

J. M. SUTTON, Editor.



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE.—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1865

- List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel, including E. F. Russell, J. E. Fisher, and others across various Oregon locations.

WHOM SHALL WE FIGHT?

The editor of the Reporter seems to be quite uneasy about the number of troops being raised in this State.

He thinks a very small number will be sufficient to guard the frontiers and prevent Indian disturbances, and that the remainder must be intended to compel the miners to submit to being taxed.

The position of the SENTINEL, and of the Union party, in this county is well known. The Union party, at their county convention held in Jacksonville last Summer, passed the first resolutions in the State on the subject, protesting against taxing the miners. We believe the measure impolitic, and that any considerable amount of taxation would work a hardship on the great mass of miners.

But as the Government has found it necessary, in order to suppress this unholy rebellion, to tax almost all branches of industry, Congress may deem it necessary to pass some measure by which the extensive gold fields belonging to the Government shall be made to contribute a due proportion of the expense.

The editor of the Reporter seems to suppose that miners as a class have no patriotism, and if called upon to bear their proportion of the common burden will resist. Hence the necessity of an armed force to compel obedience.

We will simply say in passing, that we do not believe the miners as a class less patriotic than any other class, or that they will be less willing to contribute to the support of the Government than merchants, manufacturers and farmers.

But in order to give the editor of the Reporter an opportunity to define his position, and place himself and his party fairly before the public, we will suppose Congress passes a law, levying a tax on mines and mining, and the miners make an armed resistance to the payment.

In such an event, will the editor of the Reporter himself fight and advise his party to fight, if necessary, for the Government or against it?

Again, let us suppose that before the rebellion is finally reduced, there should be an emense outbreak in its interest on this Coast, on which side will the editor of the Reporter and his patrons range themselves? For whom will they fight? For the much abused Lincoln Government, or against? Now, as these are fair questions that, possibly, may require to be answered by acts before the year is out, we shall insist on a plain, unequivocal answer from the editor of the Reporter. He owes such an answer to his patrons—to the community—will he give it?

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND ARSENAL AT OREGON CITY.—On the 14th of December last, Mr. Nesmith presented a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon in favor of the establishment of a national foundry, arsenal and manufactory of arms at the falls of the Willamette, near Oregon City, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia. Success attend this enterprise. This is one of the finest points on the continent for a national foundry and arsenal. There is plenty of the best of iron ore in the vicinity, and the falls of the Willamette make the very best of water power. It has at this point upwards of fifty feet fall in a distance of twenty-five feet, and there is plenty of water the whole year. The river neither dries up in Summer nor freezes up in winter.

THE DAILY OREGONIAN has been enlarged and improved. Being a true and fearless advocate of the principles of civil liberty, its influence in our young State will be felt for all time to come. May it meet with the success it deserves.

GOOD.

The Reporter of this week goes in heavily for Democratic education. That suits us. We have always supposed that some thing ought to be done in that line, and have always lived in hopes that some Democratic Howard would recommend it. The propitious time has come; the dog has been bled; the dawn is about to dawn upon us. Malone is our man—the great, Democratic educator of the age. The following are our hero's text books:

Ferguson's Philosophy of History, Hallam's Constitutional History, and Middle Ages; Macaulay's Lingard's, and Hume's England, Russell's Modern Europe, Simond's Italian Republics, Stuart Mill's Political Economy; and above all, Elliot's Debates (5 vols.) upon the Federal Constitution.

Hallam, one of the authors mentioned above, advocates a restriction of the right of suffrage to property holders. That, we suppose, is good Democratic doctrine. It used to prevail in quite a number of the Southern States. Hallam was a Puritan. Whew!

It will be noted that most of the above named authors are foreigners, and all are either foreigners or Puritans. It will be noted, also, that no American history is mentioned in the catalogue of works to be read by these Democratic students. American history is not profoundly relearned by these Democratic educators. Webster, Clay and Jackson are not their model statesmen. Their types are trans-Atlantic; their models, traitors and foreigners.

After the first class have mastered the elementary works mentioned above, they will then be instructed in polite and classic literature by our hero himself. We give below some specimens of Helles Letters, taken from the Reporter of the 13th:

"Contemptible Hen Roost Rangers"—"Mush Paddles" (a polite name for words)—"The Hiring Editor of the Organ of the Ring"—"The miserable, hireling scamp of the Organ" (meaning in polite literature the editor of the Statesman)—"The Ass-tute editor of the Cabbage Leaf," meaning the editor of this paper. There is a Democratic brilliancy, beauty and wit in the orthography and division of the word astute, as given above, that none but graduates in this Democratic school can fully understand.

Parents, study it well. Possibly you may think there is something gross, sensual and vulgar in it; but you are mistaken. It is but a refined specimen of Malone wit, and a passage gleaming with the beauties of Democratic literature. Our hero is about to have schools established all over the country, in which is to be taught such graceful diction. These are to be called Democratic schools, where your sons and daughters are to be instructed in the beauties of this kind of literature.

THE UMPQUA ACADEMY.

The semi-annual examination of this popular institution, in compliance with established custom, commenced on the 8th inst., and with the most laudable success continued until Friday evening, the 10th inst. The students, comprising various ages, from infancy and happy romping, buoyant youth, to grave and meditative manhood, passed through the ordeal of a rigid examination in all the various academic branches from elementary orthography to the classics; from the fundamental principles of arithmetic through the various intricate labyrinths in the mathematical department. The most gratifying spectacle was the well observed deportment, the high moral culture, and the promptness of all classes to answer interrogations propounded by the examining board. A taste for the sciences is not neglected, and a love for music, instrumental and vocal, and drawing, is particularly inculcated.

A most commendable feature (to be observed in few Oregon institutes,) was the intellectual advancement in the female department, a marked partiality for the higher order of academic studies prevailing.

A premium was offered to the student highest advanced in proficiency as developed in the examination. This honor was cheerfully adjudged to have been achieved by Miss Rachel Kahler of Jackson County, to whom the premium was awarded.

The evening's exercises concluded with a most entertaining exhibition, consisting of declamations, dialogues, vocal music, etc. Messrs. Sawyer, Rice, Hontly, Ballard and Garout with Misses Kahler, Royal, Reed, Kirkendall, and others, sustained their various parts in the performances to perfection, and deserve much credit. All honor, all praise is due the able principal, Prof. T. F. Royal, and his accomplished lady, through whose commendable zeal, and indefatigable labors for education we are indebted for one of the first institutes in the State, and that in the Umpqua Academy. Canyonville, Feb. 13th 1864.

PURIMANIA.—Scarcely a year passes without something new turning up, requiring a new word. We would suggest the above new cognomen for the new melody with which our new missionary is afflicted. The name, in plain English, is supposed to mean Puritan on the brain. The symptoms are a nervous desire to break down from without, everything which the patient is not permitted to enter. An intense hatred of all common schools where the children are permitted to study such books as their parents may select for them.

ROAD TO THE OWYHEE.

From our exchanges we glean the fact that considerable interest is being manifested in other portions of Oregon, and in California, also, with regard to the Owyhee mines, and the several routes to them. We have just been shown the tracings of Col. Drew's route, of last summer, from Ft. Klamath to the Owyhee region and back, and from this, taken in connection with his Official Report, it is obvious, to us at any rate, that the route by which he returned is decidedly the best that has yet been found. From any portion of the country between Red Bluff, California, and Eugene City, Oregon, it is quite direct—from Yreka, Jacksonville, and Roseburg, more direct than it is possible to find another. It has, also, less desert, more grazing and better water than any other route of which we have any knowledge. It is of the greatest public consequence to Southern Oregon, and Northern California, that this route should be opened at once, as a regular thoroughfare, as among the many benefits of a public character that will accrue in such event, the distance of the overland immigrant route to this portion of the Pacific coast will be greatly shortened, and otherwise improved. We hope, therefore, that this route will receive early attention on the part of the Generals commanding the District of California, and the Department of the Pacific, and that an ample military force will be placed upon it very early in the coming spring, to guard it effectually from the Indians. General Wright, commanding the District of California, and at whose instance the Owyhee reconnaissance of last year was made, we know to be fully alive to the interests and welfare of this frontier, and we trust that through him the General commanding the Department will also become fully aware of our wants and necessities.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—ADJOURNED MEETING.—Feb. 14th 1865.—The board met at the hour of adjournment. Present, a full board. The minutes of the last meeting read and approved. The Finance committee reported on the matter of refunding money deposited by C. W. Savage for liquor licence, and recommended that the same be refunded, the Recorder first deducting therefrom all charges. The board refused to refund any part of the money by their vote as follows: Yeas—L. Sachs, P. Donegan; Nays—R. H. Haines, C. Davenport and Mr. President. The Town Treasurer's report was laid before the board, showing a balance in the Treasury, at the beginning of the fiscal year, March 1st, 1864, \$122 73 in legal tender notes, and receipts from all sources the past year, \$514 85; Expenditures, \$530 30, and a balance now in the Treasury of 107 25 in L. T. notes. The Town Treasurer's account for services 4 years, ending March 1865, asking the Board to fix the compensation was laid before the Board. The report and account referred to the Committee of finance. The President presented before the Board a statement of Mr. Howard relative to assessments on town lands—read and referred. Ordered that the Committee previously appointed to assess town lands be required to report at the next session of the Board. Annual election ordered for Town officers to be held the 1st Tuesday in March next. The following persons were appointed inspectors of elections, John S. Love, M. A. Brentano, and David Linn; for Clerks, C. W. Savage and John S. Drum. The Board adjourned to Tuesday evening next, Feb. 21st, at 7 o'clock. MAX MULLER, President. U. S. HAYDEN, Recorder.

ESCAPE.—On the night of the 11th, about eight o'clock, the prisoners in the county jail at Yreka, seized, bound and gagged the jailor and made their escape. Four got away—King, under sentence of death; Foster, sentenced to three years, and Terry to two years in the Penitentiary, and another, imprisoned for larceny. The Sheriff immediately offered \$500 reward for the capture of King, and \$300 each for Foster and Terry. About two in the morning Terry was taken, near Deadwood, some ten miles distant from Yreka. In the forenoon of the 12th, King was found in the chapparel, about a mile from town. Foster and the other man are still at Liberty.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Notwithstanding Valentine's day was one of the most wet and disagreeable days of the season, a constant crowd of anxious expectants thronged the Post Office from morning till night. It was amusing to watch the countenances of the different individuals as the tent envelopes displayed, not the beautiful billet expected, but one of those hateful "California comics." The painter here might have found many good subjects for the delineation of anger, disappointment or contempt. We know how we felt on receiving a colored plate.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Review, writing from Canyonville, thus winds up: It is to be hoped that Long Tom will yet send missionaries over Oregon to counteract the influence of peddling faculties and sectarian hypocrites. That he might show by example the benign influence of such a course, he has taken upon himself that self-sacrificing position—missionary from Long Tom—and has wandered away out here among the Puritan Tar-heads, taking for his text \$3 a year, in advance.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Salt Lake, Feb. 6th.—The line east of Ft. Laramie is still down, and we cannot say when it will be all right. The troops that left Ft. Laramie to reinforce those at Mud Springs have arrived at that station, yet they have not been able to cope with the Indians, and have all they can do to hold the place. There are about 200 soldiers there now, and about 1,000 Indians in that vicinity. The operator reports the fight going on, and that there is so much firing he cannot hear the click of his instrument. The officer in command has telegraphed to Ft. Laramie for all the troops that can be spared and two cannon. We have heard nothing from Julesburg for five days. At that time it was reported that the Indians were burning that station. The Overland Mail Company had a large supply of corn at Julesburg, all of which is supposed to have been burned. Mud Springs is 60 miles east of Laramie.

Salt Lake, Feb. 6th.—We have just received the following from Ft. Laramie: Ft. Laramie, Feb. 6th.—No communication with Omaha for five days. The Indians hold the line between Mud Springs and Julesburg. The damage to the line is unknown. On Saturday the Indians attacked the Mud Springs office, and reinforcements were immediately sent there.

Mud Springs Feb 6th.—The fight commenced in all directions. The Indians are estimated at 500. Skirmishers are firing lively. The Indians are thick on the bluff. Mud Springs, 6th, 11 A. M.—Very sharp fighting is going on. Several of us are wounded. Many horses and mules have been shot. Mud Springs, 2 P. M.—The Indians cut the line between here and Laramie again. Had hard fighting to get it up. The fighting has ceased for the present. The Indians are still in sight. Ft. Laramie, 3 P. M.—The line is again cut. More reinforcements, with artillery, are just leaving for Mud Springs.

THE DOUBLIN "IRISHMAN" AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

In the Irishman of the 22d ult, there appeared an editorial, "The Situation in America," from which we take the following extract:—We would that our people would cling always and everywhere firmly to principle. In the political sky it is the one star which should be kept ever unchangeable in view. Parties and party politics rise and fall, but principle never changes, never dies. And what is the political principle to which, above all others the Irishman should cling—the principle which his religion teaches, and the sorrowful history of his country inculcates? Is it not the principle of freedom for all men, no matter what their color or their class? "Do you want us to be Abolitionists?" Pooh! The Catholic Church in all ages has been the foremost Abolitionist in the world. We want you to be just men, true to principle and honor, doing to others as you would wish that they would do unto you.

Let us not deceive ourselves. So long as Irishmen, while clamoring for freedom at home, are found to identify themselves with the cause of despotism abroad, so long their country and themselves will be without influence, honor and respect. Heretofore in America, the cause of slavery has been regarded as that, to a certain extent, of the Union and the Constitution; it was a delusion, and the cannon pointed at Fort Sumter ought to have dispelled it forever. Now, however, the position is reversed, and the cause of the Union is the cause of Freedom, too. There is no longer any justification for any man, above all the Irishman, countenancing slavery, under any pretense, or in any shape or form. First, restore the Union; let that be the first object of the patriot's effort; but if possible, let us have the Union with freedom.

A MATHEMATICAL PUZZLE.—The following, says the Californian, is decidedly the nearest little mathematical puzzle that ever came to our notice. It occupied the attention of one of the clubs, the other evening, until a late hour, and some of the members are said to be puzzled over it yet: A man had 60 apples; he sells 30 for 15 cents, which is half a cent a piece, or two apples for one cent. He sells the remaining 30 for 10 cents, which is a third of a cent a piece, or three apples for one cent. Thus we see that for 5 apples he gets two cents; now how many cents does he get for 60 apples? The problem seems plain enough, and the rule of three gives the immediate result of 24. But on the other hand, if he gets 15 cents for 30 of his apples, and 10 cents for the remaining 30, it seems pretty evident that he gets 25 for the 60. It is said to be a poor rule that won't work both ways, but this one seems utterly to refuse to. Nevertheless, the solution of the problem is easy; who will reconcile both its seemingly conflicting ends?

Our Purimabic missionary dictates Home as an author to be introduced into our common schools. Hanc says that "Puritans are those who maintained the highest principles of human liberty." We do not believe that Zack Montgomery ever authorized Malone to recommend Home as a school book.

REMEMBER that on next Wednesday, the Anniversary Ball comes off at the United States Hotel, in Jacksonville.

A POEM FOR THE TIMES.

To dress, and sit, and walk gently; To bow with ease and grace; To speak in accents soft and manly; To wear a studied face— These, and like goodly gifts and graces, Are well enough, I own; But what we want in this soft age, Is bone—backbone!

A heart to feel, a mind to think, Despite each base control; A tongue to speak, a hand to work, The purpose of the soul; By these, and other goodly tokens, It may be surly known, If this or that without the body, Is bone—backbone!

Give me a man that's ALL A MAN, Who stands up straight and strong; Who loves the plain and simple Right, Who will not yield to Wrong; Who deals with firm, untrebling hand, To every one his own; O! a blessed thing in every body, Is bone—backbone!

OCCIDENTAL NEWS ITEMS.

GOULD and Curry and the Savage Companies have declared \$55 dividend, each.

The Pacific Railroad Company has advertised for 5,000 laborers to commence work on the road immediately.

The Owyhee mines have produced the richest ores found on this coast. Ten tons of rock from one of the claims there recently yielded 12,000 ounces of bullion, worth \$10 an ounce.—Flag

We learn from a correspondent of the Oregonian, that the winter at the Owyhee has been very severe—snow five feet deep; that money is scarce, and big prospects ahead.

CONFISCATED.—Four cases of cutlery were confiscated in the United States District Court yesterday, for the reason that in several of the articles were microscopes exhibiting obscene pictures.—Flag

WASCO QUOTA.—Capt. Borland favored us with a call yesterday and tells us that his company from Wasco county (including what is now Grant), has reached the minimum standard and is ready to be mustered in.—Oregonian

SUDDEN DEATH.—At Bethel, in Polk Co., Jan. 29th, the wife of W. G. Baker while engaged in her household duties, fell to the floor and expired almost instantly. It is not known that she was suffering from any disease.—Statesman

TRESPASS ON PUBLIC LAND.—We understand that in the case of the United States vs. E. Tielnor, growing out of an alleged trespass upon the public lands in Oregon, information has been received by telegraph from Washington, that the President has granted a free pardon to Mr. Tielnor, thereby relieving him of the consequence of the judgment lately imposed by the District Court in this city for \$18,750.—Oregonian

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT WALLA WALLA.—Mr. H. Parker has received a letter from Walla Walla containing the following: "We are about forming a vigilance committee to get rid of a number of lawless fellows—some are bogus dust men, and about twenty are ordered to leave town. They swear they will not leave, and some have been arrested; the trial comes off tomorrow; don't know how it will end. Had some very cold weather—some snow and sleighing; now melting and a Chinook blowing. Think the river will be open very soon."—Oregonian

LAYER FROM OWYHEE.—A reliable party whose judgment is to be depended on, writing to a friend in this city a private letter, says that the ledges being worked there this winter have developed most astonishingly. The Calaveras Ledge has widened to seven feet of rich rock. The Home Ticket is now seven feet wide and a big thing. Kureka at forty feet down is five feet wide and fully equal to the Morning Star. Other ledges are showing well, while the earlier known ledges have sustained themselves fully. As he is experienced in quartz at Wasco, Reese River and Humboldt, his judgment is of undoubted value.—Oregonian

AURENTINE.—This is the name now given to the recently discovered substance, obtained by the distillation of the resin from a peculiar variety of pine, indigenous in certain sections of the State. This new substance, which has been submitted to a number of practical chemists for analysis, has been found to possess some remarkable properties, which bid fair to make its discovery of much importance in chemistry. In addition to possessing all the peculiar qualities of turpentine, without its offensive odor, it is found to possess the same influence on the human system as chloroform. It is invaluable as a remedial agent for rheumatism, piles, cuts, and bruises. It is also a very fragrant perfume, possessing the agreeable odor of orange-blossom. Its quality gives it its present name. Aurentine, which bids fair to become an important California product.—Flag

OIL IN SANTA CLARA.—The San Jose Courier of January 27, has the following: We learn that the oil well situated about three miles beyond Lexington, and about half a mile from the Santa Cruz turnpike, on the ranch owned by the Moodys, is to be prospected with energy. An engine drill and all the machinery necessary for the business is on hand and will be set at work immediately. The stock is divided into 2,000 shares. The contractor will own one-half, whenever he secures a flow of sixty barrels per day and to this end has obligated himself to penetrate to the depth of four hundred and fifty feet. If he obtains a flow of sixty barrels per day at any less depth, his interest will be the same. In either event the proprietors as well as contractors will realize a large fortune, without doubt. A depth of thirty feet has already been reached, and the oil rectified and found equal to the best Pennsylvania oil. Samples in the crude and also refined state can be seen at the store of Pfister & Co. Some of the best business men of the country are owners of this stock.

WASCO CUSTOM.—The Virginia Enterprise has the following: People here no longer say, "How'd ye do?" when they meet. It's "How's your suit progressing?" And the reply is pretty well, thankee—how's yours? A man without a law suit upon his hands is looked upon as a vagrant.

Bradbury Wade,

California St., Jacksonville,

Wholesale & Retail

Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Agricultural and Mining Implements, Liquors, Queensware, Glassware, Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationary, Photograph Albums, Carte de Visite, etc., etc.

In addition to usual stock, we are now receiving a large shipment, embracing a complete assortment in all of the above classes. These goods were selected in San Francisco with great care, by a member of our firm who has had a residence of thirteen years in Southern Oregon, and well knows the wants of this locality. Confident that we cannot be undersold by any house in Jackson county, we pledge our patrons that our prices shall be

"Cheap as the Cheapest."

Thinking our former patrons for the favors heretofore extended to our house, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Call and give us your best and look a mile.

BRADBURY & WADE,

Jacksonville, Ogn. Oct. 15, '64. oct15r

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-spanish to the most fragrant Havanas. 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 15, 1865.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Jackson, June Term, 1865.

James Henry Walker, Plaintiff vs. Mary Walker, Defendant.

Bill in Equity for Divorce.

To Mary Walker, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to appear in said court, at Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon, on the second Monday in June, 1865, the 12th day of said month, and defend the said bill in said court against you. And you are further notified that unless you file your answer or demurrer, with the clerk of said court, within ten days from the date of service on you, if served in the county, or within twenty days from the date of service on you, if served without the county, judgment will be taken against you for want of an answer, and the prayer thereof will be granted by the Court, and the bonds of matrimony existing between you and said plaintiff, will be dissolved, and the plaintiff will be adjudged to have the care and custody of Prudence Ellen Walker, daughter of the said plaintiff and defendant, and defendant will be adjudged to pay the costs and disbursements of suit. By order of the Court, Hon. P. P. Prim G. B. DORRIS, Sol. for Plaintiff.

Jan 26th

Final Settlement.

In the County Court, Jackson County, Jan. Term 1865.

In the matter of the estate of George and Margaret Loog, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Herman Helms, Public Administrator, has filed his account for final settlement of said estate, and that Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1865, has been set apart for said final settlement of said estate.

By order of Hon. J. C. Tolman, County Judge.

WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

January 7th, 1865.

To Donation Land Claimants.

Land Office, Roseburg, Ogn., December 19th, 1864.

Whereas: It having become a matter of necessity to perfect the permanent records of this office, and to determine the validity of invalidity of donation claims in this district, many of which are irregular, and some void; and it being essential to the Government, as well as to the general interest of the community, that abandoned donation claims, and those covered by voided titles, should be brought into market as early a day as possible; therefore, in pursuance of instructions, we hereby notify all donation claimants, their assignees or legal representatives, who have not filed in this office proof of four years residence and cultivation, as required by Act of 27th Sept., 1850, and amendments, to do so within three months from date, and all who have not taken the oath of allegiance and paid for issuing final certificates as contemplated by the 6th section of the Act, of 30th May, 1852, are respectfully requested to comply as early as possible. To save expense and trouble to those living at a distance from the said office, it is hereby announced that most if not all of said business can be satisfactorily transacted through the mails or express.

JOHN KELLY, Register.

ANDREW B. FLENT, Recorder. W

FLORIAN AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at July 19.—27 MAX MULLER'S.