

# THE OREGON SENTINEL.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868,  
**CLYDE S. GRANT,**  
 OF THE UNITED STATES.  
 "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."  
 FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY,  
**GEO. H. WILLIAMS,**  
 OF OREGON.  
 Both subject to the decision of the National Union Convention.

D. M. C. GAULT, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, 1867.

## The President's Message.

We publish this week a synopsis of this important document, as telegraphed to this coast in advance of its delivery. Except in tone, the arrogance, of which seems slightly moderated, we see no distinguishing features in it different from most of his other messages. Like the balance of Democracy, the President has changed somewhat, and has discovered that the "negro" who, two years since was perfectly capable of voting, provided he was worth two hundred and fifty dollars, is now incapable of exercising that privilege. The recent elections in the South have probably induced so great a change in the Presidential judgment. Like the Democracy, generally, Johnson is anxious to remove the restrictions on the slave trade; and while recommending retrenchment, urges the squandering of millions for the purchase of foreign territory, so as to afford a grander and broader scale of misgovernment, before the expiration of his term. His denunciation of the "Tenure of Office Bill" is worthy of any pettifogging attorney, and fails to explain that while the Senate has the right only to reject, a selfish demagogue, such as Johnson, is, my virtually annual that power by continually presenting improper candidates, and that the power of removal, exercised by one individual, is more liable to abuse than if controlled by the Senate. As might have been expected, he denounces the reconstruction acts of Congress as unconstitutional; but recognizes their constitutionality by demanding their repeal. If those laws are unconstitutional, then they are void and repeal is unnecessary; and it is probable that Congress will consider its judgment superior to that of the President. Unwittingly he recognizes "Congress" not as a "rump," but as the people, and asks it to "declare the national will" with regard to the question between Prussia and our own Government in reference to our naturalization laws. His pacific tone regarding resistance to Congress is encouraging, but his treachery is too well known to give much assurance of his honesty; and probably those who know him most will trust him least. His suggestions as to the evil of a disordered currency are nothing new; and his sympathy for the working classes is but the hollow and dishonest bid of a truckling politician for support in the next Presidential campaign.

No Road.—We are informed that an attempt was made at the December term of the County Court to get a road turning off from the Yreka road above Ashland, and running in an easterly direction to Emigrant Creek; thence, up that stream for a few miles and over the Cascade Mountains on or near the old Emigrant Trail. From some cause unknown to us, this project failed, why, we are unable to see, unless it was jealousy. A road on or near this route is certainly needed, and we think the citizens along the route should lay hold of the work and see that the thing is accomplished. There will be much travel next summer out to the Link river country and people must have a road. If a way is not made over the route named, the traveling public will seek another pass, though it be a worse place to make a road. The citizens of the upper end of the valley should look to their own interests, and see that they have a way of getting to that new and rich country on Lost River and around the Lakes.

The Chronicle man points exultingly to the fact that the Democratic wards in New York City have the largest school attendance.

Very natural! We know of no place where a greater necessity exists.

Johnson deplores the evils of a depreciated currency; but, in our opinion, it is not half so serious an evil as the distrust incident to his own degradation of the Presidential office.

A Copperhead paper in Portland thinks the debt can be paid, and the credit of the country maintained. Copperheads should know what can be done with their own creation; but the less they say about the credit of the country, the better.

## The Coming Man.

It is said that "Fortune favors the brave." Whether there be truth in the proverb or not, the brave General of our armies is certainly waited on by fortune. The people, through the republican press, are asking him to come and he is coming. The laurels of victory, won and worn so modestly, are to be exchanged for the civic crown; and a people, tired almost beyond endurance by the petty insignificance of an accidental ruler, are anxiously awaiting the hour when the genius that led them safely over the red sea of rebellion, shall guide them through the breakers of civil commotion. The people have faith in Grant, as they had in Lincoln. They recognize in the clear and lofty judgment that overtops all others, the power that saved the Government, and ask his services as an unselfish, honest man. Grant is singularly fortunate; wise enough to keep his own counsel; true enough to obey where obedience was commanded; successful where all others had failed. He has disarmed his enemies by his soldierly magnanimity, and compelled them to admire him as the genius of the age. The Democratic press in this State and elsewhere, are trembling lest he should obey the people and "come;" and all that a Democratic paper in this State, noted for its malignity can say against him is: "That he maintains his fealty to the powers that be." We have not seen in any Republican paper, any argument of greater weight in Grants favor. Like all true Republicans he recognizes the power of the people, and is willing to obey them when commanded; and his own words "that this is a Republic where the will of the people is law," shows that he thoroughly understands the genius of our Government. To urge that Grant is unfitted for civil station, by reason of his military capacity, is the only course to be pursued by his enemies. They dare not assail his steadfast devotion to his country; they cannot impugn his character as a private citizen, or as a servant of the people; and the only reason they can argue against him is powerless when we remember that they themselves have elected two military Presidents, and would have elected a third had they been strong enough. Mental, like physical power, may be directed in any channel; and the intellect that guided our armies and crushed out the last embers of rebellion, is subtle enough for any questions of statesmanship. Democracy may well falter, for the conqueror of Vicksburg and Richmond has been called and is coming; and the false and traitorous party that herded with his enemies in the field can not stay him.

## State Items.

An attempt, says the *State Journal*, was made to burn Eugene City on the 26th ult. Rags were saturated with coal oil and thrown under the store of Mark Stephens. The fire was discovered about the time it had burned through the floor.

A new line of steamboats, says the *Albany Democrat*, is to be placed on the Willamette river in opposition to the P. T. Co. That paper is very jubilant thereat; but he don't seem to take into consideration the amount of good the P. T. Co. has done for the country. That company has made the upper Willamette. Albany itself did not grow until the P. T. Co. sent its boats there—Winter and Summer.

The Salem Record notices that the machinery of the oil mill was started on Saturday, and everything was found to work well. As soon as the large boiler arrives in which the meal is to be steamed after it is ground, and is in its place, the company will commence the manufacture of linseed oil.

Candid Admission.—The *Oregon Herald* thinks that "the country would be much safer under the government of General Grant as absolute dictator, than as President of a party which neither regards constitutional obligations nor personal rights."

We regard the above as singularly candid for a paper of the Copperhead stripe, and consider it as a clinching argument why Grant should not be made President by the Democratic party.

Democracy is awful changeable lately. A while ago the Government currency was nothing but "worthless rags"; now a Copperhead paper in Portland says it is "coin." Beriah already feels his nose in the public crib.

Dickens, the celebrated novelist, has arrived in America.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON 30th. The President's message is moderate and conciliating, but argues that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is a failure; that the country has pronounced against it at the last elections. Economy and retrenchment and uniform taxation are advised. Several of the members of the Committee on Appropriations are opposed to appropriating anything to pay for Alaska; and the bill will be fiercely opposed in Congress.

Chicago 30th. A dispatch from North Platte says: Spotted Tail and thirty Indians are there waiting for the Commissioners. The Northern Indians are still belligerent. Suttler teams with an escort of forty peaceable Indians were attacked near Fort Phil Kearney by Red Cloud's band, and two men killed. The Indians ran off, six wagons with 30,000 worth of goods. On the 15th, fourteen Indians came within two miles of Fort Laramie and ran off forty head of horses; the troops followed, but were unable to overtake them.

WASHINGTON 3d. Both Houses of Congress had a short session. Corbett, of Oregon, introduced a bill providing for the issue of gold notes in place of legal tenders, in order to facilitate the resumption of specie payment.

Stewart introduced a bill establishing a national school of mines.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—SYNOPSIS.

CHICAGO 3d. The Chicago papers print the President's Message in advance of delivery. It is quite a lengthy document, a large portion of it being devoted to a review of the President's policy, and principally statements of the views embodied in his veto messages of the various reconstruction bills. He (the President) urges repeal of all these measures and a resort to a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. He argues against the capacity of the negro for self-government, and denounces the plan of putting the governments of the Southern States, almost entirely into the hands of Negroes. He says it will cost \$20,000,000 yearly, to maintain the supremacy of negro government, and refers to the recent elections as an additional reason for a change of policy from the recent plan of reconstruction. He has given much consideration to the question; how, for the President's duty, "to protect, defend and preserve the Constitution" requires him to go on opposing the unconstitutional action of Congress. He has felt anxious to reach a proper conclusion on this serious and important question, and says: "The Executive resistance to acts of Congress passed according to Constitutional forms might provoke civil war in times of high party excitement, which should be only resorted to as the last remedy; but cases might arise where the Executive might be compelled to protect its rights, regardless of consequences, for example: If the Legislature should undertake to abolish the co-ordinate department of government, the President must take the responsibility of his high office to save the life of the nation at all hazards. He thinks the reconstruction acts, though plainly unconstitutional, do not warrant forcible resistance on the part of the Executive. These wrongs may be redressed by the ballot, and recent elections show they will be. He then refers to frauds on the Treasury, and the temptation to corruption on the part of Revenue officers; denounces the Tenure of Office Bill, as a measure which prevents the Executive from discharging dishonest officers; and charges immense revenue frauds as the result of its operation. "This bill," says the President, makes him a common informer against corrupt officials, but takes away the power of removal; and thinks the President should be released from all responsibility if not allowed to make appointments in his own discretion. The danger to the public service comes from the power of appointment—not from power of removal; therefore, the Constitution left the power of removal unrestrained, while it gave the Senate the right to reject appointments, deemed unfit. He advocates a speedy resumption of specie payments, and denounces the present system of currency. He gives copious statistics in regard to the production of gold and silver in this country; facts and figures with regard to exports and imports, and shows that it will be comparatively easy to return to specie payment; and pronounced a disordered currency the greatest evil, and says: "Of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money." He expatiates at considerable length upon the evils of a depreciated currency, and advises the enactment of an import law which will tax most heavily, luxuries. He advises a reduction of the number of articles taxed, and urges retrenchment and economy in all the departments of the Government. He gives a brief summary of various reports. The Navy comprises 238 vessels, and the expenditures of the Navy Department were thirty-one millions. A general review of our foreign relations shows a favorable condition of affairs. He urges the importance of possessing a Naval station in the West Indies; and recites the experiences of the Revolutionary War, and also the late rebellion, to show the advantages of possessing such an outpost; and says that a treaty has been concluded with Denmark for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John. He calls attention of Congress to the necessity of making provision for the

purchase of Alaska. No arrangement has been made for the Alabama claims, and the President felt it his duty to decline the proposal of the British Government to leave the subject to arbitration; because, hitherto it has been accompanied with reservations and limitations, incompatible with the rights, interests, and honor of this country. He does not apprehend that Great Britain will persist in refusal to satisfy the most reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principles of non-intervention. He refers to the doctrine of U. S. naturalization, which absolves the citizen from native allegiance; says that the doctrine is denied by Prussia, and calls on Congress to declare the national will unmistakably on the question. The President concludes by suggesting a discontinuance of the stipulations maintaining a naval force for the suppression of the slave trade.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### New Goods

### LOW PRICES

### J. Neuber's

### WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY,

### FANCY GOODS,

### SEWING MACHINE,

### TOBACCO STORE,

### On California St., Next Door to

### Drug Store and Post Office,

### Jacksonville, Oregon.

A large assortment of ENGLISH, SWISS, and AMERICAN WATCH movements—in light and heavy—both SILVER and GOLD cases. Small fine GOLD, ENAMELLED, and DIAMOND-SET WATCHES for ladies.

A large assortment of CLOCKS; such as, 30-day, 8-day, and 30-hour, Spring and Weight, with and without Striking and Alarm.

A good assortment of GOLD and SILVER Chains for gents and ladies; WATCH KEYS, SEALS and CHARMS; Solid GOLD and SILVER Trunkets; BOSSOM-STUDS Pins, and Sleeve Buttons.

Locket-Set, Enamelled, Plain, Regard, Friendship, and Diamond Finger-Rings; Gold-Locket, for one to four pictures; Ladies' fine sets of Jewelry; Enamelled, Plain, and Quartz Pins and Ornament; Jet-Enamelled and Plain Gold Crosses—both pin and earring; Gold Pens of the best quality; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.

A large assortment of Solid Silver and Steel bowd Spectacles, for near and far-sighted persons.

The finest lot of Silver and Plated-ware ever offered to this public, just from the manufacturers in the East; such as, CUPS, BAKERS, CASTORS, Solid SILVER, PLATED, TABLE, DROGERS, TEA and SUGAR SPATULAS, KNIVES, FORKS, and BUTTER-KNIVES; Solid and PLATED NAPKIN RINGS, SILVER MUGS, &c., &c.

J. NEUBER keeps on hand the world-wide-famed FLORENCE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE; makes four stitches—reversible feed. Also, the well known HOWE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE which, for Strength, Simplicity and Durability, can not be excelled.

A good assortment of GEORGE WESTENHOLM & SONS' Celebrated Pocket Cutlery.

An endless variety of Toys and Fancy Goods; such as, BIRD-CAGES, FANCY BOXES, VIOLINS, GUITARS; also, the best of Violin Strings, Bridges and Tail pieces, Guitar Strings, Accordeons, Flutinas, &c.; Porcelain and Glass Vases, Candlesticks, &c.

A large assortment of Children's China, Tin and Britannia, Coffee, Tea, Chamber, Kitchen and Parlor Sets.

A large lot of Dolls and Heads; also, a fine lot of small candles for Christmas Trees; all Iron Toy cook stoves and Sets of furniture.

Small Wheelbarrows and Tip Carts for boys, and thousands of Marbles; Toy Buggies and Chaises for large infants; Rattle and Teething Rings. A large lot of Willow Baskets.

J. NEUBER keeps on hand a large lot of Cigars of the best quality, at wholesale and retail; fine cut smoking and chewing tobacco; hard and soft pressed tobacco of all the choicest brands. The very best tobacco found in the market is found here.

The very best Mersehaum pipes—warranted so; a large lot of Wood and Clay pipes; the best of Cherry stems—horn mouth-pieces, &c., &c.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY and SEWING MACHINES cleaned and repaired and put in the best of order on the most reasonable terms. It may not be generally known, but this is the largest and best stock of goods of the kind north of San Francisco.

Jacksonville, Dec. 7th, 1867. dec7-4w

## Notice to L. F. McHenry, a Don-

## ation Claimant.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the affidavits of James Flood and Samuel M. Hall have been filed in this office, alleging that you have abandoned your Donation Claim on the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 6, Township 37, South Range 1 West; and that you have never since filing your notification on said tract of land complied with the requirements of the Donation law in regard to residence and cultivation thereon; and that

the 28th day of December, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., has been set for hearing the evidence in said case, at the Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon; and that unless you appear and offer proofs showing the validity of your claim, the same will be declared abandoned and cancelled.

Dated at Land Office, Roseburg, Ogn., this 23d day of November, 1867.

JOHN KELLY, Register.

ADISON K. FLINT, Receiver.

December 7th, 1867. dec7-4w

## NEW YEAR'S BALL!

## VIET SHUTZ' HALL

## NEW YEAR'S EVE.

December 31st, 1867.

## THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY ANNOUN-

ces that he will give a grand New Year's ball at his house on Tuesday evening, the 31st of December. The best of music in the country is engaged for the occasion.

No pains will be spared to make the entertainment a success, and to give entire satisfaction to the guests. A general invitation is given to all.

VIET SHUTZ.

Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1867. nov30-td

## CHRISTMAS BALL!

## THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING

## PREPARE TO ENJOY THEM.

December 25th, 1867.

## THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE

in announcing to his old patrons that he will be prepared to receive them on Christmas evening, December 25th, at the U. S. Hotel.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. The Proprietor is determined to surpass all his prior efforts in the arrangement of the Holiday Parties.

TICKETS, : : : : \$5.00.

Also ball on New Year's evening, January 1st, 1868.

L. HORN.

## NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN!

## THEN GO TO PREATER'S

## BROOM MANUFACTORY

## AND BUY THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

## AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Factory on corner of Oregon and Main Sts., by the Odd Fellow's Hall, and opposite the Franco-American Restaurant.

Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1867. nov30-6m

## Notice to Holders of County

## Orders.

STATE OF OREGON.

COUNTY OF JOSEPHINE.

Persons holding the following County Orders are hereby notified to present the same for payment: Nos. 493, 451, presented May 2d, 1859; No. 491, May 3d, 1859; No. 498, May 6th, 1859; No. 496, May 7th, 1859; No. 502, May 10th, 1859; No. 140, August 3d, 1859; No. 139, August 3d, 1859; No. 149, August 4th, 1859; No. 145, August 4th, 1859.

No interest will be allowed on these Orders from this date.

JOHN BOLT.

County Treasurer.

Kerbyville, Nov. 30th, 1867. nov30-3w

## 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 ball 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, So give the undersigned a call.

ADOLPH PFEIFFER,

Fashionable Tailor, on California St., Opposite U. S. Hotel.

October 17, 1867. oct20m3

## THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BARON

## SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD.

PARIS, 8th April, 1864, 25 Rue de la Paix, St. Honoré.

Will you be kind enough to have forwarded to me here 200 bottles of your Indian Liniment; if you will send at the same time the account, I will forward you the amount through Messrs. Belmont & Co., New York.

Baron Solomon Rothschild having recommended to many of his friends Major Lane's Liniment, and they being desirous to procure it, he should advise him to establish a depot in Paris.

The INDIAN LINIMENT, as a relief ever ready, as a killer of pain, taken inwardly or outwardly applied, has no equal. For the cure of RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, etc., etc., it is unequalled. It is also most efficacious taken inwardly in the cure of CHOLERA, CRAMPS and PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLEA INFANTUM, etc., etc., and is without exception the MOST WONDERFUL PANACEA the world affords. NO FAMILY should be without it. Every TRAVELER by land or sea, should have a bottle. MINERS and FARMERS residing at a distance from physicians should keep it constantly on hand. In case of accidents and sudden attacks of stomach complaints, its value cannot be estimated. Inquire for

## MAJOR LANE'S INDIAN LINIMENT,

## AND TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

HUDSON & McCARTY,

General Agents for the Pacific Coast.

And by respectable druggists throughout the world. None genuine unless signed by John Thos. Lane and countersigned by J. T. Lane & Co., Proprietors, 163 Broadway, New York.

Send for a Circular. Nov16-3m2p

## S.T-1860-X.

A great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the stomach and blood regular and uniform, so that changes from heat to cold, from dry to damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body, and breed disease."

Now, it is a fact, positive and well-known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the stomach as

## PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is now used by all classes of people for every symptom of a "Stomach out of order."

The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the forces of the stomach, set all its machinery at work, and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. How much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to sting and weaken and defeat her curative power with violent drugs and fiery mixtures, which only stupify and plant the seeds of disease and death.

Important Certificates.

"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching."

REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect."

O. W. D. ANDREWS,

Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong; the languid brilliant, and exhausted Nature's great restorer. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of the signature of a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of peddled bottles. See that our Private Stamp is UNMUTILATED over every mark.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the world.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

New York, Sole Prop'r,

REDINGTON & CO., 416

and 418, Front Street,

San Francisco.

Agents for California and Nevada.

## PLEAS.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is sure and certain death to everything of the insect species—Flies, Beetles, Mosquitoes, Ants, Bugs.

## IT KILLS INSTANTLY.

What is peculiarly striking in regard to this article, is that notwithstanding the instant death to insects, it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It can be inhaled or eaten with impunity. It leaves the testimony of eminent distinguished chemists that it is

FREE FROM POISON.

No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use.

The reputation is well known. It is easily and readily used—directions accompany each flask. Beware of counterfeits.

The genuine has the signature of E. LYON, and the private stamp of THOMAS BARNES & Co. Any drugist who procures the genuine if you insist you will have no other.

Sold by all druggists and dealers on the Pacific coast.

## MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on men and beast, than any article ever discovered.

No compound has ever been invented so useful and efficacious in curing

RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, STIFF AND WEAK JOINTS, BRUISES, EARACHE, SPRAINS, SWELLINGS, FRESH CUTS ON WOUNDS, OR any other complaints requiring an external application.

FOR HORSES

It is an indispensable and valuable remedy in all cases of Spavin, Splint, Ring-Bone, Wind Galls, Bruises, Strains, &c.

It should be kept in every house