

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, 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 trouble will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

Jacksonville, March 31, 1866.

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.

RAILROAD SALOON

M. A. BRENTANO CONDUCTOR,

Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

THROUGH TICKETS 12 1/2 CENTS.

NEW STATE SALOON. DRINKS 12 1/2 CENTS.

The daily public are informed that PAVE A SAVAN of the NEW STATE SALOON will open their doors with the most choice beverages to be found in Jacksonville for ONE BIT.

DR'S BUSH & McALISTER, DENTISTS, 704, Market Cor. Kearny Sts. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. McALISTER, of the above firm, will visit Jacksonville sometime in August, and will attend to all business in his line.

O. P. S. PLUMMER, M. D., Surgeon & Physician.

Having established my telegraphic head quarters at Jacksonville, I will send a large portion of my time in that city, and will attend to such surgical practice as may present giving special attention to the surgical treatment of female maladies.

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.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S BATH ROOMS, In the Overbeck Hospital, WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS, SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

DR. L. DANFORTH, Physician and Surgeon,

His permanent location on the Fort Linn Ranch, two miles north of the Willow Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

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

DR. L. T. DAVIS, OFFICE--ON PINE STREET, Opposite the Old ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

NO. 46.

Sentinel.

THE following numbers of the SENTINEL are missing, and for every five numbers I will give a year's subscription to the SENTINEL. I wish to get full files, and I hope the friends of the SENTINEL will look them up, and forward them by mail.

- 1. Vol.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 20, 24, 25. 2. Vol.—All missing. 3. Vol.—Nos. 8, 48. 4. Vol.—Nos. 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52. 5. Vol.—All missing, except Nos. 2, 23, 24, 27, 30, 45. 6. Vol.—Nos. 9, 40, missing. 7. Vol.—Nos. 16, 57, 58, 59, 60, missing. 8. Vol.—Nos. 47, 83, missing. 9. Vol.—No. 29, missing. 10. Vol.—No. 48, missing. 11. Vol.—No. 25, missing.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING an extensive supply of Goods in their line of business, consisting in part of

- Cook Stoves, Parlor and Box Stoves of various Patterns. Nails of all sizes; Assorted Iron and Steel; Horse Shoes and Nails; Cast Iron Wash Kettles, Bake Ovens, Skillets and Lids, Tea Kettles, and Bake Pans; Brass and Enamel Kettles and Sauce Pans; Chopping Axes. Broad Axes, Trow and Hopper Chisels, Saws and Tools, Fire Dogs, Saw Forks, Shovels, Door Locks, Butt and Strap Hinges; Knives and Forks, Spoons and Ladles; Meat Cutters, Sled Irons, Polishing Irons, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Shears, Pocket Cross Cut Saws; Buck and Hand Saws; Planes and Lathes, together with a full assortment of Shelf Hardware.



These pumps have been fully tested, and are acknowledged to possess advantages over all other pumps in use; sold at Manufacturer's price with freight added.

GIANT POWDER, Fuse and Caps, Blasting and Rifle Powder Shot and Lead; L. H. Pumps and Lead Pipe; Rope, Galvanized, Cider Mills, Cedar Tub-Buckets and Willow Baskets.

TIN-, COPPER-, AND SHEET IRON-WARE

Of every description always on hand and made to order.

Hydraulic Pipe, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Window Glass and Putty.

PLOWS, Cultivators, and Harrows,

Of the most approved patterns, and highly finished; also self Sharpening Straw Cutters and Hay Knives.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL, Jacksonville, October 16, 1866.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Ann S. Love, deceased. The subscriber has been appointed Administrator of said estate; all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly verified for payment, and those indebted are required to make payment forthwith, to the subscriber, at the store of Hoffman & Klippel. We Hoffman, Administrator. Jacksonville Oct. 25, 1866.

HIDES! HIDES!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR Hides of all kinds, delivered at the market of the undersigned, in Jacksonville. JOHN ORTE, December 4th 1866.

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 Jackson County ASHLAND, OREGON, Nov. 1, 1866.

ED OREGONIAN: A few days ago I sent a communication to the SENTINEL for publication, which was favorably received by the editor. A few copies of the paper containing it were printed off, when it was discovered by the business manager, who is slightly prejudiced in favor of the person to whom it mostly alluded. He had it taken out and the paper reconstructed, and I am therefore compelled to seek a paper whose columns are always open for exposing evils and corruptions from all sources. No doubt you have by this time heard of the cowardly attack made by our Deputy Sheriff upon the person of George Jackson, a peaceable citizen whose respectability cannot be questioned, resulting in the breaking of his arm and otherwise injuring him. It would be well to explain who this Deputy Sheriff (Owens) is. Fresh from Price's army, he fled to Mexico, whence he came to Jacksonville. It is supposed that the Democracy of this county, in order to show their high appreciation of his bravery and heroic deeds for the "Lost Cause," made him Deputy Sheriff, instead of allowing any old Democratic citizen of respectability to be appointed. His attack on Jackson was no doubt the result of his bias of "chivalry," as taught while fighting for the defunct Confederacy; and as I am inclined to be charitable, I will say that perhaps he was not so much to blame, as it was the result of habit and education. He is now under arrest and in the hands of the Sheriff, yet he is exercising all the functions of his office, riding over the county and summoning a jury for the November term of our Court, who will in all probability try him for a peccolatory offence. He is also summoning witnesses, who will testify for him. This, I believe, is what they call Democratic justice in Jackson county. But is not such conduct making a farce of both law and justice. I am glad to see that people here with one voice condemn these outrageous acts on the part of the officials. It is shameful to see their disregard for the good of our county. Last year the assessable property fell short of the year before by more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and this year it is less than last by twenty thousand. If the county were properly assessed, its worth, instead of falling off two hundred and seventy thousand dollars in two years, would have been increased by that amount. People here are getting tired of paying so roundly to cover the delinquencies of the past of that party. SIMON. Weekly Oregonian, Nov. 20th.

A MAIDEN'S "PSALM OF LIFE"—Tell us not in idle jargon, "marriage is an empty dream," for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real, life is earnest, single blessedness a fib; "Man thou art to man returned," has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment and not sorrow is our destined end or way; but to act that each to-morrow finds us nearer marriage day. Life is long and youth is fleeting, and our hearts, though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are beating wedding marches all the way. In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, be not like dumb driven cattle—be a hero, a wife. Trust no future, however pliant, let the dead past bury its dead; let act, act in the living present, heart within and hope ahead!—Lives of married folks remind us we can live our lives as well, and departing leave behind us such examples as shall "tell," such examples that another, wasting time in idle sport, a forlorn unmarried brother, seeing, shall take heart and court. Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart on triumph set; still contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get. THE SENTINEL SAYS: "There is not a lawyer or doctor at present dwelling in Josephine county." Blissful exemption; remove the schoolmasters and Josephine will be an elysium indeed. Then, Cox could come to the Legislature forever. Weekly Oregonian, Nov. 20th.

Commencement of the Great Rebellion Official Correspondence between President Buchanan and Secretary Cass.

The President transmitted to the Senate, in answer to their resolution of the 17th instant, copies of certain correspondence between President Buchanan and Secretary Cass regarding the policy to be pursued to avert the rebellion then threatening, which led to the resignation of Mr. Cass. The first letter is from Mr. Cass to the President, dated Dec. 12, 1860. He says: "The present alarming crisis in our national affairs has engaged your serious consideration, and in your recent message you have expressed to Congress, and through Congress to the country, the views you have formed respecting the questions, fraught with the most momentous consequences, which are now presented to the American people for solution. With the general principles laid down in that message I fully concur, and I appreciate with warm sympathy its patriotic appeals and suggestions. What measures it is competent and proper for the Executive to adopt under existing circumstances is a subject which has received your most careful attention, and with the anxious hope, as I well know, from having participated in the deliberations, that tranquility and good feeling may be speedily restored to this agitated and divided confederacy. In some points, which I deem of vital importance, it has been my misfortune to differ from you. It has been my decided opinion, which for some time past I have urged at various meetings of the Cabinet, that additional troops should be sent to reinforce the forts in the harbor of Charleston, with a view to their better defence should they be attacked, and that an armed vessel should likewise be ordered there to aid, if necessary, in the defence, and also, should it be required, in the collection of the revenue; and it is yet my opinion that these measures should be adopted without the least delay. I have likewise urged the expediency of immediately removing the custom house at Charleston to one of the forts in the port, and of making arrangements for the collection of the duties there by having a collector and other officers ready to aid when necessary, so that when the office may become vacant, the proper authority may be there to collect the duties." Mr. Cass then says: "While the right and responsibility of deciding belong to you, it is very desirable that at this juncture there should be as far as possible unanimity in your councils. With a view to safe and efficient action, I have therefore felt it my duty to tender you my resignation of the office of Secretary of State, and to ask your permission to retire from that official association with yourself and the members of your Cabinet which I have enjoyed during almost four years without the occurrence of a single incident to interrupt the personal intercourse which so happily existed. I cannot close this letter without bearing my testimony to the zealous and earnest devotion to the best interests of the country with which, during a term of unequalled trials and troubles, you have sought to discharge the duties of your high station. Thanking you for the kindness and confidence you have not ceased to manifest toward me, and with the expression of my warmest regards, both for yourself and the gentlemen of your Cabinet, I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

To the President of the United States." To this letter Mr. Buchanan replied as follows: WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1860.—Sir: I have received your resignation of the office of Secretary of State with surprise and regret. After we had passed through nearly the whole term of the administration with mutual and cordial friendship and regard, I cherished the earnest hope that nothing might occur to disturb our official relations until its end. You have decided differently, and I have no right to complain. I must express my gratification at your concurrence with the general principles laid down in my late message, and your appreciation, "with warm sympathy, of its patriotic appeals and suggestions." This I value very highly, and I rejoice that we concur in the opinion that Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to coerce a State by force of arms to remain in the confederacy.

The question on which we unfortunately differ is that of ordering a detachment of the army and navy to Charleston, and is correctly stated in your letter of resignation. I do not intend to argue this question. Sufficient to say that your remarks upon the subject were heard by myself and the Cabinet with all the respect due to your high position, your long experience and your unblemished character, but they failed to convince us of the necessity and propriety, under existing circumstances, of adopting such a measure. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy, through whom the orders must have issued to reinforce the forts, did not concur in your views; and whilst the whole responsibility for the refusal rested upon myself, they were the members of the Cabinet more directly interested. You may have judged correctly on this important question, and your opinion is entitled to grave consideration; but, under my convictions of duty, and believing as I do that no present necessity exists for a resort to force for the protection of the public property, it was impossible for me to have risked a collision of arms in the harbor of Charleston, and thereby have defeated the reasonable hopes I cherish of the final triumph of the Constitution and the Union. I have only to add that you will take with you into retirement my heartfelt wishes that the evening of your days may be prosperous and happy. Very respectfully yours, JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Hon. Lewis Cass. Telegrams New York, Nov. 17.—A special Washington dispatch says heavy frauds have just been discovered in the Paymaster's Department of the army, involving losses to the extent of \$100,000.

It is stated that Jeff. Davis does not intend to settle in America. He merely proceeded to Mississippi to settle his private affairs, and will soon join his family in London. It was reported at the rooms of the Cuban Junta yesterday that the British Minister at Washington has been instructed by his Government to transmit by telegraph to the authorities of the British West India Islands to allow vessels bearing the Cuban flag to enter their ports and remain undisturbed for 24 hours in accordance with international custom. Chicago, Nov. 17.—The Alabama Legislature ratified the 13th amendment yesterday in the Senate—24 to none; yesterday in the House—19 to 12. A snow storm commenced early yesterday morning. It is still raging with violence. Telegraphic communication in all directions is almost completely destroyed. No reports can be received. We heard of the storm as far east as Philadelphia. Richmond, Nov. 17.—Today the workmen struck light in the tunnel between White Sulphur and Covington on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The tunnel will be completed in a few days. Richmond, Nov. 20.—Judge Johnston, acknowledging the receipt of his credentials as Senator, writes to Gov. Walker, endorsing the fifteenth amendment, and hoping it will soon become a part of the Constitution. He advocates and has complete faith in the payment of the public debt, and advising that all dead issues be cast aside.

New Orleans, Nov. 20.—The Grand Jury have presented five bills of indictment against State Auditor Wyckoff, for auditing fraudulent veteran war warrants. George, Colo., Nov. 21.—A terrible tornado here, on the 18th, almost totally destroyed lower Georgetown. Houses were demolished in every direction. During the heaviest blow the air was completely filled with trees and lumber of every description. The new Episcopal church was destroyed, and a number of families are homeless. One person was killed and several severely injured. The loss of property is estimated at \$50,000. FINANCIAL RUMORS.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Specials from New York say Boutwell's annual report will submit the following report to Congress for a return to specie payment: First. The National Banks to redeem their notes for greenbacks by July, 1870.

Second. The government to redeem the greenbacks in gold after January 1st, 1871. Third. Free banking for all parties upon bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. in gold. Fourth. This point (don't see it) is not quite settled. There is some division in regard to the question whether the banks shall be permitted to issue notes as notes, or whether the United States shall take charge of all circulation by the issue of greenbacks on a plan somewhat similar to the Bank of England. It is, however, understood that no greenbacks of smaller denomination than five or ten dollars shall be issued.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary Fish today formally presented the new Haytian Minister to the President. He was dressed in full diplomatic uniform. The President in his remarks alluded to one result of our civil war in bringing about the right of colored people to employment in the public service abroad as well as at home, a right which had been acknowledged by the employment of...

scribed race to represent the United States in Hayti. He congratulated himself on the occasion to render homage to the change in public sentiment. The President has promoted Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, as his Private Secretary. Jas. T. Ely, of Illinois, taking Douglas' former position as Assistant Private Secretary. These changes do not affect General Porter.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gait Railroad is finished to within seven miles of Fort Scott, and will be completed to that place in ten days. By The Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Five steamers have sailed for Havana since Sunday, carrying from 3,000 to 4,000 volunteers. The Republican committee has remonstrated with General Prim against the banishment of the Republican prisoners in Cuba. Prim replied that he would consult his colleagues before final action. The Bishop of Havana has arrived at Cadiz and embarked for Gibraltar, but was arrested on board the steamer and taken ashore. He is now detained at the palace of the Governor of Cadiz.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Advices from Montevideo report a "pampero" at South La Platta in which 13 vessels were wrecked. Their names are unknown. BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The Government announces its intention of reforming the laws controlling the public press. Madrid, Nov. 22.—Accounts are received of an destructive earthquake at the Philippine Islands. The sea rose and buildings were prostrated. The loss of property is very great. At Madrid eight were killed and many injured.

THE New York Herald addresses Democrats thus: "The only one to nominate as a competitor with General Grant, who has a chance of success, appears to be General Thomas. His war record is scarcely less distinguished than that of General Grant. He won the first really great and important battle as well as the one most decisive of the war. He is a man of splendid acquirements, solid and large brain, a high toned gentleman of irreproachable character, and a Virginian, who could probably carry the whole South, negroes and all, in a Presidential contest. Such a ticket as Thomas and Hancock for the Democratic party, with a platform based on the living issues of the day, would be hard to beat, even with General Grant as the opposing candidate. What do the Democrats say? Will they abandon their old party hack and become and take up such a man as General Thomas for 1872? The only trouble is that General Thomas is as good a Republican as Gen. Grant, and wouldn't take a Democratic nomination."

A GREAT SALT MINE.—The San Jose (Cal.) Patriot thus describes the Humboldt salt mine, about eighty miles northwest of Austin and not far from the railroad line: "The surface of this salt plain looks exactly like that of a lake frozen over. The salt is hard and smooth as ice. Were it not for fine particles which are condensed from vapors arising from beneath, and which cover the crystalline salt to the depth of perhaps one-eighth of an inch, it would make an excellent skating rink at all times of the year, except during the very infrequent occasions when covered with water. This magnificent expanse of crystallized salt is no less than twenty miles in length and twelve in width, without a break or flaw, or one particle of soil for the greater portion of that extent. The stratum of solid salt, we had almost said ice which continually suggests to our mind, is about six or seven inches thick, under which comes a layer of sticky singular looking mud about two feet thick, and under this again another stratum of solid salt as hard as quartz and transparent as glass, of unknown thickness to us. When we visited the mine about four years ago, we found a hole which had been sunk about six feet into its lower layer of salt, near the edge of the deposit, without going through it. In summer this salt plain, glittering and scintillating in the light of an almost tropical sun, presents a most brilliant appearance. The frosty covering of the solid salt is as white as driven snow, while that portion when exposed reflects dazzling prismatic colors. Of contrast there is salt enough in this immense deposit to supply the world for untold ages. It is remarkably pure, being 95 per cent salt and 5 per cent soda, purer than that we use for our tables."

It is said that Postmaster General Creswell will recommend in his forthcoming report the abolition of the franking privilege. Good! Oregon should cast two votes in the Senate and one in the House for that measure. There is no reason under the sun why Jones, who has been elected to Congress, should be permitted to move his library to or from Washington at pleasure in the mail bags, or to send packages of his franked envelopes to his friends to be used whenever they want to write to anybody on private business. Other people have to pay postage, and we reckon other people ought to be able to do the same. We are down on special privileges. Oregonian.

A NATIVE woman named Maria Douglas died in San Francisco last week, at the advanced age of 100 years. She was a woman good and true, whose independence of the United States was de-

scribed race to represent the United States in Hayti. He congratulated himself on the occasion to render homage to the change in public sentiment. The President has promoted Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, as his Private Secretary. Jas. T. Ely, of Illinois, taking Douglas' former position as Assistant Private Secretary. These changes do not affect General Porter.

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