

SUTTON & HYDE,
AGENTS FOR
 LYON'S KATHARON,
 LYON'S EX'CT GINGER,
 LYON'S ELEA POWDER,
 MAGNOLIA WATER.
 [Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1866-47]

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 RETURNED**
 it is now prepared to receive and accommo-
 date his friends and former patrons, and the
 general traveling 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 com-
 modious and especially arranged for the accommo-
 dation of families. **WARM AND COLD**
BATHS attached to the house.
 This house is located near the steamboat
 Landing than any other of
 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. oct51f

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.
 Consignments solicited. Merchandise
 received on storage. ju24ly

P. B. COFFIN,
HOUSE PAINTER,
 IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE
 stock of materials and tools formerly be-
 longing to Costello & Coffin. Mr. Coffin
 having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue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. oct15f

EL DORADO,
 N. E. Cor. Cal. & Ogden 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.

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. dec21f

LIME! LIME!
BUILDERS AND OTHERS WHO DESIRE
 the best quality, in quantities to suit, at my shop
 on Main street, between Oregon and Third, op-
 posite Muller & Brennan's store. In my ab-
 sence, 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 28, 1867. ap27

A Card.
 On Monday night last, some scoundrels broke
 into the Catholic Church of Allen Gulch, Jew-
 shia county, and took away about twenty-
 three articles belonging to the altar, viz: pa-
 laces, candle-sticks, altar-clothes, etc., all
 amounting to one hundred dollars. After this
 operation, the scamps deliberately broke the
 church open, and carried away a fine silver
 censer containing the sacred particles of the holy
 sacrament. In order that justice be done for
 such a profanation, I, the undersigned, Parish
 Priest, do promise one hundred dollars reward
 to any man who may procure the arrest of the
 culprit.
REV. F. X. BLANCHET.
 March 21st, 1868. feb21-w1

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868. NO. 12

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. 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 removed to Oregon Street, near-
 ly opposite the French Restaurant,
 Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. dec21-f

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician,
 WILL attend to any who may require his
 services. Office adjoining N. Langels's
 shoe shop, on north side California Street,
 Jacksonville. nov21f

DR. HUFELAND'S
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!
 TRY IT!
 The best Purifier of the Blood!
 A Pleasant Tonic!
 A Very Agreeable Drink!
 Unsurpassed for setting curable 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. Farnor, Proprietor,
 TAYLOR & HENDEL, Sole Agents,
 413 Clay St. St. Francisco.
 ju15ly-sp28

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 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. ROORK, W. C. C. T.
 J. R. WARE, Sec'y,
 Jacksonville, Feb. 8th, 1868. feb8-f

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M.
 HOLD their regular communications
 on the Wednesday Evenings or preced-
 ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, on-
 ing the full moon. A. MARTIN, W. M.
 EGOS. C. W. SAYAGE, 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 di-
 rection 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,
 juyl4y1

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, Calf & Kip,
 Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.
JOHN G. HEIN, L. FAYRE, JOHN BRAY,
 New York, Paris, San Francisco.
 Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco,
 416 Battery Street.

To Foundrymen
AND BLACKSMITHS.
 Cumberland and Lohig COAL and PIG IRON
1,000 TONS.
 In Store and Afloat, for sale by
J. R. DOYLE,
 419 and 415 Pacific St., San Francisco.
 Febly

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.

Romping with a Girl.
 Of all the love vouchsafed to man
 In life's tempestuous whirl,
 There's naught approaches Heaven so near
 As romping with a girl;
 A frank, good-natured, honest girl;
 A feeling, flirting, flashing, doting,
 Smiling, smacking, jolly, joking,
 Jaunt, jovial, jester-poking,
 Dear little darling, with a red hat and snow-
 white feather, who snuggles right up
 against your waistcoat, and lets you assist
 in holding her muff;
 Who laughs at you a mouth of power—
 A dear little duck of a girl.

Pile up your wealth as a mountain high,
 You sneering, scoffing churl,
 I'll laugh as I go dashing by
 With my buxom, bounding girl;
 The brightest, dearest, sweetest girl;
 The trimmest, gayest, neatest girl;
 The funniest, funniest, frankest, fairest,
 Roundest, ripest, roguishest, rarest,
 Spunkiest, spiciest, equirriest, squarest,
 Best of girls with drooping lashes,
 Half concealed amorous flashes;
 Just the girl for a chap like me
 To court and love, and marry, you see—
 With rosy cheeks and clustering curls,
 The sweetest and the best of girls.

A LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 Feb'y 20th, 1868.

THE MAIL FROM OREGON
 Is more irregular than from any part
 of the territory of the United States.
 Last week letters were received here
 from Sitka, Alaska Territory, in twenty-
 eight days, and the Sacramento
 Union has been coming here to Sena-
 tors and members of Congress all winter
 in fourteen and fifteen days, while
 the Oregon papers never have arrived
 in less than thirty, and frequently thirty-
 five and forty days. I hold in my
 hand the Sacramento Union of the
 11th and 5th of February; yet the latest
 Oregon paper which has come to
 hand is the SENTINEL of the 4th of
 January; and the latest letters are
 post-marked the 12th of January. Is
 it possible it takes a letter nineteen
 days to travel from Jacksonville to
 Sacramento, and thirty-nine days to
 Washington? Will the citizens of Ore-
 gon tamely allow Oregon papers, with-
 in four days' journey, to be thirty and
 thirty-one days between Jacksonville
 and Sacramento? Shall Oregon pa-
 pers arrive in Washington upwards of
 a month behind California papers?
 What has become of Mr. Brooks, the
 Mail Agent? The schedule time, over-
 land, is only about twenty days, and
 the steamer line about twenty-six days.
 Then, why should we not get Oregon
 letters and papers sooner? There is a
 screw loose either in the postmasters
 or contractors. It is time for Oregon
 to ask and demand that her mail be
 occasionally carried according to sched-
 ule time.

THE ALABAMA CONSTITUTION
 May possibly have been adopted. The
 vote is so close that no one can tell un-
 til the official vote is counted. The
 general impression immediately after
 the election was over, was that it was
 defeated by 10,000 or 15,000 votes; but
 later intelligence demonstrates it to be
 not more than 300 or 400. There is
 an overwhelming majority in favor of
 the constitution, of the votes cast at
 the election, but possibly not a major-
 ity of the registered voters; because
 many had left the State and changed
 their residence to different counties in
 their residence during the time of regis-
 tering and the day of voting, and
 thousands stayed at home and did not
 vote, to defeat reconstruction. In this,
 moreover, they will fail. The Recon-
 struction Acts of Congress will be so
 changed as to admit any State, upon a
 majority of the votes cast being in fa-
 vor of their constitution. Bills have

been introduced in both Houses of
 Congress to this effect. Mr. Bingham
 has introduced into the House the fol-
 lowing joint resolution to restore the
 State of Alabama to the Union:
Whereas, a large majority of the
 votes given at an election, held on the
 4th of February, 1868, were for the
 constitution presented by the conven-
 tion of the people of the State of
 Alabama; and
Whereas, certain combinations of
 citizens within said State refused to
 vote, with intent thereby to defeat the
 efforts of the friends of the Union to
 restore said State to its proper relations
 to the Union; therefore, be it
Resolved, &c., That the Legislature
 elect, under the new constitution of
 Alabama, as convened at the capital of
 said State, as soon as practicable, by
 order of the United States military
 commander within said State of Ala-
 bama; that upon the ratification by
 said Legislature of the fourteenth article
 of amendment to the Constitution
 of the United States, proposed by the
 Thirty-Ninth Congress, and the estab-
 lishment by law of impartial suffrage
 within said State, the said State shall
 be admitted to representation in the
 Congress of the United States, in ac-
 cordance with the laws of the United
 States.

In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, Chair-
 man of the Judiciary Committee, has
 reported the following substitute for
 the House Bill, amendatory of the sev-
 eral Reconstruction Acts:
Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter
 any election authorized by the act passed
 March 23d, 1867, entitled "An act
 to provide for the more efficient gov-
 ernment of the rebel States, passed
 March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate recon-
 struction," shall be decided by a major-
 ity of the votes actually cast; and at
 the elections in which the question of
 the adoption or rejection of any con-
 stitution is submitted, any person duly
 registered may vote in any part of the
 State in which he shall have been regis-
 tered, where he may reside at the
 time of such election, before presenta-
 tion of his certificate of registration,
 under such regulations as the district
 commanders may prescribe.

This act will pass both Houses of
 Congress by a strict party vote over
 the veto of the President, probably
 before this reaches Jacksonville. It
 will forever put an end to Democrats
 staying at home on election days, for
 the purpose of throwing the recon-
 struction questions into the next Presi-
 dential election. If they defeat the
 new constitutions, they must come out
 and vote against reconstruction on the
 plan proposed by Congress. There is
 no neutral ground. Those who vote
 against their new constitutions are
 still disunionists, and they will reap
 their reward.

**THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS ARE CON-
 STITUTIONAL.**
 The great democratic bugbear about
 the Supreme Court declaring the Re-
 construction Acts unconstitutional has
 exploded. A few days ago the Su-
 preme Court decided that they were
 political questions, and that the Courts
 had no jurisdiction over them; and it
 dismissed the bills filed by Georgia
 and Mississippi, to restrain their execu-
 tion by the military.

In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull has in-
 troduced a bill which provides that all
 courts of the United States shall be
 bound by the acts of Congress on po-
 litical questions, and that it rests with
 Congress to determine what govern-
 ment is established one in any
 State, and it is declared that no civil
 State governments exist in the exclud-
 ed States of the South, and no so-called
 civil State governments in such
 States shall be recognized by either
 the executive or judicial power of the
 United States until Congress shall so
 provide, or until such State is repre-
 sented in the Congress of the United
 States. The reconstruction acts are
 declared political in their character;
 the propriety or validity of which, no
 judicial tribunal is competent to ques-
 tion. And the Supreme Court of the
 United States is hereby prohibited
 from taking jurisdiction of any case
 growing out of the execution of said
 acts in either of said States, until such
 States shall be represented, etc., etc.

And such cases now pending before
 that court shall be dismissed; and all
 acts authorizing an appeal, writ of er-
 ror, habeas corpus, or other proceeding
 to bring before said court for review
 any case, civil or criminal, arising out
 of the execution of said reconstruction
 acts, are hereby repealed.

CHARLES DICKENS
 Has come and read his four lectures to
 an audience of upwards of a thousand.
 He visited the President—dined with
 Senator Sumner. I saw him twenty-
 six years ago; and I attended the meet-
 ing at Charlottesville, which invited
 him to visit the University of Virginia,
 which he respectfully declined, but
 afterwards abused the students for
 honoring him with an invitation;
 hence, I have no partiality for him or
 any of his productions; but he that
 cannot see in Dickens a power of ex-
 pression, superior to that which falls
 to the lot of most men, cannot be
 taught anything like a respectable con-
 ception of the highest order of intel-
 lect and art. Old hard-hearted law-
 yers and politicians, who never read
 any of Dickens' works, looked in calm
 contempt, while living men and wo-
 men were filled with laughter or tears;
 rich devotees of Shoddy, clad in pur-
 ple and fine linen, gazed in stupid
 astonishment, while mental, living, hu-
 man beings, whose chief possessions
 were their brains and education, en-
 joyed the mental treat of Charles
 Dickens.

**WASHINGTON, D. C. }
 6th March, 1868. }**

Governor Woods of Oregon
 Has gone to New Hampshire to canvass
 until after their election. He is one of
 the rising men of the Pacific. He won
 for himself a national reputation in the
 last fall canvass in California. As soon
 as he arrived here, he was invited by
 the *Central Republican Committee of*
 New Hampshire to canvass their State,
 which he declined for several weeks; but
 the impeachment question prevented
 several members of Congress from can-
 vassing the State, and he was again
 pressed by the Committee, and several
 members of Congress from New Hamp-
 shire, and he accepted. He has been
 doing good service there during the
 past week. They carry Grant at the
 most head for President, and the Re-
 publicans are confident of carrying the
 State with increased majorities.

IMPEACHMENT
 Is progressing slowly but surely.
THE OREGON WAR CLAIMS OF 1855-6,
 audited by Philo Calendar, are be-
 fore the Committee of the House, but
 nothing definitely has been done by
 the Committee. These claims are just
 and correct as many of the claims which
 have been paid, but the 3d Auditor
 has decided that the act of 2d of March,
 1861, does not cover any of them.
 John Beeson is here, and he and
 General Wool have formed a copartner-
 ship, to continue their slanders and ma-
 licious lies against the people of Ore-
 gon. The following appeared in the
Washington Star of last evening.
OREGON INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.—Gen-
 eral John E. Wool has written the fol-
 lowing to Father Beeson relative to the
 Oregon Indian war claims of 1854,
 which have recently been presented to
 Congress for payment, amounting to
 about three million dollars, in addition
 to three million dollars which have al-
 ready been paid:

TROY, Feb. 26, 1868.—Dear Sir:
 Your favor of the 23d instant was re-
 ceived by me this morning relative to
 Oregon claims for Indian outrages.
 The Oregonians have no just claims for
 outrages committed by Indians. They
 have already received from the United
 States five times as much as they were
 entitled to for the outrages which they
 committed upon the Indians, which
 were the causes of the war.

If you or any one else desire to learn
 the cause of the war in Oregon, I could
 refer you to the report of Col. Cram,
 called for by Judge Olin (residing in
 Washington) when he was in Congress,
 I believe in 1861 and 1862, also the re-
 ports published in the Senate doc. No.
 16, 33d Congress, and 35th Congress,
 House of Representatives, doc. 88.

In conclusion, I have only to say that
 the war was caused on the part of Gov.
 Curry and his coadjutors, without the
 slightest justification, and, was reported
 at the time, to enrich the whites and
 make political capital for the Govern-
 or. Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN E. WOOL.

To John Beeson, Esq., No. 436 F.
 street, Washington D. C.
 Congress has never paid Oregon a
 cent for any Indian hostilities in 1854,

and she never was asked to pay but a
 few thousand dollars for the services
 of two companies; but this is as true
 as Beeson and Wool's reports about
 the origin and prosecution of the war
 of 1855-6. I believe General Wool
 was never in but one corner of Oregon,
 and only there once during the war.
 The resolution of the Methodist Con-
 ference of Oregon, which met at Salem
 during the war, is an appropriate reply
 to the villainous charge of Wool, that
 Governor Curry and his coadjutors
 made war on the Indians without the
 slightest justification. The resolution
 is in these words:

"Whereas, our Territories have been
 the theater of a disastrous Indian war
 during the past year; and whereas an
 impression has, by some means, been
 made abroad that the people of Ore-
 gon and Washington have acted an
 unworthy part in bringing it on:
 Therefore,
 "Resolved, That though there may
 have been occasional individual instanc-
 es of ill-treatment of the Indians by ir-
 responsible whites, it is the conviction of
 this body of ministers whose fields of la-
 bor have been in all parts of the Territo-
 ries, and during the continuance of the
 war, that the war has not been wan-
 tonly and wickedly provoked by our
 fellow-citizens, but that it has been em-
 phatically a war of defense, and that
 that defense was deferred as long as
 Christian forbearance would warrant."

AN ANECDOTE OF MR. LINCOLN.—
 In a certain case in court, Mr. Lincoln
 had for his legal opponent a lawyer
 whose excellent character, thorough
 knowledge of law, and superior logic
 combined to exert a controlling influ-
 ence over the jury. This lawyer (whom
 we will call Judge Jones) had made his
 speech, and a most able speech it was.
 It was necessary in some way to dissi-
 pate its impression. Mr. Lincoln, in
 reply, opened his speech substantially
 as follows: "May it please the court
 and gentlemen of the jury, we have just
 heard the learned and masterly argu-
 ment on the other side. We know how
 thoroughly versed is Judge Jones in the
 law, and how upright he is, and we may
 really the Judge cannot be mistaken
 in his positions. We also know how
 truly a gentleman Judge Jones is, how
 irreproachable are his manners and
 dress; and I presume if I should say
 to you that Judge Jones had put on his
 shirt wrong side foremost this morning,
 you would reply it was impossible—and
 yet Judge Jones has put on his shirt
 wrong side foremost this morning;
 you can look for yourselves, gentlemen,
 and so, in this case, he has got things
 wrong end foremost, and his whole
 argument is wrong from beginning to
 end." Sure enough, the irreprocha-
 ble lawyer, while pondering over his
 coming speech, had dressed himself in
 the mistaken manner indicated. After
 the laugh had subsided consequent upon
 the detection, Mr. Lincoln analyzed
 the argument of the Judge and won
 his case.

METHODISM AND SECESSION.—Bishop
 Clark says: "Secession carried off fift-
 een annual conferences, 1,408 travel-
 ing and 3,304 local preachers, and 445,
 600 members, with churches, academies,
 etc., belong to the common family.
 No loyal minister could live on the
 soil. Now ten of these conferences,
 more than one-third of the lost preach-
 ers, and over 100,000 of the members
 are nestled under the wing of the old
 church again."

RELIGION AND REASON.—Religion
 is as necessary to reason as reason is
 to religion; the one cannot exist with-
 out the other. A reasoning being
 would lose his reason in attempting to
 account for the phenomena of nature,
 had he not a Supreme Being to refer to;
 if there had been no God, mankind
 would have been obliged to imagine
 one.—*Washington.*

A French scientific paper says the
 pulse of Napoleon I, when he was
 calm, beat only forty times a minute,
 or almost half less than ordinary per-
 sons, and that this was the secret of
 his coolness in the weightiest moments
 of his stormy life.

Mr. HALL, living near the Vermont
 and Canada line, has five children, all
 of whom have six fingers on each hand
 and six toes on each foot. The two
 youngest are twins, four years of age,
 and weigh 125 pounds each.

White gunpowder is now manufac-
 tured in France, which leaves no trace
 in the gun. It is highly spoken of in
 French military circles.

Over forty millions of gallons of ser-
 gum syrup are manufactured in the
 United States annually.