



JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4th, 1865.

J. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. Tobey, advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal. E. K. Phlips, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel. E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon and Idaho Territory. L. P. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal. J. J. Knowlton & Co., do. Thomas Davis, do. F. R. Hill, do. F. G. Birkens, do. Thomas Crockett, do. Wm. Spicer, do. Gov. Gibbs, do. D. M. Thompson, do. W. M. Evans, do. Thomas Carr, do. Thomas F. Floyd, do. S. W. Sawyer, do. D. P. Anderson, do. A. M. G. Grant, do. Geo. L. Doan, do. Theodore Cameron, do. James L. Watson, do. Mrs. Hattie Hunter, do. L. W. Sullivan, do. Blinger Herman, do.

WIRTZ'S TRIAL.

Wirtz had his trial, and been convicted of murderous conduct towards Union prisoners confined at Andersonville. He was to have received his sentence on Monday last. We do not know for a certainty what that sentence will be, but it can hardly be anything else than death. Anything short of death would not satisfy justice, to say nothing in regard to popular opinion on the subject. Justice cries aloud from the stricken, blasted forest and bleaching bones of hundreds of poor victims, sent to an untimely grave by this monster's process of slow starvation, against him. The idiotic, made so by him, as the agent of Davis and others, cry for blood, though they be in the land of plenty and among friends. The malice look at their enlarged limbs, empty sleeves and boots, and remember how they were deprived of them at Andersonville, by that execrable disease—scoury.

It ceases to be a wonder, then, how such a man was convicted, when all these crimes were before the Commission. The only wonder is, that he received a trial at all.

The Democratic press in Oregon will probably cry and howl about this monster in human form, and we hope they will. We advise them to firmly identify themselves with thieves, robbers and murderers. We want them to come out boldly, and let the people see where they are, as they know themselves to be. Such a course, on their part, will be better for the Union party, and better for the nation.

We believe there are honest men, who have heretofore let themselves be identified with the party of which these Copperhead sheets claim to be organs. So we hope they will grow and shrink about the murder of such "a great and good man" as Wirtz. They have fettered their kind hearts sorely over the innocence of Mrs. Surratt—and, by the way, she never claimed to be innocent—until the subject is worn thread-bare, and they now need something new. By the time all is said about this criminal that can be, Jeff Davis, that prince of traitors, murderers and felons, will have his case ready for the Copperhead healing process. For our part, we will be pleased to see an example made of all these traitors, for we firmly believe in and endorse President Johnson's policy of making treason and crime odious.

OUR PART OF OREGON.—It is held by many, in other parts of the State, that anything belonging to Southern Oregon is contemptible, and they think us only fit to use as a kind of tool, whereby certain ends can be accomplished. It may be that such persons will get out. There are one or two items we propose to give, that will show us not to be mere cypriars in the scale. In the matter of fire stock driven from this valley, this summer, we are of opinion that we will make no contemptible footing up. We don't claim that all the stock mentioned in the subjoined list came from this county, but we do claim a superiority of roads, which induced drovers to travel them.

Over the John Day Wagon Road: Cattle, 1,200; sheep, 2,000, and one pack-train of forty animals.

The road up Emigrant Creek: Cattle, 1,500; sheep, 2,500.

To Ft. Klamath: Cattle, 200.

Over Shikyon Wagon Road to Yreka: Hogs, 500.

Over the trail from Althouse to Happy Camp, on Klamath River: Hogs, 200.

Total amount of stock, 7,240.

The sheep going up Emigrant Creek came from California, and were driven this way because of the superiority of our roads. The same can be said of droves coming from Douglas county.

A lady died on the Finnan Trip between here and Vancouver.—Altove.

Prospects of Willamette University.

This school is now in a more prosperous condition than it has been for years, and, in fact, it might be said, more prosperous than ever before. Although Prof. Hatch found it to his interest to resign, the school was not stopped a day, and Rev. J. H. Wythe, formerly of California, now occupies the President's Chair.

The new building, which is approaching completion, is of brick, in the form of a Greek Cross, eighty-four feet in length each way, and forty-four feet wide—four stories high, including the basement, with a solid stone foundation. The distance from the top of the dome to the base of the building is one hundred feet. The walls range from one to two and a half feet in thickness. The basement is ten feet in the clear; the next story is sixteen; the third thirteen and the fourth twelve, with a fine, spacious attic. When completed, the building will accommodate four hundred students, and cost some forty thousand dollars. Near twenty-two thousand have already been expended. This amount has been donated principally by the citizens in the immediate vicinity. As the institution is designed for the whole State, an invitation is extended by Rev. A. F. Waller, canvassing agent, to every one to assist in this important enterprise.

Our State demands a place of learning of the grade which this school promises to be. We must have as good educational facilities in Oregon as any other State can boast of. The youth of this country must be educated at our own schools. They are needed in our district schools, the great foundation of American institutions and American liberty. Our professional men, and our Statesmen, should be educated here, so that they may have the interests of our young State firmly fixed at heart. Then let the friends of education rally around the Willamette University, and make it such a seat of learning as the growing educational interests of our State demand.

ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

New York, October 23rd.

The Herald's Charleston dispatch says: James L. Orr, formerly speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, received a majority of votes in Charleston for Governor, and the ticket known as the Mechanics and Workmen's ticket was unsuccessful.

A correspondence between Secretary Seward and Governor Perry is published, in which the latter, in response to inquiries as to when he shall come to perform the functions of his office, is informed that he is expected to continue in act until relieved by the order of the President.

The Herald says: Accounts from every part of the State indicate that Wade Hampton is undoubtedly elected Governor of South Carolina. In the city of Charleston the vote stands: For Orr, 783; for Hampton, 621. In the previous vote stands 225 for Hampton to 11 for Orr, leaving Hampton a majority of 193 votes in this district alone.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, on the 18th, in address explanatory of the objects of the Freedmen's Bureau and his present visit to the South, delivered in the presence of Mayor McRitchie, the Common Council and prominent citizens of Charleston, many some important announcements. The General spoke of the hostile feeling towards the Bureau in Charleston. He himself, as well as the President, wished that civil law should again be untrammelled by military power; but the negroes having lost the protection of their masters, need some guarantee for the safety of their interests, and until the state allowed freedom to testify in the Courts, he was free to say the Bureau would continue. The President, he said, would be very clear of surrendering the State to civil law until a step was put to outrages on the blacks. The General gave encouraging replies to the plianters who are seeking the restoration of their property. He said he hoped to see wholesome laws guaranteeing the rights of freedmen passed by the Legislature, and the present difficulties between the two races settled. He announced the purpose of establishing Courts, to consist of an army officer and two citizens, to take cognizance of present complaints by or against the colored people. General Howard subsequently addressed the negroes, and then took his departure for the Capital, to confer with Governor Perry.

The South Carolina Legislature, lately elected, assembles here to-day.

BREKERS there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, "I will my county paper take, both for my own and children's sake?" If such there be, let him repent, and have this paper to him sent; 'twill do him good in time to come, and he will thank the printer—some!

SUGAR FROM SARDINIA.—The question of obtaining sugar from sorghum has been fully solved by Mr. Jonas Hoover, of Mahaska county, Iowa. The sugar is said to be light, with a lively grain, and dry, equal in every particular to a good article of New Orleans. Mr. Hoover has taken out a patent for his process.

THE steamer Arctic arrived on Thursday last; she was arrested by the collector of customs for complexity with the Oregon's violation of the revenue laws. She was appraised at \$66,000 dollars, and put under bonds to appear in the United States Courts.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

The negro suffrage question was not settled by the emancipation of the slaves in this country. It was but fairly placed in a state of fermentation. After seven years from their masters, under whose discipline they had served in a cruel and degrading system by which cultivated intelligences might direct the uneducated masses. The Government, therefore, has instituted the "Freedmen's Bureau," which in a measure takes the place of the master. This bureau has decided the plan of lifting out the negroes by contract, and distributing them among the several States. The contract of course, will continue for a long period of time, as the expiration of which the black soil will be free, and it is hoped, prepared to assume direction of itself. The rates of compensation for his labor, under the terms of this contract, will of course be low. There will also be travelling expenses to be deducted, either from the wages paid, or from the rates fixed upon to be paid. It is not probable, therefore, that these poor will be able to make any great savings from their years of probationary toil, but they will learn something which may be of use to them in after life. The worst feature of the system is, that a great portion of the people will probably become used and habituated to the terms of their contract, and be turned out upon the world at a time when they are in but a poor condition to contend with it. It is well enough, however, to give the system a fair trial. Something must be done with such of the negroes as cannot support themselves, and this system of piece-work provides for them for the time. It is reported that twenty-two freedmen recently arrived in this city, and that many more are expected shortly. They are to be put to work in the mines, under the direction of a New York Company which contracted with the Bureau. It remains to be seen if the operation will prove to be remunerative, and the negro shall enjoy the full rights of masters. General Howard is said to have assumed the agent of the company that if most of military assistance shall be furnished to enforce the contract, and compel the negroes to do their duty.—S. F. P.

As I cannot see the Wirtz House, I cannot see the Wirtz House, I cannot see the Wirtz House. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press of September the 22nd tells this story: On Thursday last an unusual and quite remarkable incident occurred at the White House among the squad of gardeners who were engaged there. The complaints were written, and among others were two persons, a closely veiled young lady and a gentleman, commonly known as the "soldier" and "spit-firer," with a heavy beard and a careful dress. They had not paid any attention to each other during the hour or two they had been so near, and would not have done so for all coming there had it not been for the other. They came with a common, and in a close-veiled carriage, and were introduced to the President. He was a handsome man, in his own person, and was familiar to most of the cases upon which it comes. The gentleman, with an air of pleasure, stepped forward to take the lady, with a little smile, and a friendly and dignified look in his eyes. He had first seemed surprised by such an unusual proceeding; but when she several times excitedly asked, "Don't you know me?" "You can't have forgotten me in such a short time," and renewed her veil to show a fresh, pink, pretty face, recognition was instant, and with a low bow, "my dear," he was quite as demonstrative as she had been before. "Why, Jessie, what are you doing here?" he asked. "I am here for father; he is very, very sick," she said, with a little shiver of the "A" and "O" she had been to die, if he had to do a villain of the Union again.

The young man seemed affected, but in the awkward joy of meeting a sister long lost, he did not dare to utter a word. A few moments after she received the grant of her application. It means that the young man went out early in the war as Major of a Confederate regiment. He was taken prisoner in a skirmish just after Bull Run, and spent two years in a Northern prison. Returning to service, the cause of the Confederacy needed all the men for support it could obtain, and he was forced to stay in the ranks. Letters he had sent home had failed to reach, and, in despair of finding his family after the march of Sherman over the State, came North to see after a friend. This good word, he returned to Washington to look after his pardon. All this time his family gave him up as dead, and, saying his sister, who met him so strangely, think so yet.

Wednesday last, and, considering that the competitors for the piece were limited to those belonging to the county, they are quite interesting. We were able to attend only the first day, consequently can't give a full report as we would like. 1st day: Race of a single dash of a mile, purse \$100.—for two year old colts. Entered J. N. T. Miller's bay colt, Stonewall; Wm. Bybee's Roan Colt, Roan Oak, Race won by Stonewall; time 27. Second race, purse of \$100, distance of 500 yards won by Black Bird.

Second days race were more interesting than those of the first, but we did not get a full report.

New BRIDGE.—Louis Tucker, Stage driver informs us that the new bridge across Klamath River is nearly completed. It is a fine structure.

Is Elizabeth, New Jersey, the single men are assessed one dollar more as poll-tax than the married men. The collectors pay it cheerfully as a tax on taxpayers.

"SAM, are you one of the Southern chivalry?" "No, massa, I use one ob de Southern shovelry; I shoveled dirt at the Dutch Gap Canal."

The Arrival in the South and Diplomacy of Mrs. Dick Richardson, of Illinois.

(Continued from the Front Page.) Several times since my arrival in Jackson I have heard casual allusions on the street to a circumstantial in the history of the war which I had never seen published, but I was never able to trace them out, and I am finally, in finding one who has furnished me the details of the affair, as given to him by an eye-witness and participant therein. Had it to my that my informant is a gentleman with whom I am well acquainted, and in whose reliability I have the highest confidence. The occurrence, as narrated to me, was as follows: Immediately after the Fall election in 1862, when the Copperheads in consequence of the general gloom and despondency following disaster to our arms, had carried important elections in the North, the wife of Dick Richardson, a Copperhead Representative from Illinois, and daily made her appearance in this city and requested an interview with Sterling Price, then in command here. She came through the lines at Vicksburg, and, calling upon Price at his headquarters at the State-house, said that she came with authority from the Democratic party of the West and Northwest to open negotiations with the Confederacy, looking to a union of the two sections. As vouchers for her authority, and as guarantee that she was acting in good faith, she gave him the names of certain distinguished Western politicians whose names have figured largely in the annals of the struggle of the Golden Circle, and, in addition, those of many Federal Generals, some of whom have since won by themselves no little reputation on the field and whose names, if published in this connection, would excite a sensation of painful surprise throughout the North. She well satisfied Mrs. Price of her sincerity and the importance of her mission, that she was telegraphed to Joseph E. Johnson to come to Jackson and listen to her proposals. He did so, and a second interview was had with her, at which very present General Price, General Johnson and Major John Tyler, of Price's Staff, all that meeting she made them two distinct propositions:

First, That the seceded States should abandon their rebellion and return to the Union as it was. The Confederacy from the west and Northwest were to guarantee to them all the rights they claimed, the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, the holding of slaves in the Territories, etc., all of which they were to maintain, if the last should direct, by force of arms. It was this that she proposed.

Second, That the Western and Northwestern States should join the Confederacy, accepting their pro-slavery Constitution and Jeff. Davis as President, provided they were not required to accept slavery in their own States, except at the will of their people. This new Confederacy of the South and West, it was expected, would meet with no opposition from the East, and in case it did, they would arm, and be expected to prevail. The same military organizations of the West were pledged to bring into the field a sufficient force to break the Western army then at the South, while the United States army would easily overpower the East.

So important did these propositions appear to General Johnson that he gave Mrs. Richardson passes and letters to Rich, and, to procure an audience with Jeff. Davis. He, however, regarded the scheme as visionary, and with one pretext after another postponed the audience for two or three months, until he became disgusted and returned home.

When it is remembered that the evidence collected by Judge Advocate Holt showed the Knights of the Golden Circle to be composed of 300,000 able bodied men, of whom 300,000 were armed, and that the acceptance of the second proposition, as above, would have brought over to the new Confederacy several able Federal Generals it will be seen that this woman's project was no idle dream. I may say here that several intelligent rebels who had been let into the secret of this plot have unwittingly expressed, in conversation, their disgust at this fresh proof of Jeff. Davis' obstinacy, adding that the results would have been far different from the present which opinion is shared by Federal officers.

What the result might have been, I will not conjecture; let those who are curious to follow such uncertain speculations, pursue it further. No lover of his country can repress a shudder as he contemplates, from a safe distance, the yawning chasm, over which our beloved country once toppled. This fact alone should confirm our belief in the "manifest destiny" of the great republic, that an undoubted minority of its adult inhabitants have been permitted and enabled to save it from destruction at the hands of a majority.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.—The following is taken from the Message delivered by President Lincoln to Congress in 1861. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as the free man being fixed for life in the condition of the hired laborer. Both of these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of cap-

ital, and deserves much the higher consideration; capital has its rights, which are worthy of protection, as any other rights. No man living is more worthy to be trusted than those who toil on from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let these beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.

FORWARD OF GEN. WRIGHT.—Montgomery Street, Saturday afternoon, witnessed the solemn and imposing procession attend, and on the remains of Gen. Wright and wife. The Cortege was headed by the Ninth Infantry, with arms reversed, advancing with slow and measured step. Two full military bands followed, directly behind these, in separate masses, were the bodies. Gens. McDowell, Halleck, Allen Hewitt, were among the pall bearers. A large concourse of officers succeeded, among whom was general Rosecrans. The remains were placed on the Sacramento boat, a guard of honor attending them. No person in authority had won from the whole community more esteem and respect than Gen. Wright. His judicious conduct during a trying period saved our State from the flames of civil war, and his services in this respect can never be too highly appreciated.—Golden Era, Oct. 29th.

The Country Stage.

"How dreadful dull it must be in your country. How can any one endure it?" It is very dull, Madam, but notwithstanding, we do have occasional excitement in our little world. We have the daily arrival of the stage, bringing its array of new faces and the daily papers—those papers which with you are consigned to the oblivion of yesterday, are fresh with news to the inhabitants of the mountains. Everybody anxiously awaits the arrival of the stage, and its non-arrival at the usual hour throws a large proportion of the community into a fever of vexation and mental bewilderment. Tom, Dick and Harry, who take no paper and receive, perhaps, two letters per year, go prancing around, saying, "What's the matter with the stage?" "And the stage in yet?" "No!" And the very dejected apparatus of Tom, Dick, and Harry is thrown out of gear by that confounded stage. Well, after all, it isn't at all wonderful. The stage connects us with the great world around us. Look East from the valley of the San Joaquin, and piled up against the sky you may behold a range of lofty mountains. The clouds that in solemn solemnness attend their snow-covered summits. They seem but a line in the distance, yet, in reality, many a fertile valley is nestled among them. We live there.

Many of us have never emerged from their recesses since we stepped on the steam, or, at your wharf, which conveyed us to the edge of the great plain skirting their base. Six, eight, ten, or fifteen years, have glided past. That very stage brought us to the gulch or flat where we have since resided—our second home. It has brought us also, having retired from dear ones at home, whose faces, alas! are growing indistinct to our mental vision. It has brought us the treacherous paper, our native village. That paper we need to read almost as soon as our childish intellect was awakened to a comprehension of letters. It is still published in the same old office, and printed on the same old press at whose working we used to gaze with so much curiosity and wonderment. We glance first, with a chill of the heart as we unfold it, to the columns of deaths, and next to the marriages.

That stage is a tangible link, connecting us with home. That's the philosophy, Madam, of our apparently needless anxiety with regard to the arrival of the stage.—Golden Era.

How it is DONE TO HARM.—Read and see: Know all men by these presents, that I hereby give, grant and bequeath unto my beloved husband, Prudence St. Felix, a full and free divorce from the bonds of matrimony, granting and bequeathing unto him, my beloved husband, all the happiness he can get. Witness my hand and seal, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1865. This divorce is granted for a little rat colored male which he gave to me.

WITNESSES: MARY M. ST. FELIX, mark. WITNESSES.

Matrimonial difficulties are an ingredient in society the world over. All sorts of aids are called in to dissolve a disagreeable connection, but if the foregoing does not prevent the earliest, quietest and cheapest way of getting rid of the obligations of a distasteful contract, then we are at fault. The parties to the instrument above, were legally married in this place within the last two months; and it is seen from the date of the article, that their honey moon was short, very short. Harper's Drawer has the reputation of ridiculous and quaint sayings and doings; but if this does not beat Harper we are mistaken. The instrument of divorce was given with all the solemnities that should attend, in so important a proceeding, and is duly stamped and witnessed. "A rat colored male" and a scratch of the pen is certainly an inexpensive and easy way of dissolving the matrimonial contract, and claims, to say the least, a spice of originality.—Unionville Advertiser.

The Oriole was arrested by the collector of customs, for violating the revenue laws in transferring passengers and goods to the Jersey, outside the bar, and before the necessary inspection had been made by the customs house officer. She was detained two days, and having entered into bonds as required by law, she left on Monday evening.

THEATRE.—Sallie Goodrich Thayer, supported by an able troupe, play in town to night. Mrs. Thayer, it will be remembered, was the successful competitor for the prize poem read at the last 4th of July celebration in Salem. She has won for herself a high reputation as an actress. She goes, in January next, to Europe for the purpose of gaining instructions and experience from the theaters of the old world.

AN excited young miss, somewhat famous for her beauty, ran out of one of our churches last Sunday, while the earthquake was on the rampage, frantically exclaiming to a young man who generally lovers near when he gets a chance: "Oh dear! Oh dear! if we get to die, George, let us die in each other's arms!" George, it is said, presented his manly bosom.—Oakland News.

DECEASED.—At the residence of Mr. Thomas Chavner, 67 r. s. on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 1, JONAS LEE THOMAS, son of Thomas and Margaret Chavner, Aged 1 year, 4 months and 8 days.

NEW TO-DAY.

List of Letters

REMAINING Unclaimed in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, State of Oregon, on the 1st day of Nov., 1865.

- Angell Wm
Armule Wm H
Ashley A
Armstrong Robt
Armstrong Wm
Alcorn Miles F
Armstrong Jas R
Ames James F
Amick Mrs Matilda
Alapai James A
Armstrong R C
Barnes Ephram
Berry Miss Sarah E
Barkdale C H
Barnes George
Beault John
Brown Robt
Beiser Wm
Belford Miss Sarah
Barnes Geo L
Burnett A J
Brown Dr Robt
Boothby Albion H
Byrner Mr
Camille Dan'l
Charlton C A
Carter Henry
Carrille Daniel S
Childers W M F
Copeland S M
Childs S C
Cline Baptist
Clegg Joseph
Denney Mrs Mary
Denney Mrs Emily
Dockett W M
Duncan Charles
Davis I H
Dunlap N R A
Davis Edna J
Dillon Jean
Dwyer J M
Eslinger James
Eversy Orville
Fairman T W
Frans S B
Fayelo Theodore
Fisk Dr. E. B
Grosser Charles
Grosser T C
Garban Laurence
Garrigue Wm R
Gemma Tom
Gilliland J T
Ham Chas J
Hannover W M 2
Hartly Jas C 2
Hoxie O D
Haywerth J R
Herman Mrs C F
Henneman
Hamilton W A A
Hough John F
Holloway C J
Hamilton Asbery
Housman Mrs C M
Houser H
Ish George

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising. If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. [In mailing letters, place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.] S. E. HAINES, P. M. per J. M. SUTTON, Dep'ty

Public Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of B. Matheson, dec. are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, Public Administrator in and for the County of Curry, and State of Oregon, at his residence in Ellensburg, in said county, within Six months from date. Ellensburg, Oct 23d, 1865. Public Administrator.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will meet the tax payers of Jackson county in their respective precincts, at the following place of voting in each precinct, at the following times and places to wit: Nov. 25th Willow Springs, 27th Dardanelles, 28th Peckinville, 29th Pleasant Creek, 30th Table Rock, Dec. 1st Little Creek, 2d Maunata, 3d Phoenix, 4th Ashland, 5th Sterlingville, 6th Union Town, 7th Applegate, 8th Steamboat City, 9th Log Town, 10th Jacksonville, 11th and will remain in each precinct from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. of each day. Those not paying their taxes, as above invited, will be allowed thirty days after my visit at the collector's office, after which time the law allows the collector mileage for traveling to collect the same. Tax Col. W. A. OWEN, Tax. Col. Per THOS. G. REAMS, Deputy. Jacksonville, Oct. 30th 1865.