SUTTON & HYDE,

AGENTS FOR

LYON'S KATHAIRON,
LYON'S EXCT 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 APARTMENTS*, 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

B. 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. jne24ly

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 Costello having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue the business, and can be found at his shop.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. 15, 1867. oct19tf

EL DORADO,

S. E. Cor. Cal. & Ogn. 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 Odd 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. dec21tf

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

Ho! You Delinquents!

AS OUR S. SACHS WILL BE OBLIGED to leave shortly it becomes 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. dec14tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, HARRIET F. Layton, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned not to trust or harbor on my account.

JOHN T. LAYTON.

January 18 1868 Jan18w4

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868. NO. 3

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.

F. GRUBE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

OFFICE,--Near M. E Church, Jacksonville Oregon.

Jacksonville Dec, 21st, 1867. dec21-tf

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND

Obstetrician,

WILL attend to any who may require his services. Office adjoining N. Langell's shoe shop, on north side California Street, Jacksonville. nov2tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTER!

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. FRESE, Proprietor.
TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents,
415, Clay St. San Francisco.
jel5-1y sp.n.

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.

It is the best preservative against almost 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 FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 410 Clay street,
San Francisco
jny14y1

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
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,
San Francisco.
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. 23d, 1867. nov23-3m

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.

Nothing Lost.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
That trembles on the leaf or flower,
Is but exhaled, to fall anew
In Summer's thunder shower;
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of day—
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountains far away.

So with our deeds, for good or ill,
They have their power scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will
To make them rife with good.
Like circles on a lake they go,
Ring within ring, and never stay,
Oh! that our deeds were fashioned so
That they might bless always.

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1st January, 1868.

The proprietor of the SENTINEL greeting a happy New Year to all its patrons.

For hours after midnight last night, young America celebrated the advent of the New Year by firing off muskets, revolvers, and crackers, whose "bang, bang" kept the old folks awake long after their weary limbs desired sweet repose.

At early morn the sky looked black and very unpropitious for brilliant receptions or large attendance among the *elite* of the city; but about noon the sun cast its cheering rays on wet side-walks and muddy streets, which made the young juveniles leap for joy, and youth and old age, each and all, wore smiling faces. Shops and stores closed, and officials and house-keepers, generally at the Capital of the Nation, were at home the balance of the day to all their friends.

Early this morning, Hon. B. J. Pengra, of Eugene City, M. R. Kincaid, editor and proprietor of the *Oregon State Journal*, and the author of this article, tried to get together the Oregonians who are in this city, for the purpose of calling in a body on the various heads of the departments of our government, but the sequel will show such an arrangement to be successful must be arranged beforehand. We first visited Senator Williams; but he had left his boarding house before our arrival. We then visited the boarding house of Dr. L. S. Thompson and Gen. J. W. Wardsworth; but they had been out a considerable time calling on their friends, or some of the would-be great officials of the day. Then we visited the dwelling house of Senator Corbett. He, too, was out making New Year's calls; but we found Mrs. Corbett, and both of Senator Corbett's sons, at home, assisted by Miss Mary and Miss Nina Browne, daughters of J. Ross Browne, of San Francisco, Cal., who introduced their friends and entertained them in elegant style. Mrs. Corbett was dressed in a heavy, dove-colored silk—high neck; the skirt cut full and neatly trimed, with train and flounce around the bottom. Miss Mary Browne was dressed with a heavy, black silk, neatly trimed; high neck, with white under-sleeves. Miss Nina Browne wore a pale, blue silk, tastely, but not gorgeously trimed, with her hair crimped. Lieutenant Hallorand, formerly one of the editors and proprietors of the *Mountaineer*, with two other Lieutenants, in full uniform, were present. During our brief call, several other Washington gents. called, and those who desired stepped into a room adjoining and partook of a fine repast. Mrs. Corbett and Miss Mary Browne both appeared to be excellent hands around the festive board, while Miss Nina Browne smiled very sweetly in the parlor at one of her city beaux. Both of the Misses Browne appear to be beautiful, amiable, and accomplished, and the only wonder is that so many agreeable bachelors of San Francisco permitted them to return here and smile on the inconstant coxcombs of Washington.

Mr. Mallory having left Washington for his brother's in Audover, N. Y., the next call we made was at the Presidential Mansion, appropriately called the White House. We found the President in the Blue Room, with Marshal Gooding, and Deputy Marshal Phillips at his left, to introduce the visitors. Near the center of the room stood the President's daughters,—Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Patterson,—with Gen. Michler, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to their left, who introduced the guest to these ladies.

Mrs. Stover wore a heavy black silk, trimmed with folds of black satin; white-lace collar, hair dressed with two curls, a sprig of mignonnette, ear-rings and breast-pin, and she held a white fan in her hand.

Mrs. Patterson was dressed in a very heavy black silk, trimmed with folds of black satin and black bugles; high neck, white-lace collar, the skirt cut very full, with train, and satin trimmings around the bottom. Her hair was crimped and dressed with a white japanica, and spray of mignonnette—gold ear-rings; and she held a boquet in her hand.

The whole of the Diplomatic corps, who are residing in this city, paid their accustomed New Year's call, and were all introduced to the President. Many of the Foreign Ministers were accompanied by their wives, daughters, neices, and lady friends, who were attired in the style peculiar to their countries.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the heads of all the Departments of the Government, all paid their respects to the President in regular order, and a host of Senators, Representatives, and citizens, generally, followed. Among the number I saw several Representatives who, only a few weeks ago voted to impeach the President. One said he "did not visit Andy Johnson, but the President of the United States." I have great respect for the latter, but superlative contempt for the former.

"Mr. Noble Hurdle, a very old gentleman, residing in Georgetown, took the President by the hand and said, 'God bless you, Mr President. I have shaken the hand of every President from Washington's time, and now, sir, I am happy to shake yours, the last President, but by no means the least.' The President smiled, and thanked Mr. H. for the complement."

For several hours the White House was thronged with merchants, princes, clerks, bankers, doctors, and ex-rebels; yet the general attendance at this reception is said to be smaller than on any similar occasion for many years. At other places it was much larger. All the Cabinet officers, many Senators and Representatives, and many of the citizens of Washington kept open houses and received their friends. Callers were numerous, and the refreshment tables were well supplied with the luxuries of life. The community generally appeared to have a jolly, happy New Year.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY MCCULLOCH.—The President of a Boston bank has received the following letter from Secretary McCulloch:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24th, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st inst. is received.

There is a good deal of difference of opinion among the members of Congress in regard to what shall be hereafter our financial policy. At the commencement of the session it seemed that the inflationists were in a decided majority; but before the adjournment for the holidays a more conservative spirit was manifested, and I am now quite hopeful that there will be no legislation by the present Congress favorable to the views of General Butler, or very adverse to those of the Secretary. We shall know better, however, when Congress again convenes.

With thanks for the uniform support which I have received at your hands, I remain,

Truly yours, H. MCCULLOCH.

ARE THERE?—We often speak of "false" pretences. Are there any *true* ones?

Modern Spiritism.

We take the following extract from the *Dramatic Chronicle*. It presents spiritism, as we think, in about its proper light:

But *none* of the alleged spirits, however august and venerable the names in which they come, do us any good, or contribute to the sum of our knowledge. SHELLY communicates silly verses, and the wise BACON discourses in empty platitudes. WASHINGTON talks bosh, and LINCOLN speaks as if he were a school girl endeavoring to affect profundity in politics. None are equal to their earthly selves; and their utterances never rise above the intellectual calibre of the "medium" who interprets them. During a quarter of a century of intercourse with the spirit world, we have learned nothing great or good from it. During that period, JOHN STUART MILL, HERBERT SPENCER, PARKER, EMERSON, NEWMAN, and hundreds of other laborers in the flesh, working in the old appointed routine of healthful and nominal endeavor, have enriched the world thought and and widened our mental horizon by their speculations. Men of science and of mechanical genius have given the photograph, the electric wire, the sewing machine, the steam-plough and a multitude of inventions to promote the happiness of the race. What have the spirits and the spiritists done? As an offset of the works of MILL, and SPENCER, and HAMILTON, and DARWIN, and HUXLEY and AGASSIZ, they have given us the mystical rhapsodies of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS; and as an offset to all the scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions in which the last thirty years are so rich, they have given us the "spiritual dynameter" of Professor Hare! Their most eloquent speakers and writers either deal in a mystical jargon which travesties the language of science and philosophy, or paraphrase the ideas of other thinkers. All that they tell that is worth being told, we have heard before. All that they tell us that we have not heard, is mystical twaddle, or transcendental nonsense. Their "religion" is a thaumaturgy; their "philosphy," a sham; their miracles are juggling tricks; and their priests and hierophants are either lunatics or mountebanks.

Be Wise to-day.

We have frequently said that the first duty of the Republican party was to preserve its own strength. When Gen. Grant said he would "fight it out on that line," he intended to convey no such idea as that, for any reason, he would do anything to sacrifice or even endanger the cause. He meant simply he would win; and that if necessary, there would be flank movements, maneuvers, and even retreats. There were all these—and he did win. Ability in managing a campaign—whether political or military—and entire faithfulness to principle, simply mean a wise adaptation to circumstances, a prudent choice of ground, alertness of movement, and a comprehensive attention to the designs and movements of the enemy. The General who fights blindly, doggedly, and because an enemy is before him, will be very likely to use himself up before he uses up the enemy. And this applies as well to the management of parties in the pursuit of ideas and principles. To the Republicans in Congress, in particular, should this view commend itself. Standing, as we do, at the threshhold of the Presidential campaign, it cannot be too much emphasised; and we trust that the following, taken from the Philadelphia *Gazette*, states truly the feeling at the Federal Capitol:

"We are glad to know that the majority of Republicans in Congress are wide awake to the necessity of making some safe platform on which to conduct the great Presidential struggle of 1868; that the public mind has been somewhat shaken by the changes that have already occurred, and the agitation kept up over others that have been purposed; that the people demand a period of rest and recuperation and wish now to stop and wait awhile to see the working of what has been done before going any further. It is well to keep this lesson in view steadily in considering the policy to be adopted by the present Congress."

PROPERLY DESCRIBED.—The Lowell *Courier* calls the parting of young ladies much adieu about nothing.

Time is a traveling thief, ever stealing, yet no man can catch him.

U. S. Grant's Opinions.

Senator Wilson favors the election of General Grant. In a recent number of the *Independent* he gives some of the political opinions of General Grant in the following language:

"The Presidential contest of 1868, with its vast issues, will stir the nation to its profoundest depths. The Democracy, without responsibilities, under the leadership of men of talent, tact, and experience, will put forth a gigantic effort to win back lost power. The Republican party, upon which rest grave responsibilities, has in its ranks able, tried, and true men—civil and military—men whose names are honorably associated with the country's struggles for unity and liberty. Who among these honored men, of proved capacity and tried fidelity, shall be selected to marshal the Republican hosts to victory? Whose nomination will, in advance, make the assurance of victory doubly sure? Above personal aspirations and ambitions, above local pride and attachments, above all associations and interests, there comes from the body of the three millions of Republicans to whom the success of the old cause is so dear the prompt and emphatic response, 'Ulysses S. Grant!' These masses see, with the clear instinct of patriotism, that the great soldier would bring into the pending contest the weight of his great name and illustrious achievements, his solid and practical judgment, his conceded integrity, his modesty that never vaunts his own deeds, and his rare magnanimity that ever gracefully recognizes the deeds of other generals, soldiers, and civilians. These unselfish masses, with their practical sagacity, see that the ranks of the Republicans, in the struggle through which duty has led them, have been weakened by timidity and treachery; that their sacred cause now needs to be reinforced, as it so often has been, by drafts from the most advanced men of the Democracy; and that the election of General Grant will rally tens of thousands to the cause their hearts love.

The military achievements of General Grant are gratefully acknowledged, his administrative capacity is now conceded, and his general views of public policy commended. Earnest Republicans, however, whose fidelity to vital issues cannot be questioned, but whose distrust of public men has been quickened by the shameful treachery of men they had trusted and followed, are anxious concerning the sentiments of General Grant upon those vital issues, the right settlement of which can alone bring permanent security and repose to the nation. The past and present of the Republican party and the personal integrity of General Grant afford ample assurance that their and his sentiments and opinions will be distinctly avowed in the coming canvass. In the trying days of the war—in the Summer of 1863—General Grant wrote from his camp, on the banks of the Mississippi, to his tried friend Washburne:

'I have never been an anti-slavery man; but I try to judge justly of what I see. I made up my mind when this war commenced that the North and South could only live together in peace as one nation, and they could only be one nation by being a free nation. Slavery, is knocked out, and it will take more men to keep black men slaves than to put down the rebellion. Much as I desire peace, I am opposed to any peace until this question is forever settled.'

This emphatic avowal fully committed General Grant to the policy of emancipation. He was, too, for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, declaring to his friends that his defeat would be a dreadful calamity to the country. Since the close of the war he has been in accord with Congress, in its efforts to protect the loyal, black and white, secure the equal rights of all, and restore the rebel States to their practical relations. When the pending constitutional amendment was before Congress, he was for its submission to the people; and when it was submitted, he urged the leading men of the rebel States to vote for its adoption. After its rejection by the rebel Legislatures, he pressed Southern men, who sought his advice, to reconsider their action, adopt it, and give suffrage to the freedmen. To leading Southern men he said: 'You must look to Congress; the Republicans have the power; consult them; do not seek the councils of men in the North who opposed the war; the people will never trust that class of men with power, the more you look to them for advice the more exacting Congress will be and ought to be; the rejection of the amendment and the legislation against the freedmen will cause Congress to require universal suffrage; and you should at once give it.' Some of these men were wise enough to accept and act upon his advice. To the reconstruction policy of Congress—the vital, over-shadowing issue of the day—General Grant gave his earnest support, and he has zealously striven to carry the legislation of Congress into effect. On the reconstruction policy General Grant has been and now is in accord with Congress and the Republican party. So anxious was he to have that policy promptly carried into effect, that he urgently pressed upon members of Congress the vital importance of so arranging the adjournments as to be able to meet at any time, should the needs of the country require it.

HAPPIEST.—The miner is the happiest when his "triumphs are ore."