# The Oregon Sentinel.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Prop'r.

SUBSCRIPTION—For One year, in advance, Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars.

ADVERTISING—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.



I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge No. 10 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

SILAS J. BAY, N. G.

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, R. Sec'y.

Trustees—Jas. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and Silas Bay.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.

H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

O. JACOBS. E. F. RUSSELL.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

Business committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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J. GASTON,

(Successor to Reed & Gaston)

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Especial attention given to collections. June 19, 1863. 40

[By appointment.]

GEORGE B. DORRIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq.

J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER

JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 2, 1864.

PETER BRITT,

Photographic Artist,

Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charge will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and strike your likeness.

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DR. O. J. GATES

HAS permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his services to all those who need artificial teeth. Decaying teeth filled with pure gold in the best manner. Persons needing work in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE.

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Jacksonville, June 4th, 1864. 3m

NEW

Watchmaker and Jeweler!

On Oregon street, first door north of Prentano's Jacksonville, Oga.

JOHN F. HOUCK,

Manufacturer and repairer of Watches, Chronometers, Clocks Musical and other Instruments, etc.

Also, JEWELRY manufactured and repaired, after the most approved style of the art, and warranted for one year. Prices according to times.

JOHN F. HOUCK,

Chronometer and Watchmaker.

Jacksonville, June 25, 1864. 3m

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--In--

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Jacksonville Aug. 5, '64. aug1f

A. C. ALBERTS

Is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of

Matresses, Tents,

Flour and Grain Sacks,

And also will attend to paper hanging etc.

Sewing machines repaired and put in good running condition.

Work of the above kinds done on the most liberal terms, for cash, or other ready pay.

A. C. ALBERTS.

Jacksonville, April 30, '63. apl30m3


## BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

New York, 14th.—Draft been ordered and commenced in the 12th and 13th Districts.

A Washington dispatch of the 12th, says the draft has been ordered to commence in Ohio and other States where quotas have not been filled, on the 19th.

Augusta Me., 13th.—We have carried the State by largest majority ever known for any party; will probably reach 30,000. We have all Congressional districts by immense majorities; and five sixths of both branches of the Legislature.

[Signed] J. G. BLAIN.

Chairman Union Central Committee.

Park Benjamin died in this city last night aged 55 years.

New York 14th.—*Herald's* dispatch from the Shenandoah Valley represent the enemy has moved his lines to the left our forces, and is massing toward the Potomac fords, which are at present impassable on account of recent rains. Troops whose time has expired are re-enlisting not singly, but by regiments.

Another of the *Herald's* dispatches 13th says another movement has been made; enemy seems to be retiring. Averill is close upon his rear, and indications are that we will have another fight, as Averill has reached the enemy's rear infantry line.

New York, 14th.—*Post's* specials from the army of the Potomac say: Rebels are feeling of our lines slightly, but have made no general attack at any point. Grant has issued an order that all civilians within our lines in front of Petersburg, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, shall be sent through the enemys lines. Also, prohibits the sale of provisions to any such civilians. The draft has been ordered in Delaware & Maryland on Monday next.

Washington, 14th.—No further news from the army of the Potomac. Works of the enemy on our left and front have been fortified recently. Deserters say their army is strengthened by reinforcements from various points, and by large numbers of conscripts who appear to have large deserting proclivities.

Grant telegraphs from City Point 13th, that he ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President, in the shortest possible time for the prompt filling up of his armies. He says: It will have more effect on the enemy than a victory. They profess to believe that there is such a strong party in the North in favor of recognising the Confederacy, that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived.

Deserters daily tell us their men are universally tired of war; that desertions would be much more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the election. The enforcement of the draft and the filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense extent.

Rosecan's Headquarters, Nashville and Murfreesboro railroad, 8th.—Pennsylvania cavalry, 250 men, surprised and routed Hillbie's brigade, 2,000 strong, at Readyville yesterday, killing and wounding many, and capturing 125 prisoners. To-day the railroad was torn up at Belle Buckle, but the damage was trifling. The bridge at Stewart's Creek, which was the only one injured by Wheeler, is rebuilt. The railroad is in good order from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga. Trains left this morning with mails for Atlanta. Rebels are retreating towards McMinnsville.

[Signed.] VAN CLEAVE, Brig. Gen.

Baltimore, 12th.—No change in military situation at Harper's Ferry. Working parties recommenced work on Baltimore and Ohio railroad this morning. It is expected to be in running order about Friday. The steamer Fawn was captured on Dismal Swamp canal, by rebels, yesterday.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* dated Washington 12th, says no decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the proposition for a hundred thousand million loan, made by European capitalists. It may still be under advisement until action of Congress is taken upon it, though without any apparent cause. Number of bids for the thirty-one million loan, contain requests to the Secretary that if not accepted they should be applied to the seven-thirties.

New York, 14th.—Washington *Union* of the 10th, says Greely has again entered into correspondence with Sanders, assuring him that commissioners will be quickly sent to Richmond to negotiate terms of peace, without President's conditions, if Clay and Holcomb desire it.

Washington, 12th.—English Blockade-running steamers, Advance and Elsie, with 400 bales of cotton each, have been captured. A shell exploding in the Elsie's hold, destroyed 150 bales.

Halifax, 12th.—Two blockade-runners have arrived with cotton to pay interest on the Confederate loan. It is reported that the Tallahassee is about starting on a plundering expedition.

New York, 13th.—Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th, has a marked editorial, in which it looks for peace—a lasting and permanent peace—founded on Calhoun's doctrines. It says the executive department of the Federal Government should be reposed in two parts, instead of one.

*Tribune's* Washington special says Col. Dana, of the 14th Pennsylvania, has just returned from under fire at Charleston. He reports that fort Sumter is rapidly settling, and in a very short time it is believed the water will enter the lower tier of embrasures.

Portland, (Me.) 12th.—Fifty-one towns gave 7,177 majority against 6,493 last year—gain 684.

Portland, 13th—Ninety-five towns gave a Union congressional majority of 8,168. This vote includes little over four tenths of the State. Congressional total, nineteen to twenty thousand Union majority. The counties all undoubtedly Republican. Senator, county officers and Representatives stand about the same as last year—124 Union to 26 opposition. The amendment to the constitution, permitting soldiers to vote, will be carried almost unanimously.

San Francisco, 16th.—Private dispatches of the 10th, quote gold at 2:27a2:20; on the 12th, at 2:23a2:16; on the 13th, at 2:19. Greenbacks firm at 47. Steamer Golden city arrived at 11 o'clock a. m., with mails and passengers of the 23d, from New York.

Chicago, 13th.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Cairo took place yesterday morning, destroying nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, on eighth street and Commercial avenue. A large number of families have been rendered homeless.

Louisville, 12th.—Upward train from Bardstown this morning was captured by sixteen guerrillas, under Magruder, who destroyed the locomotive, burned one car and robbed the passengers.

New York, 13th.—*Commercial's* special says Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts, who has arrived here, has given in his adherence to Lincoln without any reservation.

One of Grant's staff officers, who has just arrived, reports that the condition of the army is improving vastly. Lee cannot attack with any effect until Early arrives, and Sheridan holds him so closely that he cannot fall back without a great disaster.

Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th, says Grant has massed a great many troops on the railroad south of Petersburg, and within the last ten days has pushed his left a quarter of a mile west of the railroad. He will, at an early day, make a grand burst and try to reach the south side of the railroad, at some point near the town. This is to be his next grand movement.

The *Tribune* says information, deemed reliable, has been received to the effect that Fremont has placed a letter of withdrawal in the hands of his friends, who will make it public in proper time, and that before long.

Pittsburg, 12th.—Ex-Governor William Bigler has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Clearfield county. Wm. W. Kitchen, of Wilksburg, was nominated for Congress, by the Union party in the 12th District, Gallish A. Grow having declined.

The following telegram has been received from Sherman: Atlanta, 12th.—I am glad to hear the draft will be enforced. 1st, because we need men; 2d, they come as privates to fill up old and tried regiments, with experienced officers already on hand; 3d, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though Democratic, should in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield power.

Signed. SHERMAN.

Washington, 14th.—Draft ordered to commence, in all the States and districts where the quota has not been filled by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th of this month. Substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible.

[Signed.] STANTON.

A letter from Sheridan, near Berryville, the 13th, says: We made a reconnaissance in force, crossing Summit and Winchester road, over Opequon creek. A skirmish ensued, in which we captured 145 men of the 8th Carolina, and a battle-flag; also 111 men of Gordon's division. Our loss slight.

Cairo, 13th.—The Charleston *Mercury* says foreigners, residents of Savannah, who will not organize for the defence of the city, will be sent to Atlanta.

Vance's majority, for Governor of North Carolina, over Hillman, peace candidate, is estimated at fifty thousand. The total vote is estimated at seventy-five thousand.

The Government powder works at Augusta blew up on the 3d, with over 30,000 pounds of powder, killing nine persons.

Macon, 3d.—The Yankees have completely destroyed the railroad between Jonesboro and East Point. In their retreat they burnt every tie and broke every rail. Our pickets extend six miles beyond Jonesboro.

Macon, 10th.—Hood received a flag of truce from Sherman yesterday. Sherman states that he had ordered Atlanta cleared of all white inhabitants. Those taking the oath will be sent north; those refusing will be sent South. An armistice of ten days was proposed to carry out order. Hood accepted the armistice, but denounced the order as barbarous.

Albany, 14th.—Large attendance at the Democratic State Convention. Henry Marshal Chapman was elected temporary Chairman. Entrance of Fernando Wood into the convention excited much comment.

Cairo, 14th.—New Orleans *Picayune* says the election of the 5th, was the most orderly ever held in that city. Five thousand six hundred votes were cast, exclusive of two precincts in the 4th district, and second poll of the first precinct. The constitution was adopted by 4,000 majority, only 800 votes being cast against it.

Augusta, Me., 14th.—156 towns give Coney 1,190 majority. Union vote in the remainder of the State is in about the same proportion. Coney's majority will reach 20,000.

Hartford, Con., 14th.—The Democratic State Convention has a full attendance and is enthusiastic for McClellan.

San Francisco, 17th.—Private telegrams quote gold on the 13th, 2:25a2:27; on the 14th, 2:26; on the 15th, 2:28. Provost Marshal here is not known to have received orders to commence drafting as yet. Legal Tenders, 45a46.

Augusta, 15th.—Official returns from 275 cities and towns showing total vote 85,059. Majority for Coney, 15,316. Total vote to be heard from is about 25,000, and will increase Coney's majority to nearly 18,000. Total vote of the State nearly 15,000 less than last year. Returns from 118 representative's districts, show the election of 102 Union men to 17 Democrats. Senate is unanimously Union. Every county in the State was carried by the Union party.

Albany, 15th.—Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor, and D. R. Floyd Jones for Lieut. Governor, by acclamation.

New York, 16th.—Publication of the *New Nation* will be stopped by an injunction, issued by Judge Sutherland. Its leader to-day announced its abandonment of Fremont.

New York, 16th.—The Supreme Court injunction on the *New Nation* referred only to an intimation printed by Gen. Cluseret. The regular paper goes to press to-night. The difficulty as inferred from a copy of the suppressed sheet, seems to have been an attempt by Cluseret to turn the paper over to the support of a person who has not appeared prominently as a possible candidate for the Presidency.

Baltimore, 14th.—Special to the Baltimore *American* says Averill reoccupied Martinsburg. Parties engaged in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have resumed work.

New York, 15th.—The *Herald's* Mobile Bay correspondent, of the 4th, says: Everything is quiet here. No probability of an immediate movement on Mobile. Sunken rebel iron Baltian still effectually blockades the main channel across Day River Bar, but the Winnebago, a double-turreted monitor, has found a passage through the obstructions to a point nearly opposite Mobile, and can drop 11 and 15-inch shells into the city at will. The Metatouet, Sibago, and Kenebec have also reached the same place, and are in line of battle, ready to shell the city at a signal from Farragut. Mobile is entirely at our mercy. The vessels mentioned above are about three half miles from Mobile, and their largest rifled guns can throw shells into the remotest suburbs of the city. Rebel rams and gunboats are in plain sight, but make no hostile demonstrations. They remain above the city, in the mouth of the Alabama, just in range. The gunboat J. P. Jackson has succeeded in capturing the largest one of three launches that have been hovering around Mississippi sound, with the object of attacking. Launch had on board a howitzer and other evidences of a warlike character. Grangers troops have constructed splendid fortifications at Cedar Point and other places. If Hood's whole army should reinforce Mobile and attack our position, it could easily be held with the assistance of the gunboats.

Chicago, 15th.—Cairo special says no longer much doubt of a formidable invasion of Missouri, under Dobbins, Magruder, Price and Shelby.

Philadelphia, 17th.—Special to the *Bulletin*, from Baltimore, says Grant has left for Harper's Ferry, for what purpose will be made known in a few days.

A Washington special says over 3,000 rebel deserters have arrived from the army of the Potomac. One man left a wife and six children at Richmond, and says his grandfather has been conscripted.

New York, 17th.—Washington special say authorities continue to forward large bodies of troops to the Army of the Potomac. 15,000 left yesterday.

San Francisco, 17th.—Legal Tenders quotable at 44a45.

Boston, 15th.—Union State Convention met here to-day. Nearly 165 delegates present. Gov. Andrew and the rest of the State ticket renominated by acclamation.

Fortress Monroe, 14th.—Gen. Butler has arrived from the front. He comes for the benefit of his health, which seems to have been much impaired of late. Flag of truce boat arrived last night. Richmond *Sentinel* has an article on Sherman's order at Atlanta, and calls him chief among savages; captain among pirates; leader among highwaymen, and brother to all former Villains of the world. Says Sherman has given the war a new feature, and calls upon every one to flock to its standard and fight till death, as it is more honorable to die thus than have peace with such barbarians. If the President wants us, let him call. If this is the kind of warfare we are to resist, we will strip for it. The last man and the last boy must take his arms sooner than permit such outrages as those at Atlanta.

Macon, 9th.—A prisoner, captured yesterday, says Sherman will now reinforce Grant and take Richmond. He also states that a great portion of the soldiers go out of service this month. The enemy are closely massed at Atlanta. Wheelers forces were dispersed near Tullahoma, by Gen. Steedman.

Petersburg, 9th.—Grant still holds his line on the Weldon railroad, pushing slowly towards west road.

Louisville, 14th.—*Journal* says the agreement between Sherman and Hood for a ten day's truce has been concluded. Hood, in a letter to Sherman of the 8th, says: Permit me to say, your proposed measure beats, in studied, ingenious cruelty, all acts ever seen by me in the dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest. You are expelling from their homes friends, wives and children of a brave people.

A letter from Sherman to Hood contained the following: All citizens are requested to leave Atlanta, and proceed either North or South. Government will furnish transportation as far South as Rough and Ready; North, to Chattanooga. Citizens may take moveable property. Transportation will be furnished for moveables. Negroes, who wish to do so, may go with their masters. All women and children must be sent outside of the lines. Sherman's order commenced as follows: Atlanta being occupied exclusively by the army, the city will at once be vacated by all except armies of the U. S., and such civilians and employees as may be retained by permit of the Department or Government order.

New York, 17th.—*Commercial's* special says the rebels are constantly shelling Grant's new railroad from City Point to the left wing, but have done no damage. Grant has prohibited sutlers from selling liquor in the army.

Deserters from Lee's army, to-day, fully confirm previous reports of the enemy being largely reinforced by conscripts.

The *Herald's* correspondent of the 15th, says yesterday Gen. Birney opened all his batteries on the works and city of Petersburg. He fired a perfect rain of shot and shell for two hours.

Washington, 16th.—An officer on Grant's staff at City Point, says everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lay here we are weakening the enemy more or less. Their troops are deserting into our lines in droves, while we are receiving large accessions.

New York, 16th.—*World's* special from Grant's headquarters, says: There every reason to believe the rebels have contemplated, and are preparing to evacuate Petersburg, and retiring within the defenses at Richmond.

San Francisco, 13th.—Gold in New York on the 16th was 2:28; on the 17th, 2:21.

## Message of the Governor.

*Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has again become my duty to give to the Legislative Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and to recommend such measures as "I judge" to be expedient.

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous blessings bestowed upon the people of this State; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our young and growing State in time to come, as He has blessed it in time past.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislative Assembly an unusual degree of health has been enjoyed. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Mineral wealth has been discovered within our borders and almost at our doors, the development of which bids fair to startle the most sanguine and convince the most incredulous. Our great staples command high prices; and our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupations share largely in the general prosperity.

Our State is out of debt, with thousands in the treasury, and she possesses all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance. But the best of all is, that, while there have been differences of opinion on the great questions of the day, that greatest of scourges, *Civil war*, has not been visited upon us.

The Willamette Valley with its 2,000,000 acres of rich land, with abundance of water and timber, surrounded as it is with beds of iron, copper, silver and gold, is to be the garden as well as the casket of the Pacific coast.

The early development of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial resources of the Willamette Valley is an element in the future prosperity of the State of Oregon that has been to much lost sight of and obscured by the glitter of the gold fields that lie within and upon its eastern borders. It has been impossible for the inhabitants of the valley, the mechanic, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, and last, not least, the farmer, whose labor and whose products, the welfare and occupations of all the rest are based, to withstand the temptations presented by John Day, Boise, and Owyhee. The result has been the destruction and neglect of interests, that, properly attended, would have produced as rich a golden harvest to the many, as do the mines to the fortunate few. Yet so long as little or no inducement is presented to the agriculturalist; to till the fertile acres of the Willamette Valley, so long as the cost of transportation of his produce to market equals or exceeds the market price, so long will the plow and the harrow, the reaper, the loom, and all their attendant pursuits of industry, and useful labor, and the comfortable and generous homes be exchanged for the miner's shanty, the pick, the shovel, the quartz mill, and arastra; and thousands of disappointed men, who might be useful citizens, be led to worthless lives; and much of the rich lands of the "best valley on the Pacific coast" be as useless and unproductive as no arid waste.

To change all this in this valley will not injure, but will benefit every other interest whether agricultural, manufacturing or mining, in every other section of our State. We can double the population of the Willamette Valley or increase it in any other ratio and yet not diminish the numbers who will seek homes in other portions of Oregon; the mining population will rather increase as we increase, and as our greater prosperity will give them a better base for supplies of all kinds, and equally benefit our valley by increasing demand, supplying us with what we may call a home market, in which no other produce can successfully compete.

The question of market for our produce has been thought to be a difficult one. It has been asked: "What are we to do with our breadstuffs if we exceed home and mining consumption"? No difficulty need be apprehended on this score. No more wheat or other cereals need be raised than the demands of the markets require. Other articles than breadstuffs can and will be produced, that will find or make a profitable market. Our lands will grow the best of flax, of hemp or tobacco; our sheep will give us abundance of the best wool; we have inexhaustible forests of timber;—countless herds of cattle; and in the wake of all these productions we can have linseed manufactories, and mills, rope-walks, woolen mills, tobacco factories, saw-mills, tanneries, founderies, and machine-shops, and the countless pursuits of an industrious and enterprising population, growing out of the true development of the agricultural resources of one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of this continent.

The key to this most desired change, the movement in which will follow increased intelligence, morality, wealth, benevolent institutions, education, and in short all that serves to make a nation or a State great and prosperous, is increased facilities of transportation and intercommunication. Where nature has not furnished great highways of navigable waters, along whose margins all is life and activity, man has by artificial channels, by canals, turnpikes, and railroads, infused new life and vigor into regions which otherwise would have remained the favorite hunting grounds of wandering savages.

The Willamette Valley is not entirely destitute of channels of transportation and intercommunication; but it needs, imperatively needs a railroad. There are within the established surveys of the Willamette Valley, between the Coast range, and Cascade Mountains, and Columbia river and Callapooya mountains, in round numbers, three millions of acres of land. Of this, at least two millions of acres are good arable lands, capable of producing more than average crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other roots, flax, hemp, tobacco, etc. The remainder, or one million of acres, are good hill lands, well adapted to sheep husbandry and other grazing.

It is estimated that one third of this surveyed land, one million of acres, lying on either side of the central line of the valley, and being a strip of land 130 miles long, north and south, with a width of 12 miles east and west, is worth to-day at least 8 dollars per acre, or $8,000,000. The remaining 2,000,000 acres at least two dollars per acre,—$4,000,000. Estimate town property at least $3,000,000, and we have a total of realestate of $15,000,000.

It is estimated that a railroad will cost $40,000— or perhaps $50,000 per mile, thoroughly constructed and equipped, through the Willamette Valley, where the character of the country presents as favorable circumstances and facilities for railroad construction with easy grades and good lines, as any line of equal length in the United States. Such a line, say, from Portland to Eugene City, or its vicinity can be located and built, not exceeding 115 miles in length, which, at the larger price, $50,000,—to be safe, amounts to $5,750,000. With such a road built we should have at least 1,000,000 acres of land lying contiguous to the line, and with five to six miles of stations, worth at least twenty dollars per acre, which is $20,000,000. 2,000,000 of acres would at least average $5, per acre, which is $10,000,000 more. And town property would undoubtedly advance fifty per cent, or to $1,500,000; making a total, at the date of completion of railroad, of $34,000,000; or an increase of real estate valuation of $19,000,000, and sufficient to build more than three such roads.

Compare this project for a road with any other plan for increasing the facilities of transportation, and notice first the enterprise for improving the navigation of the Willamette river, from the foot of the Clackamas rapids, including locks and canals at Oregon City, it would be safe to estimate a cost of at least $500,000, to render that part of the river navigable at all seasons for a medium sized class of boats; [calculation by Col. Belden, to whom I make acknowledgements;] above Rock Island the river is navigable to Salem for eight, and to Corvallis for six months; and above there, to Eugene City, rarely more than three or four trips annually. The numerous bars, shoals, and rapids will require great outlay to make this navigation good throughout the year; the character of the bottom land through which it flows, full of side sloughs, and channels, and liable at seasons of high water to cut new channels, and to destroy and render useless any improvements which may have been made, are obstacles of too great magnitude for any company to encounter; and should even a good slack-water navigation be successfully completed, the boats and river would not benefit so extensively as a railroad, and could not compete with it. A canal around the Oregon City falls is an improvement, very desirable and very important, but should be regarded as having for its primary object, the control of that magnificent water power.

In advocating a railroad for the Willamette Valley it is not intended to operate against the enterprise that some entertain of a road continuous from Portland to the Sacramento; for the Willamette Valley railroad would be one link in that route and just so much of it provided for. When the meagre amount of Congressional aid in lands or money is considered and com-

(Continued on 3d page.)