

WM. HOFFMAN,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
CONVEYANCER  
U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner  
For the District of Oregon.

OFFICE—First Door North of Beckman's  
Banking House.

Deeds and other instruments of writing carefully prepared, and acknowledgements taken. Applications for Homestead Entries, Pre-emption Rights and Private entry of land prepared. Jacksonville, August 4, 1866.

**SUTTON & HYDE,**  
AGENTS FOR  
LYON'S KATHAIRON,  
LYON'S EXCT GINGER,  
LYON'S ELEA POWDER,  
MAGNOLIA WATER.  
[Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1866—17]

**AMERICAN EXCHANGE,**  
Corner of Washington and Front Streets,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**L. P. W. QUIMBY,**  
(LATE PROPRIETOR OF THE "WESTERN HOTEL.")

HAVING TAKEN THE ABOVE HOUSE, and entirely REFITTED AND REURNISHED it, is now prepared to receive and accommodate his friends and former patrons, and the general travelling public. For safety in the event of fire, and the convenience of guests, a SECOND PASSAGE has been opened to the SLEEPING APARTMENTS, which are commodious and especially arranged for the accommodation of families. WARM AND COLD BATHS are attached to the house. This house is located nearer the Steamboat Landing than any other in Portland.

**THE HOTEL COACH**  
will be in attendance at the several Landings to convey guests and their baggage to and from the house FREE OF CHARGE. The house has a large Fire-Proof Safe for valuables. The Proprietor will undertake that nothing shall be left undone to render his house attractive, and guests comfortable. oct15tf

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

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THOROUGHLY refitted the above named saloon, solicit a share of the public patronage. The best Wines, Liquors and cigars will be served to customers. S. M. FARREN.  
Jacksonville, March 19, '67. ap12tf

**FARM FOR SALE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated near Waldo, on the main road from Jacksonville to Crescent City. It is known as the "Patrick Ranch." There is a good orchard, house and barn upon it. I possess the Patent to the land from the Government, and will warrant the sale against any and all persons. Apply to Thos. F. Floyd, Kirbyville, or John R. Prindle, Delmonico Restaurant, Portland, Oregon. GUSTAF WILSON.  
September 5th, 1867. sp7m3

**P. B. COFFIN,**  
HOUSE PAINTER,

IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE stock of materials and tools formerly belonging to Costello & Coffin. Mr. Costello having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue the business, and can be found at his shop, Corner of C and Third Streets, prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates. Jacksonville, Oct. 15, 1867. oct19tf

**PAY UP! PUNGLE!**

THOSE INDEBTED TO SUTTON & HYDE are respectfully invited to come forward and settle their bills. They do not make any special reference to officers, but they MUST have money to meet their own liabilities. Sutton & Hyde.  
Jacksonville, Sept. 7, 1867. if

**Notice to Stephen Robertson, a Homestead Settler.**

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the affidavits of Geo. A. Bunch and John W. George have been filed in this office, alleging that you have for more than twelve months abandoned your Homestead Entry No. 70, made on N. E. 1 of section 21, T. 35 south of R. 4 west, and that

The 20th day of November, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, has been set for hearing the evidence on said alleged abandonment, at this office, and that unless you appear and offer evidence to show the validity of your claim, the same will be deemed abandoned and cancelled. Dated at the Land Office, at Roseburg, Ogn., October 24th, 1867. JOHN KELLY, Register. ADDISON R. FLINT, Receiver. oct12w6

**CANYONVILLE HOTEL,**  
MAIN STREET  
CANYONVILLE OREGON,  
D. C. McCLELLAN, Prop'r.

THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN refitted and prepared for the reception of guests, and the proprietor would say to the citizens of Southern Oregon, and the traveling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, at prices to suit. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords, permitting no house to excel it either in quality or variety.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
The undersigned offers his farm, situated on Applegate creek, in Josephine county, for sale. It is pleasantly located, and well adapted for grain raising and stock growing, as it has a splendid outlet to the surrounding foot hills. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at the premises. W. M. ROBINSON.  
Applegate, Oct. 30, 1867. oct2w4

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

NO. 42

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Peter Britt,**  
Photographic Artist,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
Ambrotypes,  
Photographs,  
Cartes de Visite  
DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.  
Pictures Reduced  
OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

**DR. A. B. OVERBECK,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.  
E. H. GREENMAN,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn.

He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls. feb21f  
**DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S**  
BATH ROOMS,  
In the Overbeck Hospital,  
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,  
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.  
SPECIAL NOTICES.

**DR. HUFELAND'S**  
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT!  
The Best Purifier of the Blood!  
A Pleasant Tonic!  
A Very Agreeable Drink!  
Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!  
For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug and grocery stores.

**NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!**  
J. O. FURBER, Proprietor,  
TAYLOR & BENDIS, Sole Agents,  
411 1/2 Clay St., San Francisco.  
Feb15-ly spno.

**Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.**  
HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings of previous and following the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
E. C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

**A BOOK WANTED BY EVERYBODY!**  
THE BEST CHANGE  
Ever offered to agents. Send at once for territory for the sale of the NEW EDITION, REVISED and ENLARGED "WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER AND BUSINESS FORM BOOK." It embraces 650 pages of information indispensable to every man and woman, and is sold at the low price of \$2.50. For particulars and terms of agency, address  
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,  
Gen. Agents for the Pacific Coast,  
27 1/2 m3-in San Francisco, Cal.

**The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is**  
**PRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.**  
It is the best preservative against most any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish and German, with every package. TRY IT!  
For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.  
EMIL PRESE, Wholesale Druggist,  
Sole Agent, 410 Clay Street,  
July14yl San Francisco.

**BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.**  
NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Factory, we are now prepared to give our whole attention to our Leather and Finding business. On hand, direct from France, Galf & Kip. Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.  
JOHN G. HEIN, L. FAYRE, JOHN BRAY,  
New York, Paris, San Francisco.  
Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco  
416 Battery Street

**Plows! Plows!**  
By cases of ten each or set up. Harrison's Cultivators, Farm Mills (all kinds), Cider Mills, Hay Cutters, (all sizes) Fanning Mills, (all sizes) CORN SHILLERS (double and single hand and horse power), Wagons, Carriage, with a large and full assortment of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, all which will be sold at greatly reduced prices—at wholesale or retail.  
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,  
Corner of Davis and California Streets,  
oct12m3 San Francisco.

**Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for young men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oct20-ly**

**LIME! LIME!**  
BUILDERS, AND OTHERS WHO DESIRE lime, will find a constant supply, of the best quality, in quantities to suit, at my shop on Main street, between Oregon and Third, opposite Muller & Brentano's store. In my absence, Mr. Alex. Martin will wait upon customers.

**STONE CUTTING**  
AND  
Stone Mason Work  
done on terms to suit the times. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.  
JOHN R. PEACOCK,  
Jacksonville, April 26, 1867. ap27

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED  
Every Saturday Morning by  
**B. F. DOWELL,**  
OFFICE, CORNER 'O' & THIRD STREETS  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year, six dollars.  
Legal Tenders received at current rates.

**Acrostic.**  
[We are indebted to the pen of Judge W. W. Drummond for the following vitriolic acrostic on the name of Benedict Arnold the Revolutionary traitor.]  
B orn for a cause to virtue and mankind—  
E arth's broadest realm can't show as black a mind.  
N ight's sable van your crime's can never hide  
D efence, your cursed memory will live  
I n all the glare that infamy can give:  
C urses of ages attend your name—  
T raitors soon will glory in your fame.  
A lthough vengeance sternly wait to roll  
R ivers of sulphur on your treasonous soul!  
N ature looks back with conscious error sad  
O n such a tarnished shield that she has made.  
L et hell receive you riveted in chains,  
D amned to the hottest focus of its flames!

**Letter from B. F. Dowell.**  
LOWELL MANUFACTORIES.—CONTINUED.  
The first part of this letter has not been received. We give the latter part as it contains many statistics.—[ED. SENTINEL]

In the year 1866, the Merrimack Company run six cotton mills and their print works, and 88,960 spindles; 2,318 looms; employed 1,500 females, 620 males; made on an average 400,000 yards of calico each week, and consumed each week 70,000 pounds of cotton, and dyed and printed, per week, 450,000 yards; and all their prints are of the best kind—numbering from 30 to 37. These mills, during the year, consumed 9,000 tons of Anthracite coal; 6,000 bushels of charcoal; 700 cords of wood; 7,000 gallons of oil; 206,000 pounds of starch, and a thousand barrels of flour. They have six water wheels, five feet in diameter, and four, eight and a half feet in diameter, run with a fall of 27 feet of water, and 21 engines having 1,210 horse power; and they are now building another fine factory out of the \$100,000 fund which they set aside for repairs and improvements each year. In addition to the above expenses, they consume annually 190,000 pounds of madder; 50,000 pounds of coppers; 170,000 pounds of alum; 160,000 pounds of sumac, and 40,000 pounds of soap.

They pay females clear of board per week, \$3.60 to \$3.75; males, clear of board per day, \$1.20 to \$2.00, and their managers from two to five thousand dollars per annum.

The sales of their prints pay all of these expenses, and then they have a surplus each year of from \$120,000 to \$150,000 for repairs, permanent improvements, and for dividends to the stockholders. The treasurer informs me that their dividends have averaged for the last 40 years in their capital stock 13 1/2 per cent. per annum.

To notice each corporation would be too tedious and too voluminous for the columns of the SENTINEL, so let us turn our attention to a few general remarks and the general statistics of these manufactories.

MASSACHUSETTS

Has always been democratic in principle. The people cheerfully submit to the will of the majority in matters of state and in all their municipal corporations. As early as '1636 they published a declaration of rights, and established a code of laws, of which the first fundamental article was in these words: "That no act, imposition, law or ordinance be made, or imposed upon us, at present or to come, but such as has been or shall be enacted by the consent of the body of freemen or associates, or their representatives, legally assembled." Here we find advanced, nearly one hundred and fifty years before the rebellion, the whole doctrine of our republican institutions. All their railroads, and all their manufacturing corporations are founded on the principle that the minority must abide by the will of the majority.

Five railroads terminate at Lowell, which communicate with the principal cities on the seaboard, and connect with all the northern and western lines of travel. The almost unrivaled advantages which Lowell enjoys are derived from the Pawtucket Falls, in the Merrimack river. A new canal was constructed in 1846, which runs on the northwest side of the river, and it is 10 feet deep and about as wide as the old canal which was widened by the Merrimack Company. The result was a great increase in the water power; yet I am informed by the treasurer of the Merrimack Company that they use steam power because they cannot get water power enough. From the number, magnitude, and variety of the manufacturing establishments of Lowell, it has been very appropriately denominated the "Manchester of America." There are 12 incorporated companies in Lowell that own 54 mills, including two print works, one bleachery, four dye works and machine shops, having a capital of \$13,650,000; running 403,696 spindles; 12,100 looms; employing 9,013 females; 4,914 males, and produce per week 2,198,000 yards of cotton goods, 35,000 yards of woolen and 35,000 yards of carpets. The weekly consumption of cotton in these mills are 634,000 pounds; clean wool consumed per week 113,000 pounds; 44,952,000 yards are dyed and printed in each year; 20,000 bushels of charcoal; 1,775 cords of wood; 103,400 gallons of oil; 2,066 pounds of starch, and 1,315 barrels of flour are consumed per annum. Lowell contains six extensive manufactories of sheeting and shirting; one extensive manufactory of broadcloth and doeskins; one extensive manufactory of drillings; two extensive paper mills; one of patent medicines; two extensive manufactories of flannel goods; one woolen-yarn factory; three extensive woolen mills; one catheter manufactory; one lock manufacturing establishment; one large tannery; one large manufactory of supplies; one small iron factory; seven machine shops; one belting factory; one extensive manufactory of prints, ticks and sheeting; one small copper and brass foundry; one soap factory; one planing mill; one extensive manufactory of shuttles; one manufactory of looms; one manufactory of harness; three sash and door factories; one button factory; one file factory; one chair factory; one extensive manufactory of screws, nuts and bolts, besides a large number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of harness, carriages, clothing, &c. Lowell also contains seven banks and four savings institutions, and two insurance companies. It has forty-five primary, eight grammar, and one high school, all distinguished for the excellence of their system and management; and their expenditures for school purposes in 1866 was \$62,942.84. Lowell also has twenty-two churches, which are regularly attended by large congregations. The city library contains 12,000 volumes of standard reading matter; this library is accessible to any body who pays a fee of fifty cents annually. The Mechanics' Association have a large list of members, and a library of 9,000 volumes.

The whole of the prosperity of Lowell is attributable to her manufactories. They commenced in 1813; yet, in 1820 she only had a population of 200, and as late as 1828, she had but a population of 3,532. In 1840, 20,796; in 1850, 33,385; in 1855, 37,553; in 1860, 36,827; in 1865, 31,004; in 1866, 30,876, and now the population is estimated at 40,000.

Wake up, Oregonians, to your true interest and erect manufactories all over the country. No farmer in Oregon has ever made off of all his capitol clear from all expense, from 10 to 14 per cent. for ten, much less than forty years. Oregon has plenty of water privileges to build up twenty Lowells. Lowell is now supplying Russia and Prussia with goods. Oregon can and will in time supply China and Japan with cotton goods, and get silks and satins in return. Bread stuffs are as cheap in Oregon as in any part of the globe, and the water power is equal to any in the world.

The sixth Massachusetts regiment, principally from Lowell, was the first to enter the field in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers. The regiment left Lowell on the 10th of April, 1861; on the 19th, it was attacked by a mob while marching peaceably through Baltimore, and two of its members, Ladd and Whitney, both of Lowell, were killed. The excitement throughout the country was intense, and their bodies were returned to the city, attended with civic and military honors. A monument to the memory of these first martyrs to the great American rebellion, who fell on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, has been erected out of Quincy Granite, in a public square in the centre of the city.

PHILADELPHIA, 28 Sept., 1867.  
**Sheridan and the Political Condition of the South.**

I arrived here just in time last evening to join the human mass which had assembled at the Baltimore depot to welcome General Sheridan. The city authorities sent a special committee to attend him from Washington to this place. He is accompanied by three members of his staff—General J. W. Forsyth, Col. G. A. Forsyth, and Col. Crosby. It is said to have been a general ovation from Washington to this place; and on the way General Sheridan expressed himself freely on the political condition of the South. Said he, "there is but one policy to pursue, and that is to carry out the measures of Congress, according to the interpretation which that body has given to the Reconstruction measures." In speaking of his official acts in Louisiana and Texas, he said, "every official order of his had been cordially approved by General Grant, and were virtually the acts of General Grant; that he only obeyed the orders of Congress and General Grant."

As to the dangers and situation of the South, General Sheridan said: "If the rebels get into power through the policy of the President, the rebellion is made honorable, and Unionism dishonorable; and as so many soldiers have been sacrificed in the suppression of the rebellion, I am in favor of depriving the rebels of their political power, by giving the colored Unionist the right of franchise." When General Sheridan arrived at the depot near this city, there was a dense crowd waiting to welcome him. It was one continued jam from the depot to the Continental Hotel; and at this hour, 2 o'clock P. M., there is a dense mass of people around him at the City Hall, all trying to do honor to the warrior who cleared the valley of the Shenandoah of the traitors who infested it from 1861 to 1865, and to show their gratitude to the hero of the Five Forks, and their contempt for the accidental wretch, Andy Johnson. There was cheering and waving of flags and handkerchiefs from the depot to the hotel, and in front of the hotel until a late hour at night. There was a torch light procession from the depot to the hotel. A cannon near the depot thundered forth the customary salute due the rank of a Major General. There was a greater mass of people along the streets and avenues and at the hotel than I ever saw, except in the political canvass of 1840, which drove Martin Van Buren from power, and placed the hero General Harrison in the White House. It was truly the outpouring of grateful loyal hearts to do honor to a great and good General, whose official acts meet with a hearty approval of all loyal citizens.

Telegraphs have of late been extended in all parts of the civilized world with marvelous rapidity. The total length of the telegraph lines of the world was, according to a German statistician, at the beginning of the past year, about 45,000 German (180,000 English) miles, of which 11,925 were in the United States, 6,062 in Germany, 4,016 in Russia, 3,998 in France, and 3,484 in Great Britain, and Ireland. The Government of Prussia, always intent upon perfecting every department of civil administration, has just officially announced that it will extend the telegraph to every town with a population of 1,500.

**How it Feels to be Scalped.**—A telegraph repairer along the line of the Pacific Railroad, named William Thompson, has had a novel experience. He has been scalped by Indians, and yet lives to tell the tale. He lost his hair just before the capture of the train at Plum Creek Station, recently reported, and this is the story he tells to the wondering citizens of Omaha, where he now is:

"About 9 o'clock Thursday night, myself and five others left Plum Creek Station, and started up the track on a hand-car to hunt where the break in the telegraph was. When we came to where the break proved to be, we saw a lot of ties piled upon the track, but at the same moment Indians jumped from the grass all around, and fired on us. We fired two or three shots in return, and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we ran away. An Indian on a pony singled me out and galloped up to me. After coming to within ten feet of me he fired, the bullet entering my right arm; seeing me still run, he clubbed his rifle and knocked me down. He took out his knife, stabbed me in the neck, and then making a twirl around his fingers with my hair, he commenced sawing and hacking away at my scalp. Though the pain was awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I knew enough to keep quiet. After what seemed to be half an hour he gave the last finishing cut to the scalp on my left temple, and as it still hung a little he gave it a jerk. I thought just then that I could have screamed my life out. I can't describe it to you. I just felt as if the whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and galloped away, but as he went he dropped my scalp within a few feet of me, which I managed to get and hide. The Indians were thick in the vicinity, or I then might have made my escape. While lying down I could hear the Indians moving around whispering to each other, and then shortly after placing obstructions on the track. After lying down an hour and a half, I heard the low rumbling of the train as it came tearing along and I might have been able to flag it off had I dared.—*Springfield Republican.*

**Excitement in an Express Office**—Discovery of a Pair of Snakes.—The Toronto Globe says:

"For the last three months a box lay in the American Express Office in this city until yesterday. Since the Fourth of July last this box remained 'until called for.' For some time past strange noises had been heard in the vicinity of the box with the unknown contents, and the night watchman's slumbers had frequently been disturbed. Yesterday the box emitted a peculiar odor, and a clerk was commissioned to ascertain the cause. When opening the securely nailed top, it jumped two well grown rattlesnakes, one about five the other seven feet long. The shorter reptile, although lying in the box for three months, was in a healthy condition and in full possession of its faculties, for its first impulse was to raise its venomous fangs at its deliverers. The other exhibited serious infirmity, for one-half of the body was in a bad state of decomposition. The astonishment of the officials at this unusual sight gave way to feeling of security, when the porter of the establishment dispatched the larger but less animated reptile by a well directed blow on the head. The other required more stringent measures, and decapitation was resorted to before life became extinct. The snakes were booked from Great Bend, Ind., and were evidently intended for some itinerant showman in this locality."

**AMNESTY AND PARDON.**—The Oakland News says that amnesty and pardon are two things as different as day and night, or Democracy and loyalty. Pardon is a remission of a sentence after trial and conviction before a legal tribunal; amnesty is an indemnity granted before trial. Under the Constitution the President has the power to grant pardons and reprieves, but nothing more. He might as well attempt to grant absolution as amnesty. The one would be usurping the power of the Church; the other of the people. Andrew Johnson would unquestionably usurp both if he could, and might assume the one power with as good grace as the other.

A LAD about twelve years of age shocked the people of Hudson, N. Y., the other day by reeling through the streets in a state of intoxication. This is considered "reason enough" for another temperance organization.

There are now eight papers edited by negroes in the United States.