

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

D. M. G. GAULT, EDITOR.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868, ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Well done, thou good and faithful servant! The people have rewards for patriots—punishment for traitors.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1867.

OUR SENATORS.

We see, by the Oregonian, that our Senators, just returned from Washington, have received a becoming reception in Portland. They return to us able to render a good account of their stewardship, and deserving the thanks of their constituency for their fearless, unflinching devotion to the right. It may, perhaps, be too much to ask at present that they come among us, but the people of Southern Oregon have a right to a good share of their time, should they see fit to go among the people before returning to their legislative duties. We hold it to be one of the duties of our Senators to ascertain the wants of the country south of the Calapoia, and they can certainly do so in no better way than by coming and seeing for themselves. Let them come and see the substantial and rapid growth of this section of the State. Let them enquire by observation, and by going among the people, if any legislation is needed to develop our resources—to encourage our agricultural and mineral interests, and to induce and facilitate immigration. Let them come and learn that all Oregon is not north of the Calapoia mountains, and that we have natural resources, important and diversified and that the interests of Southern Oregon have been too long neglected by the public men of the State. Let our Senators come, and with their voices cheer and encourage the Union party—teach them to heal their feuds, to forget their differences, and urge upon them the important necessity of uniting again in a solid phalanx, against all enemies of the country. Should Mr. Williams, in particular, visit this section, some of the Democracy will perhaps be disabused of the idea that he is a ghoul or vampire, and learn that he is simply a Christian gentleman, who has done his duty as he saw his duty; and they may feel some pride, perhaps, that Oregon has one of the ablest and most powerful representatives in the Senate of the United States.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTION.—The telegraph told us last week that Clark was elected. The information was probably based on the assumption that Walls, Walls, and Clarke counties would give large Democratic majorities, which was a slight mistake. Poor Beriah, of the Oregon Herald, appears to be in "swoleth and ashes" and in a most delightful humor.

The Democratic moon that looks in glory on the banks of the Connecticut, has found its evening on the shores of the Pacific, and no lingering rays of noontide splendor lights up its closing. The Democratic sun that rose in the East with a tint glimmer, failed to warm the party into life, we have seen its setting in the sombre shadows of the West, and may it never rise again. Flanders, the Radical, is elected.

DAILY MAIL.—We are glad to see that the suggestions of the SENTINEL, with reference to a daily mail service, are being carried into practical effect. Petitions are being circulated, protesting against any change or reduction of the service from Lincoln to Portland, and are very generally signed. From a letter of General Bidwell to the Marysville Appeal, we judge that the California delegation, as well as that of Oregon, will be a unit against any endeavors of the Department to cut down the service on this route, and backed by petitions signed by thousands of citizens, their efforts must be effectual to prevent any change. A petition will be found at the Post Office in this place, until the 20th, and as every person is more or less interested, we hope it will receive the signature of every one of our citizens. Similar petitions have been received at each post office throughout the country, and every one should consider it their duty to affix their names, and give it additional influence.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Beriah, of the Herald, has discovered that there is really such a thing as "treason"—not treason against the United States, but against the Democratic party. Mr. Brown is "spreading" himself just now to make it very "odious," but if he has no better luck than A. J. did, treason against the Democratic party will "flourish like a green bay tree."

We know of one or two such heads about the SENTINEL office, but we wouldn't like to prospect 'em.—Pess.

Nobody's afraid to prospect yours—there's nothing in 'em, but we couldn't vouch for the outside.

Don't FORGET.—Remember the school meeting on the 18th, at the new school house. A large attendance is desired by the Directors.

SPOILATION ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Protection to the timber on public lands is one of the incidents of the land Administration, and, in our opinion, a very important one. Congress has passed laws for the protection of timber, and the regulations of the Land Office make it the duty of Registers and Receivers to guard the public interests. In this connection, we will remark that it is the pre-emptors privilege to destroy and use only such timber as is absolutely necessary to clear for the purpose of cultivation, for fencing and for building purposes. A person having claimed a piece of land under the Homestead Act, does not acquire title until the requirements of the Act have been complied with; in other words until he has resided five years on his claim and received a patent for it from the United States; consequently, he has no right to despoil the land of the timber, or use it indiscriminately. We are informed that there are a number of persons in this neighborhood who are occupying land under the Homestead Act, and cutting the timber off it as fast as it can be hauled to market and sold for fuel, which, under the statute, they have no right to do, and which lays them liable to have their property seized for trespass. Where the trespass has been committed through ignorance, and with no purpose of spoliation, the actual entry of the land, only, is required, with the payment of costs; but as "costs" are always a grievous burden, we should think it more sensible to enter the land in the first place and take no chances. We may possibly be under a misapprehension with regard to trespassers, but regard our information as reliable, and suggest to the Register of the Land Office, at Roseburg, the propriety of vigilant and careful guardianship of the public interests. Where the requirements of the law are enforced on all alike there can be no injustice done.

SMASH UP.—On last Tuesday Dr. Greenman was driving a very spirited young mare in his sulkey, and the animal took a notion to try her muscles on the vehicle. When kicking commenced in earnest, the Doctor slid down from the seat, and it was fortunate for him that he did so, as the mare kicked it into splinters in a few minutes. The doctor held the lines until the refractory beast had kicked herself out of breath, and then tried his hand on her. He must have conquered, as he put a saddle on her and rode home to town. He received some bruises, and certainly had a lucky escape.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday afternoon, Miss Plymale was severely injured by jumping from a buggy, while out riding. It seems that her companion, having no whip, struck the horse with the end of the lines, and the animal jumping suddenly they were jerked out of his hands. The young lady, tearing a runaway, sprang from the buggy, striking the ground with great force, receiving a terrible gash on the right cheek and a very severe contusion on the right shoulder. The lines were recovered in a moment, and had not the young lady become frightened no harm would have resulted.

SALEM DAILY RECORD.—Is the title of a neat little daily, issued at the Capital by D. W. Craig, formerly business manager of the Statesman. In sentiment it will favor Union principles, but does not propose to mix in politics, remarking, "that as the colored people can vote everywhere but in the loyal States, politics are mixed enough already." The subscription price is 25 cents per week, and we hope the people of Salem will give it a liberal support.

SEWING MACHINES.—It is estimated that up to the close of 1866, the entire number of sewing machines made in the United States, is about seven hundred and fifty thousand. Every machine, if legitimately made, is reported to Elias Howe, who is entitled to a royalty on each, as no machine can be made without some portion of his patent. By the reports made to him, there were about 200,000 machines manufactured during the year 1866.

STATE FAIR.—The time of holding the State Fair for this year has been changed to October 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, six days.

This arrangement gives two additional days for "ginger pop" merchants and learned pig shows to catch people's quarters.

SISKIYOU TOLL-ROAD SUIT.—Judge Prim rendered a decision in this case on Wednesday. He holds that the Sheriff's deed was sufficient to give title, and that the defendants (Applegate Bros.) are entitled to one half of the road. We will give the decision in full next week.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—This troupe performed at Shutz's Hall, on Wednesday evening, according to announcement. The entertainment was superior to anything of the kind we have had heretofore. They had a very full house, a number of ladies being present, and everyone seemed highly gratified.

BATHS.—Dr. Overbeck is now prepared to give warm baths at all hours, and every day in the week.

THE PNEUMATIC DISPATCH TUBE IN PARIS.

The tube connects the telegraph stations at the Bourse and the Grand Hotel, and is the first installment of a complete system throughout Paris. The method adopted is the reverse of our own—namely, the elasticity of compressed air in place of a partial vacuum—so that neither an air-pump nor a steam engine is required. The power used is water from the reservoirs of the city of Paris, which gives an ascension of rather more than fifty feet. There are three vessels, made of iron plate, and measuring each about 1,200 gallons; the first of these receives the water and effects the compression; the two others are the receivers of the compressed air. As the water arrives, the air within the first vessel is of course forced into the other two, which are connected with a valve opening inward. When the first vessel is filled with water another cock is opened, the liquid is allowed to run off and the air to enter by means of a valve provided for the purpose. The operation is then repeated, and the effect is the production in the two condensers of a pressure equal to about two atmospheres. The tube that connects the two stations is of cast iron, about thirty-five hundred feet long and two and a half inches in diameter, having its termini in two chambers with tightly fitting doors, which allow the piston dispatch-box to be placed or withdrawn from the tube without difficulty. This carrier is a small brass cylinder, four or five inches long, closed at one end, and with a movable cover at the other. It will contain about forty dispatches, in envelopes. Five minutes are found to be sufficient in practice for the piston to make the double journey. The time occupied in the passage of the dispatch-box in one direction is sufficient to produce the necessary pressure for the return.

THE NEGRO CHILDREN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In the matter of the admission of the colored children of the city into the public schools, a mandamus was sued out some days ago, directing W. S. Ladd, Josiah Failing, Directors of school district No. 1, and O. S. Franks, principal of the Central School, to appear before Judge Shattuck on Monday, the 10th inst, and show cause why they should not receive such colored children into the school, or why they fail to do so. David Logan is attorney for the colored parties. We are not advised as to what answer the directors will make.—Oregonian.

In reference to the above, the Herald makes the following remarks. As an original proposition, we are no advocate of the civil and social equality of the negro. If we had the right to discriminate in the matter, we would preserve the distinctions of nature by separating the diverse races in all our social and political relations. But we are an advocate and defender of the law whether we like it or not. We insist that every human being, without regard to race, or color or condition, shall have the benefits and protection of the laws of the land. Every thing adverse to law is lawless, and tends to anarchy and disregard of all civil rights. The people have decided, through their regularly constituted authorities, that equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, shall be the rule. The now dominant party of the country was founded and came into power on the idea of perfect natural equality of all races of mankind—that all men are born equal. We reiterate the idea, but we must obey the law or we are no good citizen.

MONARCHIES VS. THE PEOPLE.—Remarks upon the approaching European Conference, a London paper forcibly remarks: It is a melancholy sight to see the fate of a million and a half of fighting men depend upon the affirmative or negative of a few elderly gentlemen, who will sit round a table at the approaching conference, representing a hundred millions of the most intelligent and best educated men in Europe, the subjects of their respective sovereignty, and that these hundred millions of people, who will have to bear the brunt of the war, if it come, have no more voice in arresting it than if they were natives of the Empire of China.

SNOW STORM.—Last Wednesday a snow squall passed over our city, giving the surrounding hills the appearance of winter. The weather has been very cold for the last four days up to yesterday.—Mountaineer June 5th.

LEGAL ROADS.—In the Circuit Court this week, it was decided that to make county roads legal, they must be surveyed and a plat of the survey recorded in the County Clerk's office. This decision, in effect, makes the majority, if not quite all, the roads in this county illegal.

CROPS IN JOSEPHINE.—Our neighbors in Josephine to have had considerable more rain during the past month than we have been blessed with, and consequently, the grain crop looks much more favorable in that county than here.

APPEALED CASE.—In the case of Burton and Owens vs. Wines, appealed to the Circuit Court, the judgment of the County Court was reversed and possession of the mining ground given to Wines.

THE SCHOOL BENEFIT.—The hall at the new School House on Thursday evening was a grand success. Although the room was somewhat crowded, every person seemed to enjoy themselves greatly; and altogether it was one of the pleasantest parties we have seen in Jacksonville. Many persons from the country were present, and we noticed many of our citizens who are not in the habit of attending parties, who went simply from a desire to further the object in view. The supper was excellent and all the arrangements reflect credit on the managers. We cannot give the pecuniary result till next week, but the Directors are well satisfied, and return thanks to those who so generously came forward in aid of the school. Especially those from a distance, who were not in duty bound to attend, as were the citizens of this school District.

SACRILEGE.—After the Chinese funeral on Monday, the friends of the dead man left a roast chicken and a tin bucket, containing rice, at the foot of the grave; and we are sorry to learn that as soon as the last Chinaman had left, the chicken was eaten, the rice emptied on the ground, and the bucket and other things stolen by some boys. The boy who stole the bucket carried it home to his mother, and we must say that we cannot envy the taste of any woman who will use a utensil stolen by her child from the grave of a dead Chinaman. We ask that mother to recall the story of the "Horn Book," and thank herself if her boy comes to the gallows.

COPPER SMELTING.—Mr. Caldwell, the Walla Walla contractor, informs us that Messrs. Crandall, Childs and Crane, of Josephine County, expected to make the first run at their furnace on Monday last. The ore will be reduced to what is termed "regulus," and transported to Crescent City for shipment to the East. Their works are situated on Illinois river, about eight miles from Kirbyville, and their ore is exactly similar to the "bronze" of the "Alta," in Del Norte County. Some of it is said to assay about eighteen dollars in gold per ton.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—Mr. D. Lavenburg has opened a boarding house in Ryan's new brick, on Third St., between California and Main. Mrs. Lavenburg is a finished cook, and they set the best table of any public house in Jacksonville. Those wishing a "square" meal should call on Dan, and he will see that it is forthcoming.

LETT.—The editor left this morning for Fort Klamath, to visit the scene of the terrible earthquake, an account of which was published in the Press some time since. Special notice is given that no rights will be attended to until his return. Money, circus tickets, or anything of that description, received as usual.

The Misses who have been spoken to about riding in the Triumphal Car on the coming 11th of July, are requested to meet in the M. E. Church, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. for rehearsal.

Green peas, new potatoes and ripe cherries are plenty in this market.

MARRIED. HUBERT—BRITTEN—In this town, June 12, by Rev. Father Blomstedt, Mr. Louis G. Hubert to Mrs. Mary Dolan Britten, all of this place. SHIPLEY—HOFFMAN—In Jacksonville, June 9th, at the residence of Mrs. Hoffman, Esq., by Rev. M. A. Williams, Mr. T. H. Shipley to Miss Florence E. Hoffman. We acknowledge the receipt of their nuptial gift, a practical and appropriate shape. It is the earnest wish of this office that friendship and love may always be the basis of matrimony—that "ship" may ever be heeded in the quiet haven of home's content, where no blustering typhoon blows. May blessings cluster around you a thousand times more numerous than falling snow flakes in a January storm. "Love and good will on Earth" be with you, until the Great Captain bids and bids yourself farewell on the other shore—said Shipley, may you wear forever in the gem (the jewel beyond all price) which you wear from out the rare circle of marriageable womanhood in this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS STOMACH BITTERS! TRY IT! TRY IT! NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT! J. G. FRANK, Proprietor, TAYLOR & BENDIS, Sole Agents, 415, Clay St., San Francisco, July 4th 1867.

FOURTH OF JULY: Anniversary Ball! UNION HOTEL, - - KIRBYVILLE.



ALL PARTIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to attend the Anniversary Ball, at the above named house, in Kirbyville, Oregon, on the evening of July 4th. No exertions will be spared to make the party such as all can look back to as one of the pleasant events of July 4th, 1867. GOOD MUSIC IS ENGAGED. FLOOR MANAGERS: THOS. F. FLOYD, Kirbyville, DAVID HUNT, Walla Walla, W. M. LIND, Proprietor, Kirbyville, May 25, 1867.

The Russian-American Treaty NOW BEING RATIFIED AT Muller & Brentano's

Where they are opening the most splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever brought to Jacksonville—consisting in part of THE BIGGEST SHOW, THE LARGEST SALES, THE BEST GOODS, THE LOWEST PRICES, Of any house this side of SAN FRANCISCO.

A GREAT VARIETY OF Ladies' Hats and Cloaks, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, A General Assortment of LADIES' Gentlemen and Children's STOCKINGS; CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WALL PAPER, WILLOW WARE, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; Groceries, Crockery, Liquors, Hardware, Mining Tools, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Is beyond all comparison. OUR NEW STYLES OF LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S 'Dexter' and 'Sundown' Hats, ARE CERTAINLY THE HANDSOMEST OF THE SEASONS. OUR PRINTS AND LAWNES Are of entirely new designs. Our Parasols, Embroideries, JACONET AND SWISS STRIPES Are the most recherche and the cheapest in the County.

OF CLOTHING. GENTLEMEN'S HATS, Boots and Shoes, We display the latest "Agonies," And we feel confident all those who will favor us with a call, will leave our store highly satisfied with our GOODS, FASHIONS, and last but not least, OUR PRICES. SACHS BROS. Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco and Segars, Still selling at our usual low rates Jacksonville, May 11, 1867.

SAN FRANCISCO ASSAYING AND REFINING WORKS, No. 416, Montgomery St., (SUCCESSORS TO KILGORE, HEWSTON & CO.) CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000. Directors, JOHN PARROTT, CHAS. E. McLANE, WM. C. KALSTON, A. HAYWARD, LOUIS A. GARNETT.

THIS COMPANY HAVING GREATLY enlarged their Refining Works, and introduced many other important improvements, are pleased to announce that they feel warranted in again reducing materially their terms of doing business. THE TARIFF OF CHARGES Which they now submit to the public—considered with reference to the cost of material and labor—is lower than in any other part of the world, and secures to the mining interest of this coast an important increase in both the minting and commercial value of bullion. Their charges will be hereafter as follows: FOR ASSAYING DEPOSITS FOR UNPARTED GOLD BARS, One-eighth of one per cent. (heretofore a quarter) for all amounts over \$1,000, and two dollars for any smaller sum. Returns made in twenty-four hours.

FOR ASSAYING DEPOSITS FOR UNPARTED SILVER BARS, Two dollars for the gold contained, up to \$1,500, and one-eighth of one per cent. for all amounts over that sum, and one per cent. of the silver contained. Returns made in twenty-four hours. FOR REFINING DEPOSITS MADE FOR COIN OR FINE BARS, On Bullion under 300 parts gold, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 600 parts gold, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 750 parts gold, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 750 to 949 2/3 parts gold, 8 cents per ounce. Above 950 the only charge will be for coinage. But there will be no charge for refining less than two dollars.

FOR COINING GOLD, This charge will be the same as at the Mint—a half of one per cent.—and which is paid by us to that institution. But there will be no charge in future for making fine gold or silver bars from bullion refined by us. RETURNS IN COIN MADE IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. Silver in deposits for coin will be accounted for at the same rate customary at the Mint. Gold bars of our Assayers in good standing, will be cashed by us at the highest market rates. Dust and bullion can be forwarded to us from any part of the country, and returns made through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

CHARGES AT U. S. BRANCH MINT. For the convenience of those not familiar with the terms of the Mint, we submit the tariff of charges now in force at that institution: For refining bullion, under 300 parts gold, 3 cents per ounce; for refining bullion from 300 to 600 parts gold, 5 cents per ounce; for refining bullion from 600 to 750 parts gold, 7 cents per ounce; for refining bullion from 750 to 880 parts gold, 11 cents per ounce; for refining bullion from 880 to 949 2/3 parts gold, 14 cents per ounce; the charge for coinage is half of one per cent., and the charge for making fine silver bars, the same.

Comparing the net value of deposits for coinage, with the proceeds of unparted gold bars sold in the market—assuming that the bars have cost 1/4 of one per cent.—they must be sold at the following par rates to equal the return deposited for coinage: 850 par to equal Mint return, at refining charge of 14 cents. 845 par to equal Mint return, at refining charge of 11 cents. 865 par to equal San Francisco A. & B. Works return, at refining charge of 8 cents.

DIRECTIONS: PAIN KILLER taken internally should be administered with milk or water, and sweetened with molasses, or made into a syrup. CHILLS, a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else. For a SORE THROAT, gargle the throat with a mixture of Pain Killer and water, and the relief is immediate and cure positive. june 3