

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**FRANCO-AMERICAN**  
**HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,**  
 OPPOSITE THE  
**Odd Fellow's Hall,**  
**Jacksonville, Oregon.**  
 Travelers and resident boarders will find

**MADAME D' ROBOAM'S**  
**SEDS AND BEDDING**  
 Placed in first class order, and in every way superior to any in this section, and surpassed by any in the State.  
**HER ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED,**  
 And a plentiful supply of the best of every thing the market affords will be obtained for

**HER TABLE.**  
 No troubled will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.  
 Jacksonville, March 31, 1866.

**Peter Britt,**  
**Photographic Artist,**  
**JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.**  
**Ambrotypes,**  
**Photographs,**  
**Cartes de Visite**  
 DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.  
**Pictures Reduced**  
 OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

**DR. A. B. OVERBECK,**  
**Physician & Surgeon,**  
**JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.**  
 Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.

**DR. E. H. GREENMAN,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**  
**OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn.**  
 He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls.  
 feb21f

**DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S**  
**BATH ROOMS,**  
**In the Overbeck Hospital,**  
**WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,**  
**SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.**  
**F. GRUBE, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**  
**OFFICE removed to California Street, South side.**  
 Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. dec21-f

**DR. LEWIS GANUNG,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND**  
**Obstetrician,**  
 WILL attend to any who may require his services. Office at E. F. Dowell's office, on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, nov21f

**WILLIAM DAVIDSON,**  
**Office, No. 64 Front Street,**  
 Adjoining the Telegraph Office, Portland Ogn  
**SPECIAL COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS,**  
**BONDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,**  
 BOOK ACCOUNTS, AND ALL OTHER CLAIMS.  
 Will be made a speciality and promptly collected.  
 E. F. DOWELL, E. B. WATSON.

**DOWELL & WATSON,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
**Jacksonville, Oregon.**  
 Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evening or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, on corner. A. MARTIN, W. M. C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

**D. L. WATSON,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
**Empire, City, Coos County, Ogn.**  
**Administrator's Notice.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of James Hubbard deceased, late of Jackson County, Oregon, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at his residence in Jacksonville, within six months from this date, and all claims not presented within ten months will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
 HERMAN V. HELMS Adm'r.  
 March 6th, 1869.

**Executor's Notice.**  
 Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned will apply to the County Court of Josephine county, Oregon, at the May Term, thereof, 1869, for leave to resign the Executorship of the estate of P. C. O'Regan, deceased.  
 Kerbyville March 16th 1869.  
 Wm. CHAPMAN, Executor.  
 Jacksonville, March 20th. 4-w.

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

NO. 14

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED

Every Saturday Morning by  
**B. F. DOWELL,**  
 OFFICE, CORNER C & THIRD STREETS

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, in advance, four dollars; if not paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.

### The Hour of Death.

BY L. M.

Leaves have their time to fall.

And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath.

And stars to set—but all,

Thou hast all seasons for thine, oh, Death!

Day is for mortal care.

Eye for glim-mornings round the joyous hearth,

Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice of prayer—

But all for thee, thou Mightiest of the Earth!

The banquet hath its hour.

Its feverish hour of mirth and song, and wine;

There comes a day for Grief's overshadowing power.

A time for softer tears—but all are thine!

Youth and the opening rose

May look like things too glorious for decay.

And smile at thee!—but thou art not of those

That wait the ripen'd bloom to seize their prey!

Leaves have their time to fall.

And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath.

And stars to set—but all,

Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh, Death!

We know when moons shall wane.

When summer blooms from far shall cross the sea,

When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain—

But who shall teach us when to look for thee?

Is it when spring's 6-0 gale

Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie?

Is it when roses in our paths grow pale?

They have one season—all are ours to die!

Thou art where billows foam.

Thou art where music melts upon the air;

Thou art around us in our peaceful home,

And the world calls us forth—and thou art there!

Thou art where friend meets friend.

Beneath the shadow of the elm to rest;

Thou art where foe meets foe, and tramples

The skies, and swords beat down the princely crest.

Leaves have their time to fall.

And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath.

And stars to set—but all,

Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh, Death!

### Letter From B. F. Dowell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., }  
 March 18th, 1869. }

### THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL

Has been elaborately discussed in the Senate, and in political circles during the week, without any definite conclusion. It was again referred to the Judiciary committee, who reported an amendment as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the first and second sections of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and in lieu of said repealed section, the following are hereby enacted: That every person holding any civil office to which he has been or hereafter may be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,

That during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except judges of the United States courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person subject to be removed, in his discretion, by the designation of another to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime; and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law, to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such office, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended, and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of each session of the Senate, (except for any office which, in his opinion, ought not to be filled,) to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office which existed at the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and also in the place of all officers suspended; and if the Senate, during such ses-

sion, shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, and shall also refuse by vote to assent to his suspension, then, and not otherwise, such officer, at the end of the session shall be entitled to resume the possession of the office from which he was suspended, and afterward to discharge its duties and receive its emoluments as though no such suspension had taken place.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 37 yeas to 15 nays, and the bill as amended passed, only seven Republicans voting against it. It was thought for a time this would settle the vexed question. The President expressed his entire satisfaction at the compromise; but the House on Friday refused to concur with the Senate amendment by a vote of 99 to 70. It is still before the Senate for repeal. This it may refuse to do.

### WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN UTAH.

A bill is now before Congress authorizing women to vote in the Territory of Utah. Its preamble recites it is designed to destroy polygamy. It may have the effect to firmly establish it. The *Deseret Evening News*, a Mormon paper favors the measure. Hear what it says in its issue of the 16th inst:

A NEW PLAN.—Our telegraphic dispatches to-day inform us very briefly of a new plan which is proposed for the discouragement of polygamy. It is worthy of notice, and we hope it will receive attention. The bill proposes, with the view to check polygamy in this Territory, to give suffrage to the women. We like this suggestion. If carried out, and it should work as its originators hope it will, it would be a very easy method of settling this vexed question; and without the fuss and trouble which have heretofore attended the various schemes that have been proposed for that object; but if the ladies should exercise the right of suffrage and yet not discourage nor break down polygamy, then members of Congress would, perhaps, be satisfied to let the question rest, and to cease troubling themselves about an institution which those who are most affected by it hold as every way preferable to the monogamic institution and the execrable practices which flourish under its sway. In either case the passage of the bill might be attended with satisfactory results, and, therefore, as an earnest advocate of woman's rights, we go in for it, and say let the ladies of Utah have the right of suffrage.

### LIGHT-HOUSE IN OREGON.

The Senate Bill in relation to light houses on the coast of Oregon, passed the House Thursday, and now awaits the President's signature to become a law. The resolution provides that the erection of a light-house, at Acquia bay and other light-houses on the coast of Oregon, for which appropriations have been or may be made, shall not be delayed for want of the consent of the Legislature of the State to the purchase of the site or sites of such light-houses.

These light-houses are to be built on Government lands, but the Legislature of the State does not meet under two years, and therefore the Light-House Board hesitated about commencing the work. This resolution will allow them to be erected without delay.

### GOVERNOR WELLS OF VIRGINIA

Has been arrested under a charge of purloining a letter from the Post Office. The *Richmond Journal* states that his arrest on the charge of being in possession of a letter, or copy of a letter, written by Mr. Wm. H. Samuel, of that city, to Mr. Edgar A. Allen, of Prince Edward, which letter contained a proposition to form a conspiracy for the defeat of the nomination of Governor Wells, by fair means or foul, is only a bit of "political wire-work," and adds: "An open sheet of paper was brought to him purporting to be written by Samuel to Allen. He read it, and as it was an exceedingly interesting document, he asked permission to take a copy of it, which copy he subsequently showed to Mr. Samuel. That is the whole history of his connection with the missing letter."

THE SPANISH PROPOSED CONSTITUTION is monarchical in form; but in substance more republican than the Constitution of any European monarchy. The reign of the king is limited to eighteen years, and the term of the Senators to twelve years. The majority of the Committee who reported the Constitution are favorable to the separation between Church and State; the minority proposed to recognize the Catholic

Church as the religion of the State, but at the same time the toleration of all other denominations. Suffrage is to be universal.

THE 15TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT is being rapidly ratified. The following States have ratified it. Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Main, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and West Virginia. Our colored citizens are fast gaining their natural political rights. The word "white" has been stricken out of all the laws relating to the District of Columbia, by an Act, approved the 18th day of March, 1869. This will give them the same political rights of white men. The Democratic papers still howl against negro suffrage; but they are not heeded.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Brigham Young has twenty wives on their way to Washington. It is said he has seventy more at home.

There are signs, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, of a great emigration southward in the early spring. Many families are preparing to leave Pittsburg for Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia.

President Grant says the women ought to have a liberal share of the offices.

An Illinois railway is getting freight cars built on which is painted, "From Ocean to Ocean. No transfers."

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have unanimously reported in favor of Senator Williams' bill, allowing the East side railroad one year more time to file their acceptance of the land grant. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that without some legislation neither side is entitled to the grant. This bill will give the East side a standing in the Department, and then the West side can litigate its rights in the courts.

Captain Latollette has been nominated and confirmed Indian Agent for the Grand Ronde Reservation.

### Must Have Her Certificate.

A short time ago a couple from the rural district of Indiana arrived in New Albany, and put up at the Commercial Hotel. The gentleman was a bachelor of the tender age of thirty-seven, and the maiden had passed the heyday of youth, and basked in the shade of twenty-six. It seems they were bent on matrimony and had come here in search of that blissful estate, because a "cruel parent" had denied it to the loving would-be bride, because he had quarrelled with his daughter's lover in years gone by.—He however saw it was no use to oppose the match, but forbade the performance of the ceremony in his house. This being the case, the pair gathered their effects together, bade farewell to the old folks at home, and came here on an evening train. This was made known to the proprietor of the hotel, who soon had the papers in hand, and a minister, who boarded in the house, was called upon to perform the ceremony. This concluded, the now-made pair enjoyed the evening, until bedtime, in the parlor of the hotel, chatting with the gentlemen assembled. Bedtime came, as it generally does, and the proprietor with lamp in hand, entered the parlor to show the couple to their room. They followed until the second hall on the second floor had been entered, when the bride exclaimed in a loud voice to the proprietor: "Mr. Mao, Where is my certificate? You needn't think you are going to get me in that room until I get it." Neither Mr. Mao nor her husband could induce her to change her mind; and the preacher had to be called up out of bed, and make out the certificate, before the lady would move a peg. This being done, she seemed satisfied that all was right, and the door opened and closed upon the scene.

Little Fanny was taught that every one was made of dust. One day, she was watching the dust in the street as the wind was whirling it in eddies. "What are you thinking of?" asked her mother. "O," said Fanny, with a serious face, "I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be another little girl."

### Entering Mineral Land.

The following letter of the Commissioner of the Land Office, defining what kind of mineral land was contemplated by the Statute, will be of interest to our mining population:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
 General Land Office, August 27, '68.

Register and receiver U. S. Land Office, San Francisco, California—Gentlemen: This office has received a letter from A. Casselli, of San Francisco, President of the "Cherokee Flat Blue Gravel Company," incorporated under the laws of California, requesting to be informed whether said Company can obtain a patent for their claim under the mining Act of July 26, 1866. In reference to the subject the following is communicated: The mining Act provides for patenting veins, or lodes of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, but furnishes no description of the terms vein or lode. In geology and among miners they imply generally an aggregation of metallic matter found in the fissures of the rocks which incloses it, but are of a great variety, veins differing very much in their formation and appearance. Lode is a term in general use among the tin miners of Cornwall, in England, and was introduced on the Pacific Coast, by immigrants from the Cornish mines, and signifies a fissure filled either by metallic or earthy matter. In Nevada the term ledge is usually employed in regulations concerning mines, and in Montana the terms lead, lode or ledge are similarly used.—Ledge would seem to convey the idea of a layer of stratum interposed between a course or ridge of rocks. Veins may be either sedimentary, plutonic or segregated or of infiltration or attrition, depending upon its peculiar formation or the mode of occurrence of the metallic deposits. In California the ancient river channels or what are supposed to be such, found in various mining districts, filled with a compact blue gravel rich in gold, are called the "blue lead," and frequently in common parlance, the "blue vein." Even the shallow "diggings" or placers are sometimes found to occur in such regular layers or courses as to receive from the miners working them the names of veins of leads. There is also another form of deposit of all or of some of the four metals, mentioned in the mining Act, different from either of those mentioned above, called contact deposit. European miners mention still others, called in English "Floors," in Germany "Stockwerke," and a form of deposit known as "Fahlbands." These latter are, more properly speaking, ore bearing belts, irregular in their dimensions, but presenting a degree of parallelism with each other. Neither is the mode of occurrence designated as "contact-deposit," considered as a true vein or lode. In fact, if the question was raised, neither of the forms known as contact-deposit, Fahlbands, or segregated veins, could be accepted as true metalliciferous veins, nor could it be made to appear without expensive excavations, whether the metal in the mine for which a patent is applied for occurs in the form of a true vein or not. Hence we discover that a very strict construction placed upon the terms used in the mining Act, would exclude from its benefits a large class of claims, even of the branch of rock mining, from the impossibility of proving the metallic deposit to occur in the form of a true vein. But there is no reason for supposing that the terms were employed according to their strict geological signification. The plain object of the law is to dispose, on money value, of the mineral lands of the United States, and if the claimant is willing to pay the price named in the Act it is clearly a matter of indifference to the Government whether the metal occurs in the form of a true or false vein, or whether in the form of a vein at all. There is certainly no public policy to subservise by favoring one class of miners and excluding others, nor has the Commissioner ever heard any reason assigned why vein mines should be patented, and other deposits excluded from patent, nor any intimation expressed that such was the intention of the Act. An idea may have prevailed

at the time of the passage of the law, that the placers were becoming exhausted, and that their claimants did not care about buying the land or obtaining patents; or it may be that the Act was drafted mainly in view of localities where placer mining constitutes a very inconsiderable branch of the business compared to rocky mining, and hence the phraseology of the Act seems to have more direct reference to vein mining than any other branch. But whatever may be the cause of the phraseology adopted, it is very evident to the mind of the Commissioner that no purpose or design existed in the minds either of the framers of the bill or the Congress that passed it, to exclude any class of miners that chose to avail themselves of its provisions. Consequently the law should receive the most liberal construction that the language will admit of, and every class of claims that, either according to scientific accuracy or popular usage, can be classed and applied for as a vein or lode may be patented under the law. It may be observed as an important point, that no proof is required to establish the vein formation of the deposit, the law evidently contemplating none. It requires the Surveyor General to certify "to the character of the vein exposed;" but that is understood to mean that the certificate should show whether the exposed vein contains gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, as it would frequently be impossible for the Surveyor General, even if his knowledge of mineral veins was sufficient to render him otherwise competent to determine whether the deposit conformed to one class of veins or the other, or whether it was a true vein at all, without extensive excavations—a requirement certainly not contemplated by the mining Act.

The applicant claims a certain number of feet along the vein or lode, and as much surface ground on either or both sides of the same as is necessary for the convenient working of the mine. He may claim as many feet as the local law or mining regulations permit him to hold, not inconsistent with the Act of Congress, and as much surface ground as he needs, taking care not to conflict with any other claimant. The case being presented in this form, no proof is necessary to show that the deposit appears in the form of a vein, the phraseology of the Act appearing to render it evident that the claimant was not to be put to the necessity of producing such proof; the evidence called for being confined to the posting and publishing the necessary notices and diagrams; to proving the local mining customs; the location of the claim; possessory rights of the applicant, and the amount expended in actual labor and improvements; which being satisfactory, and the Surveyor general having made proper survey and plan of the claim, with the required indorsements and certificates, a patent must issue to the applicant.

No reason is perceived why the blue gravel lead might not be presented in this form, both in the application and on the diagram and plan, and being presented, if the applicant is the bona fide holder of the claim, and it is clear of conflict, it will be patented to him without any proof being required as to the mode in which the deposit occurs.

To conform to the language of the Act, however, the claim must call for so many feet along the lead, and a given quantity of surface ground on one or both sides of the same.

You will please to communicate to Cassell the purport of this letter.

Very respectfully your obt. serv't,  
 JOSEPH S. WILSON, Commissioner.

Children are apt to think more of an illustration than of the truth it was intended to illustrate. A teacher endeavored to illustrate faith thus:—"Children, if I should tell you that one day I saw a monkey climbing a liberty pole, would you believe me?" "Yes, sir," unanimously. "Well, that is faith; you believe me because I say it, and you feel sure I would not tell an untruth." The next day the question was asked of the same children, "what is faith?" "A monkey climbing a liberty pole," answered a quick little boy.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—There are at present 110 inmates of the Insane Asylum of East Portland. Thirty of these are females.—More than one-half of the entire number are incurable.

"Have you ever broken a horse?" inquired a jockey.  
 "No; not exactly, but I have broken three or four of our wagons," replied Simon.

Brigham Young's son Joe smokes good cigars, drinks good liquors, gets drunk, plays poker, likes his wife and preaches the gospel.