THE SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE:
JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON,
Saturday, July 30, 1859.

AGENTS:

The following named persons are authorized to act as agents for the SENTINEL:

Thomas Boyce, ... San Francisco.
D. B. Hannah, ... Oregon City.
Jno. H. Smith, ... Lafayette.
N. H. Lane, ... Corvallis.
Alex. Blakely, ... Eugene City.
John Fitzhugh, ... Winchester.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH LANE.
Subject to the Decision of the National Democratic Convention.

The "Oregon Sentinel."

In November, 1855, we issued the first number of the *Sentinel*. The country was then involved in a bloody and sanguinary Indian war. Business men and those in whose judgment we would most likely confide, expressed the opinion that it would be next to an impossibility to sustain a newspaper at this place under the surrounding circumstances. Situate far in the interior, the heavy and extraordinary expense of transporting materials, high price of workmen, and sparsely populated country—these with many other drawbacks and disadvantages then enumerated would defeat the enterprise of publishing a newspaper at Jacksonville. In fact many who expressed their willingness to assist had so little confidence in the success of the enterprise that they would only subscribe for six months to commence with. On the 24th of November, 1855, the first number of the *Sentinel* was issued. At that time the subscription list was less than two hundred. We advocated the justness of the Indian war in Oregon, defended our settlers from the base calumnies charged by General Wool, Beeson and others, of bringing on the war with no other motive than to rob the treasury of the United States; attempted to develop the advantages of Oregon, and particularly of the sunny South; advocating the true principles of Democracy as enunciated by Democratic National Conventions; endorsing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the subject of slavery, so far as decided upon. We contributed our mite to the admission of Oregon as a slave State, advocating the adoption of the pro-slavery clause in the constitution, with the belief that the constitution of the United States secures to all citizens the right expressed in the popular sovereignty principles and inherent in the people, when they form a State constitution preparatory to their admission into the confederacy as a sovereign State.

The *Sentinel* has not dodged or prevaricated on any issue, nor has it changed political principles from the first to the present issue. It has been frank and independent upon all subjects, laying before its readers the very latest foreign, State, local and general news. In short, the *Sentinel* has been free from vulgarity and blackguardism, and become an acceptable family newspaper.

It is no longer a question of doubt, as to the success of the *Sentinel*, having stood the test of all the surrounding disadvantages, and personal prejudices, and gained that standing throughout the country which honesty of purpose and correctness of principle is always sure to obtain; the war against us having been waged in a merciless manner, regardless of honor or private and domestic rights, attacked not only from the remote parts of the State, but by local and soulless pieces of humanity have we been annoyed without cause or provocation.

The good people of Oregon, and particularly of Southern Oregon, have sustained us to the fullest of our expectations—and instead of a subscription list of two hundred, we to-day have a circulation of not less than fifteen hundred copies.

We are under great obligations to the good people of Oregon for their generous patronage—and in return pledge ourselves to continue to vindicate their rights and support the true principles of the National Democracy, not turning to the right or left to bandy epithets with any who may so degrade themselves as to merit the contempt of an intelligent public.

"Oregon Democrat."—We have received a circular and prospectus directed to the Democracy of Oregon, proposing to publish in Albany, Linn County, Oregon, a weekly newspaper to be called the *Oregon Democrat*, to be edited by Hon. Delazon Smith. The *Democrat* will, we have no doubt, be a sound, uncompromising Democratic newspaper. The first number is to be issued about the 1st day of September next. The prospectus details what the *Democrat* will advocate, also what it will oppose. From the known ability and experience of the editor, we do not hesitate to say that the paper will command respect and do important service for the Democracy of Oregon. We greet the enterprise with a wish for its success.

Big "I" Esculapius Dr. D. S. Holton, M. D.—In the *Statesman* of July 19, there is a letter published over the signature of D. S. Holton. A very respectable gentleman from Josephine County was at this place when the mail arrived. Upon reading the letter, he remarked that he would give five dollars to know who wrote the letter, "for," says he, "the person whose name appears at the bottom did not write it. Just look at the big 'I's;' eighteen big 'I's' in twenty-four lines.

Spanish School.—Mr. Owen Connelly, a gentleman of fine education, has visited our town and opened a school to teach the pure Castilian language. On Thursday evening, the class opened with some 15 scholars, under fine auspices. Mr. Connelly is eminently qualified, and we do not hesitate to say that general satisfaction will be given. The youth and those attending will receive much advantage from acquiring the use of the soft and melodious Castilian language.

Will he Contest.—Our latest advices from the north, say that Logan's friends intend to contest the election; should they do so, the people will forever hereafter, place a quietus on his claims for Congress.

The "Statesman" Writers---Their Characteristics.

Bush is sometimes very witty over the contents of the *Sentinel*. He knows its writers at first sight! criticises their styles and caricatures their productions. If it affords him any recreation to do so, and to imagine that he is gifted with the power of divining, we are willing to humor him.

We could repay him *in kind*, but we choose not to do so. We will content ourselves with sending him in return the following scrap characteristic of his corps of contributors. It was sent us by a friend in his own town (Salem) who knows well whereof he writes. At first we had scruples about using it, but it is so "lifelike" we feel it would be almost a sacrilege to commit it to the waste basket, without giving him a chance "to see himself as others see him." We hope our correspondent will continue to favor us with the result of his observations in and around the rendezvous of "the clique cabinet."—Ed.]

"Bush has a fictitious reputation abroad for editorial ability: almost as fictitious as he himself says Grover's general reputation for statesmanship is. Like Horace Greely with the *Tribune*, Bush gets credit for all that appears in the *Statesman!* This is a great mistake. Neither the plan, or the execution of most of the articles that appear in it, are his. He has a faculty for using other men's ideas, and passing them off as his own. As Paracelsus stole the ideas of Galen and Avicenna, then burned their works and sneered down their characters, so Bush adopts such of the ideas of the men who surround him as suits his purpose, and then publicly reviles them.

All who are intimate with his habits know this to be a fact.

Pratt furnished most of the articles on the Oregon City and Salem seat of government location controversy. Delazon Smith and some others (not Bush) supplied all the *arguments* in favor of a State government—Malone and Nesmith the chief leaders against the Knownothings that appeared in the *Statesman* in 1855 and 1856—Drew writes most of the articles that "pitch into Old Jo.," while Boise and Deady contribute very nearly all that appears on national politics—especially on "the nigger question."

Bush himself is no more capable of writing an argumentative "stick full" than he is of entertaining a generous, unselfish thought. It isn't in him; and *can't* come out. Extremely limited in education beyond the superficial kind picked up "at the case," he has never improved by reading and study what little he has had. His time has been so entirely engrossed in political scheming (for which *nature* fitted him) that he has not had time to learn anything of history beyond "De Toqueville on American Democracy;" little or nothing of Biography; nothing at all of languages beyond his own; and that indifferently enough.

He once attempted to exhibit his knowledge of history in a way that showed he understood the Anglo-Saxon race to include all the white people on the earth! A subordinate laughed at him for his pains, and to this day he has never forgiven the detection of his ignorance. You may know what *he* does write by its personality. He is good at a *sly dig*. To throw salt on the sore spirits of an opponent is his forte. Take this quality from him and you leave—*nil*. Here is a sample which you might take your oath is his:

"He showed this according to the opinion of a broken-down, and *brain-softened* California editor."

The ungenerous and *unmanly* allusion here made, is to Mr. Shipley, of the *Times*, who had the misfortune to be so seriously injured in the head by a fall from a horse, at the Dalles a few months ago, that he has not fully recovered from its effects yet. It came pretty near taking his life. No other man but Bush could thus make a mockery of the visitations of Divine Providence whereby a fellow creature becomes prostrated in body, in mind, or in both. No other but he could stoop to make the infirmities of our common nature a subject of reproach to the person so stricken. But of Bush, the sentence is an epitome—and *of all of him*.

Pratt and Smith and Malone have ceased "to write for it." What Deady contributes you may know by its metaphysical *depth* (?) it is generally so far down in the mazes of metaphysics, legal lore and political economy, that nobody else but the writer can understand it—if *he* can!

Boise's contributions are remarkable for their tame, hum-drum monotony; spiritless cadences; frequent wanderings from and sudden returnings to the predicate; and a fling at the degeneracy of the people and institutions of New England whenever it can be got in. He labors as if endeavoring to *efface something*. What it is I can't "for the life of me" divine. (?)

Drew is always "down on Jo. Lane" and his manner of distributing the offices. "The Winchester Land Office" and its "Conventions" are great moats in his eye.

What "Benjamin" "writes for it" you may easily discern by its taste of wormwood and gall, and the frequent recurrence of "proscribing better Democrats than himself." "Ben" thinks himself one of the "proscribed" since he wasn't favored with that U. S. Judgeship for life. He is fiercer than the fiercest on "old Jo. Lane, the old humbug," and essays to be thought a better Democrat than the General and every body else combined. All renegades are zealous in their *last* creed.

I am not certain whether *the descendant of the Impenitent Thief who died on the cross*—Barnhart—cotributes anything to the general fund beyond "the Smith calumny," or not. If he does, however, you may easily discern it by the same ear-marks which characterize the contributions of his old master—"Nes"—it's Smith. They are both incapable of a chaste thought, and very seldom of a *clean* utterance.

D. S. Holton—We never charged you with possessing an original idea, for you never had one unless it was when you declared at Vancoy's, when you were performing mal practice upon an unfortunate man who had his leg broken, that "it was fortunate for the poor fellow that it was not his thigh, for then both bones of the thigh would have broke; but as there was but one bone in the leg, it was very easy to set it." So you did set it, did you?

☞ D. S. Holton never can be a dog—reason why, he will always be a p-u-p-p-y.

Who "killed the Democratic party?"

"The Democracy (?) of Marion, to Joseph Lane greeting! Seven hundred and eighty-four, (784,) majority for the Black Republican candidate for Congress—David Logan!!"

That'll do *Statesman*—after that announcement, with a flourish of trumpets, ask, *who is* destroying the Democratic party? Why not finish the joke, by asking "who killed Cock Robbin?"

Bush seems to have seen Swift's maxim somewhere, that "a lie *well stuck to*, is as good as the truth." At all events he acts up to it admirably. He and his satellites have not ceased braying, since the State Convention was held, about "Gen. Lane's efforts to break down the Democratic party;" "Gen. Lane riding the Democracy of Oregon to death," and all that sort of nonsensical stuff, which neither they, nor anybody else believed a single word of. At the same time they were doing all they could, with might and main, "to break down the Democratic party," to sell it out to the Black Republicans: both in the halls of legislature, and in the country. Behold the result! Marion County—the seat of the clique cabinet—the publication place of the "Clique's" Organ—the seat and centre of its power, gives nearly eight hundred majority for Black Republicanism; for Dave Logan, and for W. H. Seward in 1860, should the election of President go into the House of Representatives. Bush and his emissaries have done their work well! The work of their hands should please them; so it does. Hear how exultingly, and with what a fiendish glee the organ of the cabinet gloats over the result:

Worthy of Note.—So far as heard from, not a county, except Linn, whose delegates voted for Mr. Stout in convention, has given him a majority at the polls. And in Linn, the princely majority of 500 or 600 is cut down to 136—a defeat not less severe, than if the county had given a nominal majority the other way. Delegates representing opposition counties come here to nominate a candidate for Congress for *democratic counties to elect*, and defied the will, not only of the democracy of the country, but that of the counties which were to elect the candidate, if he was elected. They not only spurned the counsel of the delegates from such counties, but they taunted them with being foiled by trickery and management. The delegates from those counties declared, with prophetic voice to the Moshers, T'Vaults, Chapmans, and the rest of the Lane society, that the democratic masses would rise in their majesty and rebuke such a fraud upon their rights, such disregard of their will, and such trifling with their interests. They turned a deaf ear, to feel it now ringing with the indignant voice of an enraged democracy.

The moment the control of the democratic organization passed out of the hands of its own creatures and pets, the Statesman commenced its efforts to "ruin, and destroy," and "break down" and fling to the winds the democratic party. And what was its course? Did it support the nominee of the democratic State Convention, as a good democratic Journal would have done, and as Gen. Lane and his friends would have done, had they been unsuccessful? No; but it turned round and preached disobedience to the very cardinal doctrines of democracy; what it had been rabid in upholding for years. It opened its columns to all sorts of abuse of the nominee of the party. It was nothing but "know-nothing Stout," "California politicians," ruined State credit! ruinous taxation! old farmers will have to sell everything to pay the high taxes we are going to have put on in Oregon, by these broken down California politicians! Poor Martyred Grover! slain by the Lane society! the War debt! Nobody knows anything about the war debt but Grover! Lane dont want the war debt paid, and he killed Grover for fear he'd be working in Congress for its payment! Stout don't know anything about the war debt! oh! the war debt is lost!"

And this was the kind of support a democratic (?) Journal, pampered and fed by democratic patronage for years: gave to the first democratic nominee, who was not of its choosing. And in addition to this the secret agents of the clique cabinet—the Drews and the Hardings, the men who have lived and grown fat off the democratic party; were rummaging every hole and corner of the State, fomenting dissatisfaction with, and distrust of the democratic nominee, and inciting democrats to vote *against* him and *for* Logan!

After all this the Statesman will have the infernal affrontery to repeat, oh! "Gen. Lane killed the democratic party—rode it to death." Well, did Gen. Lane, or "the Lane society" ever give aid and comfort to its enemies? Did they ever counsel their friends to vote for Black Republicanism, and for Black Republicans? Did Gen. Lane ever council his friends to bolt a democratic nomination? and vote a Seward woolly abolition one? Did any man ever hear him gloat with a malignant glee over its supposed ruin? No; but if our readers turn to the *Statesman*, of July 5th, they will find its editor glorying over the contemplated ruin of the democracy, which he fancies he has wrought. We say *contemplated*, for it is by no means certain that he has been so successful as he imagines he has been. His power of destruction may not have been equal to his inclination.

The democracy will recover in good time from the effects of his sly attempt to assassinate her, but he will never be able to. The democracy of Oregon are strong enough, and vigorous enough to do without the *Statesman*, and Marion county if need be; let Bush take it with him into the arms of Republicanism; there are other good democratic counties in Oregon, besides Marion county; she has been a spoiled child of prosperity for many years, and it may do her good to remain a prodigal for sometime. By and by she will return, and perhaps have less overbearing in her manner to other children of the same family, than she carries away with her. The democratic party will not be "killed" by her loss. In her arrogance and self importance she may think the deed is already done—that Bush and she have done it, but they will both find out before a twelvemonth rolls round, that the democracy of Oregon "Is not dead, but sleepeth." Talking of "the execution of the democratic party," Bush has been to her a model hangman—and of "Lane's personal party." The effect of his (Bush's) whole life, has been to build up "a personal party, for himself." His great aim has been, to be considered the lord high almoner of position and place in Oregon. A man of small talent, superficial culture and profound egotism, his ear has ever been lent to the fiction of his sycophants—that he was a great man, and could dictate a policy to the country. His rage on finding himself mistaken, knows no bounds: he is driven to desperation, and seeks to ruin, since he cannot rule.

Letter from Gen. Lane.

Winchester, July 5, 1859.

Editor Sentinel:—*Sir:*—Returns received to-day from the north, satisfy me that Stout is elected and the true principles of Democracy triumphantly sustained by the people. Permit me to use the language of the gallant Perry—"we have met the enemy and they are ours."

Logan, the Black Republican party, and the traitor Bush—the same coward Bush who did write the Metropolis letter, who with treason in his heart deep and black as ever prevailed in the heart of a Benedict Arnold; he who attempted to sell out and transfer the Democratic party to Logan and the Black Republicans; yes, the very same Bush who did slander the good people of Oregon when they were engaged in a bloody war with the Indians—have met with that rebuke justly due to such political traitors and disunionists.

Thanks to the true Democracy, who are always governed by principle, traitors have not prevailed and cannot prevail against them; they have maintained the party organization; have observed the party usages and elected the regular nominee.

All hail to the Democracy of Oregon. The Union is safe should the election of President go to the House of Representatives in 1860, traitors and Black Republicans to the contrary notwithstanding.

Thanks, ten thousand thanks to the Democracy of Oregon will go up from the heart of every true Democrat from Maine to the shore of the Pacific. Yours,

JOSEPH LANE.

Land Office Instructions.

Winchester, Oregon, July 19, 1859.

Editor Sentinel:—Below I send you in a condensed form, some instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the publication of which will be a benefit to your patrons, for which reason I suppose you will publish them. Ignorance of those instructions will cause a great deal of delay in the business of this office.

By a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated April 29th, 1859, the Receiver is instructed to collect and credit the United States with the usual fees in the location of Military Bounty Land Warrants. Also a fee of fifty cents each to the Register and Receiver for every declaratory statement filed in the office under any of the pre-emption acts. The Register's fee so called to be collected when the declaratory statement is filed and the Receiver's when the requisite proof is made.

The fees for location are as follows:

For a forty acre warrant, fifty cents each to Register and Receiver—total, $1 00.

For an eighty acre warrant, one dollar each to Register and Receiver—total, $2 00.

For a one hundred and sixty acre warrant, two dollars each to Regsster and Receiver—total, $4 00.

For every declaratory statement filed, fifty cents each to Register and Receiver—total, $1 00.

In those cases where locations have been made without paying the fees, the Register is authorized to withhold the patent until they are paid.

L. F. MOSHER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg and vicinity, for the purpose of devising ways and means to build a free bridge across Applegate, near the Thompson Farm, Mr. D. D. Munger was called to the chair, and Silas Draper secretary.

Josephine county, Oregon, June 24th, 1859.

Moved by Mr. Woody, that the meeting select, or appoint a committee of five, from the subscribers to the bridge, for the purpose of receiving plans and proposals for building a bridge across Applegate.—Carried.

C. W. Savage, D. D. Munger, S. Messenger, Wm. H. Shoudy and J. T. Layton, were appointed said committee.

Moved by Mr. Savage, that the committee be authorized to call a meeting, to accept or reject proposals for building said bridge, and amended by Mr. Woody, that the committee shall constitute a quorum to do business.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Patchell, that this committee be authorized to select the most suitable location for building said bridge; also, to notify the community, by posting notices of the same, in three or more public places.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woody, that if either of the absent members of the aforesaid committee decline to serve; that the remaining members of said committee, be authorized to fill said vacancies from the subscribers to the bridge.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shoudy, that these proceedings be published in the Oregon Sentinel.—Carried.

Adjourned.

Lick Skillet.—D. S. Holton, of Kerbyville, is out in the last *Statesman*, giving us some of his sock-dologers. Go in, Esculapius, who does your spelling?

Wm. Grow the present Post Master at Yreka California, is the democratic nominee for Sheriff of Siskiyou County; Mr. Grow is a gentleman well qualified for the office, and has been Post Master at Yreka for several years; his prompt attention to business, and accomodating manner, has made him hosts of friends; it is only necessary to form his acquaintance, to respect and confide in him. We have not learned who his competitor will be, but will say this much; who ever he may be, that if he defeats Wm. Grow of Yreka, he triumphs over one of the best men in Siskiyou County.

Col. Hooker, who has been in charge of the improvements on the military road from this place to Scottsburg, passed though our town the other day, he expressed himself, as being agreeably disappointed with the appearance of the country, in the sunny south of Oregon.—We however, are of opinion that the politics of the south does not exactly suit the Col., and we venture to predict, that he will be much disappointed in the result of the California election; for it is our opinion that Latham and the whole democratic State ticket, will be elected by a large majority; however the Col. thinks differently. He will not return to Oregon, until about the first of January next.

D. S. Holton, of Kerbyville, knows he lies when he says "I (Holton) acted and voted with what I (Holton) deemed the true Democracy of the State."

Telegraph Dispatch.

We learn from Mr. Julius Ottenheimer that at nine o'clock, on the morning of the 28th inst. a Telegraph Dispatch was received at Yreka, announcing the arrival of the Golden Gate, with news of another great battle between the French and Austrians, in which 12,000 French, and 35,000 Austrians were killed, and 6,000 Austrians taken prisoner—a complete victory for the French.

John P. Haynes, was nominated by the Democratic Senatorial Convention, that met at Happy Camp in Klamath County, Cal., to nominate a candidate for State Senator for the 12th District, composed of the counties of Siskiyou, Klamath and Del Norte. C. N. Thornbury and John P. Haynes were put in nomination. Mr. Thornbury withdrew, and Mr. Haynes was unanimously nominated. The convention re-endorsed the Cincinnati platform and the proceedings of the regular Democratic State Convention held at Sacramento on the 22d of June, 1859. We are not personally acquainted with the nominee, but do not hesitate to say that he is worthy the support of the true Democracy of the 12th Senatorial District of California, and look upon his election as almost certain.

Personal.—Mr. Franer of the Crescent City *Herald*, visited our town on Saturday last, remaining until Tuesday the 27th. He expressed himself, with being much pleased with Jacksonville, and surrounding country. It would not be very strange if Mr. Franer makes a permanent location at this place.—Just such a class of citizens are much needed here.

The races over the Shasta Course, Siskiyou County Cal., commence on the 9th of August, and continue five days. Oregon is tolerably well represented in Hultz' horses, Jim Warman, Rondo and Pinto. Let us hear a good account from you, John.

Cluggage's Black Satin is also on the turf.

We received another of those rich "cobblers" from the "El Dorado."

We would advise persons wanting a good drink, or cigar, to give Messrs. Hillman & Martin a call; as men who think of the printer *occasionally*, will have a just appreciation of the wants of the public, and serve them accordingly.

No Overland Mail.

Genoa, July 22nd.

The Salt Lake stage arrived here this A. M. It brings no mails or papers. Passengers report Horace Greeley at Salt Lake and will leave on the next stage.—*Alta.*

South America.

Our South American dates are to the first of June from Chile, and to the 12th from Peru.

Chile.—The revolution is entirely at an end, Copiapo is in the hands of the Government, and the last of the insurgents, about 500 or 600 strong, crossed the Andes and reached San Juan, where they laid down their arms before the authorities of the State.

A number of political prisoners have been tried by courts martial and sentenced to death; but in all cases the Government has commuted the punishment to imprisonment or banishment from the country.

In consequence of the pacification of the country, business has materially improved, and in Valparaiso considerable activity existed.—The northern and southern markets, so long closed, are again opened, and buyers are occupied in supplying the stock of goods they have so long been deprived of.

A maratime insurance company, bearing the name of "The Valparaiso Lloyds," has been established, the principal merchants taking an active interest in it.

A treaty of commercial reciprosity between Belgium and Chile has been published.

Peru.—From Peru we again have accounts of a revolution. Col. Zeballos, with 2,000 men, has pronounced against the Government at Cuzco, and it is reported that Cuchibamba and Gailloma had followed the example.—Castillo, Echenique and Ureta are reported at the head of the revolution. Mean while Pres-

River Platte Provinces.—The long pending difficulties between Gen. Urquiza, President of the Confederation, and the Government of Buenos Ayers, seem likely to result in a war. Urquiza reckons on the support of Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and is determined to compel Buenos Ayers to join the Confederation.

Bolivia.—This Republic is progressing in her new career of political consolidation.

In Cobija a new pier is about being constructed, probably of iron. The contractors are American citizens, as usual among the industrial enterprises. A project is on foot to open the southwestern provinces, along the branches of the Parma and Paraguay, to foreign immigration, on the most liberal terms. Altogether, the country is decidedly going ahead.

Guayaquil.—The latest dates are to the 15th June.

The revolution which broke out in Ecuador, proclaiming Garcia Morena as Supreme Chief, appears to have assumed colossal dimensions. Gen. Robles and Urbina have left Guayaquil for the interior to put down the insurgents.—Prior to reaching Arobato, a strong force from Riobamba attacked the Government division. The battalion "Reserva" and the squadron "La Muerte," belonging to the latter, went over to the revolutionary party, and in the encounter took part against the few who remained with Robles. In this engagement Col. Robles, Commander Compurano, and a chief called "El Mulatto," were killed. The Peruvian fleet continues to blockade the port of Guayaquil, and it is said they are assisting the revolutionists with arms, money; etc.

Singular Marine Disaster.—The Panama *Star and Herald* says:

Our Paita correspondent, under date of June 11th, writes: "Whaling bark William [illegible] W. E. Slocum, master, of Newport, Rhode Island, put in here for repairs on the 5th inst., having been twice run into by a sword fish—the first time in January, on the starboard bow, about two feet under water; put into Tacama and repaired damage; and, when ten days out, on the 7th of May, in lat. 1:35 N., lon. 83:9 W., on going into the forehold, found about five feet water; bore to, and sent some Kanakas over the side, who discovered the place about seven feet under water. Both pumps were kept constantly at work till six o'clock; broke out the forehold, but away the ceiling and discovered the leak; drove in plugs and partially succeeded in stopping it with blankets and the cotton out of comforters; pumped about two hundred strokes every hour till her arrival here, when she was hauled ashore in the mud, and the damage repaired. The sword of the fish penetrated about eight inches through copper and sheathing oak plank and ceiling."

The reason why some people put on airs, is because they have nothing else to put on.

A new capital for the State of Michigan is to be built at Lansing, in that State, the estimated cost of which is $500,000.

A Foot Race.—On Wednesday evening quite an exciting foot race came off in the lane, near Cluggages farm, adjoining Jacksonville; the names of the parties we have forgot, if we ever heard them. One of the parties is known by the name of "Volunteer," and the other by that of "Big Willamette," stakes, $25 a side. It was with some difficulty the latter could be brought to the scratch, however he was found, and placed on the track. Distance, one hundred yards, Volunteer giving Williamette five feet. The friends of the parties having settled all the preliminaries, and the judges to their stands, the racers were turned loose, Volunteer leading and coming out some 15 feet in advance—but little side betting—time of Volunteer, 13, and that of Big Williamette 15 seconds—all terminating in a jovial laugh at Big Williamette, who declared he did'nt think "keeping" made so much difference.

New Arrivals.—There has been quite an accession to the population of Jacksonville, since our last issue—see births.

A Prophecy being Fulfilled.

In a work published by M. De Pradt, on the Congress of Vienna, in 1816, it is said he deplored the disposition made of Italy by the Holy Alliance, and predicted the occurrences which have since transpired as a natural consequence of the character of the people of Italy, the intrigues of Austria and the position of France. According to the Philadelphia *Press* his theory was that a confederation of Italian States should have been established, by which the whole country would have been freed of foreign dominion. Commenting upon the settlement by which the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom was consigned to Austria, he said:

The King of Sardinia is too weak against France as well as against Austria. It is a dwarf between two giants.

When the entrance to his States was defended by the strongest places in Europe, this jailor of the Alps could not keep the keys. What will he now do, with an open and defenseless country, and when Turin cannot hold out a seige?

When Austria shall go as far as the Ticino, what will the King of Sardinia do against his powerful oppressor? Will he not naturally have recourse to France? Here we behold Italy again in conflagration by the hand of Frenchmen and Germans, as if this country never could be emancipated by the descendants of the Cimbri and Teutons, instead of those of Brennis.

If it was impossible to prevent Austria taking root in Italy, at least a watch should have been kept, so that it should have been done *ad libitum*. She ought to have been precluded the passage of the Po, on the side of the Legations, and her simultaneous establishment in all the little sovereignties of Italy and Modena, in Tuscany, at Parma, prevented. The King of Sardinia should have been aggrandized, as we have stated elsewhere, and some correctives of the evil inherent in the entrance of Austria into this country attempted. It should be the invariable and eternal principle of Europe not to permit either France or Austria to set foot in Italy. The welfare of Europe requires that there should be a kingdom established, to commence at the Izonzo and terminate at the foot of the Alps and the States of the Pope. Then Italy would form three States—this kingdom, the States of the Pope, and those of Naples.

The *Press* proceeds to add:

The treaty of 1815 has repeatedly been violated by all the great Powers of Europe, and it is not singular that at length a French ruler has taken up arms for the correction of one of its most flagrant errors, in a manner pointed out as inevitable, by an intelligent and not unfriendly critic of the Congress of Vienna, more than forty years ago. M. de Pradt could scarcely have expected, after the complete overthrow of the first Napoleon, his banishment to St. Helena, and the apparent destruction of all hopes of his dynasty, that any of his family would again occupy the throne of France. But he nevertheless predicted for some French ruler, whom he naturally must have supposed would be a Bourbon, such action as Louis Napoleon is now taking. The present policy of the French Emperor is, therefore, reconcilable with the natural duties of his position, irrespective of any personal ambition that he may be supposed to cherish. His recent manifestoes and professions are in perfect keeping with an old theory of an Italian [illegible], and the possibility of his having [illegible] legitimate and proper motives to engage in the present war is clearly shown.

Overland Mail.—The Post Office clerks here tell me that the increase in Overland mail letters coming hither from the San Francisco side, is still a little behind the number St. Louis gives you in return. The mail which left here on Thursday morning last, contained over 3,000 letters, while yours received on Tuesday night preceding (counting through bags only) was not quite up to that number. They say that the increase is a gratifying one both ways, and the transfer by Overland Mail now is fully 50,000 letters per month—an average of 25,000 each way. To this must be added the fact that not a letter has been lost since the opening of the route, nor has a mail delay of any moment occurred. The times of arrival here continue to be Tuesday night and Saturday night of each week—twenty-two days out. Their conveyance from Tipton hither, by railroad, makes them punctual almost to the minute.—*Cor. Bulletin.*

MARRIED.

On the 14th of July, at the residence of the bride's father, by D. C. Underwood, Co. Judge, Mr. F. M. Cozad to Miss Sarah E. Hall, all of Umpqua county.

BIRTHS.

July 24th, wife of Judge P. P. Prim, of a son.
" " wife of L. H. Zeigler of a daughter.
" " wife of D. M. Kenney of a daughter.
" " wife of M. Mensor of a son.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKSMITHING

ALEXANDER MARTIN. G. W. LEVERS.

MARTIN & LEVERS,
HAVE AGAIN RESUMED
the Blacksmithing Business at the [illegible] near the "El Dorado," on California street,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Horse and Ox shoeing, preparing iron doors and windows, and all varieties of House Work.

Also, farming and mining utensils made to order or repaired with neatness and dispatch, at the very lowest prices for cash.

Jacksonville, July 29, 1859. 28tf

100 Head of Cattle
AT PUBLIC SALE!

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of September next, at the place formerly occupied by Mr. Chrisman, 4 miles east of Judge Rice's on Bear creek, one hundred head of choice cattle. These cattle are all gentle, having been broke to the pen, and are in good condition. The herd consists principally of milk cows and calves, together with about [illegible] tle.

Terms of Sale [illegible] purchaser giving bond, with approved security. [illegible] Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXHIBIT

Of Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Douglas, for the fiscal year ending July 11th, A. D. 1859.

RECEIPTS.

Delinquent tax of 1858	$ 6 00
Tax collected by Treasurer	7072 64
" " " Sheriff	3442 80
Amount received from sale of estrays, fines, etc.	219 85
Amount received from grocery, billiard and ferry licenses	1006 00
Refunded costs from Joseph Knott	219 70
From citizens on Sutherlin's road	75 00
Fines of Richard Jenkins	110 00
Total amount of receipts	$12151 61

EXPENDITURES.

Fees of District Clerk	$ 110 85
" " Auditor	686 78
" " Sheriff	1805 45
" " Sup't of Common Schools	300 00
" " Assessor	296 00
" " Prosecuting Attorney	155 00
" " Commissioners	377 00
" " Judges of Election	90 00
" " Clerks of Election	60 00
" " Justices of the Peace	180 [illegible]
" " Constables	[illegible]
" " Witnesses	[illegible]
" " Coroner	8 35
" " Grand Jurors	[illegible]
" " Petit Jurors	396 40
" " Supervisors	68 00
" " Road Viewers	78 00
" " Probate Judge	66 28
" " Treasurer	146 65
" " " for 1857	573 12
" " Sheriff for 1857	768 70
" " James M. Pyle, Auditor	349 80
Paid for carrying returns of election	75 95
" " canvassing " " "	6 00
" " stationery for officers	156 00
" " lights for do	14 50
" " repairs of office	32 00
" " books for do	27 00
" " printing	66 00
" " road damages to F. Sutherlin	150 00
" " boarding prisoners	268 00
" " repairs of court house	7 50
Paid to Lewis Jones for pursuing horse thief	402 00
" expenses of jail, including medicine, clothing, irons, and sundries for prisoners	245 [illegible]
" for safe for Treasurer	489 [illegible]
" expenses of Probate Court	201 [illegible]
" for seal press for Clerk's office	18 75
" for map for county	175 00
" Territorial Treasurer for 1858	1332 25
" School Fund	1562 [illegible]
" Treasurer's per centage: on receipts, $12151 61,—243 02; on disbursements, $11667 61,—$233 74	476 76
Total expenditures for the year ending July 11, 1859	$12670 62
Previous indebtedness	1874 88
	$14545 50
Deduct receipts	12151 61
Present indebtedness	$2393 89

I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of Douglas County, State of Oregon, from July 6th, 1858, to July 11th, 1859, and of the present indebtedness, according to the books of this office.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1859, at Roseburg, Oregon.

JAMES WALTON,
28w1 Clerk of Douglas County, Oregon.

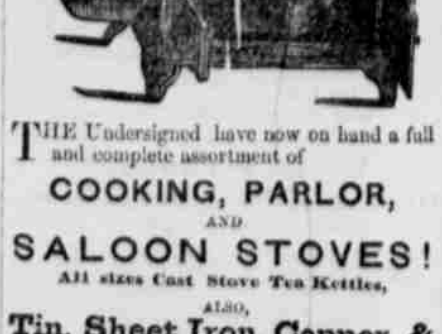
Notice.

THE APPLEGATE FREE BRIDGE COMMITTEE are prepared to receive plans and proposals for building a Bridge across Applegate, near the Thompson Farm, at the place where the foot logs are across the creek. Contractors are requested to examine the place, draft their plans, and hand them in to the committee at C. W. Savage's hotel, in Williamsburg.

C. W. SAVAGE,
D. D. MUNGER,
S. MESSENGER,
WM. H. SHOUDY,
J. T. LAYTON,
28w3 Bridge Committee.

B. F. DORRIS & BRO.
Crescent City.

STOVES
AT
San Francisco
PRICES.



THE Undersigned have now on hand a full and complete assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR,
AND
SALOON STOVES!
All sizes Cast Stove Tea Kettles,
ALSO,
Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper & Wooden Ware.

We are now importing our goods direct from
New York,
and will
Sell for Cash as Low
as any house in San Francisco. Those wishing to purchase in our line,
Stoves in Particular,
are requested to call and examine our stock and prices. All orders will receive our prompt attention.

27m6 BENJ. F. DORRIS & BRO.

WM. BURKE'S
LIVERY AND SALE
STABLE.

BEST OF RIDING AND CARRIAGE HORSES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Buggies, Carriages, Etc.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS now prepared to furnish his friends and the public, with the finest turn out of Buggies, Carriages, Saddle Horses, etc., which are offered for hire on the most reasonable terms at

His Old Stand, Red Stable,
CALIFORNIA STREET, JACKSONVILLE.

The best of saddle animals particularly selected, and furnished at such rates as cannot fail to render full satisfaction.

Animals kept by Day or Week.

He is also prepared to [illegible] animals [illegible] the night, week, or month, [illegible] stable or [illegible] if desired. An ample supply of the very best hay and grain being kept constantly on hand.

WM. BURKE.

FLOUR.
[illegible]