umattila.

San Francisco, 14th.—H. C. Mendhall, was fined \$400 or two months imprisonment for peddling obscene pictures.

Eighty tins of opium, were seized which Chinese merchants have attempted to smuggle into this port.

Albert Wyatt was arrested last night for stealing about \$200 in Australian Sovereigns and \$100 in American coin.

The Steamer Del Norte which arrived last night brings advices of the loss of bark, Mustang bound from San Francisco, to Victoria. There is a prospect of brisk steamboat opposition between Victoria and San Francisco, the coming season. The subsidy for carrying the mails between Victoria and San Francisco was awarded to the Hudson Bay Co. for one year at the rate of \$1,500 each trip, not less than two trips to be made in each month.

The Steamship Labouchere will be sent to San Francisco under the subsidy on the 15th inst., next Thursday.

Washington, 14th.—The Bankrupt Bill got a severe blow from Thad. Stevens. The radicals, charge that the bill tends protection to disloyal, at the expense of loyal men.

In the Senate: Browns Bill in aid of the Southern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph, via Albuquerque and Chiquito Colorado, was amended and favorably reported on by the committee.

Washington 15.—Campbell, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Mexico.

Washington, 15.—Pollard had an interview with the President, to-day, to obtain permission to publish the Richmond Examiner, again.

The fate of the Bankrupt Bill in the House is doubtful.

Albany, 15.—A locomotive passed over the Hudson Bridge, to day for the first time.

Washington, 15.—Mr Raymond presented a petition from Jas. Hamilton and 1000 others, of New York City, praying for the protection of American industry.

San Francisco, 15th.—Legal Tenders selling at 72 1/2 @ 72 3/4.

Action of the State Central Committee. SALER, February 16th, 1866. The Union State Central Committee met yesterday. There was nearly a full representation from the various counties. The State Convention was appointed to be held at Corvallis, on Thursday, the 29th of March. It is recommended to hold the County Conventions on Saturday, March 17th. The Union vote of June, 1864, was adopted as the basis of representation in the State Convention. The several counties are to have one delegate for each 75 votes, and one for each fractional 50 or larger proportion of 75. This will give 120 members in the Convention, six of whom are from Jackson, and two from Josephine County.

IMPROVEMENT.—Wm. Fidler, Esq., Street Commissioner, is grading "C" street, between Plymouth & Ross' Stable and this office—a work much needed, as it was the worst mud hole in town.

ARSENIC IN PULMONARY DISEASE.—M. Montigny, French Consul in China, in reference to the use of arsenic by the Northern Chinese, says they mingle it with their smoking tobacco. According to misadventures who have lived a long time there, the arsenic smokers were stout fellows, and as rosy as cherubs." The publication of a letter from Dr. Londe, who announces that some years ago, in the course of a discussion at the academy of medicine, on the agents to be employed to cure tubercular consumption, he told the assembled doctors that he had found but one successful means of combating this dreadful disease, and that means was the smoking of arsenic. The doctor re-affirms his commendation of this remedy.

NEW MAP.—We have been shown by Mr. G. W. Traver, of this place, a specimen of Mitchell's New Map. We must say that this is the most comprehensive work of the kind ever published, as it contains maps of cities and a large amount of statistical information, usually found only after the most laborious research. The exquisite finish and artistic beauty of this work makes it an ornament for any center table, and an account of its intrinsic value it should find a place in every dwelling in the State. We cordially recommend it and call attention to Mr. Traver's advertisement in another column.

LEOBERMAN.—Heriman, the Wizard, and Mr. Gillespie, the celebrated Harp and whistle player, will take a joint benefit tonight, at the large and commodious hall over Taylor's Livery Stable. An entire new programme is prepared for the occasion. After the performance is over to-night, the hall will be cleared and music furnished for dancing.

REMEMBER.—By later arrivals, we learn that the company who started from Ft. Klamath on snow shoes and was reported lost, returned to the Fort, in consequence of the soft state of the snow.

A CARD FOR THE WINTER & SPRING CLOTHING TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BADGER & LINDENBERGER, Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery St., Cor. Merchant, San Francisco.

Importers and Wholesale DEALERS.

Entire New and Fresh Stock.

We would call the attention of Country Merchants to our unusually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the CLOTHING & FURNISHING LINE. We have constantly on hand the largest and greatest variety of CASSIMERE AND WOOL HATS of any house in San Francisco, and our prices for these goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufacturer's consignment. Our stock

WINTER & SPRING GOODS

is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchants is the unusually low prices.— Less than the cost of Importation!

Good Articles & Low Prices

Are the great inducements we offer to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servants, BADGER & LINDENBERGER, Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse, Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street, San Francisco, Oct. 25, '65.

THE FENIANS ARE MOVING UPON KREUZER'S NEW STORE.

Between New State Saloon and Bradbury & Wade's, Jacksonville, which

IS STOCKED COMPLETELY WITH

Best Cigars and Tobacco, FRESH CANDIES AND NUTS, NEW TOYS & NOTIONS, Stationery, FRESH FRUITS, ETC., ETC.

A LARGE STOCK OF CUTLERY

And a fine assortment of Meersbaum PIPES.

Mr. Kreuzer having purchased the new store one door south of Bradbury & 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 liberal grant Havana. 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. January 15, 1866.