

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 care-  
fully prepared, and acknowledgments taken.  
Applications for Homestead Entries, Pre-  
emption Rights and Private entry of land pro-  
cessed.  
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 REFURNISH-  
ED IT, is now prepared to receive and accom-  
modate 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 commodi-  
ous and especially arranged for the accommo-  
dation 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. oct517

EL DORADO,  
S. E. Cor. Cal. & Ogn. Sts. Jacksonville, O.  
S. M. FARREN.

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,  
and 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 Govern-  
ment, and will warrant the sale against any and  
all persons.  
Apply to Thos. F. Floyd, Kirbyville, or John  
K. Frindle, Delmonico Restaurant, Portland,  
Oregon.  
September 5th, 1867. sep7m3

P. B. COFFIN,  
HOUSE PAINTER,  
IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE  
stock of materials and tools formerly be-  
longing 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having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue  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. oct1917

DUCAN & WALL,  
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
Brick Building,  
Corner of Front and F Streets,  
CRESCENT CITY.

THEY WILL ATTEND TO THE RECEIV-  
ing and forwarding of all goods entrusted to  
their care, with promptness and dispatch. They  
have fitted up two large buildings for storing  
goods, and have made arrangements so that  
merchandise doing business through them will  
not suffer by any overcharges, or loss any just  
claim for goods lost.  
Commissions solicited. Merchandise  
received on storage. juce2dly

PAY UP! PUNGLE!  
THOSE INDEBTED TO SUTTON & HYDE  
are respectfully invited to come forward and  
settle their bills. They do not make any spe-  
cial reference to officers, but they MUST have  
money to meet their own liabilities.  
Sutton & Hyde.  
Jacksonville, Sept. 7, 1867. 17

Notice.  
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US MUST  
positively pay by the first day of January  
next. A settlement or note is not what we want.  
We want the money due us, and persons  
owing us must positively pay up.  
GLENN, DRUM & CO.  
Nov. 22d, 1867. nov23-2m

Special Notice.  
I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Frank-  
lin Grube to the people of this and adjacent  
counties, as a physician and surgeon.  
Dr. Grube is a graduate of the University of  
Pennsylvania, and served during the war as a  
surgeon in the United States Army—having  
been brevetted Major for meritorious service.  
Having seen his diploma and commission, I am  
satisfied to ask my friends to employ him.  
F. T. CABANISS, M. D.  
Jacksonville, Nov. 20th, 1867. 17

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

NO. 45

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.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S  
BATH ROOMS,  
In the Overbeck Hospital,  
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,  
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.  
SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. HUFELAND'S  
CELEBRATED  
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!  
TRY IT!  
For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor,  
drug and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!  
J. G. FARRER, Proprietor.  
TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents,  
413, Clay St. San Francisco.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.  
HOLD their regular communications  
on the Wednesday Evenings or preced-  
ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, ORE-  
GON. C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y. A. MARTIN, W. M.

The Best Remedy for Purifying  
the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring  
the Lost Appetite, is  
FRESE'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 di-  
rections in English, French, Spanish and Ger-  
man, with every package. TRY IT!  
For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug  
stores and groceries.  
EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,  
Sole Agent, 410 Clay street,  
San Francisco.  
jul14yl

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.  
NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Fac-  
tory, we are now prepared to give our whole  
attention to our Leather and Finding business.  
On hand, direct from France, Calf & 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 SHELLERS (double  
and single hand and horse power), Wagons,  
Carts, 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.

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 ab-  
sence, Mr. Alex. Martin will wait upon custom-  
ers.

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

CANYONVILLE HOTEL,  
MAIN STREET  
CANYONVILLE OREGON,  
D. C. MCLELLAN, 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 en-  
tertain 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.

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED  
Every Saturday Morning by  
B. F. DOWELL,  
OFFICE, CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For One year, in advance, Four Dollars; if  
paid within the first six months of the year, five  
dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the  
year, six dollars.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One square (10 lines or less), first inser-  
tion, Three Dollars; each subsequent inser-  
tion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent  
will be made to those who advertise by the year.  
Legal Tenders received at current rates.

The Old Coin.  
A mummy lump of brass and bronze.  
Moulded, by ponderous blow on blow,  
For Nero or Vespasian's son,  
In ages dim and long ago.  
A cruel mouth, a swinish chin.  
A wolfish eye, almost erased;  
But half the date—a victory—  
Two words, and those almost defaced.

Where is the Golden Palace now  
That on the Palestine arose?  
Where are the statue-guarded doors?  
Where are the temple porticoes?

For disks of metal, shaped like this,  
Swords have been drawn and Lethe crossed;  
For this, in greedy hope, men's souls  
Have been by passions tempest-tossed.

This is Ambition's rich reward;  
This is a buried Caesar's fame;  
Upon a lump of rusty bronze,  
The two-thirds of a doubtful name.

Letter from B. F. Dowell.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
25th Oct., 1867.

REBEL SPIRIT, NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND  
RECONSTRUCTION.

Johnson's policy has caused many  
good men North and South to uncon-  
sciously join the rebels. They now cry  
out persecution louder than genuine,  
fighting confederates, and they are  
more to be dreaded than repentant  
traitors. They now propose Lee for  
President or Vice President; and some  
of them are bold enough to propose to  
run Lee and Grant on the same ticket,  
and unblushingly bid defiance in the  
same sentence to the loyal North after  
this style: "You are going to take the  
"white man's house and land and give  
"it to the negro. \* \* \* But woe  
"to the Radicals if they continue to  
"persecute eight millions of a race of  
"high-minded and proud people, who  
"did not believe that abolitionists  
"were fit to keep company with a de-  
"cent negro."

General Lee is a true exponent of  
the Democratic principles and spirit;  
and if they should run him, it will only  
show their true colors. But Grant has  
no affiliation with any such spirits or  
principles; hence, we must enter our  
solemn protest against any such com-  
binations. Water and fire do not flourish  
together; neither can loyalty and trea-  
son. Lee, running on the same ticket,  
would beat the most popular man  
in America. No leader in the rebel-  
lion will ever be allowed to hold  
any office under the Government which  
he fought to destroy. Any other gov-  
ernment on earth would have founded  
military courts all over the South, and  
long since hung or banished from the  
country all such men as Lee, Davis &  
Co.; but our Government has deter-  
mined, temporarily, to disfranchise and  
render them incapable of holding office  
for life. This is the punishment which  
will be substituted for hanging. On  
these principles it is thought (with the  
assistance of the loyal negro votes),  
the rebel spirit will be overpowered,  
and a republican form of government  
can be established and maintained  
without hanging any one for treason.  
It is an experiment, and we hope and  
trust it will be a success. God grant  
that there may be no necessity to shed  
any more blood, and that confiscation  
may not be necessary to subdue the  
apparent defiant, rebel spirit. If Davis  
is convicted, he will probably not be  
hung. His conviction is doubtful, not-  
withstanding every sensible man knows  
he is guilty. He will, in all human  
probability, get a jury in Richmond  
who sympathize with rebels; who are  
so debased as to disregard their oaths  
and the charge of the court; if he is

not acquitted, some wretch may hang  
the jury. Moral perjury is a small  
crime to treason. There are thousands  
in and around Richmond who would  
act the part of perjured villains a thou-  
sand times to save the neck of Davis.  
If the South didn't wish to be abused  
in northern papers, let them stop their  
abuse of loyal men North and South,  
and except the natural results of the  
war. Let their citizens stop their false  
accusations against a loyal Congress.  
How do they know "we are going to  
confiscate and give the lands and  
houses of rebels to the negroes?" This  
was proposed to last Congress, which  
was intensely radical, yet it was voted  
down by a large majority. The only  
thing that will produce confiscation is  
the defiant spirit and impudence of the  
Southern rebel or conservative leaders.  
If they had accepted the terms proposed  
by Congress two years ago, there  
would have been no negro suffrage  
without their consent. If they will  
accept, in good faith, the terms now  
proposed by Congress, no lands or  
houses belonging to rebels will ever be  
given to negroes. If the terms now  
proposed are rejected confiscation may  
follow; and in the diversion the ne-  
groes may come in for their full share  
of the spoils. One thing is certain:  
the loyal North have determined that  
rebels shall take "back seats," and the  
country shall be ruled by men who  
have not borne arms against the best  
government on earth.

Pusi-philanthropist defy the North,  
and claim in the sentence they have  
eight millions of high-minded and per-  
secuted citizens. If rebel journals  
have any truth in them, the South  
never had—much over half this num-  
ber of high-minded anti-abolitionists.  
Nearly four millions of the population  
of the South are colored persons, and  
there were only 5,447,222 whites in  
the whole Southern Confederacy in  
1860. The Democratic papers North  
and the Conservative papers South say  
our colored population are a low, de-  
graded, inferior race, unfit to vote.  
Again: there never were much over  
two-thirds of the whites South who  
sanctioned the rebellion; those who  
did rebel didn't generally complain of  
persecution. The loyal whites do not  
complain of being persecuted by rad-  
icals. The only class that claim they  
are persecuted is the rebels and their  
sympathizers. No colored person  
claims he is persecuted by radicals.  
The truth is the radicals have perse-  
cuted no one. Their whole efforts  
have been directed towards saving our  
nationality; protecting the loyal whites  
and blacks, and freeing the slaves.  
This is the sum total of their offence.  
It is true that (comparatively speak-  
ing), the colored race are uneducated  
and ignorant. They know enough to  
understand that they have not been  
persecuted by the radicals. All are  
not uneducated. There are now eight  
newspapers in this country owned and  
edited by colored persons; seven of  
them are weekly, with an average cir-  
culation of three thousand. They are  
located in Baltimore, Philadelphia,  
New York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and  
San Francisco. The Tribune in New  
Orleans is issued daily, and it has a  
circulation of eighteen thousand copies.  
Before the war they were prohibited  
from being educated. Now they are  
making greater exertions than the  
whites. The colored race know the  
radicals fought to free them, and that  
the rebels fought to keep them in bond-  
age. They know the rebels and their  
sympathizers are their persecutors, and  
that the radicals are their true friends.  
A large majority of them know enough  
to vote for their friends and against  
their persecutors. They know enough  
to vote the radical ticket and against  
the quasi rebel ticket, under the as-  
sumed names of Conservative and De-  
mocratic. About nine-tenths of their  
race who have voted, have joined the  
republicans; the rebels and democrats  
expect the balance to do likewise. This  
is the cause of the great hue and cry  
of rebels and copperheads against "ne-  
gro suffrage." They know and feel  
their political power; and the rebel,  
dictatorial spirit will be broken down  
with the assistance of the negro vote.  
It may be profitable to mention a few

instances where these proud and high-  
minded conservatives have persecuted  
the loyal whites and negroes, since the  
brave rebels who could "whip three  
Yankees" have ceased to fight openly  
for their supposed rights. Among the  
most conspicuous is the shooting of un-  
armed colored persons in Texas; the  
Mobile and New Orleans riots, and the  
burning of churches and negro school  
houses in Memphis, without cause and  
without any provocation!

To show these brave conservatives  
have not ceased their persecutions, two  
of recent date may be cited: John C.  
Keller, chairman of the Republican  
State committee of Alabama, lived in  
Pennsylvania before the war, and up to  
the war, was a leading member of  
the Democratic party and no Abolition-  
ist. Business having, since the war,  
called him to Alabama, where he has  
since resided, he soon understood  
that modern Democracy, or the brave  
conservatives, was simply the agent  
and apologist of slavery, and that the  
principles of the Republican party con-  
tained the only true remedies for the  
restoration of the Union. When the  
Reconstruction bill passed Congress,  
he entered the work of organizing the  
Republican party in Alabama. During  
the late campaign he made speeches  
in nearly every county in the State  
in favor of a convention, and the undy-  
ing principles of freedom. He met al-  
most the entire voting colored popula-  
tion of that State face to face. He ex-  
plained to them their new relations to  
the Government, and the necessity of  
adhering to the Republican party.  
For these services, Mr. Keller encoun-  
tered the bitter hate of the secessionist.  
He has been repeatedly attacked and  
persecuted by their allies, the conser-  
vatives. Only a few weeks ago, he was  
followed by an armed ruffian, after one  
of his great speeches, and after a des-  
perate struggle he was shot in the head,  
the ball by almost a miracle glanced  
and only just grazed the brain. The  
baffled murderer is still at large—un-  
punished. Mr. Keller still lives to en-  
joy the success of his labors. The Re-  
publicans carried Alabama for a con-  
vention by 1072 majority and elected  
all the convention Republicans, except  
Mr. Howard of Crenshaw, and Mr.  
Dykes of Cherokee.

The case of Alexander Webb, a col-  
ored man, is still more aggravated.  
General Swayne appointed him to act as  
register under the Reconstruction acts  
in one of the districts of Alabama. He  
was an exemplary man, and had se-  
cured the confidence of the community;  
but when he was selected, a ruffian  
named Orrick, one of Mosby's gang,  
said he never would allow himself to be  
registered by a negro; so when the  
day came, Orrick entered the office of  
registration, and, approaching Webb,  
with a smile and a hearty welcome,  
drew his pistol and fired three balls,  
which entered Webb's heart, pro-  
ducing instant death. The murder-  
er escaped and is still at large—unpun-  
ished. Webb died a martyr to the  
cause of his race, but his State will soon  
form her new constitution, which will  
guarantee freedom and equal rights to  
all, without regard to race or color.  
Slavery is forever dead. With it must  
die the distinctions of color, the prin-  
ciples of secession and rebel aristocracy.

The day is not far distant, when this  
"high-minded and proud people" will  
not be ashamed to desire the associa-  
tion with those who assisted to abolish  
slavery, who they "once thought unfit  
to keep company with the most decent  
negro." Reconstruction will go on,  
Yankees will go south and demonstrate  
to this proud race, that they are their  
equals. Alabama, Tennessee and all  
the Southern States will soon form free  
constitutions, and present themselves  
with loyal representatives to Congress,  
and when they do this, they will be  
welcome to their vacant seats, side by  
side with the loyal north. If a few in-  
telligent colored persons should be  
found among the number, they will  
persecute or disgrace no one. All they  
can ever do, is to hold the balance of  
power in a closely contested vote be-  
tween the two great parties of the  
country. Then they will be found  
guarding freedom and equal rights, and  
protecting their race from persecu-  
tion and destruction.

## A Legend of the Great Eastern.

(From Cassell's Magazine.)

There is a wild legend in connection  
with the Great Eastern steamship, the  
origin of which I do not know, but the  
shipwrights firmly believe in it. So  
much has been written about the con-  
struction of this famous vessel that the  
slightest allusion to it here will suffice.  
She is a ship of two cases, or skins, as  
they are called; that is, she is almost  
like one ship fitted inside of another.  
Between the inner and the outer skins  
the workmen can crawl for repairs.  
Dreadfully dark and sepulchral, of  
course, it is in there; for, from the na-  
ture of the space, the workman must  
be completely closed in, excepting at  
the spot at which he enters. Very few  
smiths or shipwrights would care to  
work in here alone, for two terrible  
spectres are supposed to haunt the  
place. Almost all the men who were  
engaged in the construction of the ves-  
sel believe that, somewhere there in  
the darkness and thick air lie two skele-  
tons which can never be found till the  
vessel is broken up. These are the re-  
mains of a smith and his riveter, the  
latter being a lad. During the con-  
struction of the vessel these two worked  
all through the week, keeping full  
time, and their work lay in between  
the skins. The smith was an elderly  
man of a moody temper, who made no  
friends, and was not popular with his  
mates. No one had seen him leaving  
work; nobody was interested about  
him. But one pay day both he and  
his lad failed to appear at the pay ta-  
ble to draw their money. They never  
were heard of any more by any one  
who worked on the Great Eastern. Of  
course their absence was noticed by  
the timekeeper and other officials; but  
the missing men being, as I have said,  
unpopular with their comrades, there  
had been very little inquiry about  
them until it was found that their money  
was not claimed. It was then soon  
noticed that the last time they had  
been seen they were at work in the  
"case" of the ship, and before long it  
became a fixed notion that by a fall,  
or by the effect of some vapor, the two  
men had been killed, or stunned until  
closed in, and all the host of men who  
worked at the great ship believed that  
somewhere in the vast hulk there lay  
two skeletons which, for some reason,  
could never be found; the prosaic idea  
that the old fellow and his helper had  
left without warning for a better job,  
finding, of course, no favor.

TRANSFER OF ALASKA.—The formal  
transfer of Alaska was made on the 18th  
of October, with appropriate cere-  
monies. Salutes were fired upon lower-  
ing of the Russian and hoisting of the  
American flag. The speeches were  
short. Capt. Peterchaurhoff addressed  
Gen. Rosseau as follows: General:  
As Commissioner of his Imperial Majes-  
ty, the Emperor of Russia, I now trans-  
fer and deliver the Territory of Russian  
America, ceded by his Majesty, to the  
United States. General Rosseau re-  
plied as the American flag ascended:  
"Captain, as Commissioner on behalf  
of the United States Government, I re-  
ceive and accept the same accordingly." Entire negotiations were transacted in  
a few hours in a purely diplomatic and  
business like manner. A dozen Ameri-  
can flags floated over Sitka on the same day.

LATEST CASE OF PROCRASTINATE.—  
The Union of Monday is responsible  
for the following: "A few evenings  
ago a clergyman in this city united a  
couple from a neighboring county in  
the bonds of wedlock. An hour or  
two after the performance of the cere-  
mony he received a dispatch from  
Stockton urging him to prevent the  
marriage, as the young lady was under  
age and had not obtained her parent's  
consent. He sought the wedded couple  
at the Orleans Hotel and, knocking at  
the door of the room to which they  
had retired, stated that there seemed  
to be something wrong about their  
marriage, and suggested that they oc-  
cupy separate chambers until the facts  
should be investigated. The bride re-  
sponded that it was too late. The dis-  
appointed clergyman retired without  
further suggestions.

FEMALE TELEGRAPHERS.—The Ameri-  
can Telegraph Company employs  
about thirty females telegraphers in  
New York city. The entire business  
is in the hands and under control of fe-  
males. Their salaries are from \$30 to  
\$60 per month. One hundred and sixty  
women are employed as telegraphers  
in London alone. Throughout the  
United States many small offices are  
worked by women, and in Boston their  
services have been in requisition for  
many years past in the railway telegraph  
offices and at the central stations.