

**SUTTON & HYDE,**  
**AGENTS FOR**  
 LYON'S KATHAIRON,  
 LYON'S EXCT 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 PARTIENS**, which are commodious and especially arranged for the accommodation of families. **WARM and COLD BATHS** attached to the house.  
 This house is located near 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.

**DUCAN & 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 overcharge, or lose any just claim for goods lost.  
 Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage.

**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 Costello having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue the business, and can be found at his shop, **Corner of C and Third Streets,** prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner and at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. oct15dt

**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.

**FAY 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, 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. dec21dt

**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 & Brostano's store. In my absence, Mr. Alex. Martin will wait upon customers.

**STONE CUTTING**  
 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. sp27

**Ke! 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. dec14-17

**Notice.**  
 THOSE indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward within one month from this date and make payment.  
**JOS. WETTERER,**  
 Jacksonville, Feb. 14th, 1868. feb15dt

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868. NO. 5

**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. feb21dt

**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 removed to Oregon Street, nearly opposite the French Restaurant, 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. Lange's shoe shop, on north side California Street, Jacksonville. nov21dt

**DR. HUFELAND'S**  
**SWISS STOMACH BITTER!**  
 The best Purifier of the Blood!  
 A Pleasant Tonic!  
 A Very Agreeable Drink!  
 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.  
**J. G. FANSEN, Proprietor.**  
 TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents,  
 413, Clay St. San Francisco. july15-1868

**I. O. G. T.**  
**ALPHA LODGE NO. 1, I. O. G. T. HOLDS** its regular meetings on Tuesday evening of each week, at the District School House, in Jacksonville. LODGE opens at 7 1/2 o'clock. DEGREE MEETINGS the last Tuesday of each month, after adjournment of SUBORDINATE LODGE.  
 All members of the Order in good standing are cordially invited to be present.  
 G. W. ROORH, W. C. T.  
 J. R. WARD, Sec'y.  
 Jacksonville, Feb. 8th, 1868. fe8-17

**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 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 FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,**  
 Sole Agent, 410 Clay Street, Jacksonville, Fla. july14-17

**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, Calif & Kip, Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.  
**JOHN G. BAIN, L. FAYRE, JOHNS BRAY,**  
 New York. Paris, San Francisco.  
 Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco, 410 Battery Street.

**To Foundrymen**  
**AND BLACKSMITHS.**  
 Cumberland and Lehigh COAL and PIO IRON  
**1,000 TONS,**  
 In Store and Afloat, for sale by  
**J. B. DOYLE,**  
 413 and 415 Pacific St., San Francisco. Feb 17

**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.

**A Laymen's Confession of Faith.**  
 As other men have creeds, so I have mine; I keep the holy faith in God, in man, and in the angels ministrant between, I hold to one true church of all true souls, Where churchly seal is neither bread nor wine, Nor laying on of hands, nor holy oil, But only the anointing of God's grace.

I hate all kings, and caste, and rank of birth; For all the sons of men are sons of God; Nor limps a beggar but is nobly born; Nor wears a slave a yoke, nor czar a crown, That makes him less or more than just a man.

I love my country, and her righteous cause: So I dare not keep silent in her sin; And after Freedom, may her bells ring Peace!

I love one woman with a holy fire, Whom I revere as priestess of my house; I stand with wondering awe before my babes, Till they rebuke me to a nobler life; I keep a faithful friendship with my friend, Whom loyally I serve before myself; I lock my lips too close to speak a lie; I wash my hands too clean to touch a bribe; I owe no man a debt I cannot pay, Save only of the love men ought to owe.

Withal, each day, before the blessed heaven, I open wide the chambers of my soul, And pray the Holy Ghost to enter in.

Thus reads the fair confession of my faith; So crossed with contradiction by my life That now may God forgive the written lie! Yet still by help of Him who helpeth me, I face two worlds and fear not life nor death. O Father! lead me by Thy hand!

**LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.**  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., }  
 21st JANUARY, 1868. }

Stanton's restoration to the office of Secretary of War, reconstruction, finance, and the judiciary, have been the all-absorbing topics of the week; but magnificent railroad schemes loom up in the distance.  
 1st. Nine days ago the Senate rejected the President's reasons for the suspension of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War; and on Monday following, General Grant delivered the key of the office to the Adjutant-General, and he formally delivered it to Mr. Stanton without consulting the wishes of the President or his rebel advisers; and ever since there has been one continued howl from Democrats and rebels on the course pursued by General Grant and Stanton. Many true, and some false rumors have passed from mouth to mouth, and from paper to paper, on the subject.

In the morning it was positively asserted that the President intended to issue an order for the arrest and trial of General Grant by a court martial for disobedience of orders; and another, that the President had drawn up a proclamation to the Departments of the Government, prohibiting any official intercourse with Secretary Stanton; that he intended to close the War Department, &c. The truth is, such things were in contemplation, and were discussed between the President and his Democratic friends; but he was advised by the sober-thinking members of the House, if anything of the kind was done, he would be impeached and immediately removed from office; so no orders of any kind have been issued by President Johnson relative to the War Department, and General Grant is performing his duties as Commander of the Army, and Mr. Stanton is peaceably performing the duties of his office.

The *Intelligencer*, (the President's organ), on the morning after Mr. Stanton took possession of the War Office, was furious and belligerent; but the next morning it was calm and as peaceable as a lamb, and Jerry Black and the Copperheads heaped vials of wrath on Johnson, Grant, Stanton and Congress. The result will be to continue Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War for

an indefinite time, notwithstanding he has snubbed or grossly insulted many of the Radical members of Congress, and two-thirds of them would be glad to get rid of him in an honorable way, if they could substitute a good, affable, competent, honest man in his place. However, they do not intend for Johnson to put in any man like Black or Hancock, who will be an obstruction to reconstruction; and it is certain Stanton would only resign at the request of the Radicals, and that he has not the slightest intention of resigning to gratify Mr. Johnson or his rebel allies.

The President and the Copperheads would be delighted to try General Grant by a court martial for obeying the law in surrendering the War Office to Mr. Stanton; but he can't be tried by a court martial, because he did not hold the position of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, under a military order; and to-day all is quiet "on the Potomac," at the White House, and at the War Office.

**RECONSTRUCTION**  
 Has been under discussion in the House all week, but they have not passed the bill, and it will yet undergo several amendments before it becomes a law. While Congress is trying to aid the South to reconstruct on a loyal basis; the Executive Republican Committee has just received cheering news from Alabama and Arkansas. The *Montgomery Mail*, a rebel sheet, calls upon the whites to cease assailing the blacks, and insists that "they shall appeal to the more intelligent of the latter, being scores in every county, to keep aloof from the election." The Radicals have placed in nomination, not only an entire State ticket, composed of white men, but they are selecting the best citizens as candidates to Congress, and they are confident of adopting their free State constitution on the 4th of February, by a handsome majority.

A citizen of Searey county, Arkansas, writes thus to a member of the Committee:

**WILLIE'S COVE, SEAREY CO.,**  
 ARKANSAS, December 25, 1867.  
 SIR: Many thanks for your kindness in forwarding to me several copies of the *Washington Chronicle* and a quantity of documents. They have been of great service in this county in posting our party and bringing out our strength in the recent election. We have been engaged in distributing them and organizing the Radical party. We carried the county by ten to one, and can, by activity, secure four hundred majority to ratify the new constitution, if it is truly Republican in all its features.

There are 577 registered votes in the county, only one of them a black man. So you see there are not as many voters here who fear the negro as there are in Ohio; or, at least, not as many *Conservative Democratic* rebels. We had a "war of races" preached until the doctrine is completely worn out, and the Northern people are greatly mistaken as to any such issue, for we have had Democratic rule under notable Democrats until we are truly tired, and instead of looking on the black as an inferior being, we have concluded he is our friend, and we intend to treat him as such.

**FINANCIAL**  
 Schemes are very numerous. There has been more resolutions and more bills introduced in Congress on this, than on any other subject. Even the modest Oregon delegation have taken an active part. The readers of the *SENTINEL* have been made familiar with the resolution and speech of Senator Corbett to facilitate the resumption of specie payment. Notwithstanding I do not exactly agree with either Mr. Williams or Mr. Mallory in financial matters, still it is now my pleasure to chronicle the resolutions and an act which has been introduced by Senator Williams, and also, a resolution which will be introduced, at an early day, by Mr. Mallory.

Senator Williams takes a lively interest in the subject. On the 14th instant he introduced this resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed:

**Resolved**, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the funding and consolidation of the debt of the United States into bonds or obligations, the principal of which shall never become due and payable, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually in coin,

and to be exempt from all taxation, and to further provide for the purchase and cancellation of such bonds or obligations from time to time by the Treasury as may accord with the pecuniary abilities of the Government.

2. To prevent, by the imposition of high duties discriminating against costly fabrics and luxuries, excessive importations and the consequent exportation of gold to pay balances, reducing thereby the amount of such duties as nearly as practicable to the amount necessary to pay the interest upon the public debt, and further by the removal of taxes from the products of mining and the capital invested therein, and otherwise to encourage and facilitate the production of gold and silver from the mines of the United States.

3. To amend the national bank act so that national banks may be established without limit as to number as the business interests of the country shall require, and to prohibit all other systems of banking, and to provide for the gradual withdrawal of Treasury notes from circulation and the substitution therefor of national bank notes, and further to provide for the resumption of specie payments through said banks, by requiring them to hold the necessary reserves in coin, and by extending special inducements to the banks already existing for their resumption of specie payments.

Again on the 16th instant, from the committee on Finance, he reported the following act, and recommended its passage:

**Be it enacted**, That United States notes, commonly called legal tenders, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds when payable in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except when otherwise specially provided, in contracts made after the 4th of July, 1868, and except for duties on imports and interest on bonds as aforesaid.

Mr. Mallory, on the first favorable occasion, will introduce in substance the following resolutions;

**Resolved**, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury,

1st. To employ such of the legal tender notes as may come to his possession, in excess of what is required to pay the current expenses of the government, in purchasing at their market value such of the present interest-bearing securities of the United States as he may be able to obtain therewith, and to cancel and destroy the same.

2d. To employ all the gold in the Treasury, in excess of thirty millions, in purchasing at their market value such of the interest-bearing securities of the United States as he may be able to obtain with such gold, and to cancel and destroy the same.

3d. To authorize a loan equal to the whole amount of the interest-bearing debt of the United States bonds to run fifty years, principal and interest, payable in gold, interest payable semi-annually; the loan to be offered only as the gold shall be required to pay the expenses of the government, or to purchase the present interest-bearing securities of the United States.

4th. To require the bonds now on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, as the basis of the circulation of the National Banks, to be replaced by the bonds hereby authorized, under penalty of surrendering their charters upon failing to make the exchange within six months after the passage of the bill authorizing the bonds.

Before this session closes, Congress will devise some plan that will be satisfactory to all loyal citizens who do not desire office. Rebels and Democratic office-seekers no one expects to please; nothing would suit the former but slavery, or a grand system of negro-vagrancy, which would be more intolerable than slavery.

**THE JUDICIARY**  
 Bill, requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to declare any act of Congress unconstitutional, has passed the House, and it will probably pass the Senate in a few days. It passed by a strict party vote—every Republican voting in its favor, and all the Democrats against it. The latter denounce the measure as revolutionary; the former say the Constitution is silent on the subject, and that they have the right

to legislate on the subject; that the Constitution requires two-thirds of both Houses of Congress to pass a bill over the President's veto; and that it is more important that two-thirds of a small body like the Supreme Court should be required to declare a law unconstitutional. If it becomes the law, it will give permanency to all the reconstruction measures of Congress, and save the country from endless legislation, agitation and strife, and perpetuate equal rights and equal justice without regard to race or color. The Nation has been slooing off the rubbish and stain of slavery, and ere long it will gather up unchangeable golden rules of exact justice, which will, in due time, give peace and happiness to unnumbered millions of human beings yet unborn.

**RAILROADS**  
 Are proposed from Missouri, through New Mexico and Arizona, to the Pacific ocean; from Texas to San Francisco; from San Francisco to Portland; from the valley of the Humboldt to Portland; from Portland to Salt Lake; from Vancouver to Puget Sound; and from Fort Benton to Puget Sound. Mr. Mallory has introduced a bill chartering a company from Portland, by the way of Goose Lake, to the Humboldt; Mr. Landers, from Vancouver to Puget Sound; and Judge Williams, last Congress, introduced and passed a bill through the Senate, chartering a company from Salt Lake to the Columbia river. Doubtless some of them will be successful, but time, alone, can tell which will be the pet of the present session. Perhaps next session may give all of them "aid and comfort."

**Mr. Stanton's Return to the War Department.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.  
 The principal subject of conversation to-day in political circles was the War Office business. General Grant appeared at the office soon after nine o'clock, spent a few minutes there, locked the door of the private room, put the key in his pocket and at once returned to the army headquarters on the opposite side of the street. Mr. Stanton arrived at the department about ten o'clock and waited in the ante-room, receiving the congratulations of several friends gathered there, while an officer on duty went over to the headquarters to get the key. He came back with this, and by General Grant's directions, delivered it to Adjutant General Townsend, chief officer in the building in the absence of the head of the department, who handed it over to Mr. Stanton. Being thus in the possession of the key of the office, Stanton unlocked the door and then resumed his duties as Secretary of War. The first business he did was to receive a delegation of gentlemen from Tennessee, who called to urge the Secretary, whom they supposed on entering to be General Grant, to continue the Freedman's Bureau in their State until summer. Mr. Stanton heard them through, and then said they would have to excuse him from giving an order in the premises for a short time, as he had been absent from the office for a few days, and would have to look into the situation. General Grant withdrew his Adjutant General from the department in the course of the morning, and the former Adjutant of Mr. Stanton entered upon his duties at noon. The General himself called at the department just before 12 o'clock, passed into Mr. Stanton's room, and was closeted with him for half or three quarters of an hour. Mr. Stanton remained in the office all the afternoon, and was called on by many friends. When not with them he was engaged in looking over papers on his table, and in transacting the usual routine business of the day. He did not go to the White House, though it was Cabinet day. General Pope was with him for some time. When he left the office at four o'clock, he gave his customary directions to the clerks and messengers, and then went over to headquarters, whence he rode with General Grant to the house of the latter.

A man called upon a lawyer the other day and began to state his case in rather an abrupt manner. "Sir, I have come to you for advice: I'm a husband-in-law!" "A what?" spoke out the learned counsel. "Husband-in-law, sir!" "I have never seen that defined in domestic relations." "Don't you know what a husband-in-law is? I'm a husband-in-law, but not in fact, sir—my wife's run off."

BRACH, BIRCH, and MARLE, all begins with A.