

ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War. With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 12, 1867.

Sir: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge. Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Gen. U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.
MR. STANTON TO GENERAL GRANT,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

GENERAL: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August 12, by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received.

Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny the President's right, under the laws of the United States, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of that office, or to require me to transfer to you, or any other person, the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War. But inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President. You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Proclamation of Amnesty.

Following is the proclamation of amnesty issued on Saturday by the President, with the full concurrence of the Cabinet, including General Grant:

WHEREAS, On the tenth of July, A. D. 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and equality of rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the 29th day of March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the then existing rebellion and of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation, offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom might be established; and the President did, by said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take, and subscribe to, an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and, whereas, in and by said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein especially described were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was therefore to be so regarded; and, whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens, or others, to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are loyally disposed, and have conformed, and, if permitted to do so, will conform in legislation to the conditions of affairs growing out of the Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and, whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable danger to apprehend, within States which were involved in the late rebellion, any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the constitution and laws of the

United States; and, whereas, as large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty and incompatible with individual rights of citizens, and contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and, whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary qualifications, and the pains and penalties of confiscation and disfranchisement, now and always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and, whereas, for this reason, it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration and control of law and order, that said last mentioned proclamation aforesaid, issued on the 29th of May, 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon considered thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons, who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from the Executive clemency—

Now therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in said proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, except in cases in which legal proceedings have been commenced under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this pardon shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation in the same manner and with the same effect with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of May 29th, 1865, viz: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth support, protect and defend the Constitution and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation and said proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, namely: First, the Chief, or pretended Chief Executive officers, including the President, Vice President, and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or Rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who had or pretended to hold in the service of said pretended Confederate Government military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier-General, and naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States, while maintaining, or abetting, and submitting to and acquiescing in rebellion. Second, All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military service of the United States. Third, All persons who at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation are actually in civil, military or naval confinement, or held to bail before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith. In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.
Done at the City of Washington, this 7th day of September, 1867. [Signed.]
ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WHEAT ARRIVALS.—The last week was a lively time for wheat in town. Wagons were standing in line at both mills as well as at the several warehouses in the city. The steam mill took in about twelve hundred bushels per day, on account of mill firm; and the Magnolia (Foster & Co.) have been pushed to full extent of their receiving capacity both at mill and warehouse. Several merchants are also purchasing and storing with the latter firm. It is estimated that about twenty thousand bushels of wheat were brought last week.—*Albany Journal*.

SLIGGINS saw a note on the ground, but knew that it was counterfeit and walked on without picking it up. He told Smith the story, when the latter said, "Do you know, Sliggins, you have committed a very grave offense?" "Why, what have I done?" "You have passed a counterfeit bill, knowing it to be such."

THIS IS US.—My first is what lies at the door; my second is a kind of corn; my third is what nobody can do without, and my whole is one is one of the United States. Mat-rimoney.

Haight's majority in California is between eight and nine thousand.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868,
CLYDE S. GRANT,
OF THE STATE OF OREGON.
"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The people have rewarded for patriotic sentiment for traitors.
FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
OF OREGON.
Both subject to the decision of the National Union Convention.
D. M. C. GAULT, EDITOR.
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1867.

Organize.

It is time the Union party in this State was perfecting a thorough organization, for the coming campaign. We address this admonition to the workers in the party, assuring them that with proper management and fair dealing with the people, our show for success is better than it was at the last election. There are in our party, prominent men enough to make up a ticket which will induce no sectional differences. Let us have a joint and harmonious action in every portion of the State, that will insure harmony in our State convention and unity on election day. Let us learn from the disastrous failure of our party in California, that only unexceptionable men must be put forward, and that the perpetuation of the principles of the Union party are of more moment than the political interest of any individual. We do not recognize the claims of any individual in the Union party. We believe in the office seeking the man, and we feel, in common with the mass of our party, that any man who resorts to chicanery to secure a nomination, is unfit for office and unworthy of public trust. We trust that steps for a complete organization, with a view, not to the success of a few men but of the whole party, will soon be commenced. A party without organization is like an army without discipline, and cannot reasonably hope for success, and the sooner such discipline is commenced, the more thorough and effective it will be.

REDUCE THE TAXES.—Taxation is the inevitable price of power and position, necessary for the support of governments and to secure the rights of the people. Taxation is at best a burden, and should be measured by the actual necessity for its imposition; and not by the willingness of the people to bear it. No matter how cunningly the burden may be adjusted, after all the people bear it; and they are beginning to feel that no absolute necessity exists for their present onerous burden. No rulers who justify unnecessary and burdensome taxation will long find favor with the people. Any political party that fails to lighten the people's burdens when opportunity offers, must certainly meet the people's displeasure and fall. We are bearing a war burden in time of comparative peace, and if our party—the party now in power—does not lighten it as speedily and as much as possible, the people will surely look to Democracy to do it for them. Let the Republican party take warning in time, and let our delegates in Congress press this vital question at the next session, in such a manner as will be effective.

VISITS OREGON.—It is said that Calvin B. McDonald, who edited the S. F. *Flag* during the war, and who is one of the most forcible and beautiful newspaper writers on this coast, contemplates visiting Oregon for the purpose of embarking on the sea of journalism. We do not know how true the report is, but hope Mac will come.

LARGE FREIGHTS.—Mr. Wall informs us that there are 600 tons of freight in their warehouses, awaiting transportation over the mountains; and he further says, there has not been so large an amount of freight in Crescent City, at any one time, as at present, since they have been in business at that place.

The *Oregon Herald* says: "no party is strong enough to elect bad men." The assertion is false; for the editor of the *Herald* well knows that where Democracy is in the majority, it is strong enough to elect Satan himself—it he would disgrace himself by running out that ticket.

SWEET POTATOES.—Mr. P. F. McMannus has raised some fine sweet potatoes in his garden this summer, one of which weighs two and a quarter pounds. We think the fact is clearly demonstrated that sweet potatoes can be raised in this valley.

The *Chronicle* man thinks we take umbrage at being styled "mongrels." Not so. We are perfectly delighted when abused by Democrats; but for God's sake don't call us a Copperhead!

The Material of Parties.

It is not only interesting but instructive, to analyze the material composing the two great parties of the country. To note the localities usually giving majorities for one or the other, and to scan the classes whose opinions, teachings and prejudices impel them in different political directions. We do not claim that all the decency and sobriety of the country belongs to Republicanism; we do not charge that all the moral impurity belongs to Democracy; but we do claim that a very large majority of the reflecting, industrious and substantial men of the country are Republicans, and that a very large majority of the seum of society, the vicious, the depraved and the vile, whose interest in the country is only that of the present hour, naturally drifts to Democracy. Why it is so, is a question open for discussion. That it is so, is a proposition susceptible of satisfactory proof. The classes who naturally embrace the opposite political doctrines are as distinctive and easily separated as the principles they espouse, and simply by generalizing, we propose to point out their differences. We will go among the hardy sons of Maine, among the wilds of the Kennebec and the Androscoggin, whose lives are a constant battle with the elements, whose hands are hard with toil, and four out of six are Republicans. Along the streams fed by the Granite mountains of New England, among the clatter of looms, the hum of spindles, and the thousand other voices of cheerful industry, ask the people if they are of Democratic faith, and the rock-ribbed mountains, where Freedom found birth, reverberate as they answer, "no!" In the rural districts of the Empire State; in the fertile and quiet valleys of the Genesee and the Mohawk; along the banks of the classic Hudson, where order, and peace, and plenty reign, Republican principles have a home in the hearts of the people. In the mountains of the Keystone State, the clang of hammers and the roar of forges keep time to the music of the Union. By the broad Ohio; far out on the prairies of the West, where the busy sickles sing in the golden grain that feeds the world—everywhere where the dignity of honest labor is recognized—Republican principles are fixed, and Democracy gets no majorities.

On the other hand, in the great centers of population; in the cities crowded with ignorant foreigners, who bring with them prejudices against everything but the word "Democracy," filled with destitution, and crime, and squalor, and vice, and human misery; where aggregated wealth works political corruption, there are obtained the large Democratic majorities that well nigh paralyze the sentiment of the industrial classes of the country.

In the quarters of cities where vice and immorality are supreme; where thieves and gamblers congregate, and all the devilish passions of men run riot, Democracy flourishes, and its majorities squelch out all opposition. In the States where industry has been blighted by contamination with slavery; where exemption from the disgrace of labor has compensated for general intelligence and education, the people are not Democratic in its true sense, yet thoroughly wedded to party Democracy. We could individualize, and point out that a large majority of those who fill our almshouses and prisons are Democrats; that where a shiftless man is found surrounded by a gang of hounds and dirty, ragged children, a Democratic voter is found also, but we refrain. Enough has been said to impel people to reflect, and ask themselves why what we have said should be true?

SHIPMENT OF COPPER ORE.—The company in possession of the Alta Copper mine, situated at the Low Divide, on the Crescent City road, have shipped about seven hundred tons of copper during the present summer. The ore is transported to smelting works in Massachusetts, near Boston, but it is the intention of the company to erect works in Smith River Valley, California—to which place they will have a road completed from the mine, this fall, at a cost of about \$13,000.

WELL ACQUAINTED.—We heard of an emigrant in the Umpqua Valley, who had moved from Oregon to California and back so often, that he could, to use his own words, "borrow flour anywhere along the road, for the people know I will be moving back again in a few months and pay them." Fortunate(?) man, that.

Hon. Isaac Cox is delivering his American Safeguard to subscribers in this and Josephine counties.

TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN S. LOVE.
A GOOD CITIZEN GONE.—It becomes our painful duty to record the death of one of the most prominent, the oldest and most respected citizens of this place. On the morning of the 18th, John S. Love, after a painful illness of several weeks, breathed his last, surrounded by his family and intimate friends, and the sable wings of the Angel of Death drooped over a sorrowing household. Of the many virtues and many qualities of the deceased, it is scarcely necessary to speak—his kindness as a husband and father, his probity and worth as a citizen, his charity as a Christian gentleman, and his upright manliness in all his dealings are household words in this community. Mr. Love was one of the few whose worth was recognized on this side of the grave, and whose virtues obscure the ordinary errors of life, and his loss to the community is felt to be a public and irreparable one.

On Thursday afternoon, the places of business in Jacksonville were all closed, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, and his remains were followed to their resting place by the Masonic Brotherhood, of which he was a worthy member, and buried with the mystic ceremonies of the craft. The funeral was the largest ever seen in this place, and many a silent tear was dropped as a tribute to the dead. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Oregon in 1853, having been a citizen of Jacksonville since that time. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn the loss of their friend and protector, and hosts of friends who will miss his kindly greeting and the warm clasp of his hand forever.

F. & A. M.—In Memoriam.
At a called meeting of Warren Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence, in his mysterious dispensation of events, to take from our midst, and from his family and the world, our well beloved Brother, John S. Love, in the prime of life, and in the midst of a career of usefulness to this community, and of affectionate devotion to his family, on the morning of the 18th Sept., A. D. 1867; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the demise of Bro. John S. Love, our community has lost a good and upright citizen, his family a true and devoted husband and father, and this lodge one of its most zealous and faithful members.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of his many virtues as a man, a citizen, and an honorable and worthy Mason.

Resolved, That while we cannot help mourning a man so useful, a friend so dear, it is our duty as Masons to submit without murmur to the mandates of the most supreme "Grand Master" of the universe.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the distressed widow and family of the deceased, and tender to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the charter of the "Lodge" be draped in mourning, and as a further token of sorrow for his departure and his inestimable worth, that the officers and members of this Lodge wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these "resolutions" to the widow of our lamented Brother, and that the same be published in the OREGON SENTINEL and Southern Oregon Press.

Called meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Thursday evening, Sept. 19, 1867, and the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst, by death, since our last meeting, John S. Love, an honored, useful and worthy member of this Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by this sudden and afflictive dispensation of Providence, this Board has lost a useful, energetic and upright member, society one of its highest ornaments, his family a kind father and affectionate husband, and this community one whose generous heart always responded to every good and noble purpose and public enterprise.

Resolved, That this Board tender their sincere sympathies to the bereaved and afflicted family.

Resolved, That in token of respect for our lamented friend and honored fellow member, that the members of this Board, and the officers of this town, wear crape for the space of thirty days; and also, that this hall be draped in mourning for the same length of time.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full upon the Journal, and that the clerk of the Board forward a copy of the same to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn.

The Board adjourned accordingly.
D. LINN, President.
U. S. HAYDEN, Recorder.

LOVE & BILGER,

California Street (between Oregon and Third), Jacksonville.
DEALERS AND WORKERS IN
TIN, SHEET-IRON COPPER,
LEAD AND BRASS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST TIN SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE. Brass Pipes, Hydraulic Nozzles, Force Pumps, Chains, Lead Pipe, Hose, HARDWARE, CUTLERY; NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

Bar, Plate and assorted Iron;
Paints, Oils, Sizes and Glass;
All qualities of Powder;
Shot of all numbers;
Brushes of every variety, etc., etc.
Wooden and Willow Ware;
Rope Brass and Iron Wire;

Blacksmith, Carpenter and Miner's tools of every variety.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Consisting of
Cast-iron and Steel Plows;
Self-sharpening Feed Cutters;
Cauldrons and Iron Wash Kettles;
Cultivators, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Stoves.
Always on hand, a large lot of Parlor, Cooking, Office and Cabin Stoves, of assorted sizes, plain and fancy, constructed on latest fuel-saving plans. Builders, Kettles, Pots, Pans, and everything connected with these stoves, warranted durable and perfect.

All articles sold by them or manufactured, WARRANTED. Their work is made of the best material and of choicest patterns.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and filled according to directions. They are determined to sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
[Sept. 14, 1866.]
Agents for Halliday & Co's Wire Rope.

LOVE & BILGER,
AGENTS FOR KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.
[Of San Francisco.]
Importers of Farm Implements
AND MACHINES.

JEWELRY.
CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
FANCY ARTICLES
— AT —
NEUBER'S
New Store!

Next Door to Sachs Bros.
J. NEUBER has stocked his new store with a large and valuable assortment of latest styles and patterns of
SPRING AND WEIGHT
CLOCKS,
SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
PEARL, EMERALD, CAMEO SETS
Together with a splendid lot of other
JEWELRY,

Breast-Pins, Brooches,
Ear-Rings, Finger Rings,
Lockets, Buckles, Clasps,
Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons,
Necklaces,
Watch-Chains,
Chatelains
and Seals.

Also, complete sets of incomparable
Quartz Jewelry,
manufactured from the richest and most beautiful specimens of Gold Hill and Fowler quartz.
In addition to the above, may be found at this store the best qualities of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY
And, in short, a general variety of
Nick-Nacks & Fancy Article.
All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES and warranted.
REPAIRING.—Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired with promptness, and in a manner to guarantee satisfaction.
MADE TO ORDER, any article of Jewelry, with neatness and dispatch.
Call and see his new stock, at his new store, on California street, next door to Sachs Bros., Jacksonville, Oregon.
Jacksonville, Dec. 17, 1862. if

UNION LIVERY,
SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES.

Comstock & Cawley,
Proprietors.

The proprietors have recently purchased the above well-known stand, situated on the corner
California & 4th Streets,
Where the very best of horses and buggies can be had at all times, at reasonable rates. Their stock of roadsters cannot be equaled in the State.

HORSES BOARDED
On reasonable terms, and the best care and attention bestowed upon them while under their charge. Also
Horses Bought and Sold.
Being satisfied that they can give satisfaction, the proprietors solicit the patronage of the public.
Jacksonville, Nov. 24, 1866. dec9tf

EL DORADO
UNION CLUB ROOM.
Corner of Cal. & Oregon Sts.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THOROUGHLY REFINED the above named saloon, solicit a share of the public patronage. The best Wines, Liquors and cigars will be served to customers.
S. M. FARRIN,
Jacksonville, March 19, '67. apl21tf

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.