

THE OREGON SENTINEL

JACKSONVILLE OREGON. LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE "SENTINEL" L. P. Fisher, San Francisco Cal. Thomas Davis, Applegate, Ozn.

MARCH 10th, 1866.

Union State Convention.

The voters of the several counties of Oregon who have been and are in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the Union Constitution and the laws of the U. S.

- Baker.....4 Lane.....7 Benton.....4 Ilin.....10 Clackamas.....7 Marion.....14 Clatsop.....2 Multnomah.....13

Union County Convention.

At a meeting of the Union County Committee for Jackson county, State of Oregon, at O. Jacob's office, Feb. 23d, 1866, it was agreed: 1st, That the votes for Lincoln be the basis of apportionment for delegates to County Convention.

- Ashland.....3 Table Rock.....1 Eden.....5 Forest Creek.....1 Sterlingville.....3 Willow Springs.....2

From Camp Alvord.

By a letter from Capt. Sprague, dated 9th of Feb., we learn that his command is well. The weather is very severe, forage scarce, and their cavalry animals were on quarter rations of barley and half rations of hay.

Klamath Bridge & Ferry Goss.

We have been kindly furnished the following item of news by Mr. L. Applegate, Telegraph operator at the Toll House, on the California road.

Toll House, 4th, 2 p. m.—I learn from Rev. C. H. Newton, just from the Klamath River, that the bridge across that stream went down yesterday morning, a portion of which carried away the ferry below.

This is a severe loss, as it may impede the carrying of the mail for some time to come.

THANKS.—Many years have passed since we were more agreeably surprised than one morning this week. We went into our sacrum and found a keg of elder from Jimmy Twogood, proprietor of the Grave Creek House, with directions to keep it corked tight in order that the "Devil" may be kept out.

A slight mistake as to the whereabouts of Col. T. Vault. He is here with his family.

REMINDED.—From Mr. Kelly, Register at the Land Office in Roseburg, we learn that the authorities at Washington have recinded the order to that office requiring an Oath of Allegiance from Donation claimants.

REMEMBER.—We learn that the Good Templars are increasing in numbers very largely at Cottonwood, and it must be a good institution, judging from the remark of a young lady who recently joined the Order at that place that "she was never so happy in all her life."

Negro Suffrage.

Mr. Henderson, our Representative in Congress, is an old Republican, but voted against negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. This is a move in the right direction. Let not only Oregon but all the loyal States establish negro suffrage at home before their Representatives vote for it in the District of Columbia.

Negroes are now allowed to vote in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont they vote on the same terms and conditions as the whites. In Massachusetts they must be able to read and write, and in Rhode Island they must hold real estate to the amount of one hundred and thirty dollars. In New York they must be worth two hundred and fifty dollars over all encumbrances. Free negroes voted for several years in Maryland and North Carolina, before the slavery question was agitated.

A majority of the people of Connecticut, Missouri, Minnesota, Colorado and the District of Columbia are against negro suffrage. Under the present excitement, no doubt a majority of the loyal citizens of the Southern States are opposed to it. Therefore it is unnecessary, useless and unwise, even if it was constitutional, for the President and Congress to force negro suffrage on the North or South. The President and his Cabinet are opposed to any agitation of the question at present, even in the District of Columbia, where Congress has the same right to prescribe the qualification of the voters that any State has. Washington City and the whole district of ten miles square, is under the exclusive legislation of Congress; yet Mr. Johnson says it would be best for Congress to attend to more important business and to let negro suffrage alone for the present. He thinks it unconstitutional and unwise for Congress to try to force negro suffrage on any of the States; and that the end would be sooner accomplished by each State to legislate on the subject of the elective franchise. This is the true policy of the Government. The negro in many instances is ignorant and a poor judge of his own interest, much less the true interest of the whole American people. The States are better acquainted with his capacity than Congress; hence, the Legislatures of the States are better qualified to judge what restriction and what conditions should be attached to negro suffrage.

The Constitution of Oregon prohibits negro suffrage; and at present we are opposed to any change in this subject, and opposed to agitating the question in Congress; and we are in favor of the admission of loyal members from the South without trying to force negro suffrage on any of the States.

INSTALLED.—The following is a list of the officers recently installed in Phoenix Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. T., for the ensuing quarter.

Orvil Dodge, W. C. T.; Hannah Macomber, W. V. T.; Olney Mickelson, W. M.; James Hoxie, W. S.; Edward Depeat, W. F. S.; George Ashley, W. T.; Hattie Shook, W. J. G.; Wm. Gifford, W. O. G.; Mary Shook, W. R. H. S.; Hassie Anderson, W. L. H. S.; Eliza Gifford, W. A. S.; Charles Hoxie, W. C.; Rhoda Shook, W. D. M.

IMPROVEMENT.—We notice that the Court House square is being set out in maples. These trees make a very handsome shade, and when they get well started they will be an ornament to the town and speak well for the taste of the originator of the enterprise. Only one improvement could we suggest, and that is that a row be set on the outside of the side walks.

LARGE NUGGET.—On Monday last, a Frenchman who mines at the mouth of Shively Gulch, on Jackson Creek, picked up a mass of silver and gold weighing about five pounds. The piece was mostly silver but had some fine specimens of gold in it, together with particles of crystallized quartz.

EXPERIMENTING.—Mr. Grandt, of Wald, is experimenting with copper ore from his lead on Hilmof's river, to the end that some method be reached to reduce the ore to such a bulk as will pay shipping. The results so far are very flattering.

TUNNELING.—The company tunneling into the Shively gold and silver ledge, have got in about eighty feet. They are working two sets of hands so that labor progresses night and day.

RETURNED.—John Lane, Lieutenant Colonel of the late Confederate States, son of Hon. Joseph Lane, returned to Portland on the 27th of last month.

TOWN ELECTION.—The Election for corporation officers was held on Tuesday last and passed off very quietly, the only contest being between the rival candidates for Marshal. The number of votes polled was 150, an increase over the number polled at the last election. The officers elected were, for Trustees, J. R. Wade, Augustus Taylor, J. Miller, M. Brentano and L. T. Davis; Recorder, U. S. Hayden; Marshal, G. M. Banks; Treasurer, Wm. Kreuzer; Street Commissioner, G. E. Ross.

GOT HAPPY.—We learn that the Good Templars are increasing in numbers very largely at Cottonwood, and it must be a good institution, judging from the remark of a young lady who recently joined the Order at that place that "she was never so happy in all her life."

"Rally! Democrats, Rally!"

About the first of last week small "posters" were printed at the Reporter office and put up through town, and in various other places, calling upon the democrats to meet and endorse the veto in these words:

Mass Meeting! Rally! Democrats, Rally! A Mass meeting will be held at the Court House, in Jacksonville, Saturday, March 17th, 1866, to rally the action of President Johnson in vetoing the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill." The citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties are invited to attend. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTY COM.

In the Reporter of the Saturday following, strange to say, this call cannot be found. After reading this call, we invited the democrats to attend the walk as follows:

Walk up eleventh, bear penitents; rally all who were opposed to the war for the Union, who called it an Abolition war; "that Lincoln commenced the war," who said that "the war was an unholy crusade against the South;" "that the soldiers of the Republic were blood-thirsty hirelings;" "that they never could subdue the 'divided South!'" "that the victories as commenced were 'tel he graps—who rejoiced at rebel victories, and hung your heads in sorrow when the eagles of victory perched on the banners of your country—who openly proclaimed 'that you would not support any man for office who had supported the war!'" "that the Government had collapsed, and you were glad of it;" "that the American flag 'was a dirty rag,'" and swayed at it in derision, hung the Confederate flag in its place, hurrahed for the arch-traitor Davis, damned Lincoln and all his supporters, called Johnson a "boresch tailor;" and a traitor to the South; "you were also taken when Grant took Vicksburg and Richmond, captured Lee and Johnston, and wiped out your bastard Confederacy, raised your voices in joyful acclaim when Lincoln was assassinated—yes rally—do rally—Come from your holes like craves hearted, lazaroni, and lick the feet of power in hope of a few of the crumbs from the master's table." For further particulars, see small bills.

We go to press eight or ten hours before the Reporter, and doubtless, our call was read by the manager of that paper before going to press, and the little would be candidate for Congress may have forgotten the action of the committee, or he may have changed his base of operations after reading our rally; or perhaps treason is still rankling in his heart, so fiercely that he refuses to publish the action of the Democratic Committee in his own county.

Oh neighbor do publish the proceedings of the organization of modern Democracy.

What does it matter to them that, in the most virulent of language, they denounced Andrew Johnson when, in the United States Senate, he rebuffed the treasonable onslaught of the Davises, Benjamins, Masons and Alabama clays? What does it matter that they almost hounded after his life when he dared, in their teeth, to accept the position of Military Governor of Tennessee? What if they denounce every official act of his as tyrannical while he held his position as such Governor? What if they malignd as well as ridiculed him when he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency? What if they made him the target of all the arrows of their spears when he succeeded the lamented Lincoln? They have called him a traitor to his party; he is to be trusted again, then? They have called him a vulgar and low-born tyrant; will they now, then, recognize him as fit to sit in the seat once occupied by a Buchanan? They have called him, in derision, a tailor; has the late veto taught them to look up to an honest calling, however humble, with respect? They have called him a woman-strangler, where is their long boasted chivalry, their sympathy for "poor Mrs. Surrat," and her fellow conspirators when they sung loud peans of praise to Andrew Johnson, by whose hand they say, she was murdered?

"Come one, come all" of the whole Democratic crew, and rejoice over our good deed of the President. Repent of your past sins and "you may be happy yet." "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

Eastern News.

CHICAGO, March 1st. The Minnesota Legislature adopted a resolution by a strict party vote that it is to Congress that the people look for a true reconstruction policy, and we rely upon its firmness and wisdom in the present exigency of public affairs. Resolutions sustaining the President were tabled by a party vote. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned to-day.

The Wisconsin Legislature adopted the following: Resolved: That while we remember with gratitude the noble and devoted patriotism manifested by President Johnson during the dark days of the rebellion, we should be guilty of deceiving him and misrepresenting our constituents if we failed to declare that the message vetoing the Freedmen's bill, in its general tone and spirit, has caused pain and disappointment among his true friends and supporters, and has been hailed with exuberant joy and exultation by every man who sympathized with the rebellion, or who was cold and indifferent when treason threatened the life of the Republic.

Resolved: That we most cordially endorse and approve the action of Senators and Representatives in Congress who have persistently asserted the right of Congress to determine for itself when, and in what manner, it will admit representatives from the States disorganized by the rebellion, and earnestly request them to firmly resist the admission of representatives from such States until peace is fully secured, and until the people of each State have positively guaranteed equal and exact justice to all men within her borders.

THE NEW CODE.—The book binders, Messrs. Wm. Silbert & Co., are now delivering to Secretary May, who arrived from the Capitol on Wednesday last, the new code and laws of Oregon, which is a very fine book, and one that reflects much credit on both the printer and binder. Secretary May has already begun the distribution of the work.—Oregonian.

Democratic Straws.

As drowning men catch at the slightest hope for success, so have the Democratic journals in this State grasped frantically at the straw that President Johnson has thrown to them in the shape of a Presidential veto. At first, in the frantic exuberance of their joy they forgot the Democratic text of the past four years "opposition to tyrants" and the maledictions which they had heaped upon the Administration of Johnson and his predecessor; and now the lips that are seared with curses deep and bitter against the President and the loyal party who elected and have sustained him, are slobbering with extravagant praises of Johnson for committing an act which although constitutional and necessary is no less arbitrary. They have been pulled up with vain and delusive hopes. The breach between the President and Congress is not irreparable, and the determination of the late Union caucus in Washington not to attack the President but to work faithfully and earnestly for the country regardless of the checks of arbitrary power, brings the democracy but little consolation. Already they are advising caution and announcing that they will sustain him if he does right and carries out what he professes. So will we. When he makes "treason odious," and "brings intelligent traitors to justice," and carries out in practice his frequent assertion "that representation should be based on the actual number of votes, we will say amen; but if he abandons this policy and proves unmistakably recreant to the principles upon which he was elected, the democracy are welcome to him. We fear no such result. We have still confidence in the patriotism and integrity of our President, and in the wisdom and moderation of Congress.

The great popular voice has been heard swelling from city to city, from hamlet to hamlet, saying that the Republic shall not be robbed of the fruits of their sacrifices, and doubtless a bill for the protection of the freedmen will be passed that will be approved by the President and his Cabinet, and more fully endorsed by the people than the one which has just been vetoed. The democracy had that they have reckoned without their host, and they dare not give Andy Johnson their unqualified endorsement. He is not likely to sell himself for a "mess" of democratic "pottage." Congress and the President still control the question of Southern reconstruction, and the country and the party that saved it has nothing to fear. Reconstruction will continue and the Union party will prosper with or without the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Convention of Good Templars.

The following are the proceedings of the Convention of Good Templars held at Salem on the 20th and 21st February, 1866:

The Convention was called to order, and organized by electing W. H. Payne of Portland as Chairman; and Henry H. Gilroy of Salem as Secretary.

After the transaction of some business affecting the interest of the Order in Oregon, a committee of three consisting of Brothers Moreland, Pearson and Gilroy was appointed to draft resolutions. The committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That it is in the sense of this convention that the fearful prevalence of the use of intoxicating liquors on the Pacific coast, and especially in Oregon, demands at the hands of every lover of our race, earnest effort, and untiring perseverance in the great work of suppressing this great evil.

Resolved, That while we set ourselves as friends of the Temperance cause, in array against no political party, and promise our support to none but that which accords with our political sentiments, we deem it the moral obligation of every member of our Order to use his influence to secure the nomination of such men for office as favor the great work in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That the success of our Order hitherto, induces us to believe that no method better adapted, to accomplish the great object of a permanent Temperance reformation has yet been established than the system under which our Order is working, and that, it being an organization, in which all parties and sects can unite with perfect harmony, we earnestly and cordially invite all friends of the Temperance cause to aid us in bringing about the day "when every thing that can intoxicate shall be driven from our land," and, when the long train of evils that follows the use of alcoholic drink shall be scattered by the "golden beams of truth and temperance."

Resolved, That we hail with joy the news that our petition praying for a Grand Lodge for Oregon and W. T., has been accepted by the R. W. G. Lodge of North America, and the assurance of the early completion of the organization of our Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That we recognize in our parent Lodge, the Grand Lodge of California, a zealous, able and efficient body of Temperance laborers, and our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to the officers of that organization for the watchful care manifested for the subordinate Lodges of Oregon, and Washington Territory.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved: That we should use our influence to secure the passage of a prohibitory liquor law in Oregon.

Resolved: That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be sent for publication to the newspapers of Oregon, the Vancouver Register, and the Rescue at Sacramento. The Convention then adjourned. W. H. PAYNE, Chairman, H. H. GILROY, Secretary.

Owyhee Mines.

JACKSONVILLE, March 8, 1866. EDITOR SENTINEL.—Col. T. Vault has favored me with the following, which I offer to you for publication, deeming that it may be of great interest to your readers. U. S. HAYDEN.

JACKSONVILLE, March 7, 1866.

U. S. HAYDEN, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request I hasten to give you a brief and somewhat imperfect description of the Owyhee quartz District, in the southwest corner of Idaho Territory.

By reference to the act defining the eastern boundary line of Oregon, which is the western boundary of Idaho Territory, commencing in the middle of the main channel of Snake River, opposite the mouth of the Owyhee river; thence due south to the 42° parallel, said line leaving Silver and Ruby Cities, and the rich mineral mountains of Oro Fino and War Eagle, to the east some twelve or fifteen miles in Idaho territory, and the large and extensive valley of Jordan Creek to the west, in Oregon. Thus far, the valleys already settled, and those susceptible of settlement, in the Owyhee country, are confined to a small portion of Cow Creek, (east of Fort Lyon,) Ronalds, Sinker, Catharine and the eastern portions of Jordan Creek valleys. The valleys referred to have been mostly appropriated to the production of vegetables and making hay from the wild grass, which is abundant and luxuriant. The greater portion of these articles are obtained from Jordan Creek and its tributary valleys, in the State of Oregon. Owyhee county, bounded on the north by Snake river, on the south by the 42° parallel, never can be a good agricultural district. It must be confined to hay and vegetables on account of its great altitude; but for its

GREAT MINERAL WEALTH

It is hardly surpassed by any district of country yet developed. Silver and Ruby cities, situated on a small tributary of Jordan Creek, that flows into the Owyhee River, and immediately at the base of Oro Fino and War Eagle mountains. The mineral wealth of these mountains is perhaps better developed than any other portion of the country, silver always predominating. As to the placer mining of Owyhee, thus far, it has been of little importance compared with the discoveries of rich silver and gold bearing quartz lodes. I would be glad if I had a full and complete list of the names of the lodes discovered, and those already tested and now being successfully worked, on the Oro Fino, War Eagle, and other mountains in that section of country, including what is called Flint district, some eight miles to the south of Silver City, where Wm. Fogus is erecting a large mill this spring, and where several other mills are in progress. That the Oro Fino and War Eagle mountains and the Flint district are rich is no longer a question to be solved; for they are yielding daily an amount of gold and silver bullion that almost astonishes the ambitious millionaire and places a quietus on the skeptical portion of the community. There are ten mills immediately around the base of these two mountains. Eight of them are situated within one and a half miles distance, on the small branch on which Silver City is situated. The "Minear" mill some three-quarters of a mile above, and the "New York" mill near Ruby City, some three-quarters of a mile below. Between these two mills are the "Shoemaker," the "Web-foot," the "Coeman," the "Vas," the "Moore & Fogus," and the "Lincoln," making in all eight mills. The exact number of stamps worked in the eight mills, I do not now recollect, but it is somewhere near one hundred. Then there is the O. S. N. Co.'s, and the "Grangerback" mills, on the east of the Oro Fino mountain, on the waters of Sinker Creek; that flow into Snake River, and I do not know, or recollect now, the exact number of stamps used in said mills, but it is not less than twenty. As to the rich gold and silver bearing lodes of the War Eagle and Oro Fino mountains, I can only compare them to the ribs of an inverted basket, and the dips and angles of each lode to the lattice work of the basket when completed. Their is no question but that their wealth is beyond estimate.

DIAMONDS.

Late last fall, just before the snow commenced falling and thereby put an end to prospecting, there was quite an excitement at Silver and Ruby Cities in regard to the finding of diamonds on Sinker and Catharine creeks, which form a junction between flowing into Snake River. These creeks have their sources in the eastern slopes of the Oro Fino, War Eagle and Flint mountains. The period of time between the discovery and the first fall of snow was so short that it left but little opportunity for prospecting. The stones found and supposed to be diamonds, were of a small character but very brilliant, and pronounced by the knowing ones to be diamonds of the first water; however, these precious looking stones when tested by a No. 1 Lapidary may be declared not diamonds; yet they have created an excitement sufficient to put the people of Owyhee in a ferment, such man calculating his wealth by hundreds of thousands, to accrue from diamonds obtained in the diamond district, that has, in the estimation of many, already promised to far ou rival the diamond mines of Brazil.

Would at any time, be pleased to give you, or any of my old friends, all the information I can in regard to gold and silver mining, diamonds or anything else in the Owyhee country. W. C. T. VAULT.

Here is the pithiest sermon ever preached: "Our progress in life is made and here our progress through life is trouble and care; our progress out of it we do not know where; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

DIED.

—At the Family Residence, six miles from Jacksonville, on Saturday, March 3d, Eliza Allen, youngest daughter of Isaac and Lucretia Constant, aged fourteen years, four months and ten days.

Oh! mourn not for her, Your Alice so dear, Ye sorrowing parents, sisters and brothers, Angels around her, Are hovering near, Wafting her soul from this world to another.

The trials and cares Of long weary years, She surely would meet on life's stormy billow, Are happily passed, And safely at last, She sweetly sleeps, on her low earthly pillow. D. S. K.

—Of Diphtheria, February 24, 1866, at the Family Residence, two and a half miles west of Willow Springs, Ira Andrew, son of A. J. and Sarah Ann Coakley, aged two years, seven months and ten days.

"Thine tiny feet, which danced so sweet, "Midst the level one-circling hills, Are now treading the path, the flowery path, Beyond the bright, silvery dells. "Give the little ones up, though better the cap, All mortals must finally taste; They are better there as angels so fair, Than traveling life's stormy waves. "Let the darlings sleep, the wind will weep, And requies over the shore; As the years go by, we, too, will die, And meet to part no more."

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

J. ROW IS NOW PREPARED to receive all kinds of Produce on Commission and Storage, on the most reasonable terms. For particulars, call at his Fire Proof store, corner of California and Oregon streets. March 9th, 1866. mar/for

SPRING RACES.

OVER THE BYBEE COURSE.

WILL COMMENCE

THURSDAY, MAY 24th, 1866.

FIRST DAY, MAY 24th—Hills, best 100 in three. Purse, \$115.

SECOND DAY, MAY 25th—Single dash of one mile, free for all three-year-olds. Purse, \$100. Same day, single dash of half a mile, free for all. Purse, \$75.

LAST DAY, MAY 26th—Sweepstakes, 1/25th of a mile. Purse, \$100. Same day, single dash of one mile, free for horses that run on Bybee's Race Course last Fall. Purse, \$100.

Ten per cent. entrance to all of the above races, except the Sweepstakes. All of the above to be governed by California rules. Grant & Helms, Proprietors. Jacksonville, 6th, 1st Mo, 1866.

NOTICE

TO CLERKS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Orders to draw your share of the Common School Fund are left with the Treasurer of the county, which you can get when you call for the money. M. A. WILLIAMS, Sup. Common Schools. March 8th, 1866.

MAGIC OIL!

SAVAGE & SUTTON

Having purchased the right to prepare Murray's Magic Oil, would cordially invite everybody to go to the City Drug Store at once and procure a bottle. It cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tooth-ache, Burns and Scalds, Ear-ache, Cramp-colic, Flux, Diphtheria, Sprains and Bruises, and is ready death to Croup. In future, no well regulated family will be without a bottle of it in the house. Dealers will be furnished on liberal terms. Send for a Dozen bottles and try it. Jacksonville, March 7th, 1866.

A SOCIAL BALL

WILL BE GIVEN AT

LOUI HERLING'S,

ON POORMAN'S CREEK.

MONDAY, APRIL 2d, 1866.

March 9th, 1866. mar/for

Sale of School Land.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order by the Board of Commissioners of Jackson county, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public vendue, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described School Land, to wit: The west half of N. E. 1/4, S. 16 T. 38 S. R. 2 West containing 80 acres; also the south half and the North East quarter of the North West quarter of S. 16 T. 35 S. Range 1 West containing 114 80-100 acres. Terms of sale—one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in gold coin, on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal annual installments, bearing interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable in gold coin; the deferred payments to be secured by notes of the purchaser with sufficient security. M. A. WILLIAMS, Supt. Com. Schools J. C. mar/for March 10, 1866.

To JOHNATHAN S. COSTO.

DONATION CLAIMANT IN

Township 30, S. R. 4 West: Whereas, affidavits have been filed in this office, setting forth that the parties were "acquainted with Johnathan S. Costo when he once claimed a right to donation to the N. E. 1/4 fourth, of section 1, T. 30 north of N. E. one-fourth of section 2, T. 30 north of R. 4 W., and from personal knowledge certify that the said Johnathan S. Costo did not comply with the requirements of the act of 27th of September, 1850, in reference to residence and cultivation, for four consecutive years, but abandoned said land sometime in the spring of 1856, and has not returned to said land." You are therefore hereby notified to appear at the Land Office, in Roseburg, Oregon, on the 23d day of April, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and read there to present testimony in support of your legal right to hold said claim. Witness our hands at the Land Office, in Roseburg, Ogo., this 5th day of March, 1866. JOHN KELLY, Register. ADAMSON R. FLINT, Receiver. 1866. Mar 10