

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 acknowledgements taken.
Applications for Homestead Entries, Pre-
emption Rights and Private entry of land pro-
vided.
Jacksonville, August 4, 1866.

SUTTON & HYDE,
AGENTS FOR
LYON'S KATHAIRON,
LYON'S EX'T 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.

It is now prepared to receive and accommo-
date his friends and former patrons, and the
general travelling public. For safety in the
event of fire, and the convenience of guests,
a **SECOND FLOOR** has been opened to the
SLEEPING APARTMENTS, which are com-
modious and especially arranged for the accom-
modation 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 unsecured in his house, attractive, and
guests comfortable. oct51f

R. DUGAN, J. G. WALL.
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
merchants doing business through them will
not suffer by any overcharges, or loss any just
claim for goods lost.
For consignments solicited. Merchandise
received on storage. ju201y

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having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue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. oct191f

EL DORADO,
S. M. FARREN.

**NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN!
THEY 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 Old Fellow's Hall, and opposite the
Franco-American Restaurant.
Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1867. nov30-fm

FAY UP—LAST CALL.
ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO US ARE
urgently notified to come forward and pay
up by the first day of January ensuing, as it
will certainly be to their interest to do so, as we
cannot do business without money to meet our
own liabilities; and furthermore, desiring it
for the best interest of all concerned, we have
determined to establish a strict cash basis in
business after the first day of January, 1868,
and will not depart from it.

SUTTON & HYDE
Jacksonville, Dec. 19th, 1867. dec211f

Ho! You Delinquents!
AS OUR S. SACHS WILL BE OBLIGED
to leave shortly if business necessary for
us to call on all those indebted to us by book
account or note to settle at once. We hope
our friends will take due notice of this, the
ONLY DUN we intend issuing.
SACHS BROS.
Jacksonville, Dec. 12th, 1867. dec14-f

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 per-
sons owing us must positively pay up.
GLENN, DRUM & CO.
Nov. 22d, 1867. nov23-2m

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

NO. 52

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 Jack-son and adjacent
counties, and attend promptly to professional
calls. feb21f

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

F. GRUBE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE,—Near M E Church, Jackson-
ville, Oregon.
Jack-sonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. dec21-f

**DR. HUFELAND'S
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!**
The best Purifier of the Blood!
A Pleasant Tonic!
A Very Agreeable Drink!

Compressed for acting swiftly 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. FAYEN, Proprietor,
TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents,
415, Clay St., San Francisco.
Jelly 10-2m

**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.
ju141y1

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, Calif & Kip,
Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.
JOHN G. HEIN, L. FAYEN, 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,
Cards, 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 Du'ns and California Streets,
oct12m3

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, op-
posite Muller & Brentano's store. In my shop-
opposite 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

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.

How Old Art thou?
"How old art thou?"—Man measureth time
By things that fall away and die;
By sickled fields of autumn prime,
Summer's last bloom, or winter's sky.

Age, from its span, its gliding takes,
The cheek forgets its rosy glow,
The form its grace, the hair its hue,
The brow its beauty—let them go.

But the true heart can ne'er grow old;
Its eyes are bright when youth has fled;
Its ear is never dull to sound;
Its lips can speak, though speech be dead.

By prayer, by alms, by written page,
By planting words of holy trust,
It quickeneth love from age to age,
It liveth when the frame is dust.

So count thou not thy age by tears,
Or smiles of fortune's fickle ray,
Nor say how old thou art in years,
Of waste, and folly, and decay.

But ever with a steadfast eye
On Him from whom thy life proceeds,
Noteth thou its seasons on thy soul,
And tell its calendar by deeds.

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1st Dec., 1867.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.
On the 27th last, Mr. Mallory intro-
duced a bill to establish a uniform
time for holding elections for Repre-
sentatives and Delegates in Congress,
which was reported to the Committee
on Elections. The bill provides that
members to the 41st Congress shall
all be elected on the same day the
election for President takes place. The
power to pass such a law is expressly
given in the Constitution of the United
States. Article I, Section 4, provides
that "The times, places, and manner
of holding elections for Senators and
Representatives, shall be prescribed in
each State by the Legislature thereof;
but the Congress may at any time, by
law, make or alter such regulations,
except as to the places of choosing
Senators."

Under this clause, Congress several
years ago provided that the elections
for Presidential Electors should all be
on the same day in every State; but
up to this time Congress has never
passed any law on the subject of the
election of its Representatives. Mr.
Mallory's is a good bill, and it is favor-
ably spoken of by some of the most
influential members. It will probably
pass both Houses and become the law
of the land. It will be a good law for
Oregon and California. If it passes,
the Democrats cannot vote in Idaho
City, and then ride to Union county
and vote like they did at our last elec-
tions. The Democrats may import a
few from Washington Territory into
Umatilla, and a few from California
into Jackson county, like they did at
the last election; but they cannot import
enough to beat us. The election of
President will come off at the same
time; and with a popular candidate
like Grant, the Union party will vote
its full strength, which will insure
Oregon and California to elect good
Union Republicans to the 41st Con-
gress.

**THE QUESTION OF THE REDUCTION OF
THE ARMY**
Has already taken practical form and ef-
fect. The following is General Grant's
order on the subject:
**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 26, 1867.**
The following orders have been re-
ceived from the War Department, and
will be duly executed:
First—All the regiments of infantry
and of artillery, except the Eight Light
Battalion, will be reduced to the mini-
mum allowed by law, of fifty privates
per company. The reduction will be by

casualty, and when one company falls
below the minimum, it will be recruited
by transfer from other companies of
the same regiment until all are at the
minimum.

Second—The general recruiting ser-
vice will be immediately reduced by
breaking up all excepting four prin-
cipal rendezvous to each arm, cavalry
and infantry, and ordering the surplus
recruiting officers to their regiments.
No more recruits will be sent to regi-
ments until they are reduced as above
ordered. This will not be construed
to prevent the re-enlistment in their
regiments of men who may be dis-
charged by expiration of term of ser-
vice.

Third—All volunteer officers now re-
tained in service will be mustered out,
to take effect Jan. 1, 1868, except the
Commissioner and the disbursing of-
ficer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freed-
men and Abandoned Lands. By com-
mand of
Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. A'J-Gen.
The effect of this order is to reduce
the Army from 55,000 to 45,000. Mr.
Wilson in the Senate, and Mr. Blane
in the House, have both introduced
resolutions inquiring into the expedi-
ency of a further reduction. If the
Indians continue hostile on the Plains,
and the South does not become more
pacified, Congress will do well to ser-
iously consider the practical advice of
Gen. Grant.

THE IMPEACHMENT.
An examination of the political sta-
tus of the members will show that 57
Republicans voted for impeachment,
and 67 Republicans and 41 Democrats
against it. There were 20 absentees—
15 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

A few members have written speech-
es, and they are very indignant be-
cause the majority did not give them
a chance to deliver them. Some of
them will still introduce resolutions of
impeachment, so as to get a chance to
deliver their speeches in the Committee
of the Whole, to justify themselves be-
fore their constituents; but, as a prac-
tical question, impeachment is dead
and buried, and nothing but more will-
ful and wanton acts of the President
can call it from the tomb.

Senator Williams has introduced the
following bills:

A Bill for the relief of Goldsmith &
Brothers, of the cities of San Francis-
co, Cal., and Portland, Ogn.

The bill provides for the issue of two
7-30 United States Treasury notes, for
the sum of five thousand dollars each,
in lieu of two bonds they lost on board
the steamer "Brother Johnathan."

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An
Act making appropriations, and to
supply deficiencies in the appropri-
ations for the services of the Govern-
ment, for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1867, and for other purposes,"
approved March 2d, 1867.

The act of the 2d of March, 1867,
provided for the payment of the old
Oregon Indian claims of 1860-61, and
1862, to the amount of forty thousand
dollars, to the original claimants. The
bill just introduced authorizes the pay-
ments to be made to the original claim-
ants or their assignees. Many of these
claims have been sold to bona fide pur-
chasers, and the original owners have
left the country; and it is just and
right that in such cases the claim
should be paid to the purchasers.

He also introduced a bill establish-
ing a collection district in Oregon,
south of Cape Perpetua, called the
"Umpqua District," and locating the
port of entry at Coes Bay. All three
of these bills were read twice by the
unanimous consent of the Senate, and
reported to appropriate committees.
Judge Williams has great influence,
and in all probability all of these bills
will pass both Houses.

JOHN BILLINGS ON WHISKY.—Whis-
ky, the great American beverage, is
the grand daddy of awl liker, and
everything that has a good reliable
drink in it is at least a cozzen to whis-
ky or old rye, and in my honest opin-
ion is second only to the original sin; it
is the mill-stone hung upon the neck of
poor, degraded, human nature, and if
the devil was allowed a leave of ab-
sence for six months, few visit this
earth, the first thing he'd do would be
to lobby our Legislature for a repeal
of the excise laws, and then invest his
pile in gin mills.

How to Take a Whipping.

The *Western Morning Sun*, an En-
glish journal, has the following fresh
version of an old story:

Mr. Dickens, in one of his books on
American journalists, represents them
as turning every incident into a point
with a sensation header, so that when
the editor got thrashed for personalities,
he at once brought out a special edition
with the flaming announcement: "The
Editor Cowhided again." It is not,
I think, generally known that Mr. Dic-
kens was referring to an actual case,
which is tolerable notorious in America,
and is told with great glee by the per-
son most deeply interested.

That person is no other than the no-
torious James Gordon Bennett, of the
New York Herald, and it is thus he
tells the story to his friends. The Her-
ald had for some time violently attack-
ed a certain actress. One day the ac-
tress's husband, himself an actor, came to
the Herald office, walked into Mr. Ben-
nett's room, and said, "Are you Mr.
Bennett?" "I am," was the reply, "take
a seat." "No, sir, I will not take a seat;
you have insulted my wife!" "Who
is your wife?" Name mentioned.
"Never heard of her." "But your dra-
matic critic has insulted her." "This is
his affair." "But I hold you responsi-
ble." And thereupon the angry hus-
band took the proprietor of the Herald
from his chair, and flung him on the
floor, and kicked him in the rear, roll-
ed him over, kicked him again, clutch-
ed hold of his throat, and left the office.

What did the victim do? He called
upon one of his employees, wrote out
an account of the affair, caused sen-
sation cards to be struck off—Fourth
Edition—Atrocious Assault upon the
Editor. Fifth Edition—Further Partic-
ulars of the Cowardly Assault upon
the Editor—and soon all New York
was buying the Herald. "But," said
Bennett, "I added a little garnish which
was not strictly true. I said, 'We
would have pardoned this unmannerly,
cowardly assault upon an unarmed man,
but for one circumstance. This despi-
cable wretch, not content with ferocious
violence, had the unspeakable
meanness to take up a quarter-dollar
piece which was lying on the table
and pocket it.'"

The next day when the actor appear-
ed upon the stage, he was greeted with
cries of "Who stole Bennett's quarter?"
and whenever he appeared the same
cry greeted him, until he and his wife
were driven off the stage and ruined.
"That," adds Bennett, "was my revenge."

**AN INDIAN BURIAL GROUND IN DE-
TROIT.**—The workmen engaged in ex-
cavating Woodbridge street west, in
the Ninth Ward, preparatory to the
laying of the Nicolson payment, dis-
covered a large number of human
bones near the foot of Twenty-first
street, which are evidently those of In-
dians. Near the center of the street
was found the grave of one who must
have been a chief of note, the arrange-
ment of the remains and rich orna-
ments of stone and silver found in the
grave clearly indicating such to be the
fact. This was, in life, a powerful
man, full six feet in height, and by his
side reposed the skeletons of two chil-
dren, their tiny frames appearing in
great contrast with those of the gi-
gantic man so near them. Guns of
ancient pattern, stone hatchets, pipes,
beads, wampum, and a piece of a mir-
ror some five or six inches square have
been exhumed with the bones, and
every movement of the plowshare
brings to the surface relics of years
long past, which have long lain within
the bosom of the earth. Aged resi-
dents of that locality recall the recol-
lection of an Indian burial ground at
that place, but the formation of the
graves was prior to their settlement in
Michigan.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post*, Nov-
ember 21st.

It is said that "the census embraces
seventeen millions women." Census
has got a good thing.

Has the "tide of events" anything
to do with the "current of public opin-
ion" that is flowing?

A lady condemning the wearing of
moustaches, declared: "It is one of
the fashions I set my face against!"

Probable Railroad Routes.

We published an article a short
time since, from the *Daily Oregonian*,
under the above caption, professing to
be entirely impartial as to the location
of a railroad through or into this State;
yet it evidently exaggerates the diffi-
culties to be overcome between Yreka
and the Willamette Valley. Evident-
ly the main consideration seems to be;
the connection of Portland and the ad-
jacent country with California and the
great Pacific railroads. We quote:

Before any railroads are constructed
to connect Oregon with California or
with some of the trans-continental lines,
the easiest and most feasible routes
will of course be sought for, and those
which require the smallest expenditure
of money will be adopted. It is diffi-
cult to decide by what route we could
most easily obtain railroad connection
with California and the East; but that
route, wherever it may lie, is the one
which will be chosen whenever actual
business shall begin.

We take issue with the foregoing
suggestion, and are of the opinion,
that when a railroad is built, it will
not be over the "easiest and most fea-
sible route," but through that portion
of our State which, from its geographi-
cal position, demands such a necessity;
and which, by its natural resources,
will make business for a road. Port-
land is not Oregon, by any means, and
a road built over the most feasible
route, simply to connect that city with
California, would be of no value what-
ever to that portion of the State lying
south of the Calapooia mountains,
which is certainly no unimportant part
of Oregon. We will suppose by way
of hypothesis, that the "most feasible
route" was along the sea beach from
San Francisco to Astoria—California
and Oregon would be connected by
railroad at a much less cost than is an-
ticipated by any other route spoken of;
but in what sense would Portland be
benefitted, or what greater facilities
would be offered to drain the Willam-
ette valley of its surplus produce? A
road built to Portland, leaving the
head of the Willamette valley, passing
through the Cascade mountains, and
intersecting the great Pacific road
somewhere on the Humboldt, would
benefit Middle and Southern Oregon
little more than a road across the
great Sahara to the center of Africa.
The local prejudice that advocates any
other route than that usually spoken of
—via Yreka, Jacksonville, and directly
through the fertile valleys of this State
—cannot be justified. A road built
over any other route will not supply
our wants; and, certainly, will not
command our patronage. We want a
railroad directly through the produc-
ing portion of our State, to bring our
supplies and our immigrants, to trans-
port our surplus products to a market
and a road built so as to avoid the
great valleys and illimitable stock
ranges of Southern Oregon, would
necessarily lose all the profits that would
accrue from passing through a settled
and productive country. That is where
the road will be built, if built it ever
is—where there is business to support
it, and where it is a natural want to a
country having no other outlet; not-
withstanding the opinion of the *Ore-
gonian*. Our cotemporary expresses
an unwillingness to exaggerate the
difficulties on this route, but forgets to
state that the first great obstacle, "fif-
teen or twenty miles of the Calapooia
mountains, with a grade of seventy-five
feet to the mile, can be avoided entire-
ly by way of Pass Creek, and that the
dreaded Siskiyou is a much less obsta-
cle than the mountain to be passed be-
tween Eugene City and Ft. Klamath.
The people and the press of Northern
California, from the head waters of the
Sacramento to Yreka, will have some-
thing to say when a railroad is serious-
ly thought of, as they are in precisely
the same situation as regards communi-
cation with the great markets of the
world, as we of Southern and Middle
Oregon are; and their influence and
desires may have much to do with the
location of a road.

We would like to see this subject ag-
itated and discussed in a spirit of liber-
ality, and with a view to the develop-
ment of the resources of the whole
State, and not for the benefit of any
one section. We want to hear no more
about the "most feasible routes," sim-
ply with a view to the connection of
the "emporium" with the outside world,
and feel satisfied that the road will run
just where it is needed, even if the obsta-
cles are somewhat greater than where
it is not a public necessity.

"Matchless misery" has been de-
fined to be to have a cigar and nothing
to light it with.