FRANCO--AMERICAN

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

OPPOSITE THE

Odd Fellow's Hall,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Travelers and resident boarders will fine

MADAME D' ROBOAM'S

BEDS AND BEDDING

Placed in first class order, and in every Way superior to any in this section, and surpassed by any in the State.

HER ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED,

And a plentiful supply of the best of every thing the market affords will be obtained for

HER TABLE.

No troubled will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

Jacksonville, March 31, 1868. tf

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 Costello having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue the business, and can be found at his shop,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. oct19tf

EL DORADO,

4. E. Cor. Cal. & Sgn. 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 Fellow's Hall, and opposite the Franco-American Restaurant.

Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1867. nov30-6m

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 R. PEACOCK.

Jacksonville, April 26, 1867. ap27

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Josephine county, State of Oregon, as the Administrator of the estate of Augustus Clark, deceased, late of Josephine county, Oregon.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them with proper vouchers to me, at my residence, in Sucker Creek Valley, Josephine county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

TRUMAN H ROWLEE.

Sucker Creek, June 15th 1868. jy4 4w.

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, Calf & Kip Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.

JOHN G. HEIN, New York. | L. FAVRE, Paris. | JOHN BRAY, San Francisco.

Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco 416 Battery Street

To Foundrymen

AND BLACKSMITHS.

Cumberland and Lehigh COAL and PIG IRON

1,000 Tons,

In Store and Afloat, for sale by

J. R. DOYLE,

413 and 415 Pacific St., San Francisco. Feb1-ly

Last Call.

THOSE knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Bradbury & Wade *must* come forward and settle such accounts. It has been a long time since the bills were made, and they must now be settled. Actions at law will be commenced against all parties whose accounts are not settled at the end of thirty days

JAS T. GLENN, Trustee.

Per D. M. C. GAULT. July 17th, '68 jul18m1

PUBLIC DINNER.

A PUBLIC Dinner will be prepared on July 25th, at the Franco American Restuarant The proceeds to be applied toward liquidating the indebtedness, now hanging over the M. E Church. Guests will be served from four to six o'clock, P. M.

Tickets can be had on the premises.

Jacksonville, July 17th, 1868. jul18w2

GO TO THE CITY DRUG STORE and buy your BLUE STONE.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868. NO. 27

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.

DR. 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. feb2tf

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 California Street, South side.

Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. dec21-tf

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND

Obstetrician,

WILL attend to any who may require his services. Office adjoining N. Langel's shoe shop, on north side California Street, Jacksonville. nov2tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STAR OF THE UNION

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every hurtful ingredient. A pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with disgusting compounds, but THIS Bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, etc. For sale every where. A. FENKHAUSER, SOLE PROPRIETOR, corner Sansome & Sutter streets, San Francisco.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! 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. G. Fritsch, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 415, Clay St. San Francisco.

jel5-ly 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 7½ 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.

D. M. C. GAULT, W. C. T.

J. R. WADE Sec'y.

Jacksonville, Feb. 8th, 1868. fe 8 tf

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 almost 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.

jun14y1

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 not 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.

Letter from Illinois.

CHERRY VALLEY, ILL., June 30th, 1868.

EDITOR SENTINEL.—I have been going to write to you for a long time, but can not get my mind or inclination screwed up to set myself at it—in fact I am entirely out of practice, and seldom take my pen in hand except to put my name to a bank check, or something of that sort.

We receive your paper regular, and its contents is devoured with more interest than all the others put together, for being one of the first settlers of your county, somehow I can't get weaned, after a sixteen years residence there, and still have a kind of hankering for a life in the mountains. 'Tis true, the Rock River Valley would be the garden of the world, provided it had the climate of your country—and as it is, people here that have never been on the Pacific Coast, think it a fine country, and I suppose it is to one that has never seen *better* The truth is Oregon would be a much better country than it is, could the settlers there only be more content and permanent. I think when the rail is laid through, your country will come out all right.

I went to Chicago to attend the Big Town Meeting there, the 20th of May. It was the first *Big* meeting I ever attended. I was fortunate enough to meet the Web-foot delegation, and I tell you it done my very soul good to mingle with some of the Web-foot Nation. I felt natural, and enjoyed myself more in four days than I have in the past year. I met with Corbet, Mallory, Dr. Thompson, Failing, Kincaid, Dean, (of Willow Springs) and others. My old friend Mallory presented me with an Alternate Ticket, which gave me free access into the Convention at all times, for which I felt very grateful, for there was pleanty of men there offering fifty dollars, for a chance in. There was a big crowd—all the seats an standees were taken. The first day of course there was not much done, except permanent organization, and the Convention did'nt get in good running order till the next day at 10 o'clock, A. M..

When the House was called to order by the presiding officer, of course the first business was to *elect* U. S. Grant for our next President. Your paper, I think, was one of the first to bring him out. I, as you know, contend that he was the right man in the right place where he is, but nothing would seem to do but that he must be made President. He was nominated two years ago and *we* elected him May 21st, 1868. Well, after the house settled down a little, a dozen delegates from as many diffrent States jumped up to nominate Grant, but of course the man for that purpose was already picked, and these last delegates were called to order till the right time came, when Gen. John A. Logan of our sister State, got up and made the nomination, and the House sanctioned it with a will. Then all the States and Territories were called without a dissenting voice. Then went up one universal shout for *U. S. Grant.* All were represented except Washington Territory. Had I known it in time I would have taken that heavy responsibility upon myself, and cast two votes for *my* favorite, Schuyler Colfax; and two votes there was a big thing for Vice President, I can tell you. After the House was called to order then came the grand sweep-stakes for the Vice Presidency. A dozen candidates were put in nomination from as many diffrent States. They were all brought up to the Judge's stand and given a fare start, by their diffrent backers. Wade, Coltax, Fenton, and Wilson seemed to be the favorites. On the 3d ballot all the slow horses let down, only six coming to the scratch. Then it began to be interesting—Old Ben Wade the favorite. But I soon learned that the approval of the lobby members in the gallery had a heavy influence upon the delegation below—so that every time Colfax got a vote I did some clapping of hands and shouting for Colfax. And it done me good every time Oregon was called upon to hear Mallory (who is true blue) get up and cast six big votes for Schuyler Colfax. On 4th ballot the vote stood Wade 204, and Coltax 186. Then the thing began to get interesting. Coltax was gaining ground, and we his friends went crazy and commenced shouting glory hallelujah more than a methodist comp meeting. 5th ballot Coltax 225, Wade 206, and before the President could get a chance to announce the vote, the State of Iowa came out and cast its entire 16 votes for Colfax, and the thing was "did." At this particular juncture my head began to swim, got dizzy; the opera house commenced whirling round and round and shaking to its foundation like a California earthquake, and all I could see or hear was Colfax! Colfax!! Colfax!!!

In the evening Mallory, Thompson and myself went around to visit the diffrent delegations, at their hotels. We found them all in the best of spirits, and all, without a single exception better pleased with the nomination than any other men that could be named; and all that I have talked with seem to think it the strongest ticket that could have possibly been placed in the field. Judge Williams, although about as smart a man as they have in Congress, could only get a complimentary vote, therefore did not wish his name brought before the Convention. We will reserve him for next time when we will bring out Coltax and Williams.

RAILROADS.

The SENTINEL of May 23d, is at hand containing a letter from Abe Gazley to the Roseburg *Ensign*, in regard to Railroad through Southern Oregon. There must be some mistake—I had supposed Pengra's road left Rogue River Valley out in the cold. I talked with Mallory on the subject; the road he is working for runs through Umpqua and Rogue River Vallies, thence in S. E. direction and connects with the Oroville road, leaving Yreka to the West.

[Our correspondent is a little in error here, as the road connects with the Overland at Centerville Nev., instead of Oroville Cal.]

Angling for a Dog.

"Brick" Pomery tells the following good dog story:

One time we were traveling on grounds we had no right to tramp over The only excuse was like that of military necessity—it was better fishing through farms where the trout had been preserved than in the open lot where all could fish.

It was early morning, we had risen at three, ridden ten miles, and struck the creek as the trout were ready for breakfast. Looking carefully for a sheltered place to hitch our horses, we slyly crept on behind fences, etc., till we reached that part of the stream not generally fished. A farm house stood a quarter of a mile away. We saw the morning smoke curling lightly from a stove pipe; saw a man and two boys come out to do chores; saw a woman busy about the door, and a ferocious bull dog wandering about the yard.

If we ever fished close, it was then—not a whisper to disturb the birds or the owners of the land. We crawled through the grass and dodged behind clumps of elders, lifting large speckled beauties out of the water till our basket was full.

This was the time to have gone, but the trout bit so readily that we could not withstand the temptation, so we decided to string and hide what we had, and take another basket full. So at it we went. No sooner would the hook touch the water than we had a trout. We forgot the house, the boys and the dog.

Suddenly there was a rushing through an oat field, as if a mad bull were coming. We looked towards the house and saw the farmer and his two boys on the fence, the woman in the door and the bull dog coming towards us. We saw it all—we had been discovered. The well trained dog had been sent to hunt us out, and as the matter appeared, it was safe to be getting out of the way right lively.

To out run a dog was not to be thought of. There was no time to lose. He cleared a fence and came for us just as we reached a tree, and by great activity, took a front seat on a limb above his reach.

Here was a precious go. A vicious bull dog under the tree, and a farmer and two big boys ready to move down upon our works. It was fight, foot race, or fangs.

The farmer yelled to his dog—"Watch him, Tige."

Tige proposed to do that little thing and keeping his eye on us, seated himself under the tree.

Then spake this ugly farmer man: "Just hold on thar, stranger, till we get breakfast; then we'll come and see you. If you are in a hurry, however, you can go now. Watch him, tige."

We surmised trouble, quite much; for twice had that man of bull dogs and agriculture elegantly walloped innocent tourists for being seen on his suburban premises. His reputation as a peace man was not good, and there arose a large heart toward our throat.

Time is the essence of contracts, and the saving ordinance for those in trouble. We had a stout line in our pocket, and a large hook intended for rock bass if we failed to take a trout. And as good luck would have it, we had a nice sandwich and a piece of boiled corn beef in our pocket.

We called the dog pet names, but he wasn't on it. Then we tried to move down, when he'd move up. At last we trebled our bass line, fastened the great limerick to it, baited with corn beef, tied the end of the line to a limb and angled for a dog.

Tige was in appetite. He smelt the beef; it was very nice. He swallowed it, and sot still with his eyes upon us, but with no friendly look beaming from his countenance. Not any.

Then we pulled gently on the line—it was fast! Tige yanked and pulled, but 'twas no use! The attention of the canine was diverted from us—his business was being done by another line.

We quickly slid down the tree—came near blistering our back in doing it—seized our pole, and straigtway left somewhat lively.

We found our string of fish, and reached the buggy and a commanding spot in the road in time to see the sturdy yeoman move forth.

We saw him and his cohorts, male and female, move slowly, as if in no haste. We saw them look up the tree. We saw an anxious group engaged about the dog. We came quickly home and kindly left the bass line and hook for the farmer.

The National Balance Sheet.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Commissioner Wells has presented a careful analysis of the revenue receipts and expenditures for the last and present fiscal years, and the estimate for the next year. This report shows that the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, were $480,526,948, and the expenditures $346,728,129, leaving a surplus of leaving a surplus of revinue of $143,797,818. Congress reduced taxes to the amount of $90,000,000 per annum. The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, are $405,794,459, and the expenditures $379,178,066, leaving an excess of revenue of 26,616,362. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, are: Receipts—$386,560,000. Expenditures, $312,651,445, leaving a large prospective excess of revenue, notwithstanding the fact that Congress has abolished taxation on raw cotton and manufactured articles which would have realized $87,000,000 of revenue.

The comparative result has been that Congress, within the two years ending June 30, 1867, has reduced internal taxation to the extent of $180,000,000 per annum; that the ordinary expenditures of the Government have been reduced to $130,000,000, which, considering the depreciation of paper, is not in excess of $96,000,000 in gold, which was the amount in Buchanan's administration before the war. The increase in the production of the country will supply the needed revenues, and probably warrant an annual reduction of the rate of taxation equal to that which was made in 1867, and repeated in 1868.

The sufficiency of the revenue for 1868-9 is somewhat contingent upon the action of Congress on the Army bill. General Grant, while acting Secretary of War, submitted a revised estimate for the the support of the military establishment. The expenditures of the army under the partial reduction made under existing laws, for the years 1867-8, was $33,000,000. The revised estimate predicated upon a reduction of the force, a consolidation of regiments, and mustering out of unemployed officers called for only 33,000,000, and the appropriations are made in anticipation of such reduction. But the expenses of that portion of the army on the Western frontier are found to be greater than the estimate of the entire military force, being in fact about four millions per month, or $48,000,000 per year. Mr. Wells calls the attention of Congress to the fact that unless an important saving can be effected here or elsewhere, the expenses of the War Department will greatly exceed the appropriations, and all the surplus revenue will be required to meet the deficiency.

One of the greatest difficulties under all governments in the reduction of armies and navies, is to get rid of the officers. The regiments may be reduced to ten privates and as many sergeants each, without a complaint, but the moment the hand of retrenchment is extended to Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants, there is a terrible outcry. Every officer has a host of relatives, male and female, in and out of Congress, and these all combine against the reduction of the number of officers who are performing imaginary services. We know that Congressmen find it hard to resist these appeals, but duty to the country demands that the pension list be not burdened with sine cures, either in civil or military service. Congress has no right to expend any portion of $10,000,000 per month to keep up a military organization which is useless. Whatever can be shown to be necessary, either in repressing Indian disturbances or in maintaining order in the unreconstructed States, the people will cheerfully pay, but not one dollar should be expended for fancy duty or dress parade.

The People's Man.

[From the Springfield Ill. Journal.]

General Grant, though not a politician, has a parenthetical way of stating great truths and sententious facts which is remarkable.

As early as the second year of the war, in a letter to Mr. Washburne, he writes: "I never was an Abolitionist—not even what could be called anti-slavery—but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind in the early part of the rebellion that the North and South could never live in peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery."

And again: "As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is settled."

In his general order to his soldiers, after the capture of General Lee, in referring to the enforcement of the emancipation proclamation, he called "slavery the cause and pretext of the rebellion."

In his famous letter to the President, while acting as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he says: "I stated that the law was binding upon me, constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal"—a doctrine that will do to stand by.

In his testimony before the impeachment committee, he says. "I have always been attentive to my own duties, and tried not to interfere with other people's." And again: "I never was in favor of general amnesty until the time would come when it would be safe to give it.

In his correspondence with President Johnson in reference to the removal of General Sheridan from the district of Louisiana, he says: "This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voices may be heard." In his speech to the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, he said. "If chosen President, I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people."

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination he says: "Purely administrative officers should always be left to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall."

These are only samples of General Grant's manner of expressing great truths, culled at random from the files, but they are "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and show to the people the manner of man he is.