THE OREGON SENTINEL.

Message of the Governor.

[illegible] with the expense of a road through their population, and over the rugged mountains of southern Oregon and northern California, it does seem that if it is possible to find the men of means and of character with courage enough to undertake the Herculean task, the Willamette Valley railroad ought to be considered within our reach. A company can be organized with a capital of two or three millions of dollars, with power to issue mortgage bonds to an equal amount, and of current rates, with semi-paid amounts of instalments on stock subscriptions; a portion of this capital stock could be so expended in lands lying contiguous to the line of railroad, or stock subscriptions in part might be taken in lands, so that the increased value of those lands would materially aid in the construction, or be made to reimburse the stockholders in lieu of dividends until the business of the road should sufficiently increase. This large capital is not to be raised at once; it could hardly be expected that such an enterprise should be less than five years from inception to completion; therefore not more than one fourth of the capital would be called for annually. There are enough men in this State abundantly able to take their share of one half of this stock, and they certainly know men of capital elsewhere whom they could induce to invest in an enterprise that promises so well.

The aid of Congress to a road from Portland to the Sacramento is desirable; and the company which might undertake the valley road, would be unwise not to accept or ask for such aid, or take steps by which it might participate with the contemplated road; but it would be equally unwise to regard such aid as the only inducement to work in this railroad enterprise. We convince that we are willing in this matter to do something more than pray for aid; we must take hold of the wheel ourselves and help to lift it from the mire to the hill side.

As a instance of enterprise that does not need and does not need extraneous aid, it is only necessary to mention the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which, with a capacity of at least $2,000,000, the creation of their own sagacity and vigor, seek neither aid in developing the great resources of the Columbia River Valley, and upon Oregon than that derived from the salutary patronage of the public.

In view of connection with a transcontinental railroad, the Willamette Valley railroad would be in position to connect with it, either in the construction of the Sacramento route—thus connecting with the California Central Pacific—or the route of a Pacific branch railroad from Umbach Valley on Owyhee, Lake Harney, or middle fork of the Willamette. It could not compete with either of these national routes or with a northern transcontinental route, but would be of substantial aid to all.

Whatever can be done by business men and legislation to forward this great enterprise should receive early attention.

EDUCATION.

Article eighth, section first, of the Constitution, says, "The Governor shall be superintendent of public instruction, and his powers and duties in that capacity shall be such as may be prescribed by law; he shall hold the term of five years from the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be competent for Legislative Assembly to provide by law for the election of a superintendent, to provide for his compensation, and prescribe his powers and duties." Five years have elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution; Two years more will expire before a Superintendent of public instruction can be elected by the people. The best safe guard for republican institutions is general intelligence among the people. I mean, that culture which expands and elevates and expands the soul as well as mind.

According to the census of 1850, there were nearly half a million of the native white population of the resulted States, over twenty years of age, who could neither read nor write. The number of legal voters in the United States, who are in the same deplorable state of ignorance, is greater than the usual majority by which a President is elected. Where there are no common schools, there are the demons of treason and secession.

And State superintendent of public instruction, well paid, so he can afford to devote the proper attention to the duties of his office, can do very much, in many ways, elevate the standard of education in this State, and to prepare the rising generation for the great future which is before them. Ten thousand dollars a year cannot be better expended, for the interest of this State, than by paying for the services of a competent man, who will devote his time and talents in discharging the duties of that office.

Teaching should be a profession as permanent as it is honorable and useful; to accomplish this object, a higher rate of wages should be paid in this State. The rate of wages paid teachers in public schools, is from twenty-five to sixty-five dollars per month; in high schools from fifty to one hundred per month.—What man conducting a large business would entrust it to a competent clerk, worth from twenty-five to fifty dollars per month? Yet many such send their children to Teachers who are paid such wages. As long as the same economic care and attention demand a greater compensation in other occupations, so long will teachers make that business a stepping stone to something better.

A New York county superintendent remarks, "Is it true that the education of our children is really of less value than any of the other objects and pursuits in which men are engaged in? One thing is certain, that less wages are paid to worthy, qualified and faithful teachers of children than to laborers of the same qualifications in any other calling, while, at the same time, it cannot be denied that the teachers of our State are doing more to form and direct the habits of thought, and mould the characters, mental and moral, of the next generation than all other professions and callings combined. It is true, complaints are made that teachers do not qualify themselves properly for the performance of their high and responsible trust; and this complaint is just in many instances; but it is equally true, that more than half of our best qualified teachers are literally starved out of the profession—not because they prefer some other, but because necessity compels them to flee to something else to get bread for themselves and families. Now, how can our schools be elevated to, and maintained at, that high standard which the best interests of our common country, the prosperity of our State, and the welfare of our institutions require, so long as the present system continues of thrusting out our devoted and experienced teachers, and supplying their places with those who will work cheap.

The law provides that a district shall not be entitled to public funds, unless through its clerk, an annual report is made to the county superintendent. In some instances, in 1863, districts lost their share of funds for want of such reports, and no remedy could be had. To provide a remedy, and for the purpose of gathering statistical information, through the county superintendents, in January last, I prepared a circular letter, had them printed and distributed to the directors of school districts in the various counties, calling attention to the law, and urging a compliance therewith.

The law also provides the county superintendents of common schools for each county shall, by the first Monday of April, of each year, make a report to the Superintendent of public instruction, of the condition of the common schools in his county.

As but few reports were received in 1863, some of which were informal and unsatisfactory, early in February, 1864, I prepared a circular letter, and obtained blank forms for reports, and sent them to the county superintendents of each county.

The superintendents of the various counties, excepting Wasco, Tillamook and Curry, promptly responded by filling up the blanks thus furnished. In some counties the reports were imperfect, as it was the first time anything of the kind had been required, and the districts were not as prompt and careful in reporting to the county superintendents as they ought to have been. By the reports it appears that there are eighteen thousand six hundred and seventy nine children in the State between the ages of four, and twenty. That there are four hundred and twenty-three school districts; three hundred and forty one school houses; that the total value of the school houses is ninety six thousand six hundred and eighty two dollars; that there are twenty-one academies in the State—value, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; total average attendance at the academies, twelve hundred and five; whole number of teachers employed in the State, three hundred and sixty two. Average wages paid male teachers, forty five to fifty dollars; female, twenty-nine to 43 dollars per month. See "Abstract of Reports," in Appendix, herewith transmitted.

The proposition of the United States granting ninety thousand acres of land to this State for the endowment of the Agricultural College, was duly accepted by the last Legislative Assembly—notice of which has been given to the Secretary of the Interior. At the same session five commissioners were appointed, who, after giving notice, were required to meet within the next six months, at Corvallis, receive propositions, and locate College. Due notice was given, by publication in newspapers and by posters, of the time of meeting. But at the time appointed, there was not a quorum present, and as the law required that a majority should concur in the election of a site, no location was made.

As will more fully appear hereafter there is great difficulty in finding lands subject to location in this State, I have considered it as paramount importance to first select the lands for the benefit of common schools. Enough of that class has not yet been found to make up the amount to which the State is entitled; therefore, no lands have yet been selected for the benefit of the Agricultural College. There are still three years in which the provisions of said Act of Congress may be complied with. As appears by the report of the Commissioners of the school fund, herewith transmitted. The amount of the school fund is fifteen thousand and thirty-six dollars and seventy six cents.—Of which five thousand one hundred and seven dollars and five cents is in the treasury.—The amount of the University fund is eight thousand and nine hundred dollars and sixty-one cents, of which four hundred and seven dollars and seventy-one cents is on hand.

The school fund, derived from escheats is three thousand and seventy dollars and fifty-four cents, of which three hundred 1 on hand. The funds not on hands have been loaned mostly by proceeding commissioners, and secured by mortgages drawing interest at from ten to fifteen per cent per annum.

The school laws need revising. The State Teachers' Association, at its last meeting, appointed a competant committee to revise them. The blanks heretofore referred to, have been furnished at my own expense. The law ought to allow the superintendent of public instruction to procure necessary blanks at the expense of the State.

[Here follows the Governor's remark in reference to the Insane Asylum, which for want of room we are compelled to leave out. Ed. Sen.]

PENITENTIARY.

The penitentiary is located in the city of Portland, partly on block No. 106, which belongs to Stephen Coffin, and partly on block No. 107, and covering sixty feet of ground between the two blocks, which is marked on the plats of the city as a public street.—The street, however, has never been graded or opened in the immediate vicinity of the penitentiary, nor do the immediate wants of the city in that locality appear to demand that the street should be opened at present. The location is a very improper one. There should be at least five acres of good land connected with a penitentiary, and it should be supplied with an abundance of pure water neither of which can be obtained where the institution is now situated. Upon this point a committee appointed by the Legislature of 1860 reported that, "All the land in the vicinity of the Penitentiary belonging to the State, is so broken and rough that the amount required to level and prepare the ground for improvements and occupancy is equal to the expense of erecting and completing new buildings in almost any other locality."

Eventually, the Penitentiary will have to be moved to some eligible locality, and under the constitution, if it is moved from Portland, it will have to be located at the Capital. That is a wise provision, as all State institutions ought to be located where their workings and management can be readily seen by the State officers and members of the Legislature.

At what time such a removal should take place is a question that demands careful consideration. To remove it immediately with a view of having the convicts make the bricks for the building, and assist in puting them up would require the temporary constructions of the buildings of wood, with more or less iron work attached, to secure the convicts. Such buildings would, in my judgment, cost five or six thousand dollars, and would probably be occupied at least a year and a half, during which time the convicts could be making brick on the main buildings. Thereafter these temporary buildings would not be of much value to the State, though they might be so constructed as to be of some service for workshops.

The expense for guards, clothing and provisions during the time such work was being accomplished, considering the probable increase of the number of convicts, might be estimated at $12,000 per annum, and should it take two years to build the penitentiary, would amount to $24,000, and by adding the cost of temporary buildings would amount to $30,000. This sum would have to be drawn from the State Treasury as nothing otherwise could be earned by the convicts in the meantime. And that sum, in my judgement, would be the lesser part of building a good penitentiary. In case of removal, it may be well to consider what can be done with the old building. Some of the iron work could be moved to the new one; but as the property is now situated the balance of it would be nearly a total loss to the State. The brick cannot be taken down and used elsewhere to any advantage, and I have endeavored to obtain from persons most likely to buy, a proposition to purchase the building, but none are disposed to invest.

(Concluded next week.)

To Correspondents.—Letter from "Volunteer," received too late for this issue; will appear next week. Nettie Nailor, also came too late.

We have also received an excellent letter from a correspondent, commencing,

"Oh how will poor Dixie recover
The States she has lost in the war."

Which we would be glad to publish, but it is entirely too long for our columns.

The Union meeting last Saturday was most encouraging to Union men. Notwithstanding the changing of the time from Friday to Saturday, on so short notice, the attendance was very good. Sixty names were subscribed to the Union Club. Mr. Jacobs' address was one of his most happy efforts.

Col. Steinman Still Alive.—We received from the Colonel another package, containing the New York Herald, the New York Tribune, Frank Leslie, Harpers Weekly, Ladies Lady's Magazine, Nick Nax, Merryman, and other Comics.

A train of five emigrant wagons and loose stock, from the "States," have arrived in this Valley, *via Surprise Valley* and Fort Klamath, on the trail made by Col. Drew's expedition. They report a good road, good grass and water.

Married.

On Thursday the 8th inst., at the residence of Hon. George Humphrey, of Lane county, by Rev. J. H. D. Henderson, Hon. A. G. Hovey, of Corvallis, to Miss Emily Humphrey.

The following is the description, furnished by Lieut. Underwood of stock, which has been brought into Fort Klamath by the Indians during the summer. They are supposed to belong in the vicinity of Yreka:—

One grey mare, saddle marks, and branded on the left hip with letters O. C. shod all around. There was with her, one grey two-year old horse colt. Also one yearling bay horse colt—both supposed to be colts of the said grey mare: one bay mare white star in forehead, hind feet white and branded on the left hip with the letter & also thus shod all around.

ESTABLISHED 176

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco

MANUFACTURER,

16 and 18 Chambers St., N. Y.
(Formerly 42 Chatham street, New York.)

Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

Brown Snuff:
Maccaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Fine Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nashchatoes,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

Yellow Snuff:
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, French Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of fine-cut chewing and smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

Tobacco:

SMOKING:	FINE CUT CHEWING:	SMOKING:
Long,	F. A. L. or plain,	S. Jago,
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet-Scented Growers,	Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish
	Granulated.	

N. B. A circular of prices will be sent on application. Nov. 28, '63—y1

HEIMSTREET'S
Inimitable Hair Restorative.
IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *inner caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty.

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates the dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original hair-coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, New York.

Two sizes, 50c. and $1. [cow24y]
Sarra & Davis, of Portland, Agents.

J. ROW'S

Cigar Store!

Opposite Love & Bilger's, California st., Jacksonville, Oregon.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

J. ROW informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the public generally that he has just received and offers for sale his superior stock of

HAVANA & IMITATION

CIGARS,

CHEWING AND SMOKING

TOBACCOS,

CARDS, MATCHES,
PIPES, CUTLERY,

Stationery & School-Books

FIGS, RAISINS,
CANDY, NUTS,
SUGARS, TOYS,
ALBUMS, ETC.

Prices to suit the times. Call and save your money.

Choice Green Fruit

constantly on hand.
Dec. 19, 1863. J. ROW.

New! New!! New!!

KREUZER'S

NEW STORE,

Between New State Saloon and Bradbury & Wade's, Jacksonville,

IS STOCKED COMPLETELY WITH

Best Cigars and Tobacco,

FRESH CANDIES AND NUTS,

NEW TOYS & NOTIONS

Stationery,

FRESH FRUITS, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Kreuzer having purchased the new store one door south of Bradbury & Wade's, calls the attention of the public to his complete stock of smoking and chewing tobacco. Also to his various brands of cigars, from the common half-quadrik to the most fragrant Havana. All sold at the most liberal prices.

You can be best supplied with any articles in his line, and save money, by giving him a call. December 18, 1863.

WHY WILL YOU BE SICK!

It is strange that so many persons will suffer for years with disease, when they can be so readily cured.

DR. A. BALL

has been established in San Francisco for ten years, and during that period has not failed to effect a cure in a single case that he has undertaken.

Dr. Ball, after a study of forty years, has succeeded in compounding a medicine of purely vegetable preparation, that will cure the worst cases Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Impotency, Skin diseases, and all complaints arising from immoral practices in less time than by any other known process, without injury to the system.

Dr. Ball's Tablets Relief, for the radical cure of Weakness and Irregularities, to which so many ladies of the Pacific coast are subject, owing principally to the peculiarities of the climate, is the best preparation yet discovered by the Medical Faculty, as thousands that have used it can bear testimony.

Dr. Ball is no Quack; he is a regularly educated physician of forty years standing, and has a diploma which he would be pleased to show to those who may wish to see it.

Persons living at a certain distance, and sending a description of their complaint, can have their medicines put up in a package and sent by mail or express, in such a manner as not only to secure safety in transitu, but so that no person would suspect what are the contents.

References sent by mail to those who may wish to inquire as to the Doctor's ability before placing themselves in his charge.

☞ Address A. Ball, M. D., 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

☞ Consultations, either personal or by letter, FREE. Jy30m3

Citation.

In the County Court, of the State of Oregon, for the county of Jackson, September Term, 1864.

In the matter of the estate of John F. Gray, Deceased.

To Robert A. Gray and Daniel Y. Gray, heirs of said John F. Gray, deceased and all other persons interested in said estate:

Whereas, Emerson E. Gore, Administrator of said estate, has filed his petition in said Court, praying for an order for the sale of the real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: Donation Land Claim No. 74 in township 37 S. R. W., containing 161 64 acres; and setting forth in said petition, that the residence of the said heirs is unknown. Notice is therefore given to the said Robert A. Gray and Daniel Y. Gray, absent heirs, as well as to all other persons interested in said estate, to be and appear in said Court, on Wednesday, the 9th day of November, A. D. 1864, and show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

By order of Hon. J. C. Tolman, County Judge. WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk.
September 17th, 1864. sep17w4

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, on the estate of Isaac Hill, late of Jackson County, Oregon, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at his residence, near Ashland Mills, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

PATRICK DUNN, Adm'r.
August 27, 1864. aug27w4

MAKE ROOM FOR THE

FLORENCE!

It makes four distinct stitches, feeds the work either way, sews thin and heavy goods without change or tension, will gather and sew on at the same time.

IT MAKES A STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, HAS NO SPRINGS TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND IS THE MOST RAPID SEWER IN THE WORLD. EVERY MACHINE FULLY WARRANTED.

We, the undersigned, have each purchased a Florence Sewing Machine, and have them now in use.

We have thoroughly tested them on work of all grades—heavy, medium and light—and our opinion is that the Florence is durable, will not easily get out of order, is strong and simple in construction, and its use is easily learned by the most inexperienced.

It will do a greater range of work with less trouble and change, and we consider it altogether better than any other Family Sewing Machine we have ever seen.

Mrs Dr. Chase, 31 Turk st., S F
Mrs D B Coffin, 20 Clay st., S F
Mrs J B Wooster, 625 Folsom st., S F
Mrs S D Gilmore, 518 do do do
Mrs Daniel Donn, 414 do do do
Mrs J Spinoni, 228 Rich st., S F
Mrs Alfred Wheeler, 947 Mission st., S F
Mrs Henry Miller, 850 Howard st., do
Mrs Emily Bidwell, 749 Market do do
Mrs Sarah Landers, 704 do do do
Mrs E H Ohm, 211 Gerry do do
Mrs G A Carnes, Jackson Place do
Mrs Branch, Pac. near Lev'worth do do
Mrs W H Banara, 508 Kearney do do
Mrs E Harper, Sacramento west of Leavenworth do do
Mrs Harriet Cushing, 316 1st do do
W H Rudolson, cor. Mont & Sac do do
Mrs Pruett, 616 California do do
Mrs M S Morton 632 Sutter do do
Mrs Bohen, 617 Pine do do
Mrs Ann Bradley, 612 California do do
Mrs Geo H Parker, 259 Stev. do do
Mrs John C Corbet, Mission Dolores
Miss Annie McBoyle, El Dorado
Miss Maggie McBoyle, El Dorado
Chas S Pickle, Sacramento
Louis Stegman, Santa Clara
Mrs A M Peniham, Oakland
Mrs Orrie Woodill do
Mrs D G Smith do
J W Hoag do
Mrs Mary E Barckhalter, Dutch Flat
Mrs C J Oliver, Napa
Mrs Samuel T Tong, Clarksville El Dorado county
Wm Reddick, Fourth Crossing Calaveras county
Mrs C E Comstock, Napa City
Mrs Joseph Keefer, Clarksville El Dorado county
Mrs John O'Niel Jamestown, Tuolume co.
R H Farquhar county clerk Nevada City
E W Bigelow do
N W Knowlton prac'l mach'st do
C M Bates, M D. do
John Heisinger do
H Mackie, do
P Brunstiler, Grass Valley
O C Sherry, Seattle, W T
D Horton, do do
Henry Jackson, Watsonville, Santa Cruz county
Mrs Albert Bader, San Andreas
Mrs Newton Demon, dressmaker and tailoress, Seventh st., between Bryant and Brannan, S F

Previous to purchasing the Florence, I owned the Howe Sewing Machine.
Mrs J Crawford,
Copperopolis, Calaveras co.

I used the Sloat Elliptic Machine six months previous to purchasing the Florence. Mrs Mary Cavvey,
Dressmaker, 16 Post st., San Francisco.

We, whose names follow, owned and used the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine previous to purchasing the Florence.

Mrs Mary A Merchant, dressmaker, 810, Stockton st., San Francisco.
Mrs B Weiler, Dressmaker, 406 Dupont st., San Francisco.
Mrs Chas Uzuay 419 Bryant st., S F.
E A Love, Angel's, Calaveras county.
Mrs M J Roberts, 646 Howard st., San Francisco.
Mrs L H Bayley, Portsmouth House, San Francisco.
Mrs Julia Lyons, Target st., near Tehama San Francisco.
Mrs Harriet Howes, 625 Post st., S F.

We, whose names follow, owned and used the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine previous to purchasing the Florence:

Mrs J D Birdin, Hubbard st., near Howard, San Francisco.
Mrs. D S Ruggles, 414 Folsom st., San Francisco.
Mrs M Young, 211 Stockton st., San Francisco.
A M Flint, C L Flint, San Juan Montery county.
Mrs C P Jackson, El Dorado, El Dorado county.
Mrs C L Taylor, 511 Dupont st., S F.
Mrs Sarah E Miller, Sacramento.
Mrs A Nash, corner Stevens & 3d st., S F
Mrs Thomas Mitchell, Mok. Hill Calaveras county

The following named persons owned and used the Singer Sewing machines previous to purchasing the Florence:

Mrs A J Turner, 920 Bush st., San Francisco.
Mrs H R Osborne, 612 Powell st do
Miss Annie Dalley, Bush st below Stockton S F
Augustus Rogers, 159 Sutter st San Francisco
Mrs F Schorb, 813 Mission do do
Mrs Sarah F Vick, dressmaker and stamstress 139 Steven st San Francisco.

I believe I can fully and conscientiously indorse each qualification claimed for the Florence Sewing machine. I have thoroughly tested it on work of all grades, and each trial has been eminently satisfactory. It takes hold of a delicate fabric delicately, and of a strong one with strength. To me it seems more than a machine—an almost intelligent, willing helper. Its use is easily learned, and its construction is certainly simple. I know something of the other first class machines, having learned to operate several. This is the only sewing machine I have found reliable.
Mrs Perry G. Tept,
San Andreas, Calaveras co.

I have used the Wheeler & Wilson about two years, the Taggart & Farr six months, the Sloat Elliptic about the same length of time, the Williams & Orvis nearly two years, and have dealt in several of the small machines until thoroughly disgusted with every machine that sews with only one thread. The Florence is the only machine that has come under my notice that gives perfect and entire satisfaction on all kinds of work.

No one can estimate its value until they have used and tested it, as I have done. Indeed, for thin work it is invaluable.
George Gates,
Carson City, N. T.

I have used a Florence Sewing Machine for two years; I brought it across the plains; It has never yet been out of order, and I can truly say it excels all other machines that I have ever used. I ran a Ladd & Webster six months; a Wheeler & Wilson eight months; and used a Grover & Baker, alternately with Sloat's for two years.

I am familiar with the Howe, and several of the small machines, but I never used one that would do all kinds of work to equal the Florence. I do not think it can be too highly recommended.
Mrs. Isaac Ellis, Marysville.

After having a Florence machine in use nearly a year, I feel that I can truly recommend it as being all that is claimed for it. I have used Singer's, Grover & Baker's, and the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and consider the Florence superior to any
Mrs Jennie A Egan,
Wilmington, Los Angles county Cal.

We could refer to many others who are using the Florence, if it were necessary to do so, to convince the public that these machines are what is claimed, the

BEST FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE
IN THE WORLD

Over Seven Hundred

FLORENCE MACHINES have been sold on this coast in the short time the Agency has been established here, and we make this strong assertion, as convincing proof of their worth, that no person can be found who has a Florence that would exchange it for a family sewing machine of any other manufacture.

AGENTS

For the sale of the Florence Family Sewing Machines.

George A Rand'all.....Nevada City
George Vincent.....Stockton
J L Polhemus.....199 J st Sacramento
R B Hardy.....Yreka
Mrs S E Larcombe.....Virginia, N T
L P Venen.....Portland Oregon
E C Sessions.....Jacksonville Oregon
M Wellhem.....Guymas Mexico
L P Collins.....Traveling Agent
Jas R Cleaves.....Traveling Agent
Thornton Westly.....Traveling Agent

Machines will be supplied by all local agents at San Francisco prices, with addition of freight.

SAMUEL HILL,
General Agent for California and the Pacific Coast
111 MONTGOMERY STREET,
San Francisco.
Sept. 9, 1864. sep10m4

$100 REWARD!!

Broke jail, in Roseburg, Douglas county, Ogn., on the night of the 25th ult., a Chinaman, about twenty years old, rather below the medium size, a sallow, sickly complexion, thought to have a small mole on one cheek, and a small scar on the other, wears a cue, and speaks broken English.

It is almost certain that he went south. He is well known at Canyonville in this county, and on Applegate Creek in Jackson county, where it is said his father and a brother reside.

The above reward will be paid for his arrest and return to the hands of the undersigned, within six months from this date.
J. JAY CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Douglas Co.,
Roseburg, Ogn., Sept. 1, 1864.

MOTHERS MOTHERS MOTHERS

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 48 Dey Street New York.

Price Only 25 Cents per Bottle.

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front St., San Francisco,
aug22w6 Agents for California.

Summons,

In the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon, for the county of Josephine.

John S. Love and John S. Drum, Plaintiffs, vs. John H. Reed, Perry Bowen, Thomas McAndrews, James Barnes, Herman Bloom and James T. Glenn, Defendants.

Bill in Chancery to Foreclose two Mechanic's Liens.

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in said court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be begun and held at the town of Kirbyville, in said county, on the 4th Monday in October, 1864, it being the 24th day of said month, and there answer the complaint of the said plaintiffs, filed against you in said court, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the plaintiffs will take judgment against the said defendants, Reed and Bowen, for the sum of four hundred and forty-seven dollars, with interest thereon, from the 3d day of September 1863, until paid, and the costs and disbursements of this suit; and the plaintiff, John S. Drum, will take judgment against the said defendants, Reed and Bloom, for the sum of one hundred and eleven and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars, with interest thereon, from the 6th day of May, 1863, until paid, and the costs and disbursements of the suit; and the plaintiffs will enforce two mechanic's liens on the water ditch of Reed and Bowen, situated on Gaffey Creek, Josephine county, Ogn., and the said ditch will be sold to pay the same, and the equities of redemption of the defendants will be foreclosed, except as on execution at law.

By order of the Court.
D. F. DOWELL,
sep10w6 Att'y for Plaintiff.

FLOUR AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at
J'ly 19.—27 MAY MILL