

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868, ULYSSES S. GRANT. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The people have rewarded for patriotic-punishment for traitors. FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY, GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

D. M. C. GAULT, EDITOR. SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1867.

The Hop Culture.

The wonderful yield of this valuable product in the Sacramento Valley during the past year, is beginning to excite attention among the farmers of California. The yield has not only been greater than that ever recorded for a like number of acres, but the quality is so superior as to command the very highest market price. Mr. Flint, of Sacramento county, has grown, picked and baled from ten acres, the extraordinary amount of 17,800 pounds, worth in the San Francisco market over \$12,000, or a return of over \$1,200 per acre.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The following interesting item is from a friend in Crescent City, under date of Oct. 30th. The point where the difficulty occurred is on the Klamath river, about twenty miles from its mouth: "In all probability we are likely to have some trouble with the Klamath Indians. Wm. McGarvey bought A. Snider's trading post at the Klamath Bluff, located at Peckwan, about two months ago; and week before last McGarvey dispatched a boat with five Indians to get a load of flour at this place, and in going out of the river the boat was capsized, and the five Indians drowned. Their bodies have not yet been found. Their relatives (who are the Coytes and Peckwans), demand about six thousand dollars pay for them; and it is pay or fight. McGarvey sent up here for assistance, and on receipt of the demand, Capt. Appleton sent Lieut. Broom down with twenty-five men; also Bryson and Tucker accompanied the party. In the mean time, fourteen of the Schragoin Indians came down to McGarvey's assistance with Sid. Parrish. There are but five white men at the Klamath Bluffs. Yesterday Lieut. Broom sent up for fifty more soldiers; don't know how it will turn out, but at any rate McGarvey will have to leave the Klamath.

CALVIN B. McDONALD.—The Unionist announces that this gifted writer is to assume control of its editorial columns, commencing on the 11th inst. We welcome this brilliant and fearless champion of freedom as a stout ally. His words were inspiration to the Union party in California, and we long to hear the Copperheads of this State squirm under his biting and withering sarcasm. Throw your thunderbolts, McDonald; strike home to the hearts of the people; nerve our party to stand up again as of old in the glorious cause of liberty and human justice, and the treason-stained friends of rebellion will crouch again as they did of yore amid the smoke and fire of battle.

Letter from B. F. Dowell. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13th, 1867.

THE FALL ELECTIONS. Ought not to have surprised any one who was well informed of the Republican and Democratic nominations, and the issues in their platforms. In every State that has given Democratic majorities, there were obnoxious side issues in our Union platforms, which took off thousands of good loyal votes from the Union ranks. These issues in California are now well known in Oregon; hence it would be superfluous to try to explain them to the readers of the SENTINEL. But Maine, Ohio and Pennsylvania demand our attention. In Maine, the Republicans extended their principles to prohibit the making or selling of cider, which greatly reduced their majorities. The most prominent side issue in Ohio is found in their proposed constitutional negro suffrage amendment. It contains a clause which disfranchises all soldiers who had not been honorably discharged. It is in these words:

"Each male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, or have fled from their places of residence to avoid being drafted into the military service of the United States, or have served in said service of said Government in any way, and had not subsequently been honorably discharged from the same, and shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections."

This clause was aimed at traitors, willful deserters, bounty jumpers and cowards who fled from their counties to avoid the draft. If the people had adopted the measure, it would have also disfranchised between twenty and thirty thousand good loyal Union soldiers, who were neither traitors, immoral, willful deserters, nor bounty jumpers; and who had not left their counties to avoid the draft. Near the close of the war, a question arose in the army as to the term of the enlistment of many of the Ohio volunteers. Many of the soldiers believed and contended that their time had expired. The officers contended that their time had not expired, and that it was necessary to preserve the full strength of the army until everything South became more quiet. Under these circumstances, near thirty thousand of the gallant soldiers from Ohio, who had served faithfully through the war, left the army without leave and went home. Under the military rules and regulations, they were regarded as deserters, and are so recorded on the muster rolls of the army. Under this clause of the amendment, each and all of them would have been disfranchised if the people had adopted the negro suffrage amendment. These soldiers were scattered all over Ohio, and it was natural for them to spurn the imputation of deserter, and use their influence and votes to cast off such an unjust imputation. This clause alone was enough to defeat the constitutional amendment, and to defeat any party who would try to disgrace our gallant soldiers, who returned to their homes believing they had a just right to do so, without intending to desert their post. It is more than probable that the Republicans lost in this clause alone upwards of thirty thousand votes. The only wonder is, the Republicans have elected Hays, Governor of Ohio, by a very small majority. The proposed amendment disqualifying so many gallant soldiers came very near beating him.

In Pennsylvania, the only State of free to be filled this Fall was a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Republicans nominated Williams, of Allegheny county, who was wholly unknown in the balance of the State, while the Democrats nominated Judge Scharswood, who is professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania, and who, many years ago, published an edition of Blackstone with excellent notes prepared by himself, which has given him a national, legal reputation throughout the State.

In the city of Philadelphia, the Republicans were unwise enough to nominate "old party hacks," like Colver, Thompson and Applegate, without a single soldier on the ticket, in opposition to strong war men, who had done good service for the country in the field during the rebellion. This cost the Republicans in the city of Philadelphia upwards of five thousand votes.

For the last thirty years the fluctuations in the Keystone State have been very remarkable, and every one expected her to change a little this Fall on the negro suffrage question. In 1836, the Democratic majorities of Andrew Jackson were cut down to less than five thousand votes. In 1840, she cast her vote for General Harrison by a majority of three hundred and forty-nine. In 1844, the State was regained for Polk against Henry Clay for President. In 1848, Van Buren split the Democratic party, and the State was carried by General Taylor by two thousand votes over the combined votes of Cass and Van Buren. In 1852, Pierce carried the State against General Scott, (the Whig candidate), by twenty thousand majority. In 1856, Buchanan, Pennsylvania's favorite son, carried the State against Fremont and Fillmore by only a thousand majority. In 1860, (a free soil platform), Mr. Lincoln carried Pennsylvania by a majority of sixty thousand over Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell. In 1862, Pennsylvania again went for the Democracy. In

1863, the Republicans again carried the State by fifteen thousand majority. In 1864, Mr. Lincoln again held the State by twenty thousand. Last year the Republicans elected General Geary, a popular soldier, by seven thousand majority; hence the Democrats have but little cause to rejoice over Pennsylvania. Give us General Grant, or any other well known good Union man as a candidate, and in 1865 we will again carry the State by at least twenty thousand majority. The New York Tribune in commenting on the late elections, truly says:

"Late in the summer of 1862, Mr. Lincoln was persuaded, after long urging and hesitation, to issue his edict of emancipation. The country, it was said, was unprepared for it; that is, the slow coaches were not. And when the elections that soon followed showed Democratic gains almost everywhere—from East to West—the 'Conservatives' shouted that abolition and radicalism had received their death-blow. Look at Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin! they exclaimed—the Republican majorities were a-die-die more than half! Pennsylvania carried by the Democrats, and a Colored States Senator gained, in spite of Lincoln's large majority; see Ohio swept clean by a 5,000 majority for the Democrats, who carry 14 Representatives in Congress—a clear gain of seven; see Indiana, Illinois likewise carried—both branches of the Legislature, two-thirds of the Representatives in Congress, and a Democratic U. S. Senator gained in each; see New Jersey, which gave Lincoln four of her seven electors, now swept by the Democrats by over 14,000 majority, giving another Senator, with Colored State Representative in Congress; look at New York, where Lincoln had 50,000 majority, and the Union ticket has your a hundred thousand non-voting Governor; by 10,000, and now elected to fourteen Representatives in Congress—do you not see the hand writing on the wall? Isn't it high time to give up nigger-worship, and attend to saving the Union?"

This ought to learn the Union party a good lesson—not to place "old party hacks" in nomination, and to avoid any but national issues. In Iowa and Tennessee, where negro suffrage and reconstruction, according to the plan of Congress, were the only issues, the Union party have large majorities. In Iowa we have upwards of twenty thousand; in Tennessee, fifty-four thousand, the largest majority ever given for any party in the State.

Let our party in Oregon take warning and read the signs of the times before it is too late. Let them set aside their prejudices and allay their local jealousies; let them learn that in unity only, there is strength, and that the principles on which our party is founded if not trammelled with issues that distract and defeat in localities, will carry us triumphantly through reconstruction as they did through the fiery ordeal of rebellion, and make treason and its sympathizers a scorn and a hissing in the months of the people.

A MELANCHOLY DEATH AT DUTCH TOWN.—The following painful details, taken from the Salem Record, are in reference to a daughter of Mr. Thos. Hopwood of this county. The patient had been insane from an early age, owing to a severe attack of fever and ague; but, as she grew up, the disease assumed such a violent shape, that it became necessary to procure a home for her in the Insane Asylum. On the way down she received every attention, but a kind Providence has relieved her, and distressing as it may seem to her relatives, she is surely better off.

"Some days ago the Deputy Sheriff of Jackson county went down in the stage in charge of an unfortunate insane girl who was being sent to the Insane Asylum. A brother of the young lady accompanied him, and no doubt every care was taken of her, so far as they were capable of judging what was necessary and providing for it. Owing to the frantic insanity of the patient, she was strapped down upon a mattress, and at Aurora, being worse than usual, a physician was called, who pronounced death not far off. She was taken into the hotel and died there raving mad. Owing to superstitious feelings, it was difficult to find any one to lay out the corpse; no woman could be got to do it. The circumstances of the case are very melancholy, and were probably unavoidable.

RICH COPPER LODE.—A telegram dated Weaverville, 20th ult., says the Klamath Copper Mining Company, ten miles south of Orleans Bar, has struck a well defined ledge of copper. J. B. Tonkin, the Superintendent, reports it as marvelously rich.—Oregonian.

The company, whose enterprise has been successfully rewarded, have been prospecting for the lode since 1863. Prospecting was first suggested by the finding of a large boulder of native copper weighing over one hundred pounds, by some miners who were working in a creek a short distance from where the lode has been found. This specimen, we believe, is still on exhibition at the saloon of Bryan Bros., (Sansone St.), San Francisco.

RESIGNED.—Hon. Erasmus D. Shattuck, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, has resigned his position as Judge of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon. The resignation is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and will take effect on the first day of December ensuing.—State Journal.

A top may excel in dress, but address is the characteristic of a gentleman.

Plug's Views on Breakwaters. JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 8th, 1867.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—I am not one of those who are forever growling at the acts of those in authority. I can appreciate the difficulties under which they have to labor, and how vain it would be for them to endeavor to please all. On the contrary, like all good citizens should be, I am rather disposed to defend those in authority when I hear the wail of complaint raised against them.

I take up my pen to-day in defence of our worthy Board of Trustees, for which I have no doubt they will feel themselves under many obligations. And I really hope as my services are entirely voluntary, that they will take the will for the deed, even though I accomplish nothing in their behalf.

The subject which I wish to take into consideration is their late "extravagant appropriation," as some thoughtless persons have been wont to call it, for the purpose of erecting a breakwater on Jackson creek. I wish to show in the first place that, considering the object in view, the appropriation of thirty-four dollars was not extravagant. If we examine the records, we shall see that the appropriation was to be in greenbacks, and consequently, only equivalent to twenty-three dollars and eighty cents in coin. Even if the whole amount had been in coin, I hold that it could not have been in a strict sense considered extravagant. Any one examining the word extravagant in Webster's Unabridged will readily agree with me.

Admitting, however, the sum to be large, I think that I can show that the advantages gained fully justify the expenditure. Every citizen knows that the town is compelled to spend from one to two hundred dollars a year repairing streets and bridges destroyed by the floods of Jackson creek. And every citizen further knows that if the breakwaters now being built by private enterprise is a success, that it will save the town two or three hundred dollars a year in repairs.

It is a very plausible and true argument used by some, that the private citizens most interested would complete the work, and thus save the town the expense. I think the Board did wisely when, in order to make the enterprise doubly sure, they made this liberal appropriation. Tax payers should be the last ones to complain, for this little amount (comparatively speaking) will be refunded ten fold every year by the advantages of this breakwater. Thus the wisdom of the Board is evident. The very terms of the appropriation show the sagacity of that body. The money is to be applied under the direction of the Street Commissioner for the protection of the public streets. Now, when we come to look at the matter squarely, we see that while it will have to satisfy those asking aid, the money will be used for town purposes only. Again, it is in accordance with the spirit of the age. If we will examine the records of all the cities in the civilized world, we see that they are continually making large appropriations for the purpose of protecting property, both private and public, within their limits.

There are no doubt many persons in Jacksonville who have never taken the trouble to learn the probable result of these breakwaters, being constructed with the late appropriation aided by a few citizens. It will give protection to some seventy thousand dollars worth of private property, besides all the county buildings, two churches, the Town Hall, and all the town buildings. Taking all this into consideration, I think that the sum of thirty-four dollars in currency is not extravagant, as the town property largely shares in the protection offered. PUG.

ROAD SURVEY.—Mr. B. F. Myer, of Ashland, has been engaged with a corps of assistants in surveying the road from this town to the Southern boundary of the State. The survey is completed and the plats will soon be on file in the Clerk's office. The distances from here to the State line are as follows: To Vandye's, seven miles; to Phoenix, nine miles; to Ashland, sixteen and a half miles; to Tolman's, twenty and a half miles; to the Mountain House, twenty-five miles; to the Toll House, twenty-eight miles; to the line, thirty-four and three quarter miles. It is quite a crooked road to travel, having over one hundred and seventy angles in that distance, and those who travel it can hardly lie under the imputation of being on the "straight and broad road."

A new telegraph office has been opened at Weaverville—between Salem and Oregon City.

More Indian Atrocities. The Owyhee Avalanche of the 26th contains the following:

William Black, of the firm of Black Bro's, residing in the town of Oro, was shot and fatally wounded by Indians on Thursday evening about seven o'clock. He died yesterday morning. It is astonishing with what audacity the "noble red men" perpetrated the bloody act. At the time, Mr. Black had just stepped out of his door with a candle in his hand, and was walking round the corner of the house, intending to go down into the cellar from an outside entrance. Another house is situated about 40 feet distant. The Indians were between the two houses, and shot two arrows at Mr. Black, one of which produced a fearful wound in his breast, near the heart, causing his death. The funeral will take place to-day. The moonlight tracks showed there were five of the murderers in town and several on the mountains near by. Signal fires are seen almost every night on the mountains, at a short distance from town.

The Railroad Stage, from Hunter's was fired into by Indians yesterday morning about two o'clock. It occurred about fifteen miles from Silver, near Cottonwood Station. Only the driver and Mr. Brooks, from the Sheep-Ranch, were on board. One of the horses was shot, ran a few yards and dropped down dead. The boys fired several shots at their assailants, who, deeming it too hot, ran away. The driver and Mr. Brooks received no harm. They cut the dead horse loose, put out the lamps and drove the three horses to the station. It was undoubtedly the same band of Indians who have been committing depredations hereabouts for several days.—Oregonian.

COOSE BAY.—The engines and boiler for a propeller—the hull of which is being built at Coose Bay—have just left San Francisco for that place. This vessel is the property of H. H. Luce, Esq. When completed, she will be employed in carrying freight and passengers twice a week between Empire City, on Coose Bay, and the head of navigation on Coose river, passing through a fertile valley about ten miles in extent—the distance from Empire City being about twenty miles. She will also run once a week from Empire City to Isthmus Slough—a distance of about twenty miles—taking freight and passengers. On the latter route she will take freight for Copville river, the connection being made by teams. Besides being engaged as a freight and passenger boat, she will also be used for towing, being specially designed by Mr. Luce for that purpose. Timbers are of the best white cedar—all natural bends. When finished, she will cost about \$12,000. So says the Mining and Scientific Press.

EASTERN ELECTIONS.—Full reports of the elections held on the 5th were telegraphed to Portland just as we were ready for press. New York has gone Democratic by over 25,000; Maryland elects the whole Democratic ticket. Massachusetts gives 20,000 Republican majority. Illinois about 10,000. Minnesota goes Republican, but with a reduced majority. Kansas is Republican, but the negro and women suffrage issue was defeated by from 8,000 to 10,000 votes. The Legislature of New Jersey is Democratic. The above general synopsis will be enough for Democrats, and our party need not be anxious for details.

BURNED AGAIN.—On Tuesday, last, the new house of S. Abraham at Canyonville, built on the same spot of the recent former fire, was burned to the ground. Undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Vigilant measures will be taken to ferret out the offender.—Roseburg Ensign.

T. H. Farrel was charged with burning the house and was arrested accordingly. O. Jacobs, of this place, was employed for the defence. Farrel had his examination before the Justice court on the 5th inst., and was bound over to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court. We understand that the evidence is circumstantial.

COULDN'T BE PLAYED.—Up in Idaho, a Chinaman married a squaw, and by and by people noticed plenty of Indians about there, but at length the squaw was missing. The neighbors inquired what had become of her, and he said: "He belly good squaw, but one day his fader come, next day his mudder come, next his sister, den his brudder come, den all his folks come; dey eat up all my grub, and me no catch money; so I gette mad and tell him and all of 'em to go to hell, dey couldn't play me for a Chinaman no longer."

Whoever wrote the following unquestionably uttered a truth which many have learned to their cost: "Discontinuing to advertise is like taking down one's sign. It is a sort of intimation of retirement from business, and the public treats it as such, or they may regard it as evidence that something has gone wrong which requires privacy for investigation. Whatever construction is put upon it, the result is disastrous."

WHEELING NOV. 1.—The Intelligencer estimates that the Senate of West Virginia will stand twenty Republicans and two Democrats, and the House about the same as last year—forty-four Republicans to eleven Democrats.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY. OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO. CASH CAPITAL, \$300,000. OFFICE: S. W. Cor. Montgomery California St. Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture and all other Personal Property at the Lowest Rates. All Losses Payable in U. S. Gold Coin. CHAS. CHRISTIANSEN, President, J. GREENBAUM, Vice President, B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary. JAMES T. GLENN, AGENT Jacksonville, O. oct27-67

STOP THAT THIEF Of a Cough! It is stealing from you your health, which is dearer to you than all your wealth. Nine-tenths of the diseases prevalent in this climate spring from Colds and Coughs. Henley's ROYAL BALSAM Challenges the World

To produce anything in the shape of Medicines that will remove and eradicate a Cough or soreness in the Chest, as promptly, no matter what form the disease might assume, Henley's Royal Balsam is the best Medicine in the world for Bronchial or Pulmonary affections. For Croup or Hooping Cough, there is nothing on earth that can equal it. All mothers and nurses ought to have a bottle close by them—it will give a child relief in two minutes. It is entirely vegetable, and will prove a blessing to the human family.

For the Benefit of Suffering Humanity. FROM MR. THOMAS.—We have used Henley's Royal Balsam in my family this winter. There is no use in talking; it throws everything in the shape of Cough Medicine in the shade that I ever saw. My wife was troubled with asthma or something worse for years, and could get nothing to have any effect until I struck this "Royal Balsam." She is now about well. It cured me of the worst cold I ever had in my life in eight days. Whenever our children have anything like a cough, a few drops given on going to bed, that is the last of the cough. I never intend to be without it in the house. B. THOMAS, the paper man.

From Judge Marquam. I have used Henley's Royal Balsam myself and in my family, and find it a first-rate medicine for Coughs and Colds. I hereby recommend it to the public. P. A. MARQUAM.

From Mr. Pittock. We have used some of Henley's Royal Balsam in my family, and think it is a splendid medicine for children, as well as for grown persons. For Coughs and Colds I freely recommend it to the public. B. PITTOCK.

From F. DEWITT, Merchant. To the Public.—I had a bad cough for a long time. A friend urged me to get a bottle of Henley's Royal Balsam. He said it cured him. I got a bottle, and sure enough it had a splendid effect. It dried the cough up in a short time. I hereby recommend it to the public. F. DEWITT.

For sale in Jacksonville by SUTTON & HYDE, AT ROCK POINT BY J. B. WHITE.

NEW ARRIVAL OF THE FINEST LOT OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS CLOTH. FOR PANTS, Coats and Vests, EVER BROUGHT TO JACKSONVILLE. The finest goods I have in store As ne'er were seen in town before; Come all, and get your garments made. For now's the time, I'm on the trade; Your interest now do not neglect. But get your clothes without defect—Some FIT for dress at hall or church, Or fashion'll leave you in the lurch. Come one, come all, come big and small. Tall, short, lean, fat, I'll suit you all. The best of fits I'll guarantee; If you don't believe it, come and see. I've cloth enough to clothe you all. Fashions for W. ter, Spring and Fall, No give the undersigned a call. ADOLPH PFEIFFER, Fashionable Tailor, on California St. Opposite U. S. Hotel. October 17, 1867. oct20-67

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the estate of JOHN S. LOVE, deceased, by the County Court of Jackson county, Oregon, and every one having claim against said estate, are requested to present said claim, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned, at Jacksonville, Jackson county, State of Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. JOHN S. DRUM, DAVID LANK, ANNA SOPHIA LOVE. Executors. And, further, all those indebted to the firm of Love & Bilger, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—the settlement cannot go on without it. October 24th, 1867. oct26-67

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.