

THE OREGON SENTINEL

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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Devoted to the best interests of Oregon.

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Of Every Variety, executed with Neatness and
Dispatch, at lowest rates.

PROFESSIONAL.

Law and Collection Office.

W. S. BROCK,
(late Chief Justice.)
WILLIAMS & GIBBS,
Portland, Oregon.

Will practice in the Courts of Oregon and
Washington Territories.
November, 1858. 2216c

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the 3d Judicial
District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and
in Yreka, Cal.
Particular attention paid to procuring Land
Warrants and collecting claims against the Gov-
ernment. 201y

W. S. BROCK,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Eugene City, Oregon.

Will practice in the various Courts of this Terri-
tory, and promptly attend to the collection of
claims against the United States, through an
efficient agent residing at Washington, Oregon,
in Eugene City, Lane County, O. T. 301f

BARNUM & WILSON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Salem, Oregon.

Particular attention is given to the collection
of notes and accounts, and claims against Gov-
ernment.
Office, Over Starkey's store. 301f

T. VAULT & BURNETT,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Have formed a partnership in the
PRACTICE OF LAW.
Office, Up Stairs, over the SENTINEL Office.
Business entrusted to their care promptly at-
tended to.
Jacksonville, Oct. 9, 1858. 301f

R. B. SNELLING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Yreka, California.

Office, on Main Street, four doors south of the
Post Office.
Will practice in the District Courts of Jack-
sonville, O. T. 2291f

R. HAYDEN,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND
Prosecuting Attorney
FOR
Jackson and Josephine Counties.
Office at Kerbyville, Oregon. 11f

THOMPSON & GREER,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, at the "Jacksonville Drug Store," north
side of California street, third door above the
Union House.
L. S. THOMPSON, M. D. G. W. GREER, M. D.
July 3, 1858. 251f

DR. L. GANUNG,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, on California street, second door from
the Tin Shop.
The largest and best selection of Drugs and
Patent Medicines constantly on hand. 296b

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of
the Art, with all the latest improvements. If
PICTURES
do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made.
Call at Frank's Cigar Store, or at the Gallery on
the Hill, and see his Pictures. 111f

W. N. HOFFMAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
For Jackson County, Oregon.

Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, etc.
drawn up, and Conveyancing generally promp-
tly executed.
Office, at the Post Office, Jacksonville. 391f

I. N. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Corvallis, Oregon. 30

W. W. PAGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Portland, Oregon. 30

DR. D. S. HOLTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has permanently located at
NAPOLSON, JOSEPHINE COUNTY,
Where he keeps constantly on hand a complete
assortment of Drugs and Patent Med. cines, for
sale cheap for Cash.
Napoleon, O. T., Feb. 17th 1859. 31f

HOTELS.

UNION HOTEL.

Jacksonville, O. T.
Lewis Ziegler, Wm. Wilkinson,
ZIGLER & WILKINSON,
HAVE TAKEN THE "UNION"
HOTEL, Jacksonville, O. T.,
and have completely RENOVATED
the same by

Refitting and Painting.

New Beds and Bedding.

The House is now in COMPLETE order to
accommodate customers. The proprietors will
spare no pains to render their customers happy
and comfortable during their stay.
Having superior Cooks and Stewards, with a
well supplied larder, they are authorized in say-
ing that their TABLE shall be abundantly
supplied with all that is necessary to satisfy the
taste and fancy of the greatest of epicures.
Jacksonville, Nov. 5th, 1858. 421f

PLAQUEMINE Restaurant

Dining Hall,

First Door west of the New State Saloon,
California Street,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

SIFKERS & SONHEL, Proprietors.

The Proprietors having
confidence in their ability,
to "know the public," and
to give complete satisfaction to all who
may patronize them, either by the
Week, Day, or Month.

Meals at all Hours, and served strictly and
satisfactorily to order.
Ball Suppers or Extra Dinners will be fur-
nished to order, on short notice.
Terms—Cash, and moderate.
Come one, come all!
From its first base as soon as 1' 401f
JACKSONVILLE, October 15th, 1858.

SLATE CREEK HOUSE

OLIVER J. EVANS.

THIS well known stand, situate fifteen miles
from Kerbyville, and thirty-four from Jack-
sonville, has been erected suitable to accommo-
date the Travelling Public. It is always pleas-
ing to the host and hostess to make their guests
as comfortable as possible.

The Table

is furnished with all the country affords.

Good Stables, well supplied with Hay and Grain

Hops are entertained that those who call
once, will not fail to stop over to partake
again of the hospitality of the occupants. 11f

EAGLE HOTEL, Napoleon, Oregon.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ERECTED
a large addition to this well known stand,
situated in the town of Kerbyville, on the
road to Atholton, Saitor Digings and Cres-
cent City, solicits a share of public patronage.

The Table

Will always be furnished with the best
market affords.

Single Rooms furnished on liberal terms.

Kerbyville, Aug. 14, 1858. G. T. VINING.
321f

PROSPECT RANCH!

Applegate Creek, O. T.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends
and the traveling public, that having im-
proved the above Ranch, (half-way between Ker-
byville and Jacksonville, formerly known as
Barkwell's ranch), and made arrangements with
a family to take charge of the house, he is now
prepared to accommodate all who may patron-
ize him, in the very best style.

THE TABLE

Will at all times be supplied with the best
market affords; and combined with good

Stabling, Hay and Grain,

and a careful hostler in attendance, he hopes to
merit a share of public patronage.
121
HUGH HEAPS,
Proprietor.

HARDY ELLIFF

HAS erected a New and Commodious Tax-
ider Stand at the South End of the Big
Canyon.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, O. T.

Where he is prepared to accommodate the pub-
lic in good style. The long residence of the
proprietor at this point, precludes the necessity
of saying that

His Table

will be as well furnished as the country affords.

The Stable

Is supplied with Hay and Grain in abundance.
Animals will receive particular attention.
Every attention paid to render those who call
comfortable and satisfied. 461f

JESSE ROBERTS

HAS Erected New Buildings and refitted the
old tavern stand at

Canyonville, NORTH END OF THE CANYON, Douglas County, O. T.

Where he is prepared to accommodate the Trav-
eling Public in good style.

HIS TABLE

Will be as well furnished as any in Oregon.

The Stable

Is large, and well supplied with Hay and Grain.
Particular attention paid to animals.
Every attention paid to those who may
favor him with a call. 2-141f

A No. 1 HOTEL

Winchester, O. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING
taken this Hotel, will endeavor to
make it all that its name indicates.
A well furnished Table, clean
and comfortable beds, and careful stabling shall
induce the traveling community to patronize
the stand.
ALF. BLOOM.
November 8, 1858. 431f

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Citizens of Jackson County.

The undersigned takes pleasure in availing
himself of this opportunity of presenting a
synopsis of the Acts and Resolutions passed
by the Legislative Assembly at the late
session, in which Southern Oregon has an in-
terest in common with the Territory. Before
proceeding in detail it will be necessary for
me to say that at the commencement of the
session a disposition was manifested to prevent
any legislation, urging that Oregon was or
would be admitted as a sovereign State before
the holidays, and if so all acts passed by the
Territorial Legislature would be null and void.
This position was assumed by that portion of
the members who last September opposed or-
ganizing a State government, asserting that
Oregon would not be admitted as a State, that
the Kansas question would surely carry with
it the question of the admission of Oregon,
that Kansas would refuse to accept the Lec-
ompton Constitution with the "English pro-
gramme," consequently such refusal would
result in the rejection of Oregon. It was well
known that Kansas did refuse to come in un-
der the Lecompton Constitution and "English
programme," and that no Congressional action
had taken place with regard to Oregon at the
time of the meeting of our Legislative Assem-
bly. Yet the time was changed, and those
very men who had been slinging "no admis-
sion" without any visible evidence, was on
the first Monday in December last moving to
adjourn, and loudly proclaiming that Oregon,
if not then admitted, would be by the 20th of
December; yet Oregon was not admitted up to
the 5th of January, and many now doubt
whether it will be admitted the present session
of Congress.

For the reasons assigned, the Legislative
Assembly does but little business until after
the holidays.
Your Representatives from the South acted
together as a general thing, except in granting
divorces. At an early day of the session a
committee was appointed to inquire into and
report upon the legality of the Legislative
Assembly granting divorces. The committee
reported that there was nothing prohibiting
the Legislature from granting divorces, but as
there was a general law upon that subject, it
would not be policy to legislate upon divorces
only in extreme cases. The report was adopted,
and the undersigned did oppose all divorces
unless the testimony satisfied him that the
parties came within the meaning of the report.
It is to be regretted that such was not the
course of the other members from the South.
It is however due the Hon. S. Watson to say
that as a general thing he voted against divorces,
until late in the session, when it had been
made clear that no matter how or what sort
of a case was presented, so the party wanted
a divorce, that it was sure to pass. In such
cases Watson, and others, for the purpose of
reaching other meritorious business, often
voted for divorce bills to get them out of the
way, well knowing they would pass, no matter
how strongly they might be opposed.

It is not in my power to give you a full list
of acts, in fact I may not speak of many that
you are interested in, but such as is remem-
bered I shall enumerate. The first act is that
of giving to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction
in cases of mining claims and water ditches
wrongfully withheld, also extending Justice's
jurisdiction to administering oaths generally.
Resolutions and memorials to Congress for the
establishment of a Military Post and Indian
agency in the Klamath Lake country; for a
tri-weekly Mail from Yreka to Portland, to be
carried in stages; for an additional Land
Office to be located at Jacksonville; for an
appropriation for a Military Road from Scotts-
burg to Fort Boise, up the Middle (McKen-
zie's) Fork of the Willamette River; an Act
to change the Practice and appoint the time
of holding Courts in each County, giving to
Jackson and Josephine three terms—in the
County of Josephine on the first Mondays in
February, June, and October, and in the
County of Jackson on the third Mondays in
February, June, and October, were also
those passed. The law in relation to Roads
and Highways was amended and revised, and
will be published in pamphlet form, for distribu-
tion. The Act appointing Commissioners to
locate a road from Haley's Ferry to Rose-
burg, Douglas County, was amended and ex-
tended, and it is to be hoped that the Commis-
sioners will view out and locate that much
needed road.

The Chinese License Law was amended so
as to include Kanakas, to reduce the tax to
two dollars per month, payable quarterly, and
to tax Chinese traders fifty dollars per month.
This reduction of the Chinese tax only applies
to Jackson County. An Act was passed for
the relief of the poor and indigent sick of
Jackson and Josephine Counties. The School
Law was so amended that the proceeds of the
sale of School Lands shall hereafter remain in
the County in which the lands lay, and that
the Territorial Treasurer refund to the several
Counties the amounts of money received from
the sale of Common School Lands.

An Act giving the County a lien upon the
property of each person charged and convicted
of either the crime of felony or misdemeanor.
An Act was passed giving County Auditors
jurisdiction to take acknowledgments of deeds
and mortgages.

Charters were granted to Water Ditch Com-
panies in all cases to protect the parties as
well as the public.
An effort was made to relocate the seat of
government. This vexed question was intro-
duced at an early day in the session, and
caused considerable interest and excitement.
The House passed the Bill repealing all laws

locating the seat of government, and providing
that if it should be necessary for the Governor
to convene the Legislature he should convene
the same at Salem, unless he should be secured
by bond to the State that all offices and public
buildings should be secured free of expense for
four years, also for the transportation of all
furniture to such place; and to submit the
question of where the seat of government
should be to the people. In the Council it
was amended by striking out the second sec-
tion, leaving it with the Governor to have the
public buildings, offices, etc., furnished free of
expense for four years, and locating the capital
at Portland. The two Houses disagreed. A
committee of conference could not agree, and
the question was left just where it started.

An Act was passed authorizing the Com-
missioners of Jackson County to levy a tax to
create a redemption fund to liquidate the
County debt. The undersigned was under the
impression that Jackson County was in debt
from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and
knowing well that County orders had been
bought and sold at prices far below their face,
and that the money speculator was the only
individual benefited, that the people must be
taxed to pay not only the principal but inter-
est on the County liabilities, that for the year
1858 one and one-half per cent County tax
had been levied for County purposes, and
knowing that from five to six mills County tax
would pay the ordinary annual expenses of the
County; that if the County Commissioners
and the people so wished they should be per-
mitted to raise a fund for the purpose of paying
the County debt, thereby diminishing instead
of increasing the tax, and prevent money hold-
ers and speculators from buying County war-
rants at less than par, that the people, the
tax payers, should be benefited in equal pro-
portion. Since my return home the County
Auditor informs me that the outstanding debt,
including interest, on the 20th of June next
will probably not exceed ten thousand dollars,
and if the people and the County Commis-
sioners shall think proper to keep the tax for 1859
for County purposes at fifteen mills, it is a fair
conclusion that by the 30th of June, 1860, by
a proper administration of County affairs, the
County will be out of debt, and there will be
no necessity of acting under the provisions of
the Redemption Act.

The Penitentiary, that has been and still
continues to be such an eating moth on the
Territorial Treasury, has had the affairs of its
management partially changed, and a Super-
intendent is to be elected at the June election.
There was much discussion in relation to the
Quartermaster General and his office, but of
this I forbear, as the report of the Military
Committee has been printed.

The two thousand dollar appropriation to
Roberts & Sharple, I voted against. Having
been on the committee that examined that
claim, I was satisfied that there was equity in
the case, but believed that Jacobs & Co. were
equitably liable to them. I could not vote
that they should be paid out of the people's
money. Those who voted for the appropria-
tion do not doubt believed differently, and it is
left for them to explain.

In conclusion, let me say to my fellow citi-
zens, that in the discharge of my duty as your
Representative, I was not actuated by any
other motives than a determined zeal to faith-
fully represent you.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't.

W. G. T'VAULT.

For the Sentinel.

Salem Woolen Factory.

DEAR SENTINEL—During my stay at Salem,
the present winter, I visited the extensive
Woolen Factory at that place. The enterpris-
ing proprietors deserve great credit, and the
country cannot but be benefited by this en-
terprise. The fact of tapping the Santiam
River and diverting the water from the main
channel through a thickly settled and farming
district, affording water for irrigation without
diminishing the quantity necessary to propel
all the machinery for manufacturing purposes,
is alone of great benefit to the surrounding
country. The Factory, under the control of
the experienced Mr. Pratt, its Superintendent,
cannot help but do well. The advantages of
the enterprise are so many that the space of a
letter almost forbids my entering upon the
subject. Suffice it to say that the first quality
of blankets, flannels and woolen cloth are being
manufactured at prices far below that paid for
foreign manufactured woolen goods of the
same class, in proportion to the quality and
durability of the article. There can be no
comparison in point of profit and advantage
to the country over those of a similar kind
manufactured in the Atlantic States. The in-
crement to produce the wool is one of the
great advantages resulting to the whole
country, which is incalculable.

Oregon exhibits a vast superiority over al-
most any portion of the United States, in the
expense of raising and maintaining sheep. It
is hardly admissible that the Northern States
can produce finer wool than this country, when
the breed of sheep here shall be improved to
the same extent as they are there.

The vast regions of high and rolling land
with their valleys, the purest of atmosphere,
the thousands of crystal springs and fountains
of salubrious water, cannot but make Oregon
one of the best wool growing countries on the
continent. This Woolen Factory will call
the attention of the producer to this profitable
pursuit, and I for one do believe the time is
not far distant when the hitherto unexplored
hills and high lands of Oregon will be improved,
and dotted over with hundreds of thousands
of sheep.

Would it not be a wise move for some of
our politicians and statesmen to urge the mat-

ter of granting to Oregon all the mountain
lands within her limits? Congress would cer-
tainly make the grant, for the mountains are
of no value to the General Government, and if
given to the State, would become immensely
valuable, by disposing of the hills and moun-
tain slopes to settlers at a nominal price for
the purpose of pasturing and raising sheep.
This must and will be the case. Cattle raising
hereafter will diminish and sheep increase,
and the wool will be manufactured to clothe a large
portion of the people who now depend upon
Europe for these supplies.

These lands when they are owned and ap-
plied to such profitable use, will still add to
the support of our State Government, by be-
coming taxable. I am therefore inclined to
the opinion that this pioneer Woolen Factory
will cause investigations and improvements,
and finally lead to the development and suc-
cessful improvement of our country more than
the most sanguine imagine. I therefore wish
their heretofore energetic enterprise until some
of the results which they so fully merit are
obtained.

W. G. T'VAULT.

Letter of Gen. Wm. S. Harney to Gov.
Geo. L. Curry.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, W. T., Jan. 8, '59.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your communication of the 5th inst.,
transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the
Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory, ex-
pressive of the satisfaction of that body in the
creation of the Military Department of Oregon
by the President of the United States, and of
the confidence reposed in the willingness and
ability of the officer assigned to the command
to discharge the duties entrusted to his care.

The Governor of Washington Territory, has
but recently notified me of the approving sense
of the Legislative Assembly of that Territory
on the same subjects.

These spontaneous manifestations of the
sentiments of the people of Oregon and Wash-
ington Territories, in favor of a public measure,
such as the formation of this Department, must
be peculiarly gratifying to the highest digni-
tary of our country, an appreciation of the
wisdom and foresight by which it was dictated.

For the trust and kind feeling the Assembly
of Oregon have preferred to my humble grati-
tude, I thank them with the deepest gratitude.
I came among the people of Oregon a stranger,
with but one purpose, to do whatever was
right under all circumstances.

I have been received with a friendship and
consideration, I did not anticipate; and I am
imply to state, I have never visited any com-
munity, whose views and requests have been
more in consonance with reason, justice and
good sense than those of the people of Oregon
and Washington Territories in my intercourse
with them.

I esteem myself fortunate in the opportunity
of knowing a people, whose history appears a
romance, whose deeds are wonderful.

But the destiny of our country is one of ad-
vancement, and flattering as your present con-
dition may appear at this time—the same pro-
duction in five years from hence would produce
molestation and disappointment.

The future of the Arabian Nights, with its
delightful climate, its exhaustless soil, and
its extravagant wealth. The very trees, from
their number, size and grandeur, indicate that
the most magnificent navies of the world will
ultimately float upon the Pacific Ocean, bear-
ing the traffic of the Indies to the Esquimaux
and the Laplander, as well as to the nations
of civilization.

Nature declares by her works, that her laws
elsewhere are not the laws by which she is
governed here—and that man must rise equal
to the occasion to profit by her bounty.

Necessity is already urging the rapid devel-
opment of this country, with the condition of
security and facility of communication to the
Eastern States.

Your defense, your existence as a commu-
nity, your future, depends upon the ef-
forts you put forth to attain these ends. You
are young, but you have strength.

California, Oregon and Washington Terri-
tories must unite in one demand upon the
States, for the earliest completion of a Pacific
railroad. They must show that it is vital to
their existence, as a people worthy of the high
destiny which awaits their success, and that
they will repay their obligation one thousand
fold by increased commerce, energy and enter-
prise.

They must explain that California alone has
eleven thousand square miles of gold lands,
of which not more than four hundred have
been partially worked, and that the present
population of the mining districts on the broad
expanse of Territory on which they are spread,
appear like mere specks dotting the surface of
an inland sea.

The exports of gold from the labor of this
population amounts to four millions of dollars
each month, and should this population be in-
creased twenty or even ten times, we shall
have in six months far more gold, than will
pay for the most expensive railroad that can
be built.

Let these facts be placed fairly before the
people of the United States, and such a re-
sponse will be returned as will cause the world
to tremble at the irresistible power of millions
of free men, bound together by the greatest
enterprise ever attempted by man.

In the interval which must elapse before the
railroad can be completed, is it not incumbent
upon our government to render every other
available route to and from the Pacific States,
of the greatest possible security, safety and
dispatch, for the transmission of freight as
well as passengers?

To effect this, does it not appear, there is
but one certain and effective measure which
we can apply at this time, viz: to cover by a
protection the entire country from the Rio
Grande to the Isthmus of Panama? The or-
ganizations of the people occupying this sec-
tion of country cannot be considered as in-
terrupt our intercourse.

In the scale of civilization they are but one
remove from the Indians occupying our own
soil, and like the Indians they must gradually
disappear before the improvement of the age,
or need a helping hand to their own advanc-
ment.

No other age, no other people have ever
achieved such great labors as the people of the
United States have already accomplished; but
those labors have been confined up to this time
to their own development and their own pro-
gress. As the foremost nation in the work of
liberty, the gaze of the world is now upon
them, to establish a policy based upon well de-
fined principles of liberty and intercourse with
the rest of mankind, as will obliterate the bar-
riers of the feudal ages, and by which the hap-
piness and prosperity of all nations will be
promoted.

They must establish the commerce of the
Pacific, which is to regulate the commerce of
the world, to promote the interest of America
and of Asia; for these are the two continents
to which it belongs. This must be done in
the face of all the entangling alliances that
Europe may bring to bear against it.

The knell of power was sounded in Europe,
when the first pilgrim vessel sought a harbor
on the western shores of the Atlantic. The
peals of that knell have been ringing through-
out the world since that time, warning man-
kind of its transition to America. Its mys-
terious transformation has excited awe and
astonishment in a higher degree than the changes
effected by its physical aspect.

Unlike the power created by the fanatical
religions of Asia and Africa, in the early ages,
to build up magnificent nations only to show
by their sudden disappearance the terrible ef-
fects of the exhaustion of the passion.

Unlike the terror stricken power of Europe,
which has only been maintained by armed
hosts, whose rulers have been executioners,
whose temples have been prisons. Unlike any
other empire which has before acted on the
heart of man.

The power of the world is now germinating
on the soil of the United States in the moral
influences that christianity and liberty are
transmitting from heart to heart, from under-
standing to understanding. It is limitless
and will become irresistible. Time nor space
cannot effect it. Removing the barriers of
race, climate and locality, it calls every nation
to its allotted task under its banner. That
banner so glorious in its beauty and high em-
pire, emblematic of the future, as well as the
present and the past, and reflecting the nations
of the earth, bound together in friendship and
brotherly love, like the thirteen original
States—while the constellation above, like
stars of heaven, sheds its light of intelligence,
peace and good will upon all.

The time has come for the people of the
United States to prepare themselves to wield
this vast power. They are now in the pride
of manhood among nations, and are responsible
that the beacon light of liberty which they
have held up to the world must never be extin-
guished.

Upon the arca of America the laws of in-
tercourse and the laws of nations must be in-
scribed, to conform to the new, varied and im-
mense interests to be secured.

Our domestic dissensions must give way be-
fore the march of manifest destiny, and we
must cease to notice the notes in our neighbor's
eye, that we may observe the benefits we can
leap upon him from abroad.

In conclusion, I desire you to inform the
Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Ore-