

SUTTON & HYDE,
AGENTS FOR
 LYON'S KATHAIRON,
 LYON'S EX'T 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 REFINISHED 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 special 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 lost, and to render his home attractive to guests comfortable. oct51t

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 overcharges, or loss any just claim for goods lost.
 Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage. ju-24ly

P. B. COFFIN,
HOUSE PAINTER,
 IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE stock of materials and tools formerly belonging to Castello & 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 Coffin having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue the business, and can be found at his shop, Corner of C and Third Streets, prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner and at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. oct15t

EL DORADO,
 S. E. Cor. Cal. & 2nd Sts. Jacksonville, O.
S. M. FARREN.

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

Factory on corner of Oregon and Main Sts. by the Odd Fellows' Hall, and opposite the Franco-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. d-221t

LIME! LIME!
BUILDERS AND OTHERS WHO DESIRE
 lime, will find a constant supply of the best quality, in quantities to suit, at my shop on Main street, between Oregon and Third, opposite Muller & Brentano's store. In my absence, Mr. Alex. Martin will wait upon customers.
STONE CUTTING
 AND
Stone Mason Work
 done on terms to suit the times. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
JOHN H. PEACOCK
 Jacksonville, April 26, 1867. ap27

MAY PARTY
 -AT-
HERLINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY ANNOUNCES
 that he will give a public ball at his house on Peorman's Creek, on the

EIGHTEENTH OF MAY,
 at which time he hopes to see all his old friends. The best of music is engaged for the occasion, and no pains will be spared to make this one of the most pleasant parties of the season.
LOUIS HERLING.
 April 25th, 1868. apr25-td.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868. NO. 15

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. 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, 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. Long'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 Brack!
 Compounded for acting subtly but greatly 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. FRENCH, Proprietor.
 TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 415, Clay St., San Francisco. july-1st-68.

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.
 J. R. WADE Sec'y. G. W. ROOPE, W. C. T. Jacksonville, Feb. 8th. 1868. fe 8-1f

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
 HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y. A. MARTIN, W. M. july14-1f

The Best Remedy for Purifying
 the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, &c.
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. Fortifications 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. july14-1f

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Factory, we are now prepared to give our whole attention to our Leather and Finishing business. On hand, direct from France, Gait & Kip Domestic Leather, Boot Lugs, etc.
JAMES G. HEN, L. FAYRE, JOHN BRAY,
 New York. Paris. San Francisco.
 Address: HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco 416 Battery Street.

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Wearing of the Green.
 The following is the celebrated song which has created such intense excitement throughout Great Britain, and for the incorporation of which in his piece, Mr. Boucault's play of "Arish na Pogue" had to be withdrawn from the London stage:
 Oh! Paddy, dear, and d'yd you hear
 The newe that's going round,
 The Shamrock is forbid by law to
 Grow on Irish ground.
 No more St. Patrick's day we'll keep,
 The color can't be seen,
 For there's a bloody law against the
 Wearing of the green.
 I met with Napper Tandy, and he took
 Me by the hand,
 And he said, "How's poor old Ireland,
 And how does she stand?"
 She's the most distressed country that
 Ever you have seen,
 They're hanging men and women there for
 "Wearing of the green."

Then, since the color we must wear is
 England's cruel red,
 Sure Ireland's sons will never forget the
 Blood that they have shed.
 You may take the Shamrock from your hat
 And cast it on the sod,
 It will take root and flourish there,
 Though under foot it is trod;
 When the law can keep the blades of grass
 From growing as they grow,
 And when the leaves, in summer time
 Their verdure dare to show,
 Then I will change the color
 I wear in my caubon,
 But till that day, please God, I'll stick
 To wearing of the green.

For I at last the color should
 Be torn from Ireland's heart,
 Her sons in shame and sorrow from
 The dear old soil will part;
 I've heard whispers of a country
 That lies beyond the sea,
 Where rich and poor stand equal in
 The light of Freedom's day.
 Oh! Erin, must we leave you, driven
 By the tyrant's hand?
 Must we ask a mother's blessing from
 A strange but happier land;
 Where the cruel cross of England's
 Turbans never shall be seen,
 And where, thank God! we'll live and die,
 Still wearing of the green.

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 10th March, 1868.
 The Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railroad from the north end of the Humboldt, untrammelled by legislation, would go through the entire length of the Willamette, Umpqua, Rogue river, Klamath, and Goose Lake valleys, because this is the richest and best farming country on the Pacific coast; consequently a railroad on this route will pay better than on any other route, and capitalists will always seek to invest their money where it will pay the best.

The Cascade Mountains naturally divide Oregon into two grand divisions. The country west of these mountains includes the whole of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue river valleys; and these three valleys contain more than three-fourths of the population of Oregon. They are warm in winter. The snow scarcely ever lays on the ground more than two weeks at a time; and in seventeen years residence in Oregon I have never seen the Willamette, Umpqua, or Rogue river frozen over; hence, neither snow or ice in this part of the country can ever be any great obstruction to a railroad. Altitude in all countries effects the climate more than latitude or longitude. From Portland to Ashland, in Jackson County, is about 312 miles; and on this whole route the altitude of the railroad would vary from twenty-five to not more than 1,500 feet. This is half the distance of the proposed railroad. The country east of Ashland to the Pacific Railroad generally varies

from 1,500 to 4,000 feet, and the highest divide is only about 5,000 feet above the Pacific ocean; hence, it is much colder than the whole country west of the Cascade mountains, but it is not as cold as the great States of New Hampshire, Vermont or Massachusetts. The highest divide on the whole route is northeast of Goose Lake, and this divide is upwards of 3,000 feet lower than the highest altitude of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Cascade Mountains east of Ashland is lower and has less obstacles in the way of a railroad than the Siskiyou Mountains on the stage road. Neither would require as heavy grades as the Central Pacific Railroad.

The country along the proposed route of this railroad, from Portland to the head of Stewart's creek, is well known in Oregon and California to abound in beautiful and productive prairies, interspersed with the best of timber. Great quantities of iron ore have been discovered on the whole route, and in Lane county large beds of coal have been discovered. In Jackson county valuable gold placer mines have been worked for the last sixteen years, and recently rich quartz veins have been discovered, and are paying ten dollars per ton. Several beds of coal and rich iron ore have been found; large veins of excellent marble, which extend from the Cow Creek Mountains to the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains, a distance of upwards of fifty miles. In Jackson and Josephine counties the best of limestone abounds, and some of the purest marble in the world has been found and worked into window and doorsills, and tombstones. When the proposed railroad is completed, these will be valuable articles for transportation on the road east of the Cascade Mountains and north of Portland. These are facts which are generally known throughout Oregon; but of the country east of the Cascade Mountains the people generally are comparatively ignorant, and it is generally supposed to be a vast sage plain unfit for the abode of civilized man. This as a general rule is a great mistake. I have spent a part of four years in this section of the country, and I have traveled over the whole route several times from the Humboldt to Jacksonville.

The first twenty-five or thirty miles from the Humboldt to the Black Rock Desert is third-rate land; but it is a good grazing country. The Black Rock Desert is about five miles wide and forty miles long, and it is unfit for cultivation or grazing purposes; but north of the Black Rock Mountains is some fine farming land, and the whole country from Black Rock, along the wagon road, to the Sierra Nevada Mountain, is scarcely third-rate grazing land, but north of the first range of mountains, there are some as rich valleys as any that can be found west of the Cascade Range of Mountains. It is probable the railroad will run through these rich valleys, and not along the old emigrant road. On and in the vicinity of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; near Goose Lake, in many places can be found a fine growth of fir, yellow and sugar pine, which is invaluable to supply the vast plains between there and the Missouri River, which is wholly destitute of timber. Complete this road, and every acre of timbered land within 25 miles of the road will be worth \$25 per acre. Without the road, it can't be sold at any price.

On the east side of these mountains there are a few narrow rich prairies, and on the west, in what is known as Che-wacan and Goose Lake valleys, is the richest and finest grazing country that is unsettled on the Pacific coast. Stretching north and south of this lake, is a vast country of excellent land. Vegetation is rapid and of enormous growth. No part of Oregon had so luxuriant a growth of nutritious grasses as existed around and for many miles north and south of Goose Lake in 1853-4. The climate, soil, and vegetation north of Goose Lake would indicate that in time this will be the most thickly settled, and the garden of Eastern Oregon.

The 42d parallel crosses this lake near its center. It is a disputed ques-

tion whether this lake has any outlet. In 1853 and 1854 the South end of the lake was 10 or 15 feet below the surrounding banks, but other travellers report this to be the head of Pitt River. But northeast and northwest of this is a succession of lakes, which have no outlet to the ocean. On the east side of the Sierra Nevada is a succession of lakes, extending from the California line to Harney lake and Malheur lakes, a distance of 75 or 80 miles. North of Goose Lake is lake Abert, and northwest lies Summer lake, Silver lake, and lake Parlenia, and a number of smaller lakes which have no name. Near the California line are lake Wright, and Tale lake, or the sink of Lost River. North of these lies Spragne's River, which has on its banks some good land, west of that is the great Klamath lake. Each, and all of these lakes are fed by numerous beautiful streams of pure water, which are surrounded with beautiful prairies, and covered with grasses. At an early day, this whole basin, must become the home of a vast white population.

The northern portion bears the appearance of being rich in minerals, and as a grazing country, it is not to be surrounded on the whole Pacific Coast. Pass the bill now before Congress, build the road, and, ere long, these valleys will be filled with an industrious, thriving population. Towns and cities will rise up like magic; the deer, elk, mountain sheep and prairie wolves, which now roam over the country, will disappear, and their places will be more than filled by the ox, cow, horse, and the best of merino sheep. These domestic animals, and the products of the farm, will, in time, make millions upon millions of tons of freight for the proposed Railroad. The people of Western Oregon are short-sighted, selfish, and narrow-minded if they do not aid and assist the efforts now being made to get the charter, and, also, to construct the road through the Willamette, Umpqua, Rogue River, Klamath, and Goose Lake valleys to the Pacific Railroad.

Major JACK STRATMAN.—This gentleman is one of the delegates chosen by the Republicans of this State, to represent their party in the National Convention at Chicago. A better choice could not have been made. Major Jack Stratman has long been recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the Republican party in this State, and to his talents and exertions it owes whatever of vitality, power and hopes of future success it possesses. When others became faint hearted and weary, he was always on hand with words of cheer and encouragement, and with his happy assumption of confidence in the future, aroused the despondent to renewed exertions. He is entitled to the credit of organizing that gallant and numerous band of patriots, "Freedom's Defenders," without which the Republican party in California would be a powerless cypher. To send him to Chicago is but a poor recompense for the valuable services he has rendered the party—a faint recognition of the energy and ability he has displayed in its behalf. Should the party succeed in winning the Presidential election, it will prove itself ungrateful indeed if it fails to bestow upon him a more substantial recognition of his ability and invaluable services. Though in most things disagreeing with the principles of the party of which Mr. Stratman is an honored and influential leader, we can not forego the opportunity of doing justice to an able and well-deserving citizen, though, perhaps, a mistaken politician.—S. F. Call.

If the Government should resolve to pay the national debt by issuing greenbacks to cover the whole amount, are the greenbacks afterwards to be redeemed or paid, and if so, in what but gold? Such an issue of paper money, every thinking man knows, would unsettle all commercial values, and indefinitely postpone the resumption of specie payments. But, on the other hand, without this increase of currency, specie payment will in a reasonable time be resumed, gold and greenbacks will be equal in value, and to pay the bonds in gold will be no hardship.—Oregonian.

REV. FATHER BUCHARD, S. J., is about to give a series of missions in Oregon and Northern California.—Mer-yville Appeal.

"NEVER listen to flatterers," said a mother to her daughter. "Why, mother, how shall I know that they flatter without I listen?" was the quick retort of the young miss.

SAWDUST pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own sawdust.

REV. FATHER BUCHARD, S. J., is about to give a series of missions in Oregon and Northern California.—Mer-yville Appeal.

The North German Treaty.
 This treaty was ratified on the 26th of March. The following is the text of the treaty:
 "The President of the United States, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, led by a wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the North German Confederation to the United States of America, and from the United States to the territory of the North German Confederation, had resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention—that is to say, for the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from said United States near the King of Prussia and the North German Confederation, and for his Majesty the King of Prussia, Reihard Konig, Privy Counsellor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:
ARTICLE 1. Citizens of the North German Confederation who have become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America, who become naturalized citizens of the North German Confederation, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within five years, shall be held by the United States to be North German citizens, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.
ARTICLE 2. A naturalized citizen of one party on his return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment, for action punishable by the law of his original country, and committed before his emigration, having always the limitation established by the laws of his original country.
ARTICLE 3. The Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part, and Prussia and the other States of Germany, on the other part, the 10th day of June, 1852, is hereby extended to all the States of the North German Confederation.
ARTICLE 4. If a German, naturalized in America, renews his residence in North Germany, without intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American, naturalized in North Germany, renews his residence in the United States, without intent to return to North Germany, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in North Germany. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in one country resides more than two years in the other country.
ARTICLE 5. The present Convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange and ratification, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intervention.
ARTICLE 6. The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, and ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within six months from the date thereof. In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at Berlin, the 22d of February, 1868.
 [Seal] GEO. BANCROFT,
 [Seal] W. BRENDART KONIG.