

SUTTON & HYDE,
AGENTS FOR
LYON'S KATHAIRON,
LYON'S EX'T GINGER,
LYON'S ELFA 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 accom-
modate 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 commodi-
ous and well 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. **FIRE-PROOF SAFE**. The house has
a large Fire-Proof Safe for valuables. The
Proprietor will undertake that nothing shall be
left unduly exposed. His house attractive and
guests comfortable. oct15

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
merchandise being forwarded through them will
not suffer by any overcharges, or loss of any kind
claim for goods lost.
Consignments solicited. Merchandise
received on storage. jan21

P. B. COFFIN,
HOUSE PAINTER,

IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE EXCLUSIVE
right of painting and decorating houses, and
is prepared to do all kinds of painting and
decorating in the best style. Mr. Coffin has
been in the business for many years, and can
be found at the shop,
Corner of C and Third Streets,
prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner
and at a reasonable rate.
Jacksonville, Oct. 15, 1867. oct15

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

NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN!
THEN GO TO PREATER'S
BROOM MANUFACTORY
AND BUY THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Factory on corner of Oregon and Main Sts.,
by the Old Fellow's Hall, and opposite the
French American Restaurant.
Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1867. nov29-6m

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, 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. dec21

LIME! LIME!
BUILDERS, AND OTHERS WHO DESIRE
the best quality of lime, to suit, at my shop
on Main street, between Oregon and Third, op-
posite Muller & Breton'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 B. PEACOCK,
Jacksonville, April 26, 1867. ap27

Stockholder's Meeting.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-
holders of the Rogue River Valley Wood-
and-Manufacturing Company will be held at
Ashland, 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 trans-
action of such other business as may come be-
fore them.
J. M. McALLI, President.
O. R. Kirtz, Secretary.
April 4th, 1868. ap14

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SENTINEL OFFICE AT \$12 per thousand.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

NO. 14

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. feb21

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

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician,

WILL attend to any who may require his
services. Office adjoining N. Langlet's
shoe shop, on north side California Street.
Jacksonville. nov21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. HUFELAND'S
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!
TRY IT!
The best Purifier of the Blood!
A Pleasant Tonic!
A Very Agreeable Drink!
Cures: indigestion, flatulency, acidity, and
all the ailments of the stomach, bowels,
and liver!
For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor,
drug and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!
J. G. FARR, Proprietor,
TAYLOR & BENDER, Sole Agents,
Jellyville, Mo. 415, Clay St., San Francisco.

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. WALK, Sec'y.
Jacksonville, Feb. 8th, 1868. fe 8

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
HOLDS their regular communications
on the Wednesday Evening, or proceed-
ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, O-
REGON.
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
disease, if used timely. Composed of herbs
only, it can be given safely to infants. Full di-
rections 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,
San Francisco
jan14

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Fac-
tory, we are now prepared to give our whole
attention to our Leather and Fitting business.
On hand, direct from France, Calif & Kip.
Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.
JOHN G. HEIN, J. L. FAYRE, JOHN BRAY,
New York, Paris, San Francisco.
Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco.
416 Battery Street.

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 percent
will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Local Tenders received at current rates.

When I Mean to Marry.

When do I mean to marry?—Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date:—

When daughters haste with eager feet,
A mother's daily toll to share;
Can make the pudding which they eat,
And mend the stocking which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in him self what they would marry,
And not as army-soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his "lot of land;"

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer's girls,
And don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sire's one-story houses;

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
I'll bid to quit this lonely life,
I'll hush my bawler, cease to scold,
And look around me for a wife!

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
28th January, 1868.

All the railroad bills are before the
committees. Perhaps the Oregon Cen-
tral will be the first one reported, and
the only one of any magnitude that
will become a law this session of Con-
gress.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Has prepared a summary statement of
the length and cost of railroads in the
several States at the close of 1867.
The aggregate number of miles com-
pleted in 1866 was 51,600, at an aggre-
gate cost of \$1,592,464,085; aggregate
in 1867 54,325, at a cost of \$1,654,050,-
799—showing an increase in 1867 of
2,719 miles, at a valuation of \$61,586,-
714.

From the above, the most illiterate
can learn that it is no small undertak-
ing to build a railroad from Portland
to San Francisco. Let us, oppose no
road, but work for all practical routes.
A railroad to the Humboldt will soon
cause the rich valleys east of the Cas-
cade Mountains to be densely popu-
lated. Uncle Sam is a great land prop-
rietor, and he can assist us to build the
road. He can give the company half
the land on the route, and when the
road is half completed, the balance
will be worth three times as much as
the whole of the land would be with-
out the road. All want a railroad.

Are you a land owner and can find
no purchasers for your broad acres then
you want a railroad to bring immigra-
tion. Are you a merchant and find
trade dull and precarious only during
a short season of the winter, then you
want a railroad. Are you a stock rais-
er and find it difficult to get your cat-
tle to market, then you want a railroad
which will beget beef packing estab-
lishments, and take your beef to mar-
ket in a hurry. Are you a farmer, and
find it difficult to procure seed, also to
get cheap transportation for your pro-
ducts, you want a railroad,—of all men
a railroad will be a very blessing to
you. Are you a shoemaker, a tailor, a
carpenter, a stone-mason or any other
kind of a workman, your very pros-
perity and happiness depends upon a
railroad. To all those who like civi-
lization and refinement, a railroad is their
only hope. It will bring lumber to
build fences and houses and it will
bring oysters and fresh fish, and fruit
etc. A railroad would quicken the
pulse of our commercial life, and leave
the "oldest inhabitant" standing still
in amazement.

GRAND UNION RALLY

—IN—
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES
—BY—
Gov. Woods.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
15th March, 1868.

Several Congressmen have returned
from the New Hampshire canvass. All
agree that Gov. Woods made an able
canvass for our party. The following
is from the Concord Independent Dem-
ocrat, a staunch Republican paper, of
the 5th of March, 1868:

"Another of the immense public meet-
ings which distinguish our present cam-
paign took place at Phoenix Hall, on
Saturday evening. Before six o'clock
ladies were in waiting at the hall doors,
eager to secure seats in the balcony,
and long before the hour of speaking
the hall was filled. Hundreds stood
through the entire meeting, which did
not close till nearly eleven o'clock. It
was estimated that fully 2,000 persons
were in attendance, and the reception
they gave the speakers was of the most
gratifying character. The interest in
our pending election is hourly increas-
ing, not only among the voters, but
among the women of our whole State.
It rarely falls to the lot of political
speakers to address so fine an audience,
anywhere, as the distinguished gentle-
men were honored with on Saturday
evening, and they manifestly felt and
shared the spirit of their listeners.

About half past seven o'clock, Wm.
L. Foster, Esq., called the meeting to
order, and, in a very happy manner,
introduced Gov. Woods, of Oregon, as
the first speaker of the evening.

Gov. Woods is a young man of five
and thirty years, tall, erect, full beard-
ed, and with a rich, powerful and mu-
sical voice, that fits him admirably
for a stump speaker. His oratory is
captivating to an audience, and from
the moment his first period is reached,
his audience is in rapport with him.
He is a Western man who emigrated
to Oregon more than twenty years ago,
and whose mental development has
been influenced somewhat by the grand
and magnificent scenery of the Pacific
slope of our extended country. He is
rich in imagery, and as an orator has
rare powers. He is a rapid and fervid
speaker, and cannot fail to deeply im-
press and interest any audience he may
address.

He reviewed the Democratic party
in a scathing manner, charging upon it
that it hatched the rebellion and gave
it vitality. That every rebel in the
South from Jeff. Davis to the lowest
private, and every rebel sympathizer
in the North, was a Democrat. That
we had a Democratic President, Cab-
inet, Congress and army, at the com-
mencement of the rebellion, and if they
had, so desired the war would have been
prevented. That the principles of the
Democratic party were subversive of
every interest of the people. He next
examined the position of Andrew John-
son and the Democratic party in regard
to the legality of Congressional legisla-
tion with ten States unrepresented,
showing that as a logical necessity their
position led to repudiation of the na-
tional debt, incurred in crushing out
the rebellion and to the re-establish-
ment of slavery.

He passed in review the opposition of
the party to the war, to the emancipa-
tion of slaves, to the Freedmen's Bu-
reau, and to the Civil Rights bill. The
Democrats objected to the latter that
it clothed the negro with citizenship,
and that we had no right to do it. The
Democrats had clothed all the in-
habitants included in the Louisiana
purchase in 1800 with citizenship; also
1819, all in Florida; in 1844, all in Tex-
as and New Mexico, and not only con-
ferred citizenship upon the Cherokee
and Choctaw Indians in 1830, but actu-
ally paid them a stipend of \$40 acres
of land to every adult, and 320 acres
of land to every child, to become citi-
zens.

The absurdity of the doctrine that
the States are entitled to all the rights
now which they possessed before the
war was clearly shown, and that there

was but one constitutional way for
these States to be restored, and that
was the way prescribed by Congress in
the Reconstruction acts, of holding con-
ventions, framing constitutions, and
submitting them to the people. Rebels
had only the rights of traitors—
the civil right to be hanged, and the
divine right to be damned. We say
they must and shall obey the laws, and
troops shall be kept in the South till
every man obeys the laws of the land.

Upon the question of impeachment,
he believed the loyal hearts of the na-
tion beat responsive to Congress, and
that the threats of the Democratic party
to fight, if it was carried out, would
be harmless. If Andrew Johnson had
violated the laws of the nation, he mer-
ited punishment as much as the hum-
blest individual in the land.

In closing he paid an eloquent tribute
to the memory of Lincoln and the
host of immortal men who had given
up life on innumerable battle-fields,
that the nation might live, and depic-
ted in glowing colors the work which
had been accomplished by the Republi-
can party, and the proud future that
awaited the nation at its hands.

Gov. Woods spoke nearly two hours,
and at the conclusion of his speech, the
entire audience rose to their feet and
cheered him most heartily.

At the close of the canvass, Gov.
Woods was complimented by the Republi-
can Central Committee as making
the best speeches that were made during
the whole canvass. All did their very
best. The Democrats claimed the
State by 3,000 majority; but the Republi-
cans have carried it by about
three thousand majority, and they have
large majorities in both houses of the
Legislature. The Republicans endor-
sed Grant and impeachment of the
President on every stump. The issue
was fairly made and triumphantly de-
cided. Impeachment will go on, and
Grant will be the next President.

"Rally around the Standard," and send
back from Oregon a good Union Republi-
can to the West Congress.

SLANDERS are related by facts.
The charge of the Copperhead politi-
cians and press that the South will be
Africanized falls into senseless jingle
before the figures. Even now, when the
colored men are the most active
spirits in the South, and when for this
reason they have been thrown forward
into prominent places in greater num-
bers than they otherwise would have
been, or will be hereafter, they occupy,
in proportion to their numbers, a very
insignificant place in the conventions.
In Virginia less than one-fourth of the
convention are colored men. In North
Carolina less than one-ninth, in Missis-
sippi less than one-tenth, in Louisiana
they have a majority, in Florida they
are one-fourth, in Georgia less than
one-eleventh, in Alabama one-fifth, in
Arkansas less than one-fifteenth, and in
South Carolina they are about equal.

There is but one Southern convention
which they actually control, and in all
the rest their minority is surprisingly
small.—Philadelphia Press.

A GOOD HIT.—The Chronicle has
the following poke at the nationality
of the numerous Democratic applicants
for positions on the San Francisco Pol-
ice:

It is rumored that Chief Crowley
has received a cable and overland dis-
patch all the way from Dublin, stating
that there are large numbers of gen-
tlemen in that city who are willing to
accept positions on the San Francisco
Police force, provided the chief pays
their passage. An answer is requested
"prepaid."

As a customer was passing along
Chatham street the other day, he was
set upon by one of the shopmen who
lie in wait for victims, and importuned
to buy something. "Have you any
shirts?" asked the countryman grave-
ly. "Yes—plenty of them." "Are
they clean?" "Yes." "Then you'd
better put one on, for you need a clean
shirt badly." Exit countryman, leav-
ing shopkeeper in a rage.

WHEN a young gentleman in Canada
wishes to pay attention to a young
lady, he usually, if it be winter, un-
dertakes to kill her with kindness—by
taking her out and sleighing her.

Anecdote of Sherman.

When General Sherman was at At-
lanta, preparing for his famous "march
to the sea," an order was promulgated
directing all civilians to leave Atlanta
(North or South) within twelve days.
The day of its issue a gentleman en-
tered Sherman's office and inquired for
the General. The latter answered,
very promptly, "I am General Sher-
man." The colloquy was very nearly
as follows:

Citizen—General, I am a Northern
man, from the State of Connecticut;
have been living at Atlanta for nearly
seven years; have accumulated consid-
erable property here, and as I see that
you have ordered all citizens to leave
within twelve days, I came to see if
you would make an exception in my
case. I fear, if I leave, my property
will be destroyed.

General Sherman—What kind of
property do you own, sir? Perhaps I
will make an exception in your case,
sir.

Citizen—I own a block of stores,
three dwellings, a plantation two miles
out of town, and a foundry.

General Sherman—Foundry, eh!
what have you been doing with your
foundry?

Citizen—Have been making castings.
General Sherman—What kind of
castings? Shot and shell, and all that
kind of things?

Citizen—Yes, I have made some
shot and shell.

General Sherman—You have been
making shot and shell to destroy your
country, have you? and still you claim
favor on account of being a Northern
man! Yes, sir, I will make an excep-
tion in your case; you shall go South
to-morrow morning at sunrise. Adju-
tant, see that this order is carried out.
Orderly, show this man the door.

Citizen—But, General, can't I go
North?

General Sherman—No, sir; too many
of your class there already, sir.

THE escape of truth from the toils of
her ensnarers always brings to the sur-
face an exposure of their machinations.
One by one, incidents occur, divulging
the dangerous and dishonest practices
of the Copperhead party, and at the
same time showing the people by what
specious arguments they are apt to be
deceived. The municipal election in
Syracuse (N. Y.) was conducted by the
Democracy on the usual cry of retrench-
ment. Their make-believe song was
sung by every office seeker. Honesty,
however, unmasked their villainy, and
since the succession of the Republicans,
it has been ascertained that the retir-
ing dynasty had increased the city
debt about 30,000. The question
might not be impertinent: Was this
additional debt entailed to perpetuate
Copperhead rule?—Philadelphia Press.

APOSTATIZED.—The N. Y. World
seems to have apostatized from the
Democratic party. It has "thrown
off" on the wool an old-fashioned argu-
ment. In a recent issue it says: "As
a race the negroes of New York, con-
sidered from a police point of view,
are a better class of citizens than the
lower grades of whites. A negro or
negress is brought before the Courts
occasionally for theft; occasionally a
man is arraigned for outrage, and very
rarely for drunkenness or murder. But
as a class the negroes give the police
comparatively little trouble. This is
the almost universal testimony of pa-
trolmen, sergeants, captains, and su-
perintendents. The Economist and Call
should lose no time in reading this
World out of the party for these imposi-
ble admissions."—S. F. Chronicle.

THE Democrats have been insisting
with apparent earnestness on a reduc-
tion of governmental expenses. Every
step of Congress or the respective De-
partments in that direction met their
approval until a bill was introduced
into the House of Representatives to
vacate some of the higher offices in the
army. This measure was accordant
with the previous reduction of the ar-
my itself. But the Democrats howl
over this reduction because it will less-
en the grade of some of their own sort.
If expenses are to be reduced it cannot
all be accomplished with the rank and
file. Some of the Generals must go
lower. Why not?—Yreka Journal.

THE WEEFOOT ON HIS TRAVELS.—Jo-
seph tells of how horror rix up in him,
like a mushroom, on visiting a Radical
meeting at Richmond, on his travels.
He says a negro presided, a negro was
Secretary, and negroes addressed the
meeting. Why does he not tell the
whole truth about that horrid sight,
which has so diseased his imagination?
Why does he keep it from the public
that that meeting was called by ne-
groes, and for negroes only, and that
Jo. Smith and one other Weefoot were
the only white men in it?—Enter-
prise.