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WM. J. MATHEWS
BILLIARD SALOON,
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KERBYVILLE, O. T.
January 1, 1858.

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A constant supply of Drugs and
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H. J. LABATT, Commissioner for Louisiana
nov 26 1857

R. B. SNELLING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office on Fourth street, adjoining the
Justice's Office, opposite Post Office, Yre-
ka, Cal. 291f

R. HAYDEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL ATTEND TO BUSINESS in
the Third Judicial District of Ore-
gon.
OFFICE
At Kerbyville, Oregon. 11f

W. G. T'VAULT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
and Notary Public for Jackson Co.,
Will practice in the Supreme and Dis-
trict Courts of the Territory.
Office—adjoining the Printing Office,
Jacksonville, O. T. 11f

D. B. BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—At his residence, Jack-
sonville, O. T. 43

The Finest
DAGUERRETYPES
AND
AMBROTYPES
Are taken by
PETER BRITT,
On the Hill, near the old Parsonage,
JACKSONVILLE, O. T.
11f

[Written for the SENTINEL.]
The Future.

How little do we know of the joys or woes
That long have been waiting for us in
store;
As little as know we our number of days,
Or the grains of sand upon the sea-shore.

In a very few years, how sad and how lonely
Earth may appear, as still onward we go;
For life is uncertain—a silver thread only,
Which bindeth body and spirit below.

And snags as the crystal vase, earnestly
handed—
All shivered, with none the power to
restore;
For man's ingenuity no'er has commanded
The breath of another, amid his great store.

Or glides, as the bark, the "young Hindoo"
girl launches
With "trembling hand" on the face of
the stream,
Lest his lump, "orned with flowers, from the
banks of the Ganges
Sink 'neath the waves, and dispel her
bright dream.

But, if shining still brightly, its course it
pursues
Down the dark river, till far out of sight,
She knows that, for her, there is nought but
good news,
And into the future looks forth with
delight.

And, we are as birds, cast upon the broad
ocean;
A haven we all expect we shall find—
And hope in the light that guides every
motion,
As we journey on through this vale of
Time.

And an all-seeing eye, is ever upon us,
Guarding us on, with the same jealous care,
Lest the waves of adversity, roughly break
o'er us,
And we sink below, in the gulf of Despair.

Kerbyville, March 18, 1858.

Bacon and Greens.

I have lived long enough to be rarely
mistaken,
And hence my full share of life's change-
able scenes,
But my woes have been soothed by good
greens and bacon,
And my joys have been doubled by bacon
and greens.

What a thrill of remembrance e'en now they
awaken
Of childhood's gay morning and youth's
merry scenes,
When, one day, we had greens and a plate
full of bacon,
And the next we had bacon and a plate
full of greens.

Al! well I remember, when sad and mis-
taken,
Hearts wrung by the scorn of a miss in her
teens,
How rushed from her sight to my loved
greens and bacon,
And forgot my despair over bacon and
greens.

When the banks refused specie and credit
was shaken,
I shared in the wreck and was ruined in
means,
My friends all declared I had not "saved
my bacon,"
But I lived—for I still had my bacon and
greens.

Oh! there is a charm in this dish rightly
taken,
That from custards and jellies an epicure
wears;
Stick your fork in the fat—wrap your greens
round the bacon,
And you'll find there's nothing like bacon
and greens.

If some fairy a grant of three wishes would
make one,
So worthless as I, and so laden with sin,
I'd wish all the greens in the world—then
the bacon—
And then wish for a little more bacon and
greens.

POSTSCRIPT.
I return to confess that for once I'm mis-
taken:
As much as I've known of this world and
its scenes,
There's one thing that's equal to both greens
and bacon,
And that is a dish of good bacon and
greens.

THAT'S RIGHT!—The Winstead Connecti-
cut Herald thus moralizes on an incident
that occurred in that vicinity. Let any one
consider how many cases of that description
would occur if opportunely presented, and
he will be able to judge of the depth and
sincerity of all similar humanity:

"A queer world is this. We recollect a
young lady, a former resident of Winstead,
beautiful and accomplished, and the daughter
of a pious and venerable old Methodist
elder. We remember her as a most ardent
advocate of the humanity side in politics, a
rapturous reader of Uncle Tom's Cabin in
the village club of young ladies, and anti-
slavery in all places and on all necessary
occasions. Not long ago we recorded the
marriage of this young lady to an Alabama
planter, who is the owner of some 500—
niggers! A queer world is this."

A writer in the St. Louis Leader
challenged Horace Greely to a newspaper
discussion on the latter's heresies. Horace
declines the controversy, because troubles
and bereavements are telling upon him, and
he wants to go to Europe for a year's quiet
and rest. He says further, that if it were
possible, he should like to sell out his pecu-
niary interest in the Tribune, and devote
the residue of his life to his books, his
friends, and his little ones.

[From the Washington Globe.]
The Island of Cuba.

The arguments lately made in various sec-
tions of the Union in favor of the acqui-
sition of Cuba by individual or national force,
and the denunciations, by Spanish journals
brought by the last steamer, of such sup-
posed American projects of forcible annexa-
tion, have suggested to us that some account
of that island may now prove of general
interest.

Cuba is the largest and most important of
the West India Islands, and commands the
entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, whence it
has been called the key of the West Indies.
It is about seven hundred miles in length
and seventy in breadth, and contains, with
its dependencies, 32,507 square miles, being
nearly equal in extent to Great Britain.

The climate is delightful and very healthy,
for which reason it is a favorite resort of in-
valids. Even on the top of the Grande An-
tilla, the chief range of mountains running
through the island from end to end, there
has scarcely ever been ice, and then only a
few lines thick. The seasons are not distin-
guished as summer and winter, but as the
wet and the dry, though the periods at which
they begin and end are not very well defin-
ed. The rainy season commonly begins in
May, but sometimes in April, and occasion-
ally not till June.

The soil is very fertile, but, as in many
other tropical countries, the people are too
sluggish to cultivate it to any great extent.
The chief agricultural productions are sug-
ar, coffee, tobacco, manioc, and maize. The
work on the plantations is done almost ex-
clusively by negroes, whose condition is far
worse than that of the slaves in the United
States. The whipping-post is in constant
use. As an instance of the great fertility
of the soil, Trumbull states that, in the dis-
trict of Sagua la Grande, a *caballeria* of
land, which is nearly equal to thirty-three
acres, has been known to produce two hun-
dred and eighty thousand pounds of the fair-
colored Muscovado sugar of that country,
being nearly equal to four moderate sized
hogstoads per acre.

The population is made up of Creoles and
negroes, the latter forming about one-third.
The Creoles, like their Spanish ancestors,
are intelligent, but indolent; the negroes
are not allowed to be either.

There are in the island several excellent
copper, iron, and coal mines, which would
be very productive if well worked. Small
quantities of gold and silver have also been
found. Since the introduction of bees, honey
and wax have been important articles of
trade. Manufactures have been much neg-
lected.

Of domestic animals, the ox, the horse,
and the pig, are the most useful, and form a
large part of the wealth of the country. The
oxen are so numerous that many of them
have run wild; and they are hunted for the
sake of their hides and tallow, which are
sent to Spain.

Of domestic fowls, chickens are the most
numerous; though the goose, turkey, pean-
cock, and pigeon, are well known. The
English game-cock is much prized for his
fighting talents. It will be remembered that
Santa Anna's chief amusement, when in
Cuba, was cock-fighting.

There are many fine turtles on the shores
of the island, from which the best tortoise
shells are obtained. Fresh fish of various
kinds are found. Snakes and other reptiles
are few, but noxious insects of all kinds are
found in large numbers.

The island is divided into several juris-
dictions, civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, and
military. The civil jurisdiction consists of
two provinces, with two distinct Governors,
entirely independent of each other; the su-
preme military chief of the whole island,
with the title of Captain General, being the
civil Governor of the one province only.

Called San Cristobal de la Havana; while
the other, Santiago de Cuba, has a separate
Governor, who, in affairs purely political or
civil, is not in any way subject to the Cap-
tain General. Besides the island is divided
into three military divisions, whose chiefs
take their orders from the Captain General.
At Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto
Principe, and Cienfuegos, there are also offi-
cers with the title of Governor, named by
the Captain General, whose office is of a ju-
dicial nature, extending to disputed points
of every sort—civil, criminal, and military.
Subordinate to these are eight lieutenants.

The Captain General has appellate juris-
diction in military matters. In the cities
and towns there are also municipal bodies,
called *ayuntamientos perpetuos*, or perpetu-
al unions, and, in the rural districts, *juces
pedaneos*, or petty judges, who are named
by the local Governors. These exercise
both judicial and ministerial functions.

The Captain General presides at the meet-
ings of the Havana Union, consisting of
twelve members. The chief secular tribu-
nal of Havana is that of the Captain Gen-
eral, who has in military affairs an auditor of
war, and in civil disputes a general assessor,
who likewise exercise the duties of the civil
magistracy. The tribunal of the ordinary
alcaldes has also cognizance, in the first in-
stance, of civil and military disputes. The

Union has also a certain judicial jurisdic-
tion. There is, besides, a commercial tribu-
nal, whose jurisdiction extends only to
mercantile affairs.

The judges are all paid by fees instead of
salaries. The judges' fees depend on their
rank, and the number and length of their
sittings; they are, therefore, remarkably
sedentary in their habits. Judicial proceed-
ings, as on the continent of Europe, are
conducted wholly in writing, *reser voce*
pleading and trial by jury being alike un-
known. The lawyers are paid according to
the number of pages they write; long pleas
are, therefore, by no means uncommon.
The *causado* is a Cuban court cannot move a
step without paying a fee to a judge, law-
yer, clerk, interpreter, or scribe.

Some attention has been paid to education
by the Government, but very little has been
accomplished. In 1840, there were 30,000
free children in the island, between the ages
of five and ten, of whom only one-tenth
were sent to school.

There is no such thing as liberty of the
press in Cuba. Everything is subjected to
the strictest censorship. In 1857 eight
newspapers were published in Cuba, of which
four were daily. During the constitutional
crisis in Spain, when the censorship was, for
a time, suspended, a number of papers with
the most singular names, which were some-
times, were started at Havana; such as The
Constitutional Tailor, The Roar of an Afri-
can Lion, Brilliant Strokes of Tyranny,
The Mosquito, The Fly, The Wasp, &c.

Authorities differ as to the population of
Cuba. According to the census of 1827,
which was, we believe, the last taken, the
population was 730,562. Of these, the whites
numbered 311,051; the free negroes 57,514;
and the free people of color, not negroes,
48,980. The number of slaves was 296,942;
of whom 183,200 were males, and 103,652
females. Since 1827, the population has,
of course, greatly increased, as is shown by
the amount of imports since then, and the con-
stantly increasing production of the island.
It now amounts, probably, to 1,500,000.

The trade of Cuba is excellent. Its situa-
tion, the fertility of its soil, and the short
distances—not more than thirty miles—from
any point in the interior to the sea-shore,
all tend to give it great commercial pros-
perity; and, if the many injurious restric-
tions now imposed upon its trade were re-
moved, it would soon become one of the richest spots
on earth.

The island is very heavily taxed by the
mother country. The greater portion of the
revenues is derived from duties on imports.
A great difference is made between goods
from Spain and those from other countries.
The duty on flour, especially that from
the United States, is very heavy. If
from Spain, and in Spanish vessels, the duty
is two dollars per barrel; but if the same
be in foreign vessels, the duty is six dollars
per barrel. If the flour be foreign, but un-
der the Spanish flag, the duty is eight dol-
lars and a half per barrel; but if it be for-
eign, and under a foreign flag, the duty is
nine dollars and a half per barrel.

The United States flour is, however, so far
superior to the Spanish, that, independen-
tly of the difference in price caused by the
discriminating duties laid, it always com-
mands a much higher price, selling, very of-
ten, for three dollars more per barrel. The
only effect of this high tariff on American
flour has been to increase smuggling; for it
is more used throughout the island than it
was years ago, and yet less passes through
the custom-houses.

The trade of the United States with Cuba
has always been very large. The relative
proportion of goods imported and exported
under the flag of Spain, England, and the
United States, has been stated as follows:—
Spain forty-three and one-half per cent.;
England, seven and one-half per cent.; the
United States, twenty-six per cent.

Within the last ten years, the interior of
the country has been much improved, and
the means of communication increased by
railroads, &c. The first railroad ever laid
in the island, running from Havana to the
most important of the sugar districts, was
constructed by Alfred Cruger, of the United
States.

Such, in brief, is Cuba. What she shall
be in future, we leave to be determined by
the politicians.

SAN FRANCISCO DESCRIBED.—A corres-
pondent of the San Andreas Independent
gives the following description of San Fran-
cisco: We went up on the hill and took a
look at the "whole" thing; oh, *Je-rusalem*,
what a city! The houses were lying
around loose in every direction—here, a big
one six stories high, in the midst of half a
dozen half-story shanties; there, seven or
eight were "piled" one on the other, all
leaning on the sand hills like a drunken man
to a lamp post. There were long flights of
stairs to some of them; and when we went
up we were in the basement. Some were
warped and cracked, some were tottering
over and had props under them; and it all
looked like there had been a big flood in the
mines, and floated off a lot of little mining
towns, houses, streets, and all, and brought
them here, where they had got all jammed
together into a dead city; and when the ex-

ter fell, they were left sprawling about in
the sand hills and tules, like cakes of ice on
a meadow at the breaking up of a hard win-
ter in sugar making time.

Later From Salt Lake.

The Los Angeles Star, of March 6th, pub-
lishes the following intelligence from Salt
Lake:—

The mail from Salt Lake City has not yet
arrived here, although it was reported at
San Bernardino in the early part of the
week. We do not expect, however, to hear
anything from the army by the Salt Lake
paper.

By the arrival in this city, on Tuesday,
of Messrs. Ackermann and Morgan, former-
ly teamsters in the employ of C. A. Perry
& Co., sutlers for the 10th regiment, we
have news from that city to the 6th of Feb.
These gentlemen arrived at the army head-
quarters, at Fort Bridger, on the 19th No-
vember, and leaving the train, they deter-
mined to come to California; but, finding
that they could not do so, direct, they per-
sisted in their determination, and en-
dured great privations and hardships. On
the 24th December, they reached Great Salt
Lake City, where they remained to the 6th
February, during which time they were
treated in a kind and hospitable manner.—
They had several interviews with Brigham
Young, of whom they speak very favorably.

They state that about the 10th January
an order was issued by the church, that the
people should have boxes made to contain
about 150 pounds, to pack their grain in
them and bring them to the elders, who would
take charge of them and "cache" them in
the mountains.

Another order was issued, that a company
of 1000 men should hold themselves in readi-
ness to go into the mountains on the 17th
February, and cut off supplies coming to
the army.

In the meantime, forty wagons loaded
with supplies had reached Col. Johnson's
command from Fort Laramie. The army
was in good health, had plenty of provisions
and good tents, and was engaged in rebuild-
ing Fort Bridger.

The authorities of Salt Lake City are re-
presented as being still inclined for war.—
Measures are being concerted for defeating
the U. S. troops, or, all events, keeping
them outside the city till the crops are
gathered and secured. This can easily be
done, unless a force is sent from this side.

There was a rumor current in town for
the past two or three days, to the effect that
a fight had taken place between the Mormons
and the troops, in which the latter were de-
feated. We do not think the report worthy
of credit.

Messrs. Ackermann and Morgan received
the following passport from Brigham Young,
when about to leave Salt Lake City. The
Governor wrote his name on a sheet of pa-
per, which was handed to a clerk, who wrote
the form of passport over the signature.—
Thus the passports bear Brigham's signa-
ture, although he does not sign them:

ITAM TERRITORY.

To all whom these presents shall come—
Greeting:

Lodowick M. Morgan and Samuel A. Ack-
ermann are hereby permitted to pass freely
and safely through the Territory, on their
way to California.

Given under my hands, at Great Salt
Lake City, U. T., the 5th day of February,
1858.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Messrs. Ackermann and Morgan came
with the mail rider from Salt Lake City, and
encountered no obstacles of any kind on the
way. On passing Mountain Meadows, they
saw the bones of the murdered emigrants
whitening on the plains. A few of the
bodies had been buried, but were torn up
again by the wild beasts. They met the ex-
press party conveying Col. Kane to Salt
Lake, but the Gentiles did not know he was
in the wagon, as he was covered up in blank-
ets till they had passed some three days.

Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Taft
has brought the mail from San Bernardino,
anticipating the regular delivery at this
point, some three or four days. We have
not received our file of the *Deseret News*,
nor has a copy of it been received in town.
But one or two letters were brought by the
mail.

GOV. WELLER STORMS THE STATE PRISON.

Gov. Weller came down from Sacramento
on Sunday evening last, and at an early
hour on Monday, proceeded to San Quentin.
Arrived there, by virtue of his office he de-
manded to be placed in possession of the
public property connected therewith. To
this peremptory summons to surrender, the
sub-lessee, McCauly, returned an emphatic
refusal, at the same time closing the office.
Not to be foiled his Excellency forced the
doors of the office, and seizing the keys,
took possession of the Prison by main force.
In this energetic discharge of duty, Gov.
Weller has exhibited a Jacksonian firmness
that cannot fail to command the respect of
both friend and foe. A timid man would have
faltering in the face of resistance, and allow-
ed the crafty Lessee to gain time, which cer-
tainly would have been used to the detri-
ment of the public interest. Gov. Weller
foreseeing this, and possessed of nerve equal
to the emergency, determined to take posses-
sion.

date possession. In thus resolutely pursu-
ing the right, he will be sustained by the
popular voice of the people throughout the
State, and has established a character for
firmness that will be of immense advantage
hereafter. Having entered upon possession
he immediately, assisted by a clerk, proceed-
ed to take an inventory of the articles upon
the premises, and was thus engaged at the
time our informant left the prison. In the
meantime the different employees were told
to consider themselves in the employ of the
State, and continue on until further orders.
At an early hour yesterday, the Legislative
committee proceed to the prison, and, we
doubt not, will co-operate with the Govern-
or in such measures as may be necessary to
the safety of the convicts and the protection
of the public interest.—*Morning Call.*

The Earthquake in Naples.

A correspondent of the London Times,
writing from Naples under date of Dec. 20th,
says: The details which continue to arrive
from the provinces of Basilicata and Prin-
cipato Cliterio are of the most distressing
character, and are much more explicit. Full
as they are, however, they do not give us
one-tenth part of the injuries that have been
inflicted, partly because the authorities will
not make them known, and partly because
they are not yet informed of the greater
portion of them. The official journal of
Saturday night contains the names of forty-
six other townships, hitherto unnamed,
which have suffered severely, and yet all
are not mentioned. Of these, it is said, some
are a mass of ruins; others leveled to the
ground; others almost entirely destroyed—
churches, dwelling houses and all; in some
workmen are pulling down the houses, and
in others large fissures are opened in the
ground. Out of these forty-six places, 20
are reported to have lost some portion of
their population; out of one, it is said, one
hundred corpses have been taken, out of
another, seventy; and it is expected that
three hundred will be found; but of the
amount of the disaster an alarming igno-
rance is professed by such terms as these:
"Many victims, not all buried." "Yet
numbers perished, the number not yet
known." "Great, but unknown, the vic-
tims." It is my opinion, therefore, that
what has been the exaggerations of the pub-
lic, much more nearly approximate the truth
than the scanty and uncertain information
published in the official journal. According
to it 8055 bodies have already been dug out,
a fearful number to think of—to which, if
we add the numbers as yet unknown, we
shall not be very much startled at the me-
dium statement given of about 10,000 or
14,000 victims. The first efforts made are
to erect temporary wooden buildings for the
survivors. Men are employed too in knock-
ing down the falling houses and in burying
the numerous dead. Care is also being tak-
en to disinfect those places where the dead
lay in the greatest numbers. But all the
efforts that can be made will only tend to
slightly alleviate the misery which has been
occasioned by the fearful blow which has fall-
en upon this unfortunate people. A general
collection is to be opened for the relief
of the sufferers, and another will be made
by the English themselves. The character
of the two awful shocks which were the oc-
casion of the disaster, is thus described from
Potenza, the capital of Basilicata: They
were of equal duration, and the first was
preceded and accompanied by fearful sub-
terranean thunder, the same we observed
in Naples. The sky was serene and the air
tranquil. The first was undulatory and
"suisultorio," that which followed in about
three minutes with yet more violent undu-
lations and "suisulti," was marked by ver-
tical and convulsive movements. The walls
were thrown one over the other; heavy fur-
niture was moved out of its place, or, as it
were, whirled round, while lighter articles
and glass were thrown to a great distance.
The effect of the second shock upon the
houses may be imagined, during which the
falling houses struck one against another.
The victims in Potenza seem to have been
among the poorer classes, who, having re-
sisted to rest, had no time to escape. The
tendent, Signor Rossica, who sang in his
shirt, seems to have been most miraculously
active. Those who remained alive after
the underground thunders and the shocks,
says the journal, considered themselves
rather to have been burnt again than preserv-
ed. It would be tedious to give you the
fresh details which have just been brought
in since the commencement of this letter.
They are represented to be of ever-increas-
ing gravity, and the names of many other
places damaged are given. On the 25th the
nomini practici had been sent to the site of
destruction, and on the 28th three other per-
sons, to disinfect and disinfect. From Gaeta
had been despatched two hundred soldiers
of the 7th of the line and two hundred pio-
ners, but the movement was late. From
the hospital 2,600 military tents have been
despatched, and great quantities of mate-
rials for building, and of food. It is to be
hoped, therefore, that though more despatch
might have been used in the first instance,
and more energy inspired by the presence of
a member of the royal family, the wants of
the sufferers, will be temporarily provided
for.