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12 1/2 CENTS.

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The liberty public are informed that PAPA & SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will open their third with the most choice beverages to be found in Jacksonville for ONE HIT. We expect to lose money by it, but times are hard, and we cannot see people go thirsty.

DR. BUSH & McALISTER,
DENTISTS,
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. McALLISTER, of the above firm, will visit Jacksonville sometime in August next, and will attend to all business in his line. He will give notice of the time of his return through the columns of this paper.

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

Having established my telegraphic headquarters at Jacksonville, I will spend a large portion of my time in your midst, and will attend to such surgical practice as may present, giving especial 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,
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He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls.

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HAS permanently located on the Fort Lane Ranch, two miles north of the Willow Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
OFFICE—ON PINE STREET,
Opposite the Old
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE,
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PACIFIC UNIVERSITY,
FOREST GROVE, - - - OREGON.
REV. S. H. MARSH, D. D., President.
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Academy Year begins the Last Wednesday of July. College year begins the first Monday of August next.
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Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

NO. 50.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

WITH
**LOTS OF
NEW GOODS:**

SACHS BROS
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE
Finest and most Complete Stock

OF
DRY GOODS,
LADIES HATS AND CLOAKS,
HOSIERY,
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
MISSISSES' SHOES,
LADIES' SHOES,
FANCY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
TOBACCO, &c., &c.

And thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

**WE DON'T ADVERTISE
PRICES.**

That will assure you, that we can and will sell Goods of all kinds

CHEAPER FOR CASH,

Than any other house in this county.

MONEY

Is what we need, and Goods we MUST Sell.

Call around to our Store on California street and see us.

We will show you our Goods with pleasure.

SACHS BROS.

We call your particular attention to our fine stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, also Men's Boots, which were made in San Francisco.

Jacksonville, Oct. 9, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no other medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of testimonials, but such cases are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Containing neither calomel or any objectionable drug, sugar coating renders them ever fresh and makes their use pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable they operate by their powerful influence on the natural system to purify the blood and stimulate into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their regular action to health, and hence, restoring their regular action to health, and hence, restoring their regular action to health.

Mild directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Bloating and Loosening of the Bowels, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Head, Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, they should be continued, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by its monthly action on the system, restoring the stomach and bowels to their normal condition.

An occasional dose stimulates the appetite, bowels into healthy action, restores the system, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is often advised by the physicians, and is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the system, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is often advised by the physicians, and is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the system, and restores the system to its normal condition.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Sold by all Druggists.

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 B. F. Dowell

Chicago, Dec. 13th, 1869.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, on the 9th inst., in a important one. It declares, what the Supreme Court of the United States have frequently decided, that no Court has jurisdiction of political questions; that Congress alone can determine when the Southern States are reconstructed. It also declares that Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia have no standing before the Supreme Court; that cases in these States shall not be taken up on the writ of *habeas corpus*; that all the cases now before the Supreme Court are suspended; and that the President shall proceed against military prisoners in these States without regard to the civil process heretofore issued. If this bill is passed it at once takes out of the Supreme Court the famous *Yerger* case. The President will be required to relieve, pardon, or hang him, on the sentence of the military commission, which condemned him to death.

This act is strictly constitutional; but I regret its necessity. The Supreme Court has from time immemorial held that it has no constitutional jurisdiction over political questions, and during its last session it decided the reconstruction acts constitutional on the ground that they involved political questions over which the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction. This act only carries out the spirit and meaning of the former reconstruction acts of Congress.

Mr. Yerger, in his youth, was a peaceable, amicable man, and a profound lawyer; but being contaminated by the teachings of traitors, during the war, and by Andy Johnson for the last four years, in an evil hour, he murdered a captain of the United States army. We had hoped he would escape punishment with the balance of the traitors who had forfeited their lives. If the bill passes we still hope the President will have mercy on him and spare his life.

Here is the bill:—

Mr. Trumbull reported from the Committee on the Judiciary a bill introduced by Mr. Sumner, relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill as amended is as follows:

A Bill defining the jurisdiction of Courts of the United States in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c., That under the Constitution the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power, or give to the judicial tribunals any authority to question the political departments of the government on political questions, and it is hereby declared that all Courts of the United States, in the administration of justice shall be bound by the decision of the political departments of the government on political questions.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State, and it is hereby in accordance with former legislation that no State governments exist in Virginia, Mississippi, or Texas, and the so-called civil government in either of said States, shall not be recognized as a valid or legal State government, either by the executive or judicial power, or authority of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or until such State government is represented in the Congress of the United States; and it is hereby declared that the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, are political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question; and the Supreme Court of

the United States is hereby prohibited from entertaining jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts, in either of said States, until the Senators and Representatives from such State shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States, or Congress shall recognize such State government as valid; and meanwhile all acts or part of acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, *habeas corpus*, or other proceeding to bring before said Supreme Court any case, civil or criminal, or other proceeding arising out of the execution of said "act for a more efficient government of rebel States," and of acts supplementary, or which authorize an appeal in any case from the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States in a *habeas corpus* proceeding to the Supreme Court, or which authorize the Supreme Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* or other writ, to bring before it to review any judgment of a circuit or any other court, or any Judge thereof in a *habeas corpus* case or proceeding, be, and the same are hereby, suspended, and no law heretofore passed, extending the judicial system of the United States over any of said rebel States, shall be construed to recognize any State government existing therein until the Senators and Representatives from said State shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States, or Congress shall recognize a State government therein as valid, and the President is hereby directed to hold said State by military authority without regard to any civil proceeding or authority whatever.

General Sheridan on the Fifteenth Amendment.

EXTRACT OF A SPEECH AT CINCINNATI.

My friends, I do not want it said that I left no expression of opinion to Ohio in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment. I believe in it. I believe in giving the black man of all the States a right to vote. I cannot understand the earnest desire on the part of some men to deprive the black man of the franchise. I believe the negro is a man with a soul as white as yours or mine. I don't believe the crown of thorns that pierced the brow of the Redeemer drew from out his saintly forehead a crimson tide for the salvation of the white man, and the nails that smote his hands and pierced his feet, drew from thence a darker tide for the redemption of the black man. As near as I can I would look on all the world as God looks on it. The black men of America have earned the right to vote. They were our comrades in many a battle-field, and when the conflict grew fierce and when our lines were decimated, and we were looking anxiously for help, we never asked the color of the division that swept by or over us with leveled bayonets, and cheers that shook the earth. What difference did it make to us whether the cheers of victory that came out of the battle cloud, spring from the throats of men whose skins were white and fair, or welled up from bosoms dusky as the night? What cared we whether the blood that was reddening the field around us flowed from the veins and arteries of men boasting a long line of Saxon ancestry, or gushed from the stricken heart of men whose blood had grown fiery beneath the sultry sun of Africa? We struggled for victory, and shouted with joy, as the brawny slaves of the South, with teeth firmly clenched and dusky bosoms heaving with a sense of manhood, swept by us and went crashing through the lines and over the ramparts of the rebellion? My friends, as far as I am concerned, I never look at the color of a man's face who stands pointing with his battered bayonet to his title deeds of citizenship, written upon the scroll of loyalty in the blood of his race and people. My political creed is simple, and can be stated briefly.

"The man that is good enough to share my danger on the battle-field, as willing to die there, as need be, as myself, is good enough to stand up beside me and vote."

PLAYING WERE WOMEN.—Three little girls were playing in a back yard. Two of them were making believe keep house, a few yards distant from each other—neighbors as it were. One of them says to the third little girl: "There now, Nellie, you go to Sarah's house, and stop a little while, and then come back and tell me what she says about me—then I'll talk about her; then you go and tell her all I say, then we'll get mad and won't speak to each other, just like our mothers do, you know. O, that'll be such fun!"

APPLE-BUTTER.—The finest relish for the tea-table is made by boiling apples, that have been pared and quartered, in thin sorghum-syrup. Apple gathering and sorghum-boiling are usually done at about the same time. Put 2 bushels of the fruit into about 8 gallons of the syrup, and boil slowly. When nearly done, the mass must be stirred constantly.

Telegrams.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Tribune to-morrow will publish a reply from Greeley to Gen. Butler's response to his former letter on universal amnesty and universal suffrage. He thinks Butler's opinion of exemplary punishment will, in the course of a few years, become so modified that he will be satisfied that to have strung up in 1865 his choice for President in 1860, would not have answered the purpose. He cites the overthrow of the Republican party in Tennessee as an instance of the legitimate fruits of a prospective policy, and the defeat of Dent in Mississippi as a vindication of a more liberal policy. In conclusion he expresses confidence that as passions cool and wrath abates, thousands who have cursed him will thank him for what he has done and dared in resistance to their own sanguinary impulses, and joyfully trusts that this become at least the common faith, and even that of Butler himself.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to omit the sale of gold on Tuesday and Friday of the present week. This order does not effect the sales of gold on Thursday or the purchase of bonds as advertised. The Secretary has also given orders for the payment of the January interest on and after Friday next without date, as interest to the amount of \$30,000,000 will be due in January 1st, the anticipation of one week will give sufficient time for its entire payment. There is now in the Treasury about \$180,000,000 in coin, \$18,000,000 of which consists of deposits for which gold certificates have been issued.

New York, Dec. 20.—The German Democrats of the Tenth and Seventeenth wards held a mass meeting yesterday, denouncing Tammany in strong terms and warning the Democracy of the country not to trust the leaders of Tammany Hall, proposing to contest the election for judicial officers in these wards, and calling upon Congress to pass a stringent election law under the power given by the Fifteenth Amendment. As soon as that was adopted, a letter was received promising aid, purporting to come from a vigilance committee.

Boston, Dec. 19.—At the meeting of the Social Science Association last evening, addresses were delivered in favor of establishing industrial schools in connection with public schools; to teach girls sewing and all useful domestic work, also providing a place where young women in the working classes can meet for improvement in education.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Schurz introduced a bill to reform the civil service and addresses the Senate in support of its provisions. The bill provides for the creation of a Civil Service Board to examine into qualifications of applicants for office. It recognizes two classes: those appointed by the President, with advice of the Senate, and those who as inferior officials work under the direction of the former class. The bill is quite elaborate in its provisions.

Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary reported a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress.

Sumner introduced a bill to charter the American and Holland Cable Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Edwin M. Stanton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Grier, resigned. Immediately on receiving the nomination, the Senate went into executive session and confirmed Stanton, 46 to 11.

New York, Dec. 20.—Details of the expedition of the steam frigate *Albatross* carrying Generals Babcock, Ingalls and Sackett for negotiation with Baez for a lease of the bay of Samana, are received. Over a week was consumed in negotiations before the final ratification was effected. All the ordinance on the *Albatross* besides 1,000 breech-loading muskets and several thousand stand of small arms and a large amount of ammunition was turned over to Baez. These with \$150,000 or \$100,000 in gold to be paid to the Dominican authorities December, 1869. The United States flag was hoisted on the Island at Careastro, in the bay of Samana, amid general joy. The lease is made for fifty years, at \$100,000 or \$150,000 gold, yearly.

By the Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Emperor has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. The authorities to-day ordered all Spanish refugees in the city, who are in any way implicated in the late revolution, to leave the country. PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is rumored that the Emperor was instrumental in having Spanish refugees ordered out of France, but the report is unfounded. The intermingling of these refugees with the revolutionists here was a real cause of their expulsion.

From Poverty to Opulence. A Strange but Alleged True Tale.

The Altoona (Pa.) Tribune is responsible for the following story, which it pronounces true to the letter. A young man giving his name as Harry Stewart, arrived in Altoona not long since in a state of complete destitution, and called upon Rev. Mr. Guyer, to whom he stated that his parents had died in Idaho, leaving him alone and penniless; that they had come from England, and moved to Idaho when none but Indians inhabited that Territory, and that he had never enjoyed any advantages of education save what his mother had given him. He had heard in Idaho that in Pennsylvania orphans were given education for nothing, and he desired to reach Harrisburg to obtain entrance to one of the State institutions of learning. The boy appeared ingenious, and greatly interested Guyer in his behalf, who took him to John Shoemaker's office. Shoemaker speedily obtained him a situation in Black's planing mill, but after working three or four hours, he came back and stated that he wished to go on to Harrisburg. A pass to that place was procured for him, and he was sent on his way, those who had been willing to believe him forgetting all about him in the busy cares of life.

While in conversation with Guyer, the boy had stated that his mother had left him some papers which she declared were very valuable, but which he could not read. When in Harrisburg, a sudden thought struck him, and he entered the law office of R. Minnich to whom he showed the papers. A brief examination of the document showed the latter their true nature, and he at once telegraphed to the British Minister at Washington, who in turn telegraphed to the American Minister at London, and in a short time answer was returned that young Stewart was heir to an entailed fortune amounting to \$53,000,000 in gold, deposited in the Bank of London, and equal to about \$77,000,000 in American currency. This fortune has been lying in the bank for some six generations, and has thus increased to its present vast proportions.

Young Stewart's identity as the legal heir to this vast possession has been fixed beyond doubt, and he will receive the first installment of about \$3,000,000 during the present month. What effect the sudden possession of such immense wealth will have upon the mind and character of a young, uneducated and inexperienced boy remains to be seen. Stewart appears to have a large share of sturdy common sense, a well-balanced though uneducated mind, and considerable natural shrewdness, and if he is fortunate enough to escape the wiles of the human sharks who will be attracted by the glitter of his gold, may soon learn to use it for the benefit of his fellow-men and the further enrichment of himself. Minnich has furnished young Stewart with a traveling companion, a shrewd and talented young railroad engineer, named Johnston, whose knowledge of the ways of the world will be a safeguard against the temptations of designing persons.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.—Some writer, to us unknown, tells this story of her:

Twenty years ago a young man who had paid attention to a bright, sweet girl, for a long time without making anything that was even a second cousin to a proposal, was startled one evening by the question, "Robert do you want to marry me? He tried to evade the point by asking why she put such question to him. "Because if you do not want to marry me, you must stop coming to see me. No mocking-bird around the red breast's nest you know." Robert took the hint, and with a cool good night, walked home. What should he care for a girl so rude as that? Good company as hers elsewhere. He would join the club the next day. He tried to sleep, but couldn't. He didn't quite like the turn things had taken. The figure plagued him. If he was a mocking-bird, who was the red-breast he was keeping away from such a fitting partner? "At any rate, one thing is certain, Edna is smart, and she is pretty," he said to himself, "and she means business." The next morning Robert went to the counting-room. It was a long day. Business had dragged. Everybody was pre-occupied, hurried, cross. He was glad to go home, only it wasn't home. He took a book, but found himself trying to read the coals in the grate and figures on the wall instead of the page. He threw himself on the lounge, but it was dreadful dull. He stood it for a while and then put on his hat and walked down to the widow Craigie's. He stepped up to the door as usual, but Edna was engaged. He asked to have her called. It seemed a month before she came down. At last she appeared. He arose from his seat and met her in the middle of the room, and said: "Edna, I have come here tonight on business. I am tired of being your mocking-bird, and want to be your red breast; will you be my wife?" "When do you say?" said Edna, her face suffused with blushes. "Soon as I can make a nest," Robert replied. "I believe both the red-breast join in building the nest," said Edna, and I want to do my part." This was twenty years ago. To-day one of the handsomest mansions in one of our cities is the nest of a wedded pair whose life has been sweet as a bird's song, and whose hearts, like their affections, are as young as ever.

The assessment roll of Portland, Oregon, shows a valuation over \$5,000,000.