

The New Volume.

This number inaugurates the Sixth Volume of the SENTINEL, and with it we propose to address some words to patrons and the public. Since we assumed control of the paper, we have endeavored to make it every way worthy of the patronage of the people of Southern Oregon particularly, and of interest to the people throughout the State and the Union.

Our chief efforts have been directed towards promoting the prosperity of Southern Oregon, and with this purpose, we have endeavored to invite emigration hither of a hardy, industrious, enterprising character, by truthful and comprehensive statements concerning the country, its resources, surpassing natural advantages, and unequalled beauty of scenery. We have seen in somewhat more than eleven years residence upon this coast, almost the entire country under dominion of the United States, and we can conscientiously assert that in no other section have we observed or known, even in the most noted localities, a field better adapted for the industry and enterprise of man in almost every point of view than is found in this region.

Politically, the paper is and will continue Democratic in principle and tone. The creed of that party is unalterably fixed in our belief, and we shall never falter in the faith which may be rightfully expected from us in support of its doctrines and measures. But in the performance of this duty, we do not deem it incumbent to bitterly and discourteously war with any opponent, merely upon party grounds, nor shall we ever descend to such improper and reprehensible practices. We shall, as we have always done, scrupulously abstain from a resort to odious and malicious personalities, but at the same time, we shall not permit an provoked attack upon us from any worthy or tireless source to pass without proper and becoming attention. We are well aware that in the late heated political contest, words were spoken and sentiments expressed by many, that under less aggravated circumstances, would never have found creation in the brains nor emanated from the lips that gave them. Perhaps some were more culpable than others, but it is fair to assume that all were equally at fault.

We have many subscribers who differ with us to a greater or less extent in political belief, but certainly we cannot but feel grateful to them for continuance of their patronage; but we shall strive to make the favor reciprocal by pleasing them in the amount and variety of news and miscellaneous reading we shall weekly give them. A county paper should receive the support of every resident of the county whose means will enable him to take a paper, unless it is conducted in such manner as to repel rather than invite patronage. A paper is not an object of charity, as some seem to think, but it is and should be promotive of the well and advancement and intelligence of the community which, in its sphere, it engages to represent, and as such, should receive the support of the people. It is a singular fact, however, with newspapers, in contradiction to every other line of business or profession, that although a person has taken one for years and liked it, at last comes a single article contrary to his sentiments or interests, and at once he orders it discontinued, without waiting for his rash humor to subside, or without a particle of consideration or charity for "liberty of speech" and the "independence of the press," of which, perhaps, he particularly vaunts himself a champion. Is this Christian usage? Is it fair? Is it manly? The same man will differ with his neighbor, and immediately forget the difference; will become displeased with his merchant, and yet continue a customer; will have sharp words with his lawyer, and still give him his next brief. It is only against the unfortunate offending editor that he holds his spleen, and only him he seeks to injure pecuniarily, for simply giving expression to sentiments honestly and religiously entertained, and which were expressed under an impulse of duty alike to readers and himself. Only one or two of these cases have occurred since our connection with the SENTINEL, but we mention the matter to show what a bed of thorns newspaper publishers are obliged sometimes to lay upon.

To return to these digressions, however, and speak again of the SENTINEL. We shall be brief. Since we have controlled it, a liberal and prompt patronage has enabled us to add materially to its circulation and usefulness. We respectfully solicit our patrons and the public to further extend us legitimate

support. The terms are Five Dollars per annum, which is as low as we can possibly furnish the paper, in view of the high rates that rule here in every department of trade and labor. The paper will weekly contain from twelve to sixteen columns of reading, made up of original, news, and selected matter, most interesting and valuable to the people. Our news columns will contain the very latest advices from all parts which stages, Pony and telegraph can bring. Our location entitles us to be several days in advance of any of our State contemporaries, and frequently we send first news even into the Willamette Valley. In other departments of the paper we shall strive to excel past efforts. Altogether, we wish to make the SENTINEL the very best paper in Oregon, for every class of readers. Advertisers will find it peculiarly to their advantage to patronize it, as it has a larger circulation in Southern Oregon than all the other papers combined, and quite an extensive circulation throughout the whole Northern country. Will not our friends aid us towards doubling this circulation during the ensuing year?

Distress in the East.—From the New York and Boston papers, we learn that unprecedented distress and hardship prevails in the great cities East among every class of workmen—artisans, factory hands, and laborers. In New York city 30,000 persons, male and female, are thrown out of employment. One firm alone discharged over one thousand hands. This wholesale suffering is occasioned by withdrawal and failure of Southern orders. The miserable cast-off employees are in a state of fearful excitement, and if reports come correctly, are ready to join in any scheme of turbulence and riot against those they consider the authors and abettors of the panic which has deprived them of the means of subsistence. The following, from the Boston Traveller gives an idea of what has been suffered in that city in the way of a deprivation of business: We understand that though this is the time for commencing the spring work, the large clothing firms of this city are materially retarding their business—in some cases to the extent of one half. One firm, who usually employ seventeen cutters discharged nine, while a very large number of journeymen tailors are vainly attempting to obtain work. A month or two since some shirt-makers remarked that usually large orders had been sent South for timber for ship-building purposes. We understand, however, that many of these orders had been countermanded within a few weeks. The decrease of business is beginning to be felt in the receipts of the various railroads. A merchant of this city whose net profits during the Christmas season amounted to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, received safely through the crisis of 1857, and who was reputed a year or two ago to be worth a quarter of a million, failed a few days since with liabilities to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, of which it is estimated he will be able to pay only about fifty per cent.

A few weeks since a business man of Boston, who heretofore has been remarkably lucky in his business operations, made purchases of sugar to a very large amount, upon which his losses, it is estimated, will reach at least sixty thousand dollars. A Pacific Republic.—The Hon. John C. Burch, member of Congress from California, has written a letter which we find published in the papers of that State, advocating the formation of a Pacific Republic in the event of a dissolution of the Union. His project is to unite the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington under one form of government. We are not aware how the proposed scheme is received throughout California, but we are confident it will find little or no favor in Oregon. If we do not greatly mistake the sentiments of our people, they would be quite as much opposed to such an alliance with New Mexico, as we are certain they would be with Mormon Utah. And unless some specific system of taxation were allowed us, the State would become impoverished by an alliance with California. That State has a very extravagant system of government, while in Oregon we practice the strictest economy. But we are for the Union as it is, and trust the day will never come when we shall be obliged to consider the project of Mr. Burch, or any of a similar character.

Electric Telegraph.—The Oregon papers are discussing the construction of a telegraph line from Portland to Yreka, and they seem generally to favor the plan proposed by a telegraphic agent who has visited them—that of constructing the road by stock subscriptions. Such a plan may be feasible, but we doubt it. The people in the Willamette are likely to be very chary of their names when wanted to be telegraph stock subscribers, from a costly remembrance they had in early days in a similar operation. We are in favor of having telegraphic communication through the State, connecting with the California line, but we think the only practicable, safe plan is to have the telegraph company construct it themselves, instead of depending upon subscriptions from the people for the means.

The Union was the first paper in Oregon which in the President's Message before the people, and did not have it published in California, either. A slight mistake of our Corvallis friend, the SENTINEL, furnished readers with the Message on the 1st day of January—the Union on the 5th. We did have a supplement containing it printed in San Francisco, and this enabled us to give readers the Message and the usual amount of news and reading matter besides. The SENTINEL was the first paper in Oregon to lay before the people the Message, because it received it first. You deserve much credit for its early publication, but we do not want our thunder appropriated without notice of the fact.

MASONIC.—The installation of officers of Western Star Lodge No. 18, of Kerkville, took place on the 27th ult., as follows: G. Wilson, W. M.; Richard Williams, S. W.; James Steele, J. W.; Geo. N. Briggs, Treasurer; R. B. Morford, Secretary; Wm. Matthews, S. D.; J. H. Short, J. D.; J. Prindle, Tyler. A pertinent and eloquent address was delivered by Richard Williams, Esq.

Indian Affairs. Thos. Pyle, of this county, has received from Superintendent Geary, the appointment of sub-Agent of Indian Affairs for this section. With the appointment came no specific instructions authorizing Mr. Pyle to take any steps towards removing to some suitable location the swarm of vagabond Indians who now infest the town and neighborhood, but we are pretty well satisfied that as soon as the Superintendent receives information of the condition of things out here, he will give the Sub-Agent authority to act effectively and promptly in ridding our people of these abominable nuisances. Within a half mile of this town are one hundred Indians—a few of them Klamaths, but by far the greater part Shas'as, Modocs, and stragglers from one or two other California tribes. La Lake, head chief of the Klamaths, is with his people, and can control them, but he has no more influence over the others than a domestic cat would have over a band of cats. The property of our citizens is endangered every night while this savage, mischievous swarm is permitted to camp near the town, nor, until they are removed to a safe distance, will this danger be averted. We do not believe in the policy of purchasing peace from the Indians, yet since it is the plan adopted by the Government, there is no just cause why an exception should be made in respect to the Indians belonging upon our frontier, and of which they are pestered with fear and pain. If the Superintendent has the power, he should authorize Mr. Pyle to make such offers to them as will procure their immediate departure from the settlements. They have wild hunting and fishing grounds whither they can and should be compelled to go, and return no more to annoy or molest the whites. Should they be provided for in this inclement season furnish them with coarse provisions and goods to feed and protect them from the cold until warm weather comes again, and until they can hunt and fish and sustain themselves. But under no consideration permit them to prowl and loaf about the settlements, in the practice of the most revolting vices, making more corrupt and dissolute the few who will hang about every town, living from hand to mouth, without work, and without a spark of honesty. We call the attention of Mr. Geary to this Indian nuisance, and earnestly press upon him the necessity of speedy action. The population of our town is between four and five hundred, men, women and children. With this small population we have full one hundred Indians, men and squaws, preying constantly upon us, to say nothing of the corruption and vice they occasion. We ask to have the pest abated, and if in his province, he should, in common justice, order its abatement.

STATES' WEEKLIES.—Information is frequently sought by persons wishing to subscribe for some one or two of the States' Weekly papers, as to which are the best to take. If a news journal is required, we particularly recommend the New York Weekly Journal of Commerce, the very best general newspaper, we think, in the whole country, and the cheap one. It contains forty-eight columns of news, most interesting political and general intelligence, literary and scientific matter, doctory reading, and domestic and foreign correspondence not excelled in point of variety, scope and entertainment, by any paper in the Union. The terms are two dollars a year for a single copy, eight copies for ten dollars, and to clubs of twenty or upwards, one dollar each. If an amusing, entertaining literary and light-reading paper is wanted, filled with sensation, love, or pleasing fiction stories; gossip; luminous, satirical, or burlesque sketches; poetry, scraps, &c., we can think of no paper equal to the New York Sunday Mercury for the West, which is furnished at two dollars per annum. But if a good Democratic newspaper is wished, we cordially recommend the Weekly Constitution, published at Washington. No other paper furnishes the same amount of important political intelligence, both in extent and detail, and it gives, besides, the speeches and letters of the distinguished men of the Nation upon all public matters; a vast amount of interesting correspondence from all parts of the Union; the debates and proceedings in both Houses of Congress; and the operations of the several Departments; and the general domestic and foreign news of the day. The Constitution is two dollars per annum for a single copy, five copies for six dollars, and to clubs of ten, one dollar each. Persons wishing full official proceedings of both Houses of Congress, must subscribe for the Congressional Globe, the only paper which gives complete reports, with speeches and documents.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—We learn for the first time, through the kindness of a correspondent at Roseburg, that a few Sundays since the Episcopal Church at that place was consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop Scott, of the Diocese of Oregon, assisted by Rev. T. A. Hyland, resident clergyman. The name of St. George was given to the Church, in consecration. The edifice was commenced last Spring, and when about half-way finished, was blown down. But, with laudable generosity and zeal, the citizens contributed the means to proceed at once to rebuild the structure. It was finished only a few days prior to its consecration, and is the only Episcopal Church in Oregon south of the California range.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On the night of the 10th instant, a fire broke out in the stables owned by the California Stage Company, at the changing station fourteen miles north of Yreka, and consumed, besides the stables, eight valuable stage horses, with complete harness for two four-horse teams, a large quantity of oats, straw and hay, and the stable fixtures. The amount of loss sustained is not stated, but it must be several thousands of dollars. It is believed that the fire was occasioned by the carelessness of the hostler, who had gone into the stables with a lighted pipe, and dropped some of the burning tobacco among the dry hay. Lighted cigars and tobacco should be carefully excluded from stables and barns.

THE ROADS.—From Mr. G. T. Vining, who was in town during the week, we learn that the roads between this and Lake Creek are in very bad condition. Much more rain and snow had fallen in Josephine than in this vicinity.

Table with columns: State, Breckinridge, Bell, Douglas, Lincoln. Lists electoral votes for various states including Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Counties.

General Intelligence. The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to December 24th, brought the following items of intelligence to the California Associated Press: St. Louis, December 24th. The New York Times Washington correspondent says that Wake's speech is considered as reflecting more fairly and fully the position of the Republican party than any other, and it is fully endorsed there. Southern men are very bitter against his sentiments. This feeling greatly increased since its publication in full. Also, that conservative men find very little cause for confidence in the speech of Crittenden, or the manner in which it was received. There was no indication or disposition among the Republicans to the terms proposed, though some of the Southern Senators express the opinion that they would be satisfied to moderate the Southern States. Hamilton has had a long conference with Gen. Scott. The General expressed a hope that the difficulty would be overcome and settled. Hamilton and Cass have also had an interview. An article in the Richmond Enquirer recommends the seceding of Washington City, with the public buildings. It is laughed at in Washington by Southern men, and Virginians themselves are ashamed of such periculous stuff. The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, of December 18th, says: 'The Pacific Railroad got into a tight place, and was got out by Sherman, who put it in a position to be acted on in Committee of the Whole.' At a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-three, the position of Davis, of Maryland, requesting the several Legislatures to revise their laws, and if any were found conflicting with the Constitution and laws of the United States, to repeal them—was adopted, with but two dissenting voices. Davis, of Mississippi, unsuccessfully attempted to have the question in reference to territories first disposed of. A proposition of Davis of Maryland, previously submitted, embodying a bill which requires the United States Marshal to bring fugitives to the District Judge in the District of the State from which the fugitives escaped. The trial by jury, was referred to a sub-committee of members from the border States. The proceedings of the Committee of Thirty-three are not considered indicative of a satisfactory solution of the present differences. The Postoffice Committee have the Pony Express matter under consideration for a contract with Russell & Co., to transmit dispatches. It is thought it will pass, as the existence of the Express is said to depend on it. The Postmaster-General will stop the South Carolina mails on his secession. The Postmaster at Charleston having signified his intention to resign, after secession there can be no distribution there. The Fort Leavenworth Democrat announced on authority both from Lincoln and Bates, that the latter will occupy a place in the Cabinet, probably that of Secretary of the Interior. The New York World learns that the British and French Consuls at Charleston have been approached by the secessionists, with a view to secure their cooperation; but they replied that any communication to them would be transmitted to the State Department at Washington. In the Georgia Legislature, one of the ablest secessionists—Hill—in a blaze of eloquence, characterized his secession as a right accomplishing its own end; silently forging its own chains; happiness poisoning its own cup; property committing suicide. The resolutions in favor of cooperation were accordingly adopted. The Mississippi Commissioner was earnestly requested by the Georgia Legislature, and made a speech, of which one thousand copies were ordered printed. At quarterly meeting of the Irish Charitable Association society, at Boston, on the night of December 17th, after transacting its business, considered some strong Union resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Several patriotic addresses were delivered. Private advices from New York, published, have reported a bad feeling there, and if possible it is worse in Boston; the writer would not be surprised to see blood shed in those cities before long. The New steamship John P. King, built for Charleston in New York, was burnt in North River at the pier, December 18. It was valued at \$100,000. The steam engine on the Hackensack, New Jersey, Railroad, ran over a hand-car, containing twenty laborers, December 19th, killing one and injuring two others. The seven-story buildings, numbers 22, 24, 26, and 28 in Frankfort street, New York, occupied by printing offices, and bookbinders, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 19. South Carolina secession was celebrated by 100 guns and other rejoicings were observed at Montgomery, Alabama, and Pensacola. St. Louis, December 24. A large meeting was held last night at Norfolk. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a National State Convention, opposing coercion in favor of arming the State, and declaring against the reopening of the African slave trade. The Methodist Conference of South Carolina, on the 18th, passed resolutions favoring secession. About eighteen young ladies seceded from the seminaries of New York and Pennsylvania, and passed through Washington yesterday. The Governor of Alabama, in consequence of the present crisis, had assumed the responsibility of advising the banks to suspend, and all have done so but three. The House has passed the bill of the Senate to amend the fourth section of the act for the extension of Oregon into the Union, so as to extend the time for selecting salt springs and contiguous lands in Oregon. Secretary Thompson had a long private interview with Governor Floyd, in which he is said to have urged the propriety of both resigning. Gov. Floyd declined cooperation, and declared his purpose to remain at his post until the close of the Administration. The messenger with the vote of Louisiana reports that the Legislature of that State refused almost unanimously to appoint Commissioners to the other States, being determined to act without advice or consultation. Ex-Governor McDonald, of South Carolina, and B. J. Martin, Douglas elector in Georgia, are dead. The New York Common Council has passed the Japanese Embassy bill—\$82,000. On the 21st the House was not in session. The Senate, on the 21st, reconsidered the vote expelling Jefferson Davis upon the Committee of Thirteen. On the motion, Davis said that, owing to the solicitations of Southern friends, he would consent to serve. At a meeting of the Committee of Thirteen, held on the 21st, Douglas said he was ready for any amendment to take slavery out of Congress, without regard to his previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote on the subject. At a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-three, a proposition was discussed for the admission of Kansas and New Mexico, which would settle the difficulties in these Territories. Nothing was done, and the Committee adjourned to Thursday. Subsequently the Republican members had a caucus, and concluded that no proposition satisfactory to the ultra Southern States, by way of amendment to the Constitution, could be adopted by the people; therefore it was necessary to prepare.

The South Carolina Convention, on the 21st, was in secret session most of the day. Nothing was done of a definite character. In open session, many other propositions submitted, were as follows: The Governor to appoint custom house officers and Postmasters, unless the present incumbents continue; that no alterations in the present arrangements be made until others are effected; another was, that the present officers be continued, by appointment, under the State Government. The Convention adopted the Revenue and Postal laws of the United States, requiring the moneys collected to be deposited in the Bank of South Carolina, subject to the order of the Assembly; and that said officers retain it as public property, for the disposal of the Assembly, till the final settlement with the United States. At Charleston, a grand procession of minute men, from an soldier, took place on the night of the 21st. The Governor was serenaded, amid great enthusiasm. In the South Carolina Legislature, on the 21st, the House entertained resolutions providing for the feeding and transportation of troops, and establishing telegraph lines to be exposed posts, under the authority of the Governor, in case of war or apprehended invasion. It is rumored that a paper is being signed, requesting J. M. Bots to leave the State. In Baltimore, secession has produced no sensation, one way or the other. People are cheerful, business is better, and the impression is, that if the North will make honorable concessions, and repeal obnoxious laws, the Southern States will cheerfully meet them. In Memphis, Tenn., an enthusiastic meeting was held and fifteen guns fired. The Atlantic office was illuminated. In Wilmington, Del., one hundred guns were fired for secession. In Mobile an immense secession meeting was held, which was wild with enthusiasm, old men joining a prominent part. Many places were illuminated. A Jackson dispatch says that 70 delegates of 100 elected to the Mississippi Convention, favor separate secession. Popular majority—30,000. The Governor of Maryland, in his reply to the Mississippi Commissioners, says, that not until all honorable, constitutional and lawful demands, will Maryland consent to secede. He is rumored to be waiting with reluctance the result of his correspondence with the Government of the border States relative to the course to be pursued by them. The Supreme Court of the United States has granted a mandamus against the Governor of Ohio, on application of Kentucky, returned on the 17th January. The N. Y. Tribune says positively that Lincoln utterly repudiates any concessions or compromise, and will not yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories. Commodore Kearny has resigned. Another slave, with 900 Africans on board, has been captured. Col. Buller, who went with Gen. Walker to Honduras, has been pardoned. The House today [Monday] the Speaker presented a letter from the South Carolina delegation, dissolving their connection with the House, since that State had assumed her sovereign capacity. Proceedings in the South Carolina Convention Saturday [the 22d] were mostly of a secret nature. Nothing transpired; but it was supposed that the Revenue laws of the United States will be adopted, and that the Collector will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the State, and that Postal matters will remain unchanged. The Commissioners from South Carolina received their credentials on Saturday, on their way to Washington. The President will send a special message to Congress on their arrival. Cushing had returned to Washington, and reports that South Carolina was acting with the view of the cooperation with all the Slave States. Tombs had telegraphed to Georgia that all his propositions of compromise were treated with derision and contempt by the Republican members of the Committee of Thirteen; that every Republican member had voted against such of Crittenden's propositions, and that the majority then declared that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently accepted by other members. He says that the Committee of Thirty-three composed a majority of the Republicans, and they seek to cause the South with deliberate steps, the friends of secession were defeated for a Convention. Finally, he urges Georgia to secede by the 4th of March. The Union Committee of New York received a letter from Fillmore, not yet permitted to be published. A company of 80 men arrived at Charleston yesterday, from Savannah, and tendered their services in the name of the Minute Men of Savannah. Senator Johnson was hurled in effigy at Memphis, on Saturday night. A secession meeting was held at Norfolk on Saturday night, when Gen. John Tyler in a speech said: 'Let the Union go to hell!' which sentiment was received with loud and repeated cheers. Several speeches on Saturday night at a banquet of the New Foundland Society, New York. He counselled fraternal forbearance, and said that the secession feeling had been getting weaker since the Election day. Within sixty days the trouble would pass away, on the premises. In the House, Crittenden introduced Union saving resolutions, to which Haskin proposed to substitute an inquiry into South Carolina affairs. Nothing was done, and the House adjourned till Thursday. In the Senate to-day, Pugh and Douglas submitted amendments to the Constitution, which were referred to the Committee of Thirteen. Nelson made a speech on the Southern side; he had scarcely a hope that the demand of the South would be granted by the North. Davis submitted an amendment to the Constitution, declaring the right of slave property. The Senate adjourned to Thursday. Two defalcations have been discovered in the Interior Department—one in Indian Trust Bonds, and the other \$8,000 in cash. In the South Carolina Convention, to-day, nothing was done of a definite nature. Intense excitement existed today at Pittsburg, on the discovery that the U. S. Quartermaster was about shipping 125 guns from Alleghany Arsenal to Galvesto, and the Balize, supposed for the purpose of stripping the Arsenal and placing the guns where the seceders could get them. Major Lytle, in command, declined to give any positive information on the subject. Loving Breweater telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people would not suffer the guns to be removed. A public meeting was about to be called to consider the subject. It was reported that muskets, shells, balls, cavalry accoutrements, etc., to a considerable amount, had already been shipped. It appears that the Fort has never yet been mounted with the proper guns—10-inch Columbiads and 32-pounders. Stout, of Oregon, has presented a bill, authorizing the Secretary of War and of the Interior to report to Congress all information in their possession with regard to the late depredations in Oregon and Washington Territories, and the late massacre on Snake river. In New Orleans there have been general demonstrations against the Pullman flag raised, and the bust of Calhoun displayed in a cockpit. In Richmond, secession gives general satisfaction. There is nothing of interest stirring in the War Department. The Oregon Representatives and Senators are endeavoring to secure a division of the military district again, as it having been adopted by General Harney, but their efforts will not be successful.

California News. Kate Gerkin, a German courtier, was murdered in her own house in Sacramento, on the night of the 4th instant. A German named Kahl, supposed to be her murderer, has been arrested. A multitude of robberies are reported throughout the State, the most of them in Tuolumne county. Gen. Shields delivered a lecture at Sacramento on the 9th, on the life and character of Gen. Jackson. The 8th of January was rather quietly observed throughout the State. The Senate adjourned in respect to the day, but the Assembly refused to do so. Mr. James Polk, the mail carrier between Scott Valley and Salmon River, had his feet and hands badly frozen in crossing the mountain during a recent snow storm. He was lost for two days and nights. The Scott Valley Mirror says it is the fault of persons employed that the road over Scott's mountain has been impassable by snow. Timely attention and labor would have kept the road open. The discovery of a very rich quartz lode is reported at Ore Fino, in Scott Valley. A large pork packing establishment is under full operation in Yreka. Wm. Blackwood and Matthew Tracy, two heroes of the Baltic war, had a prize fight in Nevada county on the 31st January. The match was for one thousand dollars. Blackwood succumbed at the close of the 31st round, having been in the ring three minutes in the milling process. He was carried from the ring insensible. Tracy walked away, victorious brute that he was. Murders and numerous assaults are getting to be quite ordinary occurrences in Sacramento. Last week we gave an account of three, and the papers tell us of as many more since. One or two of the religious denominations, in San Francisco observed the day of fasting and prayer appointed by President Buchanan. N. T. Stockfleth, a partner in the old established Lady Adams mercantile house of Sacramento, committed suicide in San Francisco on the 10th. Financial embarrassment led to the act. The house is attached for debts to the amount of \$50,000. KYRTHENTISM.—Ever since the telegraphic wires south from Yreka have been broken, we have received the first news of the Pony arrivals from the Red Bluff Independent, to which paper the important intelligence from the East is regularly telegraphed with quickest dispatch. In this way we get the news from two to three days quicker than by the Sacramento or San Francisco papers. We know of no other far interior paper in California which goes to similar trouble and expense to obtain the very latest news. We owe the Independent thanks for having alone given us late important news, on one or two occasions, which we could not have received in time for early publication from any other source. A paper which strives so diligently to please the public merits a handsome patronage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WADE, MORGAN & CO., DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, suited to the Wants of the Locality. TO THE PUBLIC WE OFFER INDUCEMENTS For Cash!

Notice. In the early part of last June, a horse mule was left with me on pasture, to be called for and taken away in a few weeks. The person claiming to own it has never since been seen in these parts, and from information received, I believe he had stolen the animal. I therefore hereby give notice that, unless the proper owner of the mule shall call and prove property and pay charges, on or before the 23rd day of January ensuing, I will on that day sell the mule at public auction, to pay expenses of keeping and advertising. The mule is light bay color, has a white cut in her mouth, and is branded on the left hip with an A in a ring. WM. BYBER, Jacksonville, Jan. 10, 1861.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained a decree of the Hon. Court of Josephine county 14ers of Administration on the estate of P. A. OZIER, late of said county deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment to the undersigned, at his residence near Kerkville; and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within one year from the date hereof or be forever barred. A. J. VINCENT, Kerkville, Josephine co., Oreg. Jy19:14w

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an execution duly issued by the Clerk of the County Court in and for Jackson county, Oregon, in favor of Anderson & Allen, against Joseph K. Ackley, for the sum of two hundred and eighty four and sixty-four hundredths dollars (\$284 64/100), with interest and costs, I have levied upon and will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1861, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph K. Ackley to the following described real estate, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, to-wit: The south half of Lots numbers three (3) and four (4), in block number seventeen (17) as laid down on the plat of the town of Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon, fronting fifty feet on Fourth street and running back one hundred feet on C street, in said block. Sale between the hours of one and four P. M. J. L. DUNCAN, Sheriff, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Sheriff's Sale. WILL be sold at Clugge & Drum's Live-ry Stable, in Jacksonville, on Tuesday, the 30th day of February, 1861, a Good, almost New, TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE, with movable seats, so as to be used as a single carriage, if desired. Also an old BUGY AND HARNESS. Sold at the property of N. J. FABRANS, January 10, 1861. Jy19:14w