

The Oregon Senators and the Proposed Fifteenth Amendment.

The Democratic papers of this State are considerably exercised because Senators Williams and Corbett desired that the proposed 15th amendment to the Constitution should be so worded that by no possible construction, could it confer citizenship on Chinese. They evidently do not understand why our Senators desired this express prohibition. Could they but see beyond the little circle within which their narrow vision has been circumscribed for the last decade, they might divine the reason. Were they honest and generous enough to accord even natural shrewdness to the gentlemen who represent Oregon, they would perceive that in this matter they were guided by consummate statesmanship. Our Senators did not consider that the proposed amendment conferred citizenship on the Asiatic races. They knew it was plain enough for Republicans; but they were well aware that if the Democratic party ever got into power again it was liable to misconstruction, and that party would at once establish Mongolian suffrage on this coast in order to perpetuate its power. For this reason Williams and Corbett desired that the language of the amendment should be so explicit, that hereafter Democracy could not gain an advantage by becoming champions of universal suffrage, and commanding the Asiatic vote by investing that people with citizenship. Candid Democrats must acknowledge that our Senators have done their duty as representatives of the Pacific coast, even if an irreparable injury has been done to the future prospects of the Democratic party.

That "Godly" School.

If the teacher of the "godly" school in this place would have the public believe in the efficacy of his system, he should pay some attention to the deportment of his scholars while in their play ground. The profanity and obscenity of that school during recess is becoming a subject of general complaint, and even the presence of ladies passing along the sidewalk is no check. At the risk of being considered a heretic we would respectfully request less doctrine and more decency, as it strikes us that faith and the catechism are not very efficacious to correct juvenile depravity and blackguardism.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—We have learned nothing new in reference to railroads with which to allay the feverish anxiety of our people. From all we can learn we conclude that the "victory" of the East side is simply an extension of the time in which the Oregon Central Railroad Company was to comply with the conditions of the original act. We judge that the terms and conditions of the original grant are unchanged, and that the company that may be designated as entitled to the franchise, will be obliged to build their road through the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, and will not be allowed to divert it from the route specified in the act.

Senator Ross, in a speech on Tuesday, said the President told him that any man who served for the last eighteen months under Andrew Johnson was no Republican, and could not hold office under him. It is more than probable that Ross, being himself a semi-traitor, has placed President Grant in a false light. The President doubtless applied his remarks to those who accepted office from Johnson within that time, and such application would be truthful and just.

GARFIELD FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. Salustia Garfield was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of Washington Territory, on the first ballot. If elected, which we do not doubt, we venture to say that the people of Washington Territory will have a representative as eloquent and able as any man in Congress. It is to be hoped that the Republican party in that Territory will cease their bickerings and give Mr. Garfield a handsome majority.

WANTS TO EXCHANGE.—We acknowledge the receipt of the Portland Herald (weekly) with a request to exchange. We decline on those terms. We enjoy an exchange with the Daily Oregonian, the leading paper of Oregon and it the SENTINEL is worth a Daily Oregonian, we know no reason why it is not worth a Daily Herald. So Mr. Herald, those are our terms.—our best for your best or it is no go.

Elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.

The following Act of Congress regulating elections in the above named Territories, was approved March 3d, 1869, and is now a law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That elections in the Territories of Washington and Idaho for delegates to the House of Representatives of the 42d Congress shall be held on the first Monday in June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, and afterwards biennially on the first Monday in June; and such officers in said Territories as are now elected at the same time with their delegates shall be elected for offices thereafter to be filled at the times herein specified, unless otherwise provided by the laws of said Territories.

The object of this Act is apparent. It is intended to stop the importation of Democratic votes from, and to this State for the purpose of carrying elections. Heretofore it has been impossible to prevent the most shameless frauds on the part of Democrats in the Eastern parts of Oregon and Washington, but under the operation of this law their "strikers" and "repeaters" will find it necessary to stay at home and attend to their own concerns on election day.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—From a gentleman just in from Goose Lake valley, we learn that a sad affair occurred there about the 6th inst. An old man named James Lattie, lately a resident of this valley, and a man named Wm. Martin, of Benton county, were found dead on that date under circumstances which leave no doubt but that they were accidentally poisoned. Lattie had some reputation as an herb doctor, and accompanied by Martin had gone out on the side of the mountain near where they and some others had camped. Not returning at night their companions searched for them, and on the second day found them both dead, but without any signs of violence on their bodies. In the pocket of the old man, a root resembling wild parsnip was found, and near them a quantity of the same root was lying. It was thought that they had been experimenting with strange plants, and thus met their death. Lattie was aged sixty, and Martin about thirty-five.

AFTER THE BOYS.—Complaints against a certain gang of boys in this town are so frequent that the city fathers intend to pass a juvenile vagrant law. It is a matter of regret that such action is absolutely necessary, and we should think it was rather humiliating to parents who fail to exercise the proper control over their children. It is better, however, if parents will keep their children from roaming the streets at night, that the authorities should take steps to control them, and thus save them from the penitentiary or perhaps worse. We hope the boys will so conduct themselves in future that an ordinance for their special benefit will be unnecessary, and it would be well for neglectful parents to take the hint, also, and remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED.—We learn that on Monday night last, the school house at Rock Point was destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have been accidental, a heavy wind blowing at the time, and some hot embers from the stove having been thrown out to prevent the result which unfortunately occurred. With very creditable energy, the people of that place immediately fitted up a new school room, and school will be commenced on Monday next. A subscription was started, and about \$500 has been raised for the purpose of building a new school house. The people of Rock Point evidently do not regard free schools in same unfavorable light as does his Reverence the Catholic Archbishop of Oregon. Success to them!

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday last, one of our old citizens, Mr. B. Levy, was called away without a moment's warning. He had been complaining slightly in the morning, and concluded that a walk up Jackson Creek would do him good. Arriving at the cabin of Mr. Elder, about a mile from town, he complained of being warm and accepted an invitation to seat himself inside. After sitting down he never spoke, but while trying to answer an inquiry he threw up his hands and fell to the floor a corpse. Drs. Overbeck and Greenman were immediately called, and their conclusion was that Mr. Levy died of heart disease, of which he had had slight premonitory symptoms. The deceased leaves a wife and four small children. He was buried on Monday by the Masonic Fraternity, of which order he was a worthy member.

Letter From E. F. Dowell.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 8th, 1869.

The following bills passed by Congress, failed to become laws because they were passed within ten days before the adjournment of Congress, and Johnson, true to his mean instincts, pocketed them and neglected to sign them:

Act for recognizing the judicial system; act for reducing the Navy and Marine corps; act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia; Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit; resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lend four thousand stands of arms and equipments for the use of visiting military to appear in the inauguration procession; also a bill to build a bridge across the Willamette river near Portland, Oregon.

The bills for railroad subsidies and pay for the Oregon volunteers all failed to be passed by Congress. In the press of business the pay of the Oregon volunteers died in the hands of Mr. Washburn, after the committee authorized a favorable report. The railroads will get land, but there is no chance for subsidies at present. The people of Northern California and Southern Oregon should form a company to build a road from Crescent City to Humboldt, Nev.

THE MINING LAW.—Elsewhere will be found the "Mineral Bill" and a letter of Commissioner Wilson bearing on the subject of entering mineral land. From a careful scrutiny of the bill we find nothing in it disturbing the local laws. The only advantage that we can perceive is; that the bill gives the right to purchase mineral land to which there is no conflicting claim, and the purchaser having obtained a patent is relieved from the operation of local laws and may work his ground or not as he pleases.

FOR GOOSE LAKE.—Messrs. Abraham and Robert Tenbrook started on Wednesday for Goose Lake valley. They took a large band of stock with them, and intend to locate there permanently. Reports say that the valley is filling up very rapidly.

MAP OF THE OREGON BRANCH.—We are obliged to Mr. Peugra for a map of the proposed Branch Railroad from the Humboldt to Eugene City. It looks very well on paper but would suit us better if it did not give Jacksonville, Canyonville and Roseburg a wide berth.

FOR GOOSE LAKE.—Tom Colvin, two persons by the name of Miller, and three others left for Goose Lake Valley last week, for the purpose of locating farms, in hopes of a railroad coming through that section. There is also a constant tide of emigration to the same locality from Rogue River valley.—Yreka Journal.

"NORTHERN ENTERPRISE."—We have received the first number of this paper just published at Chico, Cal., by W. N. Dehaven. It is a handsome twenty-eight column paper, independent in politics, and edited with care and judgment—give us your hand and x.

FINES.—In the case of the State vs. D. A. Lewis E. D. Rice and Sol Abraham, tried at the last term of the Circuit Court in Josephine County, the defendants were found guilty of riot, and fined \$100 each and costs.

FOR SALEM.—Mr. Neuman Fisher, of the firm of Fisher & Bro., left for Salem yesterday morning. He goes as a representative to the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F., and will be absent about a month.

SENT UP.—At the last term of the Circuit Court at Kerbyville, an Indian named Charley plead guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sentenced to serve the State for two years.

Where is the Marysville Appeal? We regard it as an old friend, and as of the most valuable of our exchanges, and its failure to arrive is a matter of regret.

Robert Douglas, son of Fred Douglas, has received an appointment in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

CHEAP LUMBER.—Read Messrs. Beeson & Thornton's notice. They are prepared to fill orders for the best and cheapest lumber in the country.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to ex-Congressman Mallory for the majority report of the Railroad Committee, and other favors.

We are under obligations to Recorder Hayden for official favors.

The Mineral Bill

The following is a copy of this bill as it passed Congress and was approved by the President including all the amendments that were attached to it:

Section 1. The mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local custom or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than \$1,000, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimant or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same, so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine, together with the right to follow such vein or lode with its dips, angles and variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing of the diagram as provided in the second section of this Act, and posting the same in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the Register of the Land Office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days; and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, upon application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, indorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location, the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein exposed; and upon the payment to the proper officer of \$5 per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagram and notice have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the Register of the Land Office shall transmit to the General Land Office said plat, survey and description; and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon. But said plat, survey or description shall in no case cover more than one vein or lode, and no patent shall issue for more than one vein or lode, which shall be expressed in the patent issued.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when such location and entry of a mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension there to the public surveys, to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession and plat aforesaid, and the Surveyor General may, in extending the surveys, vary the same from a rectangular form the suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws and custom of miners; provided, that no location hereafter made shall exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each locator, with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth, with all its dips, variations and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same as fixed by local rules; and provided further, that no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any associations of persons.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that as a further condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local Legislature of any State or Territory may provide rules for working mines involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to their complete development; and these conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever any adverse claimants to any mine located and claimed as aforesaid shall appear before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this Act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the Court of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to necessary officers under existing laws, wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands not reserved for public use, is hereby granted.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for min-

ing, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local custom, laws and the decisions of Courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes aforesaid hereby acknowledged and confirmed; provided, however, that whenever, after the passage of this Act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possessor of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever, prior to the passage of this Act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands, which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper discovered, and which are property agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption hereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of \$1 25 per acre, and in quantity not to exceed 160 acres; and said parties may avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and Acts amendatory thereof.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

APRIL 20TH, 1869. The Board met at the usual hour. Present a full Board. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The special committee, Neil and Orth, to whom are referred the application of J. Watterer, for a title deed to the premises occupied by him, made by their report, recommending that a deed be granted to the said Watterer for the premises enclosed and described in his petition, reserving to the town the right to open any public street laid out through the same. The report was accepted, Linn and Jacobs not voting. On motion of Mr. Jacobs it was ordered that a deed be granted to L. T. Davis for the premises occupied and enclosed by him. The following bills were allowed and ordered paid: Max Muller's bill of \$43 82 for last year's services as Town Treasurer. OREGON SENTINEL office bill for \$8.

The Marshal returned to the Board the tax list of the taxes levied; total amount \$730 76; he had collected \$708 88; delinquent and not collectable \$21 88, and presented the Treasurer's receipts for \$708 88 paid into the Treasury. The same was accepted. It was ordered that the Marshal be allowed seven per cent for collecting tax, making \$70 88, and warrant ordered for the same. Bills were presented by Mr. Short for publishing in Revelle Ordinance 41 for Sanitary regulations \$54, and for publishing Ordinance 42 amendatory of Ordinance 41, \$15; also bill for printing blank tax receipts \$7 50; for small-pox notices \$2 50, and dog notices \$2 50; total amount \$81 50. The bills were referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Jacobs offered a bill which was adopted as ordinance 48, providing that all printing for the town be given out to the lowest bidder, making the duty of the Town Recorder to award the printing as therein provided. The bill was read and passed unanimously.

Mr. Neil offered a bill to provide for the arrest and punishment of vicious boys &c., and on offering the bill remarked that there was a universal complaint by the citizens of the disturbances caused by bad boys in town; and that it was quite time something should be done to restrain these boys. The object of the bill was concurred in by all present, but was postponed for further consideration. A resolution was offered and passed unanimously, expressing the thanks of the board to Jas. D. Fay Esq., for his efficient assistance and services in preparing ordinances during the late epidemic, and giving advice, all of which had been prepared by him without charge. Liquor licenses were granted to H. Papp, H. Breitbarth, Winsten & Hulman, A. Preater and John Walters. Board adjourned.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions were passed by Warren Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., April 21st, 1869.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our well beloved brother, Bernard Levy, a faithful member of our lodge, therefore

Resolved, That by the death of brother Levy, our lodge has lost a worthy and respected member, and our order a kind and benevolent brother.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved widow and fatherless children our most sincere sympathies, praying that the Almighty Father may support them in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect to our departed brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased brother Levy, and a copy be furnished the Jacksonville SENTINEL for publication, and that they be spread in full upon the minutes.

Yes, I solemnly.—Speaking of the appointment of colored men to the black Republics of Hayti and Liberia, the Bostonian says:

Intelligent and able colored men have been chosen, they will be far more useful representatives than politicians of our own race, imbued with the prejudices of that race, and incapable of commanding sympathy from the people to whom they are accredited. Grant's act illustrates his strong common sense.

And then remarks the Rev. who men will not be degraded by so menial an occupation.

Are there any more inquiries about Grant's radicalism?

Nixon, of the Yreka Journal, gets off the following:

The editor of the Dallas Morning Star, Wm. Hand, Esq., an old Yrekan, starts on a trip to the Atlantic States in a few days. It is supposed that he is going to get more hands.

The Pacific Railroad will be completed within thirty days. There is now only about twenty-four hours stopping between the two ends of the rail.

DIED.

LEVY.—On Sunday, the 18th, Bernard Levy, a native of France, aged 48.

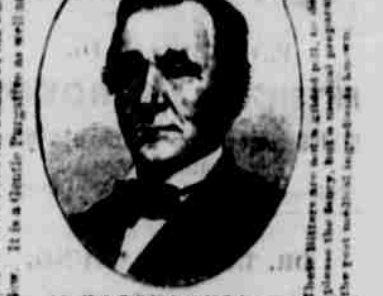
NEW TO-DAY.

MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS

bear testimony to the Wonderful Cures

Effects of

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CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS.

Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California.

The Great Blood Purifier.

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, these BITTERS have been used with the most successful results. SUCH DISEASES are caused by VITIALIZED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These VITIALIZED BLOODS whenever you find them, purities lasting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is full, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy, and all will be well.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. Druggists and Agents.

Corner Pine and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal., and Sacramento, Cal., and 34 Platt Street, N. Y.

Summons.

IN the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson.

Pat F. McMann, plaintiff, vs. Jackson Walker and Thomas Chavener, defendants, in and equity to foreclose Mortgage.

To Jackson Walker: You are required to appear in said Court, and answer the complaint of said plaintiff, filed against you, within ten days from the time of the service of this summons on you, if you appear within said county, or if served on you while any other county in this State, then within twenty days from the time of the service, or if served on you out of the State of Oregon, then it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for seven weeks in the Oregon SENTINEL, prior to the second Monday in June, A. D. 1869.

And you are notified that, if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for an order of foreclosure, to wit: for a judgment against you for the sum of \$1,250 24 gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the day of A. D. 1868, and for a Decree for the foreclosure given to secure the same, and the costs and disbursements of this action to be taxed.

Given under my hand this 23d day of April, A. D. 1869.

D. JACOBUS, Atty for plaintiff.

Small-Pox, Small-Pox.

HAS entirely disappeared, and Patience & Thornton's New Saw-Mill is in successful operation; and they are ready to saw out bills of lumber on the shortest notice, for cash or good notes.

SETTLE UP.

The undersigned is anxious for a settlement with his patrons and hopes that they will forward and pay him some money. Those who have hard and even past payments will be most accommodating. HENRY PAPE, Jacksonville, March 29th.