WM. HOFFMAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER

AND

U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner

For the District of Oregon.

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

Deeds and other instruments of writing carefully prepared, and acknowledgements taken. Applications for Homestead Entries, Preemption Rights and Private entry of land procured.

Jacksonville, August 4, 1866.

SUTTON & HYDE,

AGENTS FOR

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

LYON'S EXT'CT GINGER,

LYON'S ELEA POWDER,

MAGNOLIA WATER.

[Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1866—tf]

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 REFURNISHED* 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 APARTMENS*, which are commodious and especial arranged for the accommodation of families. WARM and COLD BATHS 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. oct5tf

R. DUGAN. J. G. WALL.

DUGAN & WALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Brick Building,

Corner of Front and F Streets,

CRESCENT CITY.

THEY WILL ATTEND TO THE RECEIVING 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 merchants doing business through them will not suffer by any overcharges, or lose any just claim for goods lost.

☞ Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage. jun2d1y

P. B. COFFIN,

HOUSE PAINTER,

IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE SHOP [illegible] Corner of C and Third Streets. [illegible] and at reasonable rates.

Jacksonville, Oct 15, 1867. oct19.

EL DORADO,

S. E. Cor. Cal. & Ogn. Sts. Jacksonville, O.

S. M. FARREN.

CHRISTMAS BALL!

—AT—

ROCK POINT,

DECEMBER 25th, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY ANNOUNCES that he will give a public ball at his house, at Rock Point, on Wednesday evening, December 25th, 1867. Great exertions will be made to give entire satisfaction to his guests. All are cordially invited to attend.

L. J. WHITE, Proprietor.

Rock Point, Nov. 22d, 1867. nov23-4w

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. tf

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

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XII. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867. NO. 46

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. feb2tf

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!

TRY IT! 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. G. FRICH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents,

jel5-1y sptec. 416 Clay St. San Francisco.

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M

HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

A. MARTIN, W. M.

C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

[illegible]

416 Clay street

jun1-1y 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, Calf & Kip, Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.

JOHN G. HEIN, New York. | L. FAVRE, Paris. | JOHN BRAY, San Francisco.

Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco

41d 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 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

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.

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 insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ Legal Tenders received at current rates.

My Country.

BY J. K. SPAULDING.

Again Peace showered her blessings o'er the land,
And Happiness and Freedom, hand in hand
Went gaily round, and knocked at every door
Hailing the rich and biding with the poor,
While wandering nations watched our bright career
And looked and longed to seek a refuge here,
From all the countless pack of glaring ills,
That slaves still suffer, when the tyrant wills.

And oh! be such thy ever-during fate,
My native land! still to be good and great!
Still to be dear to nations—dably dear,
The people's hope, the tyrant's lasting fear,
Still to be cherished by the good and brave,
Still to be hated by the dastard slave,
Thou turns to sick'ning envy from thy face,
The mirror that reflects his deep disgrace;
Still to be feared for thy far beck'ning smiles,
That off the despot of his prey beguiles,
Still to be loved by those who joy to see
The race of man live happy, great, and free.

Yes! fair and spotless virgin of the west,
No tyrant pillows on thy swelling breast,
Thou bow'st before no despot's guilty throne,
But bend'st the knee to God, and him alone!
Dear imp of Freedom, may'st thou live to see,
In after days a glorious race like thee,
Whom thy example haply shall inspire,
With the pure glow of Freedom's sacred fire,
Teach them a sober way to break their chains,
Wipe from fair Freedom's brow those bloody stains
That hair-brained zealots madly sprinkled there,
And show what heaven made it, pure as fair,
Till in good time a train of nymphs like thee,
Blooming and happy, virtuous wise and free,
Shall hail the eldest sister of the train,
And o'er regenerate earth, sweet cherubs reign.

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 31st Oct., 1867.

The Elections.

The late defeats of the Republicans in Ohio and Pennsylvania are not as bad as those of 1862, when defeat in the field had scattered our army before Richmond. Then Democrats rejoiced all over the country—Union men desponded. Some voted the Democratic ticket; others stayed at home and did not vote. Then the elections in some of the north, popular states stood as follows:

	(Rep.)	(Dem.)
Maine	6,932	
New Hampshire		3,[illegible]
New York		10,732
Pennsylvania		3,524
New Jersey		14,597
Ohio		5,577
Indiana		9,543
Illinois		16,548
Michigan	6,614	
Wisconsin		1,167

Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana were all in arms fighting for their new Confederacy, and for the perpetuity of slavery.

This year Pennsylvania has gone Democratic by only 922 majority, and Ohio has just given a Union majority for Governor of upwards of 3,000. Maine and Indiana have this year given large Republican majorities.

In Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia the "Conservatives" refused to vote at the recent elections. In Louisiana the Radicals have a very large majority in the Constitutional Convention. In Alabama the Radicals chose ninety-five out of ninety-seven delegates to their Convention. Of the Radical voters in that State, a decided majority are black. The Democrats say they are nearly *all* black. Out of the ninety-five Radicals chosen, *seventy-six* are white; nineteen colored. Yet, the Rebels and Democratic organs persist in their saying that the blacks, if they vote, will monopolize office and power: compare their assertions with the recorded facts, and judge between them.

In Virginia the Conservatives made every exertion to carry the State, but made a signal failure. The Radicals have carried the Convention by 10,000 or 15,000, and have a good working majority in their Constitutional Convention. The Georgia election came off day before yesterday, and the results are not yet known; but, as far as heard from, the Conservatives are all staying at home, and the Radicals have a good time voting for who they please. Many old life-long Conservatives say they have been deceived by the Democrats and Rebels, and they never intend to vote again. They had better not vote than to follow such leaders. In 1862, the Union men were discouraged over a protracted war; now, they are discouraged at the tardiness of Reconstruction. Before the Presidential election of 1868, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and perhaps all the Southern States will be represented, and five or six of them will have Republican Senators and Republican Representatives. Perhaps all of them will be, in part, represented by Republicans. In 1867, if General Grant is nominated by the Republicans, he will be elected by a larger majority than any President has received since Washington was unanimously elected. Many *Grant Clubs* have been formed since the late defeat of the Republicans in Pennsylvania. They have formed *Grant Clubs* in every ward in Philadelphia; and they are forming them in various parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They are working with a good will, and are confident of being able to carry both States in the Presidential election next Fall. The telegraph reports that on the 27th ult., the Union League of Schuylkill county held an enthusiastic meeting last night. Resolutions were adopted nominating Grant for President and Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin for Vice President. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the nominees. On next Saturday night a ratification meeting will be held by the League.

Union men, of Oregon, form *Grant Clubs* all over State; work with earnestness, and in June you will again elect a good Union man to represent you in the Halls of Congress.

"General Dent, of General Grant's staff, acting as Secretary of War during General Grant's absence, denies the story of Dr. Bard, of the Atlanta *New Era*, published in yesterday's *Tribune*. Bard had an interview with General Grant, which lasted for only about two minutes, and no such conversation took place. From this it would appear that Dr. Bard made a false statement, and that Grant had refused to talk politics with him."

General Grant's family is described by the New Haven *Journal* as follows:

"In the churchyard in Windsor, Connecticut [illegible] the memory of the members of the Grant family. A genealogical investigator has traced General Grant's family back to its appearance in this country. Matthew Grant and Susanna Rockwell sailed from Plymouth, England, March 30, 1630, in the Mary and John, and arrived at Nantucket May 20. Mr. Grant settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, but in 1635–6 removed to Connecticut, settled, with others, at New Dorchester, afterward named Windsor, where for many years he was principal surveyor of land, town clerk, and deacon. Here he married, in 1665, Susanna Rockwell, then a widow with five children. He died in 1681, aged eighty years. Ruth Rockwell, the second daughter of Susanna Grant, married Christopher Huntington; their great granddaughter, Martha Huntington, married Noah Grant, a great grandson of Matthew. From this marriage came a second Noah Grant, a Captain in the old French war. The third son of this Captain Noah Grant, who also bore the name of Noah, resided in Coventry, Connecticut, and had a son named for Hon. Jesse Root, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from 1796 to 1807, and that Jesse Root Grant is the father of Ulysses S. Grant."

THE WAR CLAIMS

For lost property are all still unsettled. J. C. Roberts, one of the Auditing clerks in the Third Auditor's Office, has again suspended my claim for the hire of my mules and their value, which were captured on Wild Horse creek, on the following grounds:

"The claimant states, verbally, that "there was no written agreement between the Quarter-master, Drew, and "himself, for the services of the mules "and bell-horse; claimant's affidavit "containing this statement should be "filed. He also states, verbally, that "from and after the time they entered "the service in February, 1856, that "neither he or his agent had charge of "the animals or control of them; and "that all the packers and employees of "the train were hired by the Territory. "The affidavits of Thomas R. Cornelius, late Colonel in the Oregon "Mounted Volunters, showing these "facts, should also be filed."

There may be some little apology for requiring my affidavits to these facts; but the affidavit of Colonel Cornelius to the later part is a contemptible quible, calculated to delay the settlement, (and it may prevent justice being done), until there is another act of Congress on the subject. It is impossible for Colonel Cornelius to know I did not have a hundred secret agents; he is too smart to make any such affidavit. All he would state is, who had charge of the mules, and that I had no agent to his knowledge. Colonel Cornelius has made an affidavit that I was not present at the time of the capture; and that they were captured without any fault or negligence of mine. This is all that is required by the acts of Congress, or by the rules of the Department. This is an extra requirement for my particular case. It may delay it indefinitely; but I intend to try the virtue of an appeal. All who have similar claims in Oregon may take warning and make out their cases stating all the facts and circumstances attending the contract and loss. There has been a disposition on the part of this Office to continue, delay, and render Oregon claims worthless from the beginning of the war in 1855 to the present time.

A great prejudice against Oregon claims has been caused by the false and lying reports of General Wool and Robert J. Atkinson—the former Third Auditor—which were made before any appropriation was made by Congress. Up to this time this clerk has, in nearly every case, disregarded that part of the act which allows the cash value of the property to be proven; and endless delays will follow unless some amendment is made to the law.

I hired my pack train a dollar per day less for each animal than any one else; but this appears only to retard its payment. However, I know the claim for hire and for the property lost to be just, and I intend for it to be paid; at least, I will prosecute it while I live, and if not paid in my life-time, I will bequeath it to my children, with the solemn injunction in the hour of death, to fight the scoundrels who oppose its payment as long as they live.

Jay Cooke on the National Banks.

The letter of Mr. Jay Cooke on the national banking system states facts which, unless the statements themselves can be shown to be false, amount to a conclusive demonstration that the national banking system is far better than either the old State banks or any device which Mr. Pendleton and his set have proposed as a substitute.

Besides the familiar fact that the national banks substitute a uniform and safe currency, acceptable everywhere, *for* a heterogeneous and insecure *one*, doubtful everywhere, Mr. Cooke makes the following points, viz:

That the national bank notes are even safer than the greenbacks; for, while the latter are the nation's promises, to pay unendorsed by any special pledge of private capital, the national bank notes are the promises to pay of a private corporation of capitalists, endorsed by the nation; so that not only the national credit, but the property of the bank, and the personal responsibility of its stockholders to an amount equal to their stock, are pledged for their redemption.

That where national banks have failed (of which failures theres have been only nine in all) their notes, instead of being worthless, have been worth from two to five cents *premium*, owing to the fact that new banks, desiring to have the privilege of issuing circulating notes, and being prevented from doing so by the fact the entire three hundred millions, authorized by Congress to be issued, had been exhausted, have bought up the notes of the failing banks at a premium in order to succeed to their privilege of circulation.

That the $18,000,000 per annum of interest which pays the banks on the amount of bonds it requires to be bought and held by them, is no favor to the banks, and no loss to the Government, which would have to pay the same to whoever else should hold the same bonds if they were not held by the banks.

That the policy of having the Government issue greenbacks enough to take up the bonds held by the national banks would only convert the Treasury into an old-fashioned United States bank, with the greenbacks as currency, and with its branch agencies in every town, thus concentrating into one the power which is now divided among 1,600 banks.

That the objections against allowing national banks to issue circulating notes would apply with still greater force to State banks, since the latter could not be so secure or uniform, without requiring them to put up national bonds on which the Government would pay them interest, as it now does to the national. The real question, therefore, is, whether we shall have any banks or banking system at all, or whether all such institutions shall be destroyed, except one vast "greenback bank" at Washington.

That it is untrue that the national banks receive $18,000,000 of annual interest from the people on their $300,000,000 of circulation, as alleged; that the law requires them to keep in reserve 20 per cent. of their circulation, or $60,000,000 and a further amount equal to 20 per cent. of their deposits ($571,000,000)—say $114,000,000—making a total reserve of $240,000,000. This, deducted from the $300,000,000 leaves only $126,000,000 available for circulation, on which the banks make six per cent, or $7,560,000. But against this apparent profit must be offset the taxes they pay to the National and State governments, viz:

One per cent. on circulations	3,000,000
Half of one per cent. on deposits	2,855,000
National tax on capital stock not invested in the national bonds	400,000
Half of one per cent. and dividends and surplus	3,300,000
License tax of $2 per $1,000 of capital	848,000
State and local taxation as returned	8,000,000
Total	$18,403,000
Deduct interest on actual circulation	7,560,000
And there remains a balance	$10,843,000

which is paid to the Government by the banks for the privilege of existing, an amount which must reduce to a nominal point or entirely cancel the interest which Government pays them on the bonds they are reqired to hold. It is further shown that as many of the national banks are organized and controlled by Democrats as by Republicans; that they are conducted on purely financial motives, by men of both parties, and hence they are wholly unavailable to any party for political purposes.

If these are the facts, it is plain that whatever the reforms the national banking act may need, they do not consist in substituting greenbacks for the national bank notes nor in abolishing the national system. We lay no stress on the point, however true, that the national banks aided greatly in borrowing money for the Government to carry on the war—in part because business operations are usually made mutually profitable, and are not therefore deemed to confer obligation *or to* require gratitude—but mainly because gratitude is an emotion seldom manifested toward men, and never toward financial corporations.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Roseburg *Ensign* says: It is a fact that the Republican party, in a Constitutional manner elected a President in 1860, notwithstanding the threats of disunion by Democrats. It is a fact that the Democrats of the South with the assistance and sympathy of Democrats at the North, commenced and maintained a war against the United States Government within its own jurisdiction. It is a fact that the Government in legitimate efforts to enforce its authority upon its own territory, against armed and resisting rebels, did contract the debt which now taxes the resources of the country. Yet in the face of the above facts *Democrats* have the impudence to charge the Republican party with having *created* the debt. If the Democratic leaders depend upon such shameful perversion of the truth for the success of their party, it is no wonder that they protest against Yankee schoolmasters, and condemn the free school system. It is no wonder that they prate about the evils of "puritanism," for such a party can only flourish upon the rank soil of popular ignorance. Now, who is responsible for the debt?

No person having lost any of his property by gambling within four months of his appication can receive the benefits of the bankrupt law.