THE OREGON SENTINEL.

D. M. C. GAULT, - - - - - - - EDITOR.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The people have rewarded their patriots—punishment for traitors.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1867.

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—This is a subject to which the SENTINEL has frequently called the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. We are inclined to be charitable, but with all our charity we must say that the line ought to have been run and established long ere this. An ample appropriation has long since been made by Congress, to run the line, and this to a very great extent exonerates our Congressional delegation. But still we think that it would be proper and necessary for them to urge forward the matter in the proper department until the matter is fully consummated.

All along the line there is a conflict of jurisdiction, between the State of California and Oregon. This conflict leads to bitterness of feelings, and will as soon as the line is established, result in exhausting litigation between the border counties. Each party, for a long time relied upon their local surveys, which failed to coalesce for miles, and each party forced the collection of taxes over the disputed territory, with a strong hand. Finally, Oregon being the weaker of the two, gave way, and since that time California officers have had it their own way, and a clear field.

There is no necessity for the existance of such a state of things, and we are confident that it could not have existed anywhere else on our border for any such length of time. We have no objection to the selection of Congressmen from North of the Calapooyia mountains, but we ask as a matter of simple justice they remember that they are representatives of the entire State, and that southern Oregon is a portion and integral part of the State.

JUSTIFICATION.

Office of the Board of Commissioners For School Lands and Common School Fund.

SALEM OREGON, June 22d., 1867

Ed. Sentinel.

DEAR SIR:—From your issue of 22d, inst., I extract the following: "We are informed by the School Superintendent of this county, that a number of applications have been made to the Board of Land Commissioners, to which no attention has been paid. Even the *Oregonian* did not discover that this land was open for settlement until the day after the information was given by the *Unionist*, and as the former paper published our article on the subject, without comment, several days before the *Unionist*, it is fair to presume that it also was slightly befogged. We will only add, that we disclaim any intention of imputing bad motives to the State authorities, but were obliged to make the insinuation in order to force out information which the public are entitled to, and which repeated application by private parties failed to elicit; and congratulate ourselves that our remarks had the desired effect."

The statement of the School Superintendent is entirely unsuported by facts, as many of your readers in Jackson county know, who have made application to purchase School Land, as the applications received have all been filed and their receipt in all cases promptly acknowledged.

From the peculiar situation of the School Lands proper; (i. e., the 16th & the 36th sections and the lands known as "indemnity selections," being locations made in view of such portions of the 16th & 36th sections as were located by donation claimants, prior to the subdivisional surveys) throughout the State. Their having been several applications made in many cases for the same tracts, and the Board having the authority under the law of October last, deemed it to the interest of the School Fund, to first offer all the School lands proper; first at public auction at the several county seats, and then all tracts remaining unsold will be disposed of at private sale, under direction of the Board.

Had the School Superintendent of Jackson County, been as zealous in the discharge of his duty in forwarding to the Board, a report of the School lands sold heretofore in Jackson county, (which he was instructed to do, but has as yet failed to comply with), as to censure the Board unjustly, the time for the sale of those lands in Jackson county would be nearer at hand than it now is. Please give this an insertion in your paper, as an act of justice to the Board, and a matter of interest to all concerned. Yours truly

I. R. MOORES,
Ag't., of the Board.

TOO HIGH A PRICE.

We have heard of people being foolish enough to cut off their nose to spite their faces, but never saw it more fully exemplified than in the present political canvass in California. Men who have worked manfully in the Republican cause for years; who breasted the the tide of public sentiment, when Republicanism was a term of reproach and scoffing, now fold their hands and placidly look with apparent indifference on the demoralization of the Union party, because some of its nominees are not quite acceptable. Of this number, is our neighbor of the Yreka *Journal*, whose only excuse is, that it is necessary to teach political tricksters a very severe lesson. A poor excuse is said to be better than none, and this is poor enough. Because two or three of the nominees of a Union State Convention are distasteful to the managers of a paper whose own personal record is not any too pure, and to a sheet that deserted to the enemy just when its services were needed, as did the *Bulletin*, is no reason, whatever, that the Union party should be purified by its utter destruction. What are the Sacramento *Union* and the Evening *Bulletin*? Are they the Behemoths of the press before whose dictum sixty thousand of the great Union party must bow? How much public sentiment do they represent? Probably that of ten or a dozen individuals in whose interest they are published, whose immense capital enables them to command an overwhelming circulation and control a great share of public opinion. If any think that capital, employed in journalism, is neglectful of its own interests, or that these influential journals have no axes to grind, they must be very blind.

On the other hand, nearly all of the Union press, representing the sentiment of probably two or three hundred of the workers in the party, are perfectly satisfied that the ticket presented is no worse than that which would have been imposed on them by the defeated wire pullers, and very sensibly accept it. They are largely in the majority, and their opinions, individually, are entitled to as much respect as those of any other members of the party. We do not justify political trickery, but have failed to hear of any party in which it was not practiced, and would ask our friend of the *Journal* if the abandonment of the control of the State to the Democracy is not rather too high a price to pay for the purification of our party. Let us learn something from our opponents. Let us bear in mind that whatever their differences may be in Conventions, that after a ticket is made up, each individual member supports it manfully, and that their unanimity is the only secret of their success. California Unionists have but one alternative—Gorham or Democratic rule. In the one they have a rising representative of Young America, whose brilliant talent and independence would do honor to the Gubernatorial chair of any State in this great Union; whose voice and purse was ever on the side of Freedom. In the other, a ravenous and unsparing raid on the public Treasury, corruption, misrule, and a return of all the imperious insolence of Democracy, more sour, and yet more bitter from long defeat. Stay away from the polls, Friend *Journal*, give Democracy halt a vote by scratching your ticket, and if you feel its heel upon your neck, squirm not. We may be considered impertinent and meddlesome, but we cannot help it. The interests of the Union party are not circumscribed by State lines. When our friends rejoice, we rejoice, and when defeated, especially by their own folly, we will have cause for mourning.

PURGATIVE PILLS have become a settled necessity with the American people. Indeed, cathartics always have been and always must be used, in some form, by all mankind. In this country, the pilular form of administration has been growing in favor since pills were first made of Aloes and Rhubarb, rolled into a ball. Their high position in the public confidence has finally been secured and fastened into permanency, by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, the most skillful combination of medicine for the diseases they are intended to cure, that science can devise or art produce. Those who need pills, no longer hesitate what pills to take if they can get AYER'S PILLS.—*Wheeling (Va.) Press.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, WHEN allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe, allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

THE FRIENDS OF LABOR.

Who are they? "Oh, the Democracy!" they always were in favor of the protective tariffs, that prevented the price of American labor from being reduced to the European standard, that gave the toiling working man of the country a reward for his labor, such as no other country would give, and enabled him in turn to become the capitalist. Southern Democracy was so solicitous, indeed, for labor, that they declared that "*Capital must own it*," and fought for several years to establish this principle. Southern Democracy did more for labor! They chained it, they lashed it, they ground it into the very dust of the earth, and among them the words, "poor white," were synonyms of meaness.

Among the many shifts of this debased party, none are so contemptible, none so transparent, as the pretension that it ever has been the friend of labor. It is false! It is a monstrous lie; and their party record proves it. The great Statesman, who fell by the hands of democracy, was contemptously sneered at by that party, because of the struggles of his early manhood, to sustain itself by honest toil. When every invective; when every contemptous reference to his personality was exhausted, the most reproachful epithet with which the democracy could brand him was "the rail splitter," shaming the vocation to blacken the character of the man.

Democracy has denounced the working men of the North, as "filthy operatives," as "greasy mechanics," "mudsills and "small-fisted farmers," 'till the smell of honest sweat stunk in its nostrils, and now, democracy, with brazen impudence, claims to be the very particular friend of labor. The efforts of democracy in the cause of labor, are not creditable. They have opposed its protection. They have degraded it to the level of the service of the beasts of the field. In their efforts to crush it beneath capital, they imposed a national debt on the country, that the backs of the people are now bending under. How long will the people be gulled? How long will it be, before they learn that if democracy ever regains power, its foot will be planted upon the people's necks, and its oft repeated assurance that "capital must own labor," be made too true a reality.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—From Mr. John Love, who visited them last week, we learn something of the White Sulphur Springs; the mere existence of which we had heard of before. This spring gushes out of the mountain to the west of Sam's Valley, about eight miles from Rock Point and twenty from Jacksonville. The spring comes out of the mountain side but a short distance from the base, and affords a stream of water which Mr. L. thinks would fill about a 1-2 inch pipe.

The hill is beautifully terraced and the surrounding scenery is magnificent. The water is very strongly impregnated, with sulphur yet very pleasant to drink. This property is not owned by any one yet, it being on Government land. To one with a small capital, who would improve the place, a fine opportunity is offered for making money, as it could not fail of becoming a place of fashionable resort.

NO GO.—From the following telegram, it will be seen that the mail service between this place and Silver City, I. T., via Fort Klamath, will in all probability not be commenced:

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1867.

To Postmaster, Jacksonville Or.:

If Benjamin fails to begin service on route from Jacksonville to Silver City, make no other arrangement; route will be discontinued.

GEO. W. MCLELLAND,
2d. Ass't. P. M. General.

LOST.—The Applegates have lost a shepherd dog; any person finding the same, and notifying I. D. Applegate, will be suitably and liberally rewarded. In color he is "calico," with much white about his neck and head, white eyes, and blind in right eye. his name is "Cap." Supposed to have left for Web-Foot land.

SULPHUROUS SMOKE.—Last week, Mr. Messinger, living on Williams Creek, inhaled a quantity of smoke, from rags saturated with sulpher, which he was using while taking honey from a bee hive. His face was very much swolen, and he experienced great pain, until he was relieved by taking a dose of Perry Davis' Pain killer.

IMPROVED.—The Western slope of the hill, on our road, leading out of town to Crescent City, has been much improved by a heavy coat of gravel.

LOST HIS LIFE.—A black bear was killed, on Sunday last, near the Stage road between here and Willow Springs.

RACES.—The races over the Bybee Course commenced Thursday, the 4th inst. The number of horses contesting for prizes were quite as large as was expected. The track was in bad condition, it being very heavy; in fact, the heaviest track we ever saw run over. As a matter of course, under such circumstances, the time made was very slow. The first race, a single dash of a mile, was run for a purse of seventy-five dollars—horses entered, "Young George," 4 years old, entered by William M. Parker; sorrel horse, "Jim Walker," six years old, entered by Add Helms; grey filly, "Nancy Jane March," four years old, entered by Wm. Hays; "Nebraska Bill," age unknown, entered by J. B. McDaniels. They got a tolerably good send off, and kept well together until over a quarter had been passed, when they began to scatter, the grey taking the lead, and coming in to the winning post two or three lengths ahead. The race and purse were awarded to the grey—time, 1:58. Further report next week.

HEARD FROM.—Our old friend Clarke, formerly telegrapher at this place, has been heard from at New Orleans. He was about starting for South America, with a company of emigrants, who were under the auspices of the Venezulean Government. The scheme is very attractive, each immigrant is given a a large tract of land, free from taxes, for ten years, and enjoys immunities not granted to the natives of the country. The ancient city of Angostura, on the Orinoco river, is the destination of the colony; it lies in the eighth degree of North latitude, and the climate is said to be the most delightful in the world. A large emigration is already pouring in there from the South, and in a few years, probably, the country will be considerably Americanized.

STEREOSCOPTICON.—This almost unpronounceable institution, exhibited by Warwick, on Saturday evening, drew a full house and the manager was not called upon to refund "ary red." Thorswalden's beautiful statue of the Angel of Night, was alone worth the admission fee. The recitation of "Beautiful Snow," by Mr. Warwick, was in his very best style, the effect of which was heightened by an illusory fall of the silvery flakes on the stage. The audience appeared to be very well satisfied and will always be ready to welcome Mr. Warwick again.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.—The finding of the huge tusks and bones on Missouri Gulch last week, disclosed the fact that some remains of the same kind were known of at Phœnix. An effort was made on Sunday to exhume them, but it was found that they were too much decayed. One immense tusk was uncovered at a depth of only two feet, for a distance of nearly eleven feet, but unfortunately it was entirely too rotten to be taken up. This is the third locality in Southern Oregon, in which the bones of these Ante-diluvian monsters have been found, some having been dug out at Sterlingville a few years since, in an excellent state of preservation, and these discoveries show, that this would be an interesting and profitable field for scientific research.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price 35 cents a bottle. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents for the Pacific Coast.

A MISTAKE.—In our article on the State and school land we made a mistake in saying that parties could not enter State lands in less quantity than three hundred and twenty acres. Parties can enter by legal subdivision any quantity up to the legal limit, three hundred and twenty acres.—*Unionist.*

PAPERS.—Maj. Jack Stratman, of San Francisco, has again placed a package of Eastern papers on our table; consisting of Harper, Frank Leslie, Police Gazette and Sporting Times. We are very thankful for the favor.

BUILDING BURNED.—We learn that the saw-mill, formerly owned by Burroughs on Griffin Creek, was burned last week. The origin of the fire is not stated.

BORN.

MARTIN—In Jacksonville, July 30, to the Wife of A. H. Martin, a son.

HUBBARD—In Jacksonville, July 1st, to the wife of Jas. Hubbard, a son.

BAXTER—In Crescent City, on June 22d, to the wife of John A. Baxter, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CLARK—STEPHEN—On Sunday, June 23d, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parent's, by Rev. J. W. Miller, Mr. W. B. Clark and Miss Catharine A. Stephens, all of Douglas Co., Oregon.

SCHOFIELD—ARUNDELL—June 30th, by Rev. G. W. Resurk, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Benjamin Schofield and Miss Mary Adelia Arundell, all of Jackson county.

CREDITABLE.—Private C. E. Tillett, of Co. I., carried the beautiful silk flag, presented by Madam De Roboam to the Company in 1865, all the way from Fort Klamath, on horseback, to take part in the celebration. It surmounted the car, and rimended many of our citizens of the interesting occasion of its presentation. Three cheers for Charley!

EXTRACT FROM THE ASSESSMENT LAWS.

TITLE 1.

Property and polls subject to assessment and taxation.

TAXES, UPON WHAT ASSESSED AND LEVIED.

SEC. 1. That all taxes for the support of the government of this state shall be assessed on polls, and on property valued in equal and rateable proportion; and all property, real and personal, within this state, not expressly exempted therefrom, shall be subject to taxation in the manner provided by law.

TERM "REAL PROPERTY," DEFINITION OF IN THIS CHAPTER.

SEC. 2. The terms "real property" and "land," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean and include not only the land itself, whether laid out into town lots or otherwise, with all things contained therein, but also all buildings, structures, improvements, trees and other fixtures of whatever kind thereon, and all rights and privileges belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto.

TERM "PERSONAL PROPERTY," DEFINITION OF, IN THIS CHAPTER.

SEC. 3. The terms "personal estate" and "personal property" shall be construed to include all household furniture, goods, chattles, moneys and gold dust, on hand or on deposit, either within or without this state; all boats and vessels, whether at home or abroad, and all capital invested therein; all debts due or to become due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, mortgage or otherwise; all public stocks, and stocks or shares in all incorporated companies, and such portion of the capital of incorporated companies liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be invested in real estate.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

SEC. 4. The following property shall be exempt from taxation:

1. All property, real and personal, of the United States, and of this state;

2. All public or corporate property of the several counties, cities, villages, towns and school districts in this state, used or intended for corporate purposes;

3. The personal property of all literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions, incorporated within this state, and such real estate belonging to such institutions as shall be actually occupied for the purposes for which they were incorporated;

4. All houses of public worship, and the lots on which they are situated, and the pews or slips, and furniture thereon, and all burial grounds, tombs and rights of burial; but any part of any building, being a house of public worship, which shall be kept or used as a store or shop, or for any other purpose, except for public worship or for schools, shall be taxed upon the cash valuation thereof the same as personal property, to the owner or occupant, or to either; and the taxes shall be collected thereon in the same manner as taxes on personal property;

5. All public libraries, and the real or personal property belonging to or connected with the same.

6. The property of all Indians, who are not citizens, except land held by them by purchase;

7. The personal property of all persons, who by reason of infirmity, age or poverty, may, in the opinion of the assessor, be unable to contribute toward the public charges.

SEC. 5. The personal property of every householder, to the amount of three hundred dollars the articles to be selected by such householder, shall be exempt from taxation.

POLL-TAX, UPON WHOM ASSESSED.

SEC. 6. A poll-tax shall be assessed upon every white male inhabitant of this state, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.