

SUTTON & HYDE,
AGENTS FOR
LYON'S KATHARON,
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,
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 APARTMENTS**, which are commodious and especially 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. oct17

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. feb24

P. B. COFFIN,
HOUSE PAINTER,

IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE stock of materials and tools formerly belonging 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 Costello having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue the business, and can be found at his shop, **Corner of C and Third Streets,** prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner and at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. 13, 1867. oct19

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

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 Old Fellow's Hall, and opposite the Franco-American Restaurant. Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1867. nov30-6m

PAY UP—LAST CALL.
ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO US ARE hereby 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, deeming 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. dec21

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 & Breuninger's store. In my absence, Mr. Alex. Martin will wait upon customers. JOHN R. PEACOCK.
Jacksonville, April 26, 1867. ap27

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

To O. P. Woodrow, a Homestead Settler.
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the affidavits of James Helms and J. H. Davis have been filed in this office, alleging that you have for more than six months abandoned your Homestead Entry No. —, on S 1/4 of E 1/4, and S 1/4 of S 1/4 of Section 4, and N 1/4 of S 1/4 of Section 5, in Township 38, S E 1/4, and that

February 4th, A. D. 1868,
at a clock, P. M., has been set for hearing the evidence of said alleged abandonment at this office; and that unless you appear and offer evidence to support your claim, the same will be deemed abandoned and cancelled.
Dated at Land Office, Roseburg, Ogo., Dec. 26th, 1867.
JOHN KELLY, Register,
ADDISON E. FLINT, Receiver.
January, 11th, 1868. jan11-4

VOL. XIII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

NO. 2

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, Ogo.
He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls. feb24

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, Jacksonville, Ogo. Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. dec21-17

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician,

Will attend to any who may require his services. Office adjoining N. Langley's shoe shop, on north side California Street, Jacksonville. nov24

DR. HUFELAND'S
SWISS STOMACH BITTER!
TRY IT!
The best Purifier of the Blood!
A Pleasant Tonic!
A Very Agreeable Drink!
Unsurpassed for setting surely but gently on the motions 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. FRANK, Proprietor.
TAYLOR & BENDER, Sole Agents, 415, Clay St., San Francisco. july15-2y ago.

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
FRIESE'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 directions in English, French, Spanish and German, with every package. TRY IT!
For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.
EMIL FRIESE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 410 Clay street, San Francisco. july14

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Factory, we are now prepared to give our whole attention to our Leather and Findling business. On hand, direct from France, Galf & Kip Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.
JOHN G. HECK, J. 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

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. nov25-2m

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, six dollars.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.

Ruth.
She stood breast high amid the corn,
Clasp'd by the golden light of morn,
Like the sweetheart of the sun
Who many a glowing kiss had won.
On her cheeks an autumn flush,
Which ripened—such a blush,
In the midst of brown was born,
Like red poppies grown with corn.
Round her eyes her tresses fell,
Which were blackest none could tell;
But long lashes veil'd a light
That else had been all too bright.

And her hat, with shady brim,
Made her tressy forehead dim;
Thus she stood amid the stacks
Praising God with sweetest looks.
Sure, I said, Heaven did not mean
Where I reap thou shouldst but glean,
Lay thy sheaf down and come home
Share my harvest and my home.

Speech of Senator Wilson on the President's Message.

The following are the remarks of Senator Wilson in the Senate on the 4th instant, on the motion to print the President's message:

Mr. President, nothing, I am sure, is to be gained by refusing to print the President's message according to the usual custom of the Senate. I go quite as far as any one in condemnation of the tone, temper, and doctrines of the message; but I think we are not justified in departing from the ordinary practice of this body. The message is an assault on the President of the United States upon the Congress of the United States for attempting by legislation to take the governments of the rebel States out of the control of traitors into whose keeping he had placed these governments. The writer of this message seems to have forgotten altogether the action of the President in 1865, and as the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) suggests to me, he seems almost to have forgotten that we ever had any rebellion at all. The message remembers to forget that President Johnson in the summer and autumn of 1865 assumed and exercised constitutional powers for the exercise of which he now condemns the legislative branch of the Government. If the President's reconstruction policy was within the provisions of the Constitution, surely the reconstruction policy of Congress is within the provisions of the Constitution. If the President, without the authority of law could fix the terms and conditions for the reconstruction of the rebel States, surely Congress, the law-making power of the Government, could determine the terms and conditions of reconstruction.

There have been two policies of reconstruction before the country—the President's policy and the policy of Congress. After four years of civil war, after burying three hundred and fifty thousand men, the rebel States were conquered and the rebels subjugated. These rebel States were completely disorganized, without governments or public officers. President Johnson recognized and proclaimed that fact. Without the authority of law he inaugurated a policy which put the ten conquered rebel States completely back into the hands of the rebels our military forces had subjugated. Yes, sir, Andrew Johnson adopted a policy that put the rebel States as completely into the hands of unrepentant traitors as they were when Jeff. Davis was at Richmond and Lee held and guarded the rebel capital. That was a crime against the country that ought to be condemned by every patriotic man in the land. Such was the fatal policy of President Johnson—

a policy to which he has inflexibly adhered.

The effect of the President's policy was to put the loyal men of the South who were true to their country all through the dark days of the civil war under the ban of successful and dominating treason, and to put the freedmen in the condition of serfdom—into a condition quite as wretched and degrading as was involuntary servitude. From those once conquered States, restored by Andrew Johnson to the control of rebels, there came to us a cry of agony, a voice of supplication, demanding the interposition of Congress and the protection of the National Government. Congress heard that cry; the country heard it; the world heard it; but President Johnson could not hear it. Congress investigated and deliberated; a joint committee of the two houses, composed of gentlemen of distinguished talent and character, reported the facts, and Congress, after two years, adopted the policy of reconstruction against which the President now hurls his denunciations. This reconstruction policy of Congress immediately carried peace and comparative law and order into and through the rebellious States. The officers of your army, the superintendents of your Freedmen's Bureau, and gentlemen of intelligence and character bear testimony that the immediate effect of the reconstruction measures of Congress was to give greater protection and security to life, liberty, and property. There is more liberty in the rebel States under the reconstruction policy of Congress than has existed there for more than a generation; more freedom of thought, of speech, and of action for the whole body of the people there or for anybody visiting those States. Sir, I took up this morning a report of General Swayne, a son of Judge Sawney of the Supreme Court, a gentleman of the highest character, and whose opinions are entitled to great consideration. General Swayne is superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama. Speaking of the passage of the reconstruction acts which the President denounces, General Swayne says:

A general amendment in the treatment of the freedmen signified the fact, and has been steadily progressing. The sense of coming power brought immediate respect. A new and summary process—measuring those ruffians who ended or doted the civil war brought a degree of order which has been a sensible relief. The very passage of the bill, regarded as a punishment by those who were opposed to it, has vindicated those among them who had previously insisted upon justice, and brought a new responsibility to bear on those who had been pandering the animosities of race.

The freedmen the measure promptly took new heart at the improvement in their prospects. Laboring with as much industry as ever, they seem to study with more zeal, to have new confidence in trying to improve. Already they have been admitted to the jury box, and some of them employed in the lower branches of the public service, so that they have but little need to fear injustice in the future.

Other superintendents and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and the officers of your army stationed in the rebel States all concur in proclaiming that the reconstruction measures of Congress have had the most salutary effect, and have worked the most beneficial results. The effects of the President's policy and of the policy of Congress are clear to the comprehension of the country. The President's policy put the subjugated rebel States back into the control of traitors; the Congressional policy is taking those States out of the control of rebels and putting them into the control of loyal and patriotic men. The President's policy wrought oppression, wrong, insult, and outrage to the loyal white man and to the black man; the reconstruction policy of Congress has brought and is bringing order, protection, security, and liberty. The President's policy has failed, has been abandoned, and will not be revived. The policy of Congress is progressing, will be inflexibly adhered to, and will be consummated. The President may, as he does in his message, recommend its abandonment, but the Congress of the United States will firmly adhere to its plan of reconstruction. The friends of a united country, the friends of impartial liberty and of equal justice, will organize and reconstruct those rebel States, and nearly all of those States will be represented before the 4th of July next in both houses of Congress by patriotic, liberty-loving, and loyal

men.

The statement of the President in this message that the black men of the South, enfranchised by Congress, knew only enough to deposit their votes where they were told to deposit them is a libel upon the seven hundred thousand black men whose hands have been weaponed with the ballot. Sir, how stands this great fact? These enfranchised black men without property, without homes, surrounded by the great landholders, the cultivated, the intellectual men, sometimes called the "natural leaders" of the South—men who had held them and their ancestors in bondage, who owned their humble cabins, the ground they trod upon, in whose employment they are, were in positions to be swayed and controlled by love, authority, interest, and fear. When Congress passed the reconstruction acts the rebel press and leaders appealed with the utmost confidence to these enfranchised black men. We were told quite as confidently as we were told in other days that the black men would not fight against their old masters; that the black men of the South would vote as they were directed by their old masters. The rebel leaders, the great landholders, the old slave masters uttered honeyed words and brought to bear every seductive influence they were master of to win a controlling influence over the enfranchised black men. Even Wade Hampton, the representatives of the white aristocracy of South Carolina, led off with Beverly Nash, the black man. He graciously admitted that the colored people ought to have the right of suffrage, and he appealed to them to unite with him and the men of his class. Others joined in these appeals; the black men were told on the stump in public speeches by these men, the great landholders and late slave masters, that they had played together in childhood; that they had fished and hunted together; and they were invoked to give their votes to the Conservatives; yet all those influences utterly failed! When flattery, persuasion, and cajolery failed, they were threatened. They were told that there might be a war of races; that they might be turned out of employment, and their families driven from their cabins. Thousands of these poor men without property have been turned from their homes, dismissed from employment for the votes they gave, and yet that body of enfranchised men, in spite of every oppression brought to bear upon them, have voted as patriotism, liberty, justice, and humanity dictated.

Since the morning of creation, no body of men have shown more self-sacrificing devotion to principle, more of the virtues of patience and endurance, than the seven hundred thousand black men of the rebel States into whose hands Congress had placed the ballot. Whoever says otherwise slanders and maligns them. In spite of all the misrepresentation and slanders that have been sent to the press to deceive the people of the loyal States, those black men have borne themselves with patience, modesty, and prudence, shown the same fidelity to the country they did during four years of civil war, and they are entitled to the sympathy, respect, and admiration of loyal America. They have trusted in God, have given their prayers, their hopes, and their wishes to their country, and have voted for unity and freedom. These black men, into whose hands Congress has put the ballot, never to be wrenched from them by President or rebel, with the loyal white men and the few repentant rebels, will bring the rebel States back into these chambers, and thus rebuke this assault of the President of the United States upon Congress for attempting to save that section of the country from rebel domination.

Sir, I say to the writer of this message, to its supporters and defendants, to expectant rebels, that the Fortieth Congress will not repeal the reconstruction acts; that we shall not retreat a single inch from the positions we have assumed. Congress will stand like a rock by the reconstruction acts. Let everybody understand that. I have undoubted faith that the loyal people, black and white, of the rebel States,

and the men compromised by the rebellion who want to see their States restored to their practical relations with the Government, will carry into effect the reconstruction measures of Congress. Then we shall see who will push the loyal men of those States out of these chambers. The policy of Congress will in a few months be an accomplished fact; the rebel States will be in the keeping of loyal and patriotic men. We shall then see who will denounce a patriotic Congress for adopting a policy that took the governments of the rebel States out of the control of unrepentant rebels, into whose hands a recreant President had placed them.

The Letter Marked "Private."

It will be remembered that when Gen. Grant wrote his ringing letter to the President protesting against the removal of Sheridan, he referred to "a letter marked 'private,' which he had written to Mr. Johnson when Secretary Stanton was removed from office, and which he stated "had a bearing upon the removal of Sheridan and which he hoped would have prevented it." At the time there was a general anxiety for the publication of the letter marked "private," but though the General had referred to it in this public manner, thus removing the restriction of privacy in regard to its publication, Johnson did not choose to give it to the country. But on the 17th of December, it was sent, among other documents, to the House of Representatives by Gen. Grant himself, in response to a resolution of that body calling for certain documents and correspondence. The Chicago Tribune's special says that this letter, protesting vigorously against Stanton's removal, produced a sensation at Washington, and would "prove a great card for Grant." The letter is worthy to be placed side by side with the letter written at the time of Sheridan's removal. General Grant's declarations are so clear and decided that there can be no room whatever to cavil about his position. We beg that every Union man will read the letter which is here appended:—*Oregonian*.

[Private.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1867.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do the great danger of the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed; first, on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate. It was but a short time since that the United States Senate was in session, and why not then ask for his removal, if it was decided? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place a Cabinet Minister beyond the power of the Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that so far as Cabinet Ministers are affected by the Tenure of Office bill it was intended especially to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give it the effect intended by its framers.

Second, on the subject of the removal of the very able Commander of the 5th Military District. Let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this Government throughout its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against any enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few, in this or any other country, to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other District Commander has encountered. Almost if not quite from the day he was appointed District Commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed, that the administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents of the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise might never have been necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, and the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is my opinion that the loyal people of this country—I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion—will not quietly submit to see the very man of all others, whom they have expressed their confidence in, removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, feeling that I am right in this matter.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.