

FRANCO-AMERICAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, OPPOSITE THE Odd Fellow's Hall, Jacksonville, Oregon.

MADAME D' ROBOAM'S BEDS AND BEDDING

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

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

Peter Britt, Photographic Artist, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Ambrotypes

WILLIAM J. ... Office, ...

SPECIAL COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS, BONDS, PROMISSORY NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, AND ALL OTHER CLAIMS.

DOWELL & WATSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings or preceding the full moon, in Jacksonville, Oregon.

D. L. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Empire, City, Coos County, Ogn.

HIDES! HIDES! THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR Hides of all kinds, delivered at the market of the undersigned, in Jacksonville.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted to us to come forward by the 1st of January, 1869, and settle their accounts.

Small-Pox, Small-Pox! HAS entirely disappeared, and Patterson & Thornton's New Saw-Mill is in successful operation.

Oregon Sentinel.

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Reitmann in Kansas.

When upon a dime, goat vill after der war was shot der Herr Reitmann vent out West, der villen agent like safety dings...

Der tyfel was a chuke! It's boy de trail to Santa Fe; It's an' agrose de plain.

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Letter From B. F. Dowell. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 3d, 1869. THE CAPITOL

covers about three acres of ground. The old capitol is built of sand-stone, with an iron dome which is 250 feet high.

The sweet-potato shaped figure of "Freedom," with the Judge Wildfire head-dress, surmounting the dome, cost \$23,700—that is, Crawford got \$3,000 for the model in plaster, Clark Mills \$9,800 for casting it in bronze, and the remaining \$10,900 went for labor, iron-work and copper.

Bramidi got \$19,500 for painting George Washington and the Canterbury girls in trisky fresco on the canopy of the dome. For frescoing committee rooms and other rooms, at \$10 per day, Bramidi received \$19,483 51; and for frescoing the Senate post office \$4980.

The gorgeous bronze arms to the House gallery seats we all so much admire, cost \$2,575; and the bronze eagle that spreads itself so extensively over the clock was achieved for the modest sum of \$150.

Randolph Rogers (American) got \$8,000 for the plaster model of the Columbus bronze door in the passage way leading from the old to the new hall of Representatives; F. Von Miller, (of Munich) received \$17,000 for seating the door in bronze, total \$25,000.

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doubled up, with his face on his knees in a way that might mean colic, or grief at the decay of his race, but which really serves to accommodate his anatomy to the sharp angle of the pediment.

Nearly all of the foregoing was appropriated by the economical Democrats; but the Republicans now have Winnie Ream employed on a statue of Lincoln, which is to cost \$10,000, one-half in the completion of a satisfactory model.

Comments are unnecessary; but I will close this article by telling the story of an inquisitive Yankee who visited Powers' studio.

Preparing for the Railroad Celebration—The Last Tie and Last Spike.

Quite a crowd of people were gathered in front of Baldwin's jewelry store, yesterday, to examine the last tie and spike to be used in celebrating the connection of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads.

Is made of a very elegant log of the beautiful California laurel wood from Santa Cruz, about seven feet in length, eight inches wide and five inches thick—polished as bright as a mirror.

The last tie laid on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, May—1869. Directors—Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, E. H. Miller Jr., C. P. Huntington, E. B. Crocker, A. P. Stanford, Charles Marsh.

This handsome piece of work was made in a few hours at the billiard-table factory of Strahle & Hughes, of this city.

Is made of solid gold, and weighs eighteen ounces—nearly \$350—in twenty dollar pieces used in forming it. It is handsomely polished and is engraved with the following inscription:

The last spike. The Pacific Railroad—ground broke January 8, 1863, completed May—, 1869.

Presented by David Hewes, San Francisco. The gentleman who presented this unique spike is the pioneer railroad builder of the Pacific coast, whose steam paddy line was the first railroad ever built on the Pacific side of the United States.

Acts of the Forty-First Congress.

The following is a complete list of the Acts and Resolutions passed and approved since March 4th—the commencement of the Forty-first Congress—up to the adjournment, April 10th:

To remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the 2d North Carolina mounted infantry. Approved March 28, 1869.

To amend an Act, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, by extending certain penalties to accessories. Approved April 6, 1869.

To amend an Act, entitled "An Act to authorize the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia," approved February 5, 1867. Approved March 18, 1869.

To continue in force an Act entitled "An Act to extend the charter of the city of Washington," etc. Approved April 7, 1869.

To incorporate the National Junction Railway Company. Approved March 20, 1869.

To supply an omission in the enrollment of the Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1868. Approved March 24, 1869.

To supply omissions in the enrollments of certain appropriation Acts, approved March 3, 1869. Approved March 29, 1869.

Authorizing the building of a railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at Paducah, Kentucky. Approved April 7, 1869.

To facilitate the construction of the Custom House at Bangor, Maine. Approved April 3, 1869.

For the relief of settlers upon the absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas. Approved April 7, 1869.

In relation to lighthouses upon the coast of Oregon. Approved March 26, 1869.

Authorizing the removal of the public stables, steam saw mill and other buildings from the Capitol grounds. Approved March 23, 1869.

In relation to consular fees. Approved March 26, 1869.

Relating to Government buildings at Fort Totten, Dakota Territory. Approved April 6, 1869.

Respecting the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the army. Approved April 6, 1869.

At the Capitol (April 9th) the President approved the following: A resolution respecting the retirement of Brevet Major General S. P. Heintzelman.

A resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs.

A resolution extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.

of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act imposing taxes on distilled liquor and tobacco, and for other purposes, approved July 20, 1868.

An Act making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential mansion.

An Act to discontinue Sault St. Marie as a port of entry in the Superior district, and to establish Marquette in lieu thereof.

An Act concerning the Attorney-General.

I start for home to-morrow by way of New York and San Francisco; but before I start I will give the readers of the SENTINEL a few items of Washington news:

THE SUPREME COURT Has decided the Texas Bond question. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion. It settles several very important questions.

1st, That affirming the authority of the Provisional Governor Hamilton to prosecute suits for the bonds which were sold by the State of Texas during the war.

2d, That the annexation of Texas made it a State of the Union, and that no act of the citizens or of the Government of Texas, without the consent of the United States, has or could dissolve that relation.

3d, That the ordinance of secession and all legislative acts in aid of rebellion are null and void.

4th, That the bonds in controversy were the property of Texas at the time of the secession; and that the sale, while the State was in the hands of rebels, was void, and therefore Texas has a right to recover the bonds.

The Court holds the right of Congress to present the terms of the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion. Justice Greer dissented, holding Texas not a State in the Union in point of fact, and therefore it could not bring a suit in the Supreme Court and be denied the jurisdiction and merits of the case.

Justice Sawyer and Miller dissented on the jurisdiction only.

The bonds were assigned after they were due, and the immediate effect of the judgment is to give to Texas the bonds which were sold, and the money squandered by rebels to destroy the authority of the United States. I am of the opinion it is a legal and just decree.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE At Portland, Oregon, will be commenced as soon as the Secretary of the Interior is notified that the State has ceded her jurisdiction of the site to the United States. Such a law was introduced into the last legislature but it is very probable it become a law; but the Secretary of the Interior has no official notice of it. The legislature should make it the duty of the Secretary of State to forward all acts and resolutions to the Secretary of State of the United States as soon as they are passed, and also copies to the Congressional library, and to the Supreme Court library, so that any and all persons could see the Acts of Oregon.

REMOVALS Are daily taking place. 132 clerks have been removed from the 3d Auditor's Office. The list consists principally of Democrats, members of the Johnson Department Clubs, and Conservative Army and Navy Union, and a few old fossils who were wholly unfit for service.

Eighty-six female clerks and seventeen males have been dismissed from the Register's office of the Treasury, because he had nothing for them to do. On Saturday fifty-seven clerks were discharged from the Second Auditor's Office, and fifteen from the Fourth Auditor's Office. The appropriations contemplate a deduction of over 500 clerks, hence, similar dismissals will take place in all the departments. The force in the General Land Office is to be reduced about the 1st of May.

All those removed now profess to have always been sound on the Republican goose. Their memories are very short. A few months ago they were swearing they would not serve under "a d—d Black Republican President."

"Patrick," said a priest to an Irishman, "how much hay did you steal?" "Well," replied Pat, "I may as well confess to your reverence for the whole stack, for my wife and I are going to take the rest of it on the first dark night."

An Act to declare and fix the status of Judge-Advocates in the army.

An Act authorizing the submission of the Constitution of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said Constitutions and Members of Congress.

A joint resolution for the protection of Judge-Advocates in the army.

An Act to establish certain post roads.

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