

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868,
CLYDE S. GALT,
OF THE UNITED STATES.
"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The people have rewarded thy patriotic and faithful services for the Vice Presidency, GEO. H. WILLIAMS, OF OREGON.
Both subject to the decision of the National Union Convention.

D. M. C. GAULT, EDITOR.
SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, 1868.

A bill has been introduced into Congress to grant lands in aid of the Northern Branch of the Pacific Railroad through Idaho and Montana to Puget Sound.

THEIR STATUS.—The institution in California known by the pretty name of San Quentin, contains fifty-nine Democrats, four Republicans, and a large number of Democratic Chinamen.

CHARITABLE.—The California Democracy propose to employ the convicts of that State in building roads in several of the Northern counties, thus giving profitable employment to a large number of the rank, and file of their party.

DNOR HIM.—The Democratic press are passing round the demand of Gov. Seymour, "that the value of the Government securities shall be increased." This don't jingle with the Copperhead cry of repudiation, and lets Mr. Seymour out most effectually, as a candidate for Presidential honors.

HARD TO SATISFY.—The Copperheads are certainly very hard to satisfy. They keep up an eternal howl about the terrible evil of negro suffrage in the South, and insist in the same breath, that the Republican party should establish it in every State in the Union.

THE St. Louis Times (Democratic) is credited with saying: Labor is in light demand, the Democracy would extend it. As that paper lately published an earnest appeal to the planters of Missouri to import Coolies, we presume that the English of its sentence is: that Democracy would extend the light demand for labor, indefinitely, and shut out white labor altogether. How do you like the doctrine, workingmen?

Our enthusiastic neighbor is excessively anxious that we should fight the Railroad Committee. Thank you, neighbor, we decline. We have no intention of trying issue with the Aristides, the Richelieu, and the Hamilton of Southern Oregon—not much, neighbor; we propose to give them a little more rope and they will hang themselves.

GENEROUS.—It is said that the brilliant genius that conceived the idea of the magnificent thirty-foot thoroughfare to Goose Lake, is going to light it with gas, of which he has a large and unmarketable supply. It is understood that the services of the engineer who ran the line of the O. C. R. R. round Fisher's corner and down California street, to tickle the greenhorns, have been secured to survey this splendid avenue across the mountains. In an ornithological point of view, the tag end of this road is aptly named Goose Lake, and naturally suggests the idea of grease at one end and gulls at the other.

EXTREMES MEET.—It is with perfect astonishment that we read the very able financial article over the brilliant stars in the last *Reveille*. It is not its marked ability that startles us, nor its profundity; nor the thought of the sensation it will undoubtedly create in Congress, where great questions of finance are now pending. We are simply surprised to find it there, and we are now convinced that extremes will sometimes meet. Just think of the thinnest kind of Radical soup being served up in a Democratic dish and peppered with Democratic slang, to disguise and make it palatable. Only imagine "the most ably edited" Democratic paper in Oregon playing second fiddle to such wicked Radicals as Thad. Stevens and Ben. Butler—giving their exact views on the payment of the National debt, and hurling it at us as Democratic thunder. It is with pain and regret that we remark it, and were it not ungenerous, would suggest that it was the miscelany of the proposition that recommended it for publication where we find it. Now, for mercy's sake, if there be any merit in this plan of semi-repudiation, accord it to its authors, and give the devil his due. Why, the first thing we know, some fellow will be telling the world that the "Declaration" is a Copperhead document, or that *E. Puribus Unum* or "On to Richmond," or "Rally round the Flag" are Democratic productions, and positively we can't stand it.

Railroads.

In our last issue we showed that so far as the paramount object was concerned, the people of this county were perfectly united. The O. C. R. R. had not a single opponent. Its necessity, and its transcendent importance were admitted by all. But upon minor matters, which ought not to have been spoken of at all, and which were forced upon the attention of the various meeting by Gasburg's utopian, there was bitterness of feeling and acrimony in debate. In public assemblies, called in this county for the furtherance of public objects, there has always seemed to us to be a want of dignity and gravity. Somebody must be harpooned. Somebody must be lampooned for the gratification of public curiosity. There must be a considerable list of killed, wounded and missing, or the public demonstration is an insipid affair.

The first point of disagreement was as to the policy of asking of Congress a grant of ten sections of land to aid in the construction of a wagon road from this valley to Link river. The grant was not to interfere with the grant already made to the O. C. R. R.; it was to operate beyond the limits prescribed by act of Congress for said O. C. R. R., and therefore could not interfere with any vested rights granted to that company.

The first meeting instructed its committee to report against any such grant of land, very unwisely, we think, and thereupon the enterprise was abandoned. This ought to have ended the matter. But it is said not. At a subsequent meeting, in which the people of this county were in no wise represented, resolutions, denunciatory in tone, and false in fact, were adopted. Within twenty-four hours after the first meeting, there were no petitions or articles of incorporation in existence. As to the charge that they were secretly circulated, all we have to say is: that notice of the whole thing was given in the *SENTINEL* before it was born, and said notice was copied into many of the papers of this State.

The remonstrance finally adopted by a small vote, states that there is no immediate necessity for the road spoken of, and that when there is, it can be built by private enterprise, and remonstrates against any grant of land to aid in its construction. This is its spirit and substance. Let us examine it, its necessity. That there is an immediate necessity for such a road is evidenced first, from the fact that petitions have been put in circulation by the author of the remonstrance for the location and survey of a county road over the very line covered by the remonstrator's inhibition.

2d. That said road is an immediate necessity is evidenced by the fact that petitions are in circulation thereto, both in this valley and in the Klamath Lake valley.

3d. It is necessary to secure the trade of the Klamath country to the people of this valley. That trade already amounts to from eight to ten thousand dollars per year, to say nothing about the Fort trade. This trade will increase as settlements advance and population increases. Nothing is more certain than that we will lose it unless this road is speedily constructed. There is danger also of our losing the Fort trade. We are now compelling them to get their mail and express matters at Cottonwood during the winter months. Let a road be opened to Yreka, and they will get it there. So, little by little we are isolating ourselves from that people.

But, says one, let the county build this road. We concede that the county can do it if a majority of the people so petition or vote. But let us look at the cost. First, it will cost between five and seven hundred dollars to have the road surveyed and located. After it is surveyed, it will cost from eight to twelve thousand dollars to build it. Are the taxpayers willing to foot the bill? The question must be met, and that soon.

On the other hand, a company was organized, proposing to secure from the Government of the United States a grant of land to build the road, and to save the people of this county the expense of its construction. But the people of this county, in convention assembled, have said they wanted no such grant. Let us ask the intelligent voters of this county if that vote of prohibition expressed their sentiments upon this subject?

Let us see what Congress has recently done for other portions of the State, in the grant of lands to aid in the construction of wagon roads: For a road from Albany to Eugene City—granted every alternate section for three miles on each side of said road; for a road from Astoria to Tillamook—granted the same as above; for a road from Corvallis to Yaquina Bay—granted the same as above; for a road from Eugene City to the southeastern boundary of this State—granted the same as above. Besides the land grants mentioned above, large sums of money have been expended in other portions of the State by the Government in opening up roads. But not a dollar in money, or a single acre of land has Jackson county ever had. We can have the land by asking for it. Our Senators and Representatives feel that we have been slighted in this matter, and are ready and willing to do us justice in this regard. But the people of this county are asked to sign a memorial to Congress not to grant any more land for road purposes. After nearly every other county in the State has received large donations of lands for road purposes, the people of Jackson are asked to tell Congress that they do not want any. Where is the justice of any such inhibition?

School Exhibition.

We were able to attend the exhibition of the District School both evenings last week, but owing to the amount of noise and confusion in the audience during the intervals between the various exercises, and the bad seat we occupied the second evening, we fear that our notes are not completed; and if any little boy or girl should not find his name mentioned, he must not think an intentional slight was intended. We think nothing should be left undone that will encourage the little folks in the difficult journey up the hill of science. The large school room was jammed and packed full to overflowing, by an audience consisting of the friends and relations of the scholars. The exercises were opened on Thursday evening with a short and appropriate prayer by Rev. G. W. Roark, which was followed by vocal music by the quartette choir.

The opening address was delivered by Miss. Isa McCully, who did well. Richard George spoke on the subject of "Wealth of fame, and did not fail to interest the audience. Abe Mensor declaimed "A kiss in school," which, by some, was said to be an incident which happened during the quarter just closing. It had the effect of causing a laugh. "Let Virtue be your Aim," by William Rader, was well spoken. "Little by little," by Hiram Jacobs, an original declamation. Song, "Katy did," by school. This piece was well sung and demonstrated that the musical talent of the school has not been neglected. "Charade" by Frank Sprague, Misses Sarah Swingle, Nancy Jennings, and Lucy Durham. The players were frequently greeted with applause. Oration—"Hunting," by R. F. Smith. This piece caused much laughter as the young minstrel told of the local blunders of our prominent hunters. "Address"—Zella Zigler. The piece was delivered in a clear and distinct tone of voice, and was free from the young Americanisms which characterized some of the speaking. Many of the speakers commenced on a key entirely too high to be maintained, as well as speaking too fast, so that the utterances were sometimes not plain enough.

"New England and the Union"—Edward Robinson—a piece showing the patriotism and devotion to the Union of the "down-easters"—well spoken. "Address to Bachelors"—James Langlois—Declamation good, and the speaker by close application and study will make an orator of no mean ability. "National Glory"—Chas. Howard—well delivered. "My Pet Lamb"—Eddie Horn. This recitation was well received by the audience, and it was noted for its beautiful simplicity.

"Spring"—Emily Brown, a little girl about 5 years old. The case and confidence with she, and in fact, the whole of the young speakers who went on to the stage, would, as was remarked later in the evening by School Director Jacobs, have abashed many older persons. Song—"Waiting for my ship to come in"—by school.

Oration—"Ship of State"—Farmer—well spoken, and when the boy grows to be a man he will occupy a worthy position, if he continues as he has begun. "Roman Officer to his Soldier"—Roland Bybee. The young speaker entered into the spirit of his piece, and caused the impression among the spectators that his brave army was present, and were being incited on to further deeds of valor.

"Official Distinction," by James McCully, was treated in a truly Republican style. Fred Overbeck made a decided hit by speaking "Old Grimes, who had a coat all buttoned down before." We did not get the subject of Jacob Grubb's. His style of speaking is very good, in fact, we thought it was as good as we heard during the evening. Robert Wilkinson spoke extempore, and did well for so small a boy. Rosa Ulrich delivered an address, subject "Goddess of Liberty." "Sleighing Glee" by Messrs. Dewitt and Dunlap on the base and tenor, Mrs. Comstock sang soprano, and Misses Owen and Thompson alto. This piece was a successful selection, it being called for and sung twice more during the exhibition. Richard George, a small boy of five years, won great applause by his speaking, as well as Miss Langell a little girl of about the same age. Lanis Klippel was well received and caused much merriment by his pantomime. Declamation by—Little. "Duty to our Country"—Robert Miller—a well selected declamation, and was delivered well. Song by Prof. Dewitt's singing school. This piece was very appropriate, and helped to make a pleasing variety. Charade, entitled "the merchant." This production was well acted. The balance of the exhibition was equal to the first part. The whole entertainment was pronounced to be the best we have ever had in the place.

The exhibition was characterized for the great variety presented, and reflects great credit upon Prof. Dewitt and Miss Clayton, the teachers. At the close, School Director, O. Jacobs, came forward and made appropriate observations on the progress of the school, and of its future prospects. He spoke of the great lack of apparatus and school-room furniture, and hoped the district would soon feel itself able to provide such things especially a bell, which he said was very much needed. Great credit is due to Mrs. Comstock for the fine music she provided for the occasion. Prof. Dewitt's singing class helped on the evenings entertainment, and sang several well selected pieces of music. The entertainment was closed by R. S. Dunlap, who sang the "Black Horse," a song that was loudly called for by the audience, when all retired to their various homes well pleased with the first exhibition of the Jacksonville District School.

Telegraphic.

WASHINGTON, 24th.
A case has arisen, which will test the political status of Texas, Congress having determined that Texas is not a State in the Union, for the purpose of representation, and not a State in the Union, for the purpose of suit in the U. S. Courts.

N. Y. 24th.
Times' special pronounces as false, the statement said to be supported by members of the Cabinet, that Grant admitted that he agreed to remain in the War Office until removed. The *Times* says he notified the President 48 hours before the action of the Senate, of his intention to vacate the office. Later advices from Dominien, confirm the reports of the success of the insurgents. The city of Puerto Plata was taken after a bloody battle, and a large expedition had started against the capital. The Regular Appropriation bill, reported by Washburne in the House, appropriates between eighteen and nineteen dollars.

WASHINGTON, 26th.
In the Senate, the resolution of the Colorado Legislature, praying for admission as a State, was referred to the Committee on Territories. The Senate took up the bill providing for the sale of iron clads; an amendment was adopted, providing for the retention of the Dictator, Kalamazoo, Passaic and others, thirteen in all—leaving thirty-five to be sold. The bill passed.

The report from the committee of conference on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was adopted. The consideration of the Reconstruction bill was resumed. Pomerey spoke in support of the bill; Bunkerley replied, and other speeches were made, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, Banks reported a bill concerning the rights of American citizens. Spaulding gave notice of an amendment, striking out the clause authorizing the President to retaliate, by substituting the words "shall be deemed just cause for war." Notice was given of other amendments. The Deficiency Appropriation bill limits the stationery for each member twelve dollars.

LONDON, 29th.
Further particulars are received of the Fenian attack at the Martello tower, near Dungannon. The attack was quite vigorous. The men shot were carried off by their comrades. The affair caused great excitement in Wexford county.

The affairs of Italy are critical. A *Camp Detail* is heard. It is now certain that a general council of the Roman Catholic church will assemble at Rome next November.

FLORENCE, 29th.
Catholic papers say a special agent from the U. S., on a secret mission to the Pope has arrived, and will be supported by Farragut's fleet, which is expected hourly.

NAPLES, 29th.
The eruption of Vesuvius culminated in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe yesterday. On the land side of the mountain, opposite the gate of Castello, the works of one of the fortifications fell outward, detaching a portion of several houses. A number of carriages passing along the highway were overwhelmed; the scene was melancholy, and there was considerable loss of life—the number is not ascertained.

CHICAGO, 30th.
The total loss by the great fire of Thursday night was 2,750,000 dollars. About half was insured. The Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, loses 10,000 dollars. It is thought all the losses can be paid, though some companies will be nearly ruined.

A Good Opening.

The following suggestive article from the *Yreka Journal* will be read by those who opposed the Link River Wagon Road with interest. When Californians undertake any enterprise of the kind, they generally succeed; and if the present instance is not an exception, some of our citizens should have a "leather medal" for their peculiar "smartness." The article will suggest the folly of quarrelling how the pudding should be boiled, lest some one may step in and get the plums:

Our neighbors across the Siskiyou have had quite a refreshing time in reference to opening easy communication with the settlements springing up in the Klamath Basin. Strangely enough they do not seem to desire the construction of a road to that section of country. They virtually ignore the advantage to be derived from the trade, and by their actions offer us an excellent opportunity to step in and secure it for ourselves. Looking at the question without any political bias whatever, not caring to which party the incorporators of such an enterprise may belong, and with no desire but to advocate the best interests of this country, we think it would be excellent policy to endeavor to secure reasonable assistance from government, and open communication with the Klamath Lake country and Surprise Valley, and make a connection with the road to Owyhee. From Yreka to Link river is not over sixty or seventy miles, over an easy grade, and passable at all seasons of the year. This road could connect with the Sacramento river road to Red Bluff, or with a new road down through Klamath County to Humboldt Bay. This is, as we understand it, about the same project which Assemblyman Steele is endeavoring to secure one hundred State Prison Convicts for, for in our opinion private enterprise, with government aid, looks much the most feasible and practicable. By the completion of a road from the junction of the Owyhee river, through the Klamath Lake country, Siskiyou, Klamath, Del Norte, and Humboldt counties, in California, a vast extent of country would be opened, to compete in the shipment of rich products with any section of the entire Pacific Coast, and at the same time afford a cheap avenue by which to obtain supplies not produced in this section. An energetic and judicious effort before the adjournment of Congress would undoubtedly secure this prize for us, and we earnestly urge this matter upon the consideration of our citizens.

If the friends of the railroad, via Yreka, are successful, wagon roads eastwardly and westwardly would be actually necessary to open up the country to settlement and permanent prosperity, and by the building of such roads towards a central point, would naturally offer greater inducements for railroad enterprise. In any event the proposed wagon road would be a great benefit to this section, and of innumerable advantage either to intersect the railroad or terminate at the coast. Should the railroad, so much talked of by Northern Oregonians, from Eugene City to Humboldt in Nevada, be built, which we think very doubtful, we could still be possessed of what would then be an absolute necessity. We believe if this matter was taken hold of by a company, and pressed upon Congress, it would prove a success, and not only develop the resources of Northern California, but also Northern Nevada, Southern Oregon and Idaho, whose present communication with the coast is by the lengthy and expensive routes to San Francisco or Portland. The vast extent of agricultural and mineral lands in Northern California and Southern Oregon need an outlet for the products, or they will never be settled up; and unless wagon roads are built to connect with railroads or the coast we cannot expect a market for our rich products, our stock, and our manufactures with any advantage to enterprising industry.

We learn that a young lady in Scott Valley was very severely injured last week by being run into with a hand sled. She was knocked down, and remained insensible for some time.

Gold in N. Y. on Wednesday, 149; Legal Tenders in San Francisco, 71 to 71½.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEAP-YEAR CALICO BALL

—AT—

VEIT SHUTZ'S HALL.

THE LADIES OF JACKSONVILLE WILL give a Leap-Year Calico Ball, at Veit Shutz's Hall, on the evening of February 28th, 1868, to which all ladies and gentlemen of Jacksonville and its vicinity are hereby specially invited. Tickets, \$3.50 each.

Proceeds, in excess of expense, to be applied to the purchase of a bell for the District School House.

By the Committee on Invitation. Jacksonville, Jan. 30th, 1868. feb-1d

To Foundrymen

AND BLACKSMITHS.

Cumberland and Lehigh COAL and PIG IRON

1,000 Tons,

In Store and Afloat, for sale by

J. R. DOYLE,

412 and 414 Pacific St., San Francisco. Feb-1d

S.T-1860-X.

A Great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the stomach and blood regular and uniform, so that changes from heat to cold, from dry to damp, etc., cannot affect the machinery of the body, and blood disease." Now, it is a fact, positive and well known, that there is no more certain and successful remedy for the stomach and blood than the S.T-1860-X.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

This splendid Tonic is recommended by all classes of people for every complaint of a "Stomach out of order." The secret of it is this: Plantation Bitters are certain to correct the juices of the stomach, set all its machinery at work, and enable it to resist and throw off the approaching danger. The tendency of the operations of Nature is always towards a cure; all she needs is a little assistance at the proper time. How much more reasonable and sensible it is to help her along with a gentle, yet powerful Tonic, than to abuse and weaken and defeat her curative processes with poisonous drugs and fiery mixtures, which only simply and plant the seeds of disease and death.

Important Certificates.

"I am in the habit of taking I really believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."

REV. W. B. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

"I have used one of these bottles now of the Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. They are, as usual, excellent."

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. I have now taken the Plantation Bitters and am cured."

REV. J. A. CATHOEN, Rochester, N. Y.

"I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our sickened soldiers with the most astonishing effect."

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong; the fatigued vigorous, and are esteemed Nature's great restorer. The patient may rest assured that in the use of the S.T-1860-X, he is taking the purest standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS as prepared from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of the signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Any person not selling this PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, in a retailer and importer, beware of cheap imitations. See that our Private Stamp is UNREPEATEDLY over every card.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the world.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York, Sole Prop'r, REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418, Front Street, San Francisco, Agents for California and Nevada

FILEAS. Lyle's Magnetic Relief Powder is sure and certain death to everything of the insect species—Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, etc.

IT KILLS INSTANTLY. What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article, is that notwithstanding its instant death to insects, it perfectly innocuous to mankind, and does not irritate the skin. It can be used on the face, neck, and chest, and the hair, without the slightest danger. It is a perfect remedy for all skin diseases, and is a perfect cure for all skin diseases.

FREE FROM POISON. No article has ever given such positive satisfaction in its use.

It is a perfect cure for all skin diseases, and is a perfect cure for all skin diseases. It is a perfect cure for all skin diseases, and is a perfect cure for all skin diseases.

The genuine has the signature of P. H. DRAKE & CO. Any article that is not signed by them is a cheap imitation and is not to be used. Any druggist will prove the genuineness of the article if you will have no others.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers on the Pacific coast.

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