

Is Grant A Radical?

This important question, so long troubling our Democratic friends, is now being answered by the President himself. He is proving, that instead of being a "radical," he is only a conservator, but not a conservative. He understood, when assuming the duties of the Presidential office, that the party of progress that had elected him, had laid down certain principles as the foundation of national justice, and he wisely accepted them, neither seeking to disturb them or make them broader. A uniform and equitable rule of suffrage, giving to all the simplest and most powerful means of self-protection was deemed necessary by the Republican party, and the first official enunciation of Grant, advised the immediate ratification of the "Fifteenth Amendment" as a wise and proper method of disposing of a question, which was a source of continual agitation. He recognized the Republican principle, that only those loyal to the flag should rule the country, and, so far at least, has been guided by this rule in making appointments to office. He has even gone so far as to appoint the rebel General Longstreet to a lucrative office, to prove that he was not sectional, but willing to reward a Southern rebel, when satisfied that his repentance and professions were honest. Trimmers and time servers find no favor with Grant. He is aware of the fact that political trickery and double-dealing spring from a naturally impure source, and already wholesale dismissals of these officials who followed Johnson in his career of treachery, are taking place. A prominent politician in Washington Territory who had almost obtained an office, having, we believe, actually been confirmed by the Senate, had his hopes quashed by the discovery that he attended the Copper-Johnson Convention in Philadelphia. Grant is carrying out the principles embodied in the Chicago platform in good faith, to their fullest extent. He is disappointing many by appointing the veterans of the war to whom we owe so much, to positions of honor and profit, but is at the same time securing economy by the selection of honest, and capable men. The course of Grant thus far has not been encouraging to Democrats, and it he cannot be called a radical it must be admitted that he has yet shown no disposition to disturb the fixed policy of the radical party.

An exchange having stated that for the subduing of a man, a momentary glance, a transitory tone, an uncertain pressure of the hand, are worth all the dresses in the world, the editor of the Stars and Stripes who is evidently open to subjection on such easy terms, makes the following suggestion: You bet! Let the ladies try those things, and leave off their dresses and a man would be a brute not to surrender.

PROMISES A DAILY.—Our friend Col. Nixon of the Yreka Journal having intimated that he would issue a daily, as soon as the railroad reached Yreka, Mrs. N. immediately presented him with a small printer so that there would be plenty of force in the family. We hope however, to see the "daily" long before the little fingers will be "picking" among the type.

THE OREGON APPOINTMENTS.—In the "state" to be found in Mr. Dowell's letter on the first page there have been but two changes that we have heard of. The name of J. K. Kennedy has been substituted for that of Capt. Weldy and instead of the Consulship at Honolulu, Capt. Lyon has been nominated for that of Kanagawa.

A list of 132 clerks is being prepared in the 3d Auditor's Office, Treasury Department for dismissal. It includes all the Democrats and members of the Johnson department club and the conservative Army and Navy Union. Large numbers of female clerks will be discharged.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to order General Reynolds to proceed to registration in Texas, for an early election.

J. L. Motley has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to England and John Jay as minister to Austria.

The Alabama Treaty has been rejected by the Senate with only one dissenting vote.

The Goose Lake Valley From a 'Willamette' Standpoint

The Willamette Farmer publishes a letter in which the following passage occurs: "My father left Ashland, Jackson county, about the first of February, last, and visited Goose Lake. He was gone thirty five days, and traveled about 600 miles in all, 400 of which were over snow from one to four feet deep. He did not find the country as good as he anticipated, and does not advise people to go to Goose Lake, but rather discourages it." To any person acquainted with the topography of Southern Oregon, the above statement is a surprising one, and it seems incredible that the editor of the Farmer would give place to it. If the correspondent's father traveled six hundred miles in going from Ashland to Goose Lake and returning to the former point, was his own fault, as the distance between those two points is only two hundred miles. If he traveled over 400 miles of snow, he must have employed his time in sliding up and sliding down some of the spurs of Mount Shasta, as that was about the only place where snow could be found last February. Not to put too fine a point on it, the statement is a glaring falsehood, willingly published by the Farmer to deter people from emigrating to Goose Lake. The person spoken of was at Goose Lake last winter. About the middle of February he was met about half way to Goose Lake by a party of gentlemen from this valley who were coming home, and they say he could not possibly have traveled over 20 miles of snow, from an inch to three feet deep—the latter depth only extending a few miles on the highest mountain to be crossed. Now, no one pretends to say that the Goose Lake country is a paradise covered with perpetual verdure; nor does any one advise persons to abandon comfortable homes for it; but this much we do affirm, that for persons seeking homes and willing to stand a climate less cold than that of the average of the Western States, we know of no better location in Oregon. The Farmer, we presume, does not intend to circumscribe its usefulness by the limits of the Willamette valley. If it does not, it should be careful about publishing falsehoods calculated to discourage the settlement of any part of the State; but allow people to look for themselves, and act on their own judgement.

Railroad Intelligence.

(From the Oregonian April 12) The following telegram gives information of considerable importance on the railroad situation: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1869. EDITOR OREGONIAN: The East Side Railroad Bill has passed both Houses and received the signature of the President. The victory is complete. J. H. MITCHELL, S. H. CHADWICK.

What the precise nature of this bill is we have no means of knowing. We believe no accurate information on this subject has yet reached Oregon; certainly no one we have met professes to be able to state just what the bill is or what its effect will be. The impression, however, is that the bill is similar to the one introduced and discussed in February, revising the land grant and extending the period within which the assent of the company receiving it is to be filed. Yet from the wording of the above telegram it would seem that the bill may be even more favorable to the east side than the former one. We shall print it as soon as received. It has always appeared to us that an undue importance has been given to this grant of land by the contending parties and their respective friends. It is the opinion of many persons well informed on the subject that the whole land grant for a Willamette valley railroad would not build one mile of road; and from a personal knowledge of almost every part of the valley we are decidedly of the same opinion. The controversy about the land grant in this valley is, as we have frequently stated, a fight for an imaginary advantage. Both roads, we fully believe, will be built; but the land grant will do little toward building either of them.

If it be true that the grant of land is of no importance, then, we think, the chances for two roads being built are considerably lessened. We cannot believe that two roads will soon be built but on the contrary, believe that it will require all the energy and capital to be spared in Oregon to insure us one road. We hope, in common with all the citizens of Southern Oregon, that the interests of this end of the State have not been ignored; and that the passage of the road through the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys is an imperative condition of the grant.

CONFIRMED.—Orange Jacobs and J. K. Kennedy have been confirmed as Associate Justices of Washington Territory.

Prospects of the South.

Now that the large plantations are being sold and divided by their original proprietors among industrious settlers, there is at last a genuine prospect for the redemption of the South. As long as these vast domains were permitted to lie fallow, or only half cultivated, for the purpose of providing for the immediate luxuries of the owners, there could be nothing but ultimate ruin. With the downfall of slavery came a new development. In five years it will be as unpopular to object to schools, churches, and Republican newspapers, factories, and other agencies of civilization in that section, as it was ten years ago, to encourage them. The single fact that there is no other nation on earth which can successfully cultivate cotton, as established by the desperate and persevering efforts during the rebellion in India and Egypt, is enough to justify the prophecy that the South will soon become the richest part of our continent. Not to speak of the poorer quality of cotton raised in the Old World to supply the loss of the heavy contributions from America, it is sufficient to know that in the most successful of the foreign cotton fields, that of Egypt, farming was more than once threatened by the imperative abandonment of the growth, and culture of the necessities of life, such as wheat, corn, &c. The South is a mighty territory, adapted to cotton and to all the varieties of agriculture; so that, while one section supplies the world with the indispensable fabric, another supplies its local work people with food. The monopoly of the cotton supply is not, therefore, alone secured to the South, but the introduction of Northern skilled labor will also secure the monopoly of the manufacture of cotton goods, now the peculiar product of European labor, in the same region. Considering how rapidly this tremendous revolution has been effected, the man of fifty, now living, may confidently prepare for the period when the South will be in command of the cotton trade and cotton manufacture of the world.

Survey of Goose Lake Valley.

We find the following in reference to surveys in the South Eastern portion of this county, in the Unionist of April 3d:

A few days ago we copied an article from the Jacksonville Sentinel asking for the extension of the Government survey to the Goose Lake country. We since learn that the country in question has already been surveyed, and a plat of the work has already been filed in the Register's office at Roseburg. The survey has also been extended to all the desirable locations in Summer Lake valley. There is, however, a strip of country along the California line in Goose Lake valley which has not been surveyed, and this probably cannot be done until the boundary line between the two States has been run and accepted by the Government.

The article referred to stated that a strip of country about one hundred miles long and ten miles wide was still unsurveyed. Believing that the Unionist was under a misapprehension, we applied to the Land Office at Roseburg and have received the following letter from Mr. Flint, which will set the whole matter right: LAND OFFICE, ROSEBURG, OGN., April 5th, 1869.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to say that the public surveys, the plats of which have been received at this office, of the Goose Lake country, extend to the north boundary of Township forty South in the respective ranges. They include about two miles of the northern part of Goose Lake.

The boundary line between Oregon and California will be found somewhere in Township 40 south. We have no notice of the approval of the survey of that line.

Your statement that a strip of about ten miles in width remains unsurveyed is probably correct.

The country bordering Chewaucan Marsh and Christmas Lake has been surveyed.

Very respectfully, ADDISON R. FLINT, Receiver.

CONVICTED.—In the case of Abraham and Levens indicted for riot, and tried this week at Kerbyville, the jury found verdict of guilty after but a few minutes deliberation. The offence consisted of hanging a Chinaman up by the neck, in violation of the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. We have not learned the extent of the fine yet.

QUARTZ EXCITEMENT.—It is said that a very rich lead of quartz has been discovered near Cottonwood and considerable excitement has been created thereby.

A Rebel Ex-Major in Ashland.

As the stage was just about starting from Cottonwood, last Friday afternoon, a tall, angular, wild looking young man, with an assuming air, asked passage to Ashland, and soon sat alongside the gentlemanly driver. On approaching Ashland he enquired if there were any Southern gentlemen residing at that place, and getting an affirmative answer he seemed much elated, perhaps at the prospect of congenial company, or a prospect to profit by imposture. On arriving, he called upon an Ashland merchant, having previously learned of his Southern sympathies, and represented himself as a battle-scarred veteran of the "lost cause." He said he had been a Major in the Confederate army, and on Stonewall Jackson's staff, and had "role on the horrid front of war" contending, with all the fire of his chivalric blood, against Northern aggression. He said his power had been felt for the cause of Southern independence, and beneath the glorious stars and bars, his glittering blade had shed copious streams of Northern blood to wash out Southern wrongs. In spite of his fearless heroism the Confederacy went down in a sea of blood; the stars and bars were trampled beneath the feet of Northern invaders, and our hero saw his princely possession pass away like frost before the morning sun. From \$100,000 in Confederate bonds he only realized fifteen dollars in U. S. gold, and from the land of his fathers, he journeyed towards the setting sun. Scorning labor, and abhorring the "common hand," he had wandered far, depending upon the friends of the South for the satisfaction of his physical wants. The merchant's sympathetic eye was upon the fallen hero. There he stood; his rents calling loudly for patches, and his feet protruding through his dilapidated boots, pleading earnestly for new leather. The eloquence of the veteran and the silent solicitation of his apparel, were not in vain. The merchant's blood coursed with ardor through his veins. Old Delaware seemed to call upon her son to open his heart and take the wanderer in, which he did, boots, rags, scars and all, and got taken in himself in turn. Ten dollars in gold, some tobacco and a pair of new boots revived the drooping spirits, and soothed the torn soles of the F. F. V., and in the fullness of his heart he promised to return a greenback when fortune should smile on him, which would probably be when he reached his friends on the romantic shores of Long Tom. After remaining ever night and having a linguistic argument with our friend S., in which he held that the wood chuck is a bird according to "Webster's" version of the English language, which he pretended to understand, the Major departed. Some of the citizens of Ashland, who hail from Long Tom, seem confident that they knew the veteran down there. About the time he should have been riding on the "horrid front of war," he was with Spanish spurs and red leggings astride a horrid spotted cayuse, tearing furiously through mud and water. He was then in love with a swine-raiser's daughter.

The above should have appeared three weeks ago, but was mislaid. The "subject" was noticed in the Yreka Journal, and appears to be a professional bilk.—Ed.

SISKIYOU RACING.—There will be three days' meeting at the Siskiyou Agricultural Society's track, near Yreka, on the 5th, 7th, and 8th days of May next. The races will be free for all Siskiyou, Klamath, Del Norte, and Trinity counties in California, and Josephine and Jackson counties in Oregon.

SCHOOL MEETING.—At Ashland, on the 5th inst., John P. Walker who has served as School Director continually for twelve years declined reelection, and James Thornton was chosen in his stead. O. C. Applegate was re-elected clerk.

MARBLE WORKS.—Pilot Rock informs us that Messrs. Russell & Adams are erecting new marble works at Ashland which are to be quite extensive. Their building will cover the ashes of the old works and other buildings which were destroyed by fire.

EDUCATIONAL.—On the 12th inst., the Rogue River Valley Educational Society held a meeting at Ashland to consider propositions to build an Academy at that place.

FOX BELOW.—Messrs. Ross and Wisley will start for San Francisco next week with about 35 head of bears.

Communicated

EDITOR SENTINEL.—Knowing you to be a true advocate of public schools, and having heard of the illiberality your paper has met with in certain quarters, I beg leave to insert a few lines in your next issue.

While liberality is the strong foundation of modern governments the life of public schools, especially schools that have proved themselves to be the true source of general intelligence, and while it is the cornerstone of enlightenment, illiberality on the other hand, is the cause of sectarianism, fanaticism, dangerous to the welfare of the commonwealth in every way of its working, and dates back to those dark ages when Church government would even prohibit expressions of private opinion, and keep the earth from moving around the sun.

How much illiberality and intolerance have done towards the destruction of Governments, as well as societies, can be sufficiently proved by historical facts, like the night of St. Bartholomew and others.

While intolerance is losing its strong hold in most parts of civilization, the principle of liberality is gaining ground daily as it will show itself, when once instituted everywhere, to be the true principle of modern times, as well as in its religious as in its political and social relations.

But how equally injurious it can even be to the interest of private individuals, the following incident, that happened in this community, will illustrate to the satisfaction of all:

A few days ago a certain narrow minded gentleman, doing business in this town, appeared before the agent of the SENTINEL, requesting him to have the subscription of his paper stopped, on account of, as he insinuated, an article that was issued in it lately in favor of public schools and against sectarianism, but as I think, fearing to see sound argument, and being himself unable to oppose them publicly. Whether compelled by priestly admonition or impelled by his own motives, it will show how corrupt and dangerous the working of this idea, if laid down as a rule, is to private interest.

Publishing a paper is just as much, and not any more, a trade as blacksmithing or any other occupation, and with the same justice, I would cease patronizing any person, no matter how well satisfied with them, on account of difference in opinion, whether religious or political.

If carried out to the full extent of its meaning, brotherly love would cease to exist in place of which we would have nothing but the repetition of the middle or darker ages. Instead of helping us to work together like one family and children of one creator, it would advance prejudice and estrange us from each other.

Hoping that you may continue to advocate liberal principles, and that it may increase the subscribers of your valuable paper, I remain, stating that I will fight for them politically or religiously if compelled to, to the best of my ability. Truly yours, B. F. B.

STOPPING NEWSPAPERS.—A certain man hit his toe against a pebble and felt headlong to the ground. He was vexed and under the influence of anger and self sufficiency he kicked mother earth right saucily. With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the earth dissolve and come to naught. But the earth remained and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in a newspaper touches him in a weak spot, and straight way he sends to stop his paper. With great self complacency he looks to see the crash when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool! He has only hit his toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock and injures none but himself.

THE WAGON HAS COME.—Sachs Bros. have opened some Spring styles to-day direct from San Francisco. They have ladies' and children's hats and shoes and a large assortment of clothing, furnishing and fancy goods.

ASHLAND SCHOOL.—Mr. Palmer, at present in charge of the Ashland school, was poisoned by vining oak lately, and since has not been able to conduct the school. He will soon be able to resume his position.

Thirty-seven lives are now known to have been lost in the Gold Hill mines. About seven thousand dollars have been raised for the sufferers.

RAIN.—A splendid rain has fallen within the last twenty-four hours. It will probably insure large crops.

Survey of Public Lands in Oregon.

A friend sends us the following letter from Commissioner Wilson from which it will be seen a large amount of land has been and soon will be surveyed in this county:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 17th, 1869.

Sir:—In reply to your inquiry of the 15th inst., as to what amount of appropriations for the survey of public lands in Oregon, have been expended for the two last years upon and near the line of the Oregon Central Military Road, I have to state as follows:

- 1st. Out of the appropriation of \$20,000 per Act of Congress, approved April 7th, 1866 there was expended the sum of \$18,326 15.
- 2d. Out of the appropriation of \$20,000 per Act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1867, there was no part applied towards the survey of the aforesaid lands, no contracts having been let by the Surveyor General for the survey of public lands in that direction.
- 3d. Out of the appropriation of \$40,000 per Act of July 20, 1868, surveying facilities have been created by the Surveyor General to the extent of estimated amount of \$23,908, by entering into contracts for the survey of public lands along the Military Road not extending North and South of the same to the distance of about twenty miles; no payments have as yet been made for these surveys, returns to date having been received in this office. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, JOSEPH S. WILSON, Commissioner.

Another letter on the same subject says: Agreeable to your request that I inform you of the names of the persons to whom contracts for surveying public lands in Oregon were let by the Surveyor General last year, and the amount of each contract, I have the honor to state as follows:

- Under the appropriation of March 2d, 1867, of \$20,000.
- 1st. Contract of May 7th, 1867, to W. H. Odell, and Joseph Gray. Estimated amount \$11,326 75.
- 2d. Contract of May 7th, 1867, to J. J. Henderson. Estimated amount \$5,576 04. Actual amount \$2,793 65.
- 3d. Contract of June 18th, 1867, to David P. Thompson and B. J. Pezra. Estimated amt. \$8,544 09. Actual amount \$8,927 26.
- Total for the year ending June 30, 1868, \$23,907 68.
- Under appropriation of July 20, 1868, of \$40,000 there was let by the Surveyor General the following contracts: v. z.
- 1. July 27th, 1868, to Wm. H. Odell, Wm. B. Pezra, and Jas. G. Gray. Estimated amount of \$18,512.
- 2d. July 27, 1868, to D. P. Thompson, J. F. Meldrum and B. J. Pezra. Estimated amount of \$15,436.
- 3d. November 16, 1868, to John W. Meldrum. Estimated amount of \$3,776.
- Total for the year ending June 30, 1869, \$37,744. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant, JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

RAILROAD SURE.—Hon. I. R. Moore has handed us the following telegram: "Washington, April 10th. To I. R. Moore.—East Side Railroad bill passed both Houses, and signed by the President, our victory complete. J. H. Mitchell, S. F. Chadwick." This insures a road at once. Men will be employed, and the work will be rushed along as fast as money will do the work. By the passing of this bill a hundred miles of English iron which is now about secured by this company, some of the iron has been out sixty days, and will be here inside of three months. There is not a pound of American iron to be had. On the passage of this bill depended in a great measure the early completion of the road.—Unionist.

GOLD IN SALER.—An old miner has washed a few pans of dirt, taken from the cellar now being dug for Mr. Thos. Patton, and has found gold colors in every pan of dirt. The strata found in the cellar, prove that this vicinity has at some period been overflowed with water. On the top, gravel was found about sixteen inches in depth, below that a layer of clay two feet in depth was discovered, and now the workmen are in the gravel again. The theory of some is that at one time, the Santiam river ran into the Willamette at this place. The gold found has probably been brought here by the waters of that stream.—Unionist.

MARRIED.

BURCH-GORDON.—At the residence of the bride's father, April 13th, 1869, by Elder M. Peterson, Mr. Lea Burch to Miss Lovina Gordon.

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