

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

NO. 13

**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,  
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 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. oct54f

**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. jan24ly

**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 Costello having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue the business, and can be found at his shop, Corner of C and Third Streets, prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner and at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. oct194f

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

**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 liabilities; and furthermore, desiring it to be 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. dec214f

**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 & Brennan'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. ap27

**Stockholder's Meeting.**  
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Sauge River Valley Wood-land Manufacturing Company will be held at Jackson, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1868, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and taking into consideration the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the Company, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.  
J. M. McCALL, President.  
C. R. Kink, Secretary.  
April 4th, 1868. apr4f.

**BILLS PRINTED AT THE**  
D. SENTINEL OFFICE AT \$12 PER THOUSAND.

**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. feb24f

**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. dec21-1f

**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. nov24f

**DR. HUFELAND'S**  
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!  
TRY IT!  
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.  
NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!  
J. O. FAIRBANK, Proprietor.  
TAYLOR & BENDIS, Sole Agents,  
415, Clay St., San Francisco.  
July 17-19 sp-no.

**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. ROOK, W. C. T.  
J. R. WARD, Sec'y.  
Jacksonville, Feb. 8th, 1868. feb8-1f

**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, San Francisco.  
July 14-17

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

**To Foundrymen**  
AND BLACKSMITHS.  
Cumberland and Lehigh COALS and FIG IRON  
1,000 TONS,  
In Store and Afloat, for sale by  
J. B. DOYLE,  
413 and 415 Pacific St., San Francisco.  
Feb 17-19

**THE OREGON SENTINEL.**  
PUBLISHED  
Every Saturday Morning by  
E. 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 Notices received at current rates.

**Omens.**  
On the red leaves falling,  
On the red leaves lying,  
Plays the gold sun-glimmer,  
Of the daylight dying.  
See! the light, slowly fading,  
From the fal, scene stealing,  
Gloves o'er rick and coppelie,  
Gloves o'er bars and shielding.  
Yields the Day-king slowly  
To the Night-queen's willing;  
Yields a strong man blindly  
To a maid's beguiling.  
And the wind-fays fitting,  
Through the alders straying,  
Matter low-toned whippers  
Of a bear's busyling.  
Lo! the grey wolds glisten  
With a white mist glory,  
And a glad ear hearsken  
To a tender story!  
Ah! why wawe ye sadly,  
With your wind-toned tresses,  
All ye bending alders,  
For the Pair's careses!  
But the trees kept silence,  
Save a low-toned sighing;  
And in Spring a white rose  
On her bed lay dying!

**LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
30th Dec., 1867.  
Nomination of Gen. Grant.  
Under the resolutions adopted at the Grant Meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 4th inst., the following committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry out the objects of that assemblage, and take measures calculated to secure the election of General Grant for President:

WM. B. ANTOE, HAMILTON FISH,  
JAMES BROWN, JOHN Q. JONES,  
PETER COOPER, HENRY HILTON,  
JAMES H. BANKER, J. STURGIS,  
ROBERT L. STUART, MOSES TAYLOR,  
WM. T. BLODGETT, SAM. WETMORE,  
J. COCHRANE, JOHN E. WILLIAMS,  
S. B. CHITTENDEN, F. S. WINSTON,  
WM. E. DODGE, WILLIAM H. WEBB,  
JAMES HARPER, BENJ. B. SHERMAN,  
C. K. GARRISON, F. B. CUTTING,  
MOSES H. GRINNELL, C. VANDERBILT,  
ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.

On the 28th inst., this committee adopted a circular letter, to be sent to business men throughout the country, urging them to organize meetings, similar to the one at Cooper Institute, exclusive of parties, for the purpose of urging General Grant as a candidate for the people of all grades of politics for the next Presidency. This will have a salutary effect. It will assuage party spite, and secure to the loyal North the fruits of the war, which the treachery of President Johnson had jeopardized. The signs of the times clearly indicate that General Grant will be the Republican candidate for President, and that he will be triumphantly elected at the next election; but the friends of Mr. Chase do not concede that his chances for the Presidential nomination are lost. They point with confidence to the fact that the Southern States are more radical than the North, and that they will vote for him if they can get into the National Convention. To this end, some of the most ultra radicals attempt to hasten reconstruction. Some of them appear to be as anxious for the immediate admission of the Southern States, as the drunken apostate Johnson, as the drunken apostate Johnson.

**SECRETARY STANTON'S**  
Expulsion from the Cabinet by Johnson will come up before the Senate early in January. The most ultra of the impeachers will press the claims of Stanton to be re-instated; but it is admitted that Stanton, while a member of Johnson's cabinet, advised the President before the veto, that the Tenure of Office Bill was unconstitutional; yet of Office Bill was unconstitutional; yet he is the first man that claims protection under the law. Stanton acted the tyrant a long time. He not only snubbed the President, but he is a natural ruffian, unfit for any station of honor or profit. The United States have plenty of men who have ability to fill the station of Secretary of War, without employing a brute who has military ability, and who is wholly destitute of the feelings of a gentleman. But few Senators or members of Congress, at least, desire him to be re-instated. So far as the country is concerned, it is a "Kill Kenny can't fight, and we care but little whether the tyrant Stanton or traitor Johnson wins. The case, under all the circumstances, is a very remarkable one. If he is restored, it will be only to snub Johnson and to vindicate the justness of the Tenure of Office Act. To fail to restore Stanton, after the expressed determination to do so, cannot but add to Mr. Johnson's prestige. The probabilities are the Senate will restore him with the understanding that he shall then resign. This is probably the best that can be done. This would rebuke the President, vindicate the law, and perchance in the end we might get a gentleman in his place with an equal amount of administrative ability.

They especially intend to enforce the spirit of that law when there seems to be any conflict in the facts in evidence between the spirit and the letter. Such is the true principle laid down by moral jurists for the government of Judges. By the act two things were evidently intended. One was to admit Alabama as a State, if, after full registration, with time for deliberation, a majority of her citizens should be in favor of admission. The other was to prevent hasty and precipitate legislation before the people should have duly examined the subject. Hence the law provided that not only Alabama, but all the conquered territory, should have all her legal voters registered by proper officers, and if a majority of legal voters thus registered should cast their votes in favor of a constitution, a convention should be ordered for the purpose of framing one. But if a majority of all the registered voters by either their own volition or casualty should not be cast against a constitution, they should still be counted in the negative, a most unusual provision in our, or any other, Government, but in ordinary times of but little effect, except in so far as removals and deaths took place between the time of registration and the time of voting. On the day of the Alabama election a most extraordinary and unexpected state of things existed. In a very large portion of the State, especially in the Republican portion of the State, a very severe storm raged from morning to night.

The streams were swollen to such an impassable degree that it testified to by Geo. Smith, now elected Governor of the State, and other responsible gentlemen, it kept from the polls numbers of voters who would otherwise have attended. In attempting to reach places of election one or more persons were drowned, which deterred many from proceeding further. Thus all those who chose to stay away were counted as voting against the constitution, though if they had all gone and voted against it, it would not have changed the result from a positive majority in its favor to a majority against it.

This feature alone of this unfortunate election is sufficient, in the opinion of the committee, to admit the State, because a large majority of the legal voters then in the State are known to have cast their votes for it. Besides, a very large proportion of the registered electors were deterred by the most infamous threats from coming to the polls, or when there from casting their votes for the constitution. Very few white men did and very few black men dared thus to cast their votes lest they should be deprived of food, for which they are greatly suffering. All this is distinctly proved by the sworn testimony of the most respectable portion of Alabama. Indeed, nearly two hundred laborers have voluntarily come forward singly and testified to their violent discharge, since the election, by their cruel employers, for having exercised the elective franchise according to their own will and pleasure. A careful analysis has been made as nearly as could be of the number of votes that were destroyed, boxes seized and thrown out of the window, and other modes of violence used to destroy them, and it is believed from all this that the number of votes thus destroyed and deterred from the polls by violence, outrage, and fraud, had they been cast, would have overbalanced all those counted against the constitution, whether cast or enumerated as cast, by reason of sickness, absence, or death. Some time before the Alabama election, the convention saw the injustice of the law, and requested Congress to restore the majority principle in the vote upon the adoption of the constitution. The House did not hesitate, perceiving its justice, to pass such an act and sent it to the Senate. The Senate, by some unaccountable delay, from motives which it is hard to fathom, suffered that act to sleep upon their files for two months, until after the fate of the Alabama election was announced. They then took it up and passed it, and it has now passed both Houses of Congress.

The principle, therefore, that a majority of the votes cast should govern has been restored, and your committee can see no reason why it should not govern in the present case. The circumstance of the almost unheard-of storm on the day of election, the violence of human passion, but little less malignant and raging, and the wild frenzy of the former masters at the polls, together with the evident injustice of the principle in question, upon which no one has yet acted, seem to your committee to demand that Alabama should be admitted to the Union as one of the States thereof. But while this free people are rebuilding a mighty nation in which there must be no taint of despotism or injustice, they have examined carefully all the provisions of the Constitution, and as a precedent which they hope will never be departed from, but which becomes necessary by the injustice of the sister States, they have determined that no State shall ever be admitted into the Union where the right of universal suffrage shall not be made permanent and impossible of violation.

Fearing also that some cunning scheme might be devised by which penance, such as is already established in some of the North American States, might be created, they recommend the passage of the following act.  
[The bill appears in the regular Congressional reports.]  
**The Oregon Republican Ticket.**  
The Republican State Convention of Oregon has put in nomination the most popular man in the State—Hon. David Logan. Whenever there is a hard fight in store no man is equal to Dave Logan. When the champions of the "time-honored principles" are in the field or on the stump, all eyes are turned to Dave Logan to save them from the serpents as were the eyes of the Israelites turned to their leader to save them from the serpents of Egypt.  
Dave Logan was an Old Line Whig, assisted in forming the Republican party in Oregon, accepted the Republican nomination against Lansing Stout in 1858, when defeat was certain—when the Democrats had 2,000 majority in the State; yet Dave made so effective a canvass that he reduced the majority to less than 300. It was the first canvass Oregon had ever known. Logan was again nominated in 1860, in opposition to Geo. K. Shell, and made another live canvass, and although Shell received the certificate of election, and filled the seat, yet Logan was fairly elected but did not contest the election, as some of his friends wished him to. Since that time Dave has attended to his legal profession, assisting in all political contests.  
There is no man in Oregon who so richly deserves promotion by the people as Dave Logan. As a stump speaker he has no superior on the Pacific coast. As a constitutional lawyer he will rank with the ablest. As a man of sterling integrity Dave Logan stands irreproachable. No party dare impeach his word politically or privately. One great reason why Dave is so effective on the stump is because he is fair, square, and honest, and more, he never fails to detect his opponents, as he will on the present occasion, in their little mean attempts at trickery and fraud. He will make the atmosphere warm around the ears of the preachers of "carving-fork" notoriety, ere he has traveled the extent of the State. With Dave Logan in the House and Geo. H. Williams in the Senate, Oregon, according to population, will be the most ably represented State in the Union.  
The old hard-shell rebels of Oregon thought they were making a grand flank movement on the Methodist church by nominating the only disloyal preacher in that organization. It is but too evident that Joe Smith (that name always reminds us of the great Mormon leader), has been clinging to the loyal Methodists for a number of years in the hope that by their aid, in connection with the secession element, he might get to Congress. In this he will be disappointed. The Methodists are a loyal, outspoken, bold people on politics. Whatever their opponents may say of their religious tenets, none can deny that they have always been on the side of their country, on the side of liberty, and on the side of humanity. But for this forlorn hope Joe Smith would long since have kept with the Southern wing of the Methodist church, where he belongs.—*Olympia Transcript.*  
WHEN intoxicated, a Frenchman wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to grumble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, and an American to make a speech.

General Griffin and his son died some time ago with yellow fever in Galveston Texas. They arrived here on Friday last. Their remains were escorted from the depot to the grave by all the troops in Washington, and lowered with military honors.  
An elegant book, called the "Lincoln Memorial," has just been issued from the Government printing office. Congress authorized it. It was prepared under the supervision of Secretary Seward. Three thousand copies are printed. Only one copy is given to a member of Congress. Foreign Governments and associations, which in any manner noticed the death of Mr. Lincoln, are to have copies.  
**THE OREGON BRANCH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD**  
I and Mr. Pengra have been engaged during the past week in preparing a railroad bill, chartering a company to construct a road from Portland to the valley of the Humboldt river. Allow me to press upon the citizens of Jackson and Douglas counties, the necessity of making a survey of the different passes of the Cascade Mountains in Jackson county. I am confident two or three good passes can be found East of Rogue River valley. Mr. Pengra has made a survey of the route by Diamond Peak, which is practicable, but the country for 125 miles is either mountainous or a barren ash bank, and the elevation is 5,500 feet. If the road should be constructed through Douglas and Jackson counties, it would avoid this desert, and cross the mountain at a more eligible point. If the survey was made it would show a strong argument to Congress in favor of the charter, and the passage of the bill. The name of the company will probably be "The Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railroad."

**The Admission of Alabama.**  
**Report of the Reconstruction Committee.**  
The following report was submitted to-day by the Reconstruction Committee in connection with the bill for the admission of the State of Alabama:  
The Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the application of Alabama, asking admission into the Union as a separate State, report—  
That it is their intention to pursue the spirit, if not the letter, of the law of March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration."

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