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All Day Long.

All day long the winds have whispered, As they passed my open door, Of a love, to whose sweet music I shall listen, never more.

All day long the rains have pattered, In a dreary monotone, On the roof and whispered to me, Of a brightness that has flown; And my heart has bled sadly To the patter of the rain.

All day long my heart has murmured, Over and o'er, a tender name; When our loved ones join the angels, Tell me, are they called the same? Whose the gray, forbidding skies? On the hills of Paradise?

Fast Boys.

Every city, town and village has a fast boy. He may be termed "fast boys." No doubt they being no exception to the general rule, can also boast of a few of the same class. The last boy is a prominent institution. We propose to give a brief description of him. He is between twelve and eighteen years of age. He has been through all of our public schools, graduating rapidly in each one. The teachers were all but too happy to give him a diploma of discharge. He has studied grammar, especially false syntax, in which he is well versed, and which he speaks to a charm. He has learned all the slang phrases by heart, and if a new one is coined, he is the first to pocket it. The fast boy chews tobacco and smokes vigorously. He began it when about eight years old. He uses his shirt bosom for a spittoon, unless he can find a clean place on the floor or carpet, in which case he sometimes prefers. Tobacco juice is constantly oozing from the corners of his mouth, and running down his chin, finds a receptacle on his shirt, which it ornaments highly. He knows how to take a drink as well as the most experienced hummer. If there is a dog fight in the street, our fast boy is sure to be the first one there. He is well acquainted with the dog—knew them when they were pups—can trace their pedigree back out of sight, and can describe their fighting qualities better than any one else. Of course he knows how to swear: he prides himself on his oaths; close study and observation have made him a master of profanity, and constant practice has made him perfect in this line. The fast boy in his younger days might have been to Sabbath school, but if he did he was never known to look on his book unless to deface it with a pencil. If a poodle dog should happen within his reach while in church, he pinched its tail and a yelp would be the result. His stay in a sabbath school class would be short. The teachers would soon be convinced that he would do less damage on the outside of the church than on the inside, and give him his graduating papers. The fast boy is simply a fast man in miniature. Idleness makes the fast boy; idleness makes the fast man.—Nevada Gazette.

A CURT NOTICE.—A colored firm in Newark, New Jersey, having suffered some pecuniary embarrassments, closed business and sent the senior member to give the following notice: "De dissolution of co-partners heretofore existing twist me and Moses Jones in the barber profession, am heretofore resolved. Persons who owe must pay the scriber. Dem what de firm oes must call on Jones, as de firm is insolvent."

Jackson County.

This county, like Douglas, situated in an extensive basin of unsurpassed fertility and loveliness, seems to have been supplied by nature with all those inherent elements that tend to render a community independent of other localities, and capable of supplying a dense agricultural, manufacturing and mining population with all the luxuries of independence, contentment and wealth. Bounded on the north by the Rogue River mountains, which separate it from Douglas and Grant, east by Grant county on the line of the 120th parallel of west longitude, south by the Siskiyou mountains, on the 42d parallel of north latitude, dividing it from California, and west by the Coast Range mountains and Josephine county. This county would seem to be an almost isolated location cut off from communication from the outer world. But the energetic miner, the industrious farmer, and the hardy pioneer were not to be intimidated by any trivial obstacles in the way of opening a communication with a valley where nature has lavished her wealth with so liberal a hand. Bridges have been constructed, passes surveyed and roads graded through all the different ranges of mountains with which this lonely valley is surrounded, and Jackson county is now provided with good roads and means of communication with Portland on the north and Sacramento on the south, by a daily line of stages and mail coaches running between these two places. The enterprising citizens of this county have also opened a wagon road by which the immigrant of the plains can come by the way of Humboldt, Goose Lake and Klamath Lake route from the east. Pack trails and wagon roads have also been opened westward through the Coast Range mountains to Port Orford and other points along the Pacific coast.

This county has an assessable property valuation of nearly one and a half million dollars, covers an area of about 9,000,000 acres of land, and has a population of between 5,000 and 6,000. The mineral resources of this county are too celebrated throughout all parts of the country to require any lengthy description in this place. The immense quantities of gold taken from the placer diggings annually for the last eight years, with the numerous quartz lodes of inexhaustible wealth, give unmistakable proof of the capacity of her gold mines, and render it a county of importance not only to the State of Oregon, but also worthy of high consideration in the financial circles of the whole United States. These gold mines annually furnish profitable employment to a large number of men, yielding handsome dividends on the amount of capital invested and the number of men employed. New discoveries of gold are annually being made in this county, and with the knowledge that iron, coal, silver, lead and copper also exist here, it is but fair to infer that mining in this locality is but just in its infancy. Valuable mineral springs also exist in this county, from some of which a superior article of salt has been manufactured for a number of years, and is now taking precedence in many of the markets of Southern Oregon and Northern California. These springs are capable of yielding an almost unlimited supply of salt, if properly developed and worked to their full capacity.

Timber of all kinds known to Oregon, and of the finest quality for fuel, fencing, building, and general lumbering purposes, is conveniently distributed through all sections of the country, with water power and mill sites of sufficient capacity to drive the machinery for the milling and manufacturing purposes of an entire State.

The face of the country in this county is diversified with lofty mountains and extended ranges of hills, from whose summits may be seen extensive valleys, through which Rogue River and its numerous tributaries, like silver threads, seem interwoven in a chain of wild, enchanting loveliness. These valleys, as they roll back from the center in gentle, undulating swells, or break into abrupt elevations, extending

their long lines in either direction toward lofty mountain ranges in the distance, covered with immense forests, form a basin apparently encircled with mountains, and known as the Rogue River valley.

The general geological character of the county bears strong indications of volcanic action, scoraceous and trap masses occurring in many places in the eastern part. Still there is often found in this valley a sort of conglomerate silicious composition, which often contains shells and other indications of sedimentary formation.

At the intersection of the Coast Range mountains by Rogue river, sand stone prevails, and the strata remains uninterrupted, except at long intervals. The soil along the creeks and river bottoms and through the valley is very fertile, being an alluvial deposit of sediment, decomposed earth and vegetable mold. These valleys, when cultivated, produce all kinds of cereals in perfection; also, roots, vegetables, Indian corn, tobacco, and all the varieties of fruit known to the climate of Oregon. The plateau, or more elevated portions, have a moderately rich soil, whose chief component parts are silica and a brownish gray mixture of decomposed vegetable, clay and loam. These lands, when cultivated, have proven very productive, and are nowhere excelled for their capacity to raise wheat. This entire valley seems particularly adapted to stock raising—its hills, prairies and valleys affording an almost unlimited supply of pasturage, where stock of all kinds fatten and thrive with but little care, seldom requiring extra feed, and in those instances not more than two or three months in the year. The climate, similar to that of the same altitude in other portions of the State, is mild, even and temperate, but not so humid as in the Willamette valley, the extremes of cold seldom falling below zero or that of heat rising to one hundred degrees above.

The water is pure, soft and abundant, being supplied by springs, brooks and rivulets from the mountains, while the numerous cascades along Rogue river and its tributaries furnish motive power in abundance for every variety of machinery.

In regard to the health of this county, there can be but one conclusion formed. A locality with pure running water, and the facilities of enjoying a climate in summer fanned by a gentle sea breeze, or by altitude to inhale the bracing air of perpetual snow, must impart strength and vigor to the invalid and insure to the man of health a hale old age. The facilities for marketing are confined principally to the various mining camps in this portion of Oregon and Northern California, where fruit, vegetables, flour, bacon, beef, butter and cheese find a ready market at remunerative prices.

Liberal provisions for schools and religious instruction have been made—the generous-hearted and industrious miner being generally ready to contribute to the establishment of good society as liberally as any other class of men within the State. Flouring mills, lumber mills and all kinds of mechanical industry are established and carried on in the various settlements in this valley. Also, stores, well supplied with agricultural implements, miners' and mechanics' tools, and with a general assortment of merchandise, where an immigrant or new settler can obtain supplies of all kinds at reasonable prices.

The price of farming land is from five to ten dollars per acre, and there are now about 15,000 acres, under cultivation. Good government land for grazing or agricultural purposes can be obtained in many portions of the county.

A woolen mill is now in successful operation at Ashland, making up the products of the flock into articles for bedding and clothing, suitable to the wants of the community. The water-power at Ashland is splendid. There are at this place a flouring mill, mechanic shop, marble factory, a woolen mill, and two lumbering mills. The character of the goods manufactured here does credit to our manufacturing estab-

lishments. The marble is of excellent quality, and is found near by.

Jacksonville, the county seat, is a flourishing town, with good public and private schools, a number of churches belonging to the various religious denominations, mechanic shops, stores, hotels, a postoffice, fine private residences, and all the different business establishments, sufficient to render the town pleasant and prosperous. There is a number of other thriving towns in this valley, with stores, postoffices, and other business operations. Among them are Ashland, Willow Springs, Applegate, Grant's Pass, Rock Point and Phenix.

The creeks and rivers abound with fish, among high are the salmon, shub, sucker, and mountain trout. Bear, elk, antelope, deer, and many kinds of small game are found in this locality; also, a great variety of wild birds and water fowls, peculiar to the western slope of the Rocky mountains.

[From the London Times June 13th.] Archbishop Manning on Education.

It is a strange thing that the heads of the Romish Church are far more bigoted than their flocks, and that those members of the Roman hierarchy who have been nurtured in Protestantism and freedom are even more slavish and obstructive than the rest of their brethren. With a large amount of good in them, with a great love for their fellow-men, with an earnest sympathy with many of the philanthropic movements of the day, Doctor Newman and Doctor Manning are (on everything which is supposed to touch the Church more Papal than the Pope. The latter, on the occasion of that singular festival, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, has issued a Pastoral on the subject of education, in which he pleads for the denominational system, not as the best system possible (for that would, of course, be a thoroughly Popish scheme), but as the only one practicable in the divided state of English society. The Archbishop looks back with fond longing to the time when Church and State were of the same religion; and not recognizing how impossible it is for such a condition of things to occur again, he desires to see all scholastic instruction in the hands of the clergy, as the nearest approach to his educational millennium.

The Pastoral is full of those unctuous fallacies so peculiar to Roman Catholic writers. The late Cardinal Wiseman was a great master in that style; Cardinal Cullen is hardly inferior to him; but when he pleases, Dr. Manning can surpass them both. It is not worth while to quote any of these clerical flowers of rhetoric, but some of his assertions will show not only how low the celebrated logician of Oxford has fallen from his high estate, but how forgetful he is of the history of his own Church. After asserting that "the State has no rights, and therefore no duties higher than those of the parents," he continues: "Sacerdotalism claims no such rights against the natural rights of parents." Sacerdotalism is a very convenient word in a disputant's mouth: it may mean everything or nothing. Dr. Manning employs it as a synonym of the Roman system, and the sentence is very startling to those who remember the Mortara case, and how the Romish priesthood have always maintained their rights to be superior to those of the parent. Civil history is full of such struggles—they are still of frequent occurrence in Austria; and yet, with this knowledge full in his mind, the Archbishop presumes so much upon the ignorance of his hearers as to assert what is entirely contrary to historic fact. The rights of parents are absolutely null where the Church is concerned. In that respect the orthodox fare little better than the heretics. In Ireland, the people would be willing to send their children to the mixed schools and the Queen's Colleges, but priest, Cardinal, and Pope forbid them.

Dr. Manning is not alone in his inability to understand the different functions of the Church and of the State, and to distinguish between them. He tells us that "a civil Power rejecting all religion from public action, and excluding it from its popular education,

and nevertheless, meddling with teachers, schools, and books, becomes the worst of social tyrannies, the tyranny of bureau and of pedant. In such a system, the State has not only got rid of Sacerdotalism, but has usurped the parental rights of the people. Its usurpation upon the office of the Church is a usurpation also upon the authority of every father and mother in the land."

It is necessary to remind Dr. Manning that the State (by which he means the governing powers) was an invention for social purposes—for the protection of person and property—and that its action must be extended over all. The State is an umpire bound to procure fair play for all. In educational matters, it says that "children must not be allowed to grow up in ignorance, and if parents will not educate them, I shall." But then it is manifest that so soon as you draw upon funds to which all contribute, all have a right to a share in it. The State can only ensure that right in educational matters by acting upon the principle that there is nothing religious in the Alphabet or the Multiplication Table, and therefore, such subjects are strictly within lay limits. As soon as religious matters are concerned, the State says plainly that its machinery is not suited for them, and that they must be left to the parents and the clergy. Secular and religious instruction are as distinct as a fiddle from a bagpipe; and to say that a boy shall not be permitted to learn the Rule of Three except he learn the Catechism also, is one of those absurdities now left to Romish priests and Tory county gentlemen.

We need not Dr. Manning to tell us that "the clergy have hitherto regarded those (educational) functions as their own,"—and a pretty mess they have made of them in Spain and Italy. But when the State assumes the same rights, the Archbishop declares it to be a "claim of supremacy over the conscience." If it be so, how can the Doctor defend the Church for claiming such supremacy? If it is a usurpation in one, it is a usurpation in the other; for neither magistrate nor priest has any right over a man's conscience. Their reign is over the actions, not over the thoughts. It is quite humiliating to have to defend such claims in these enlightened days; but it is more so to think that there are still so many of our fellow countrymen who will accept Dr. Manning's Pastoral as infallible truth.

Negro Eligibility to Office in Georgia.

The Macon Telegraph, a leading Democratic paper in Georgia, frankly concedes that, by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, negroes are just as eligible to all civil offices as whites. In concluding an article on the subject it says:

"No well-informed man can have a doubt that the Federal Government is determined to reset the negro in the Legislature at all hazards, and that all our opposition will be futile. The refusal of the Legislature to respect this decision of the Supreme Court will only bring about a legislative purgation by bayonets; but we should care less for that than to see the Legislature assume an indefensible and untenable position, against an authoritative though unsatisfactory exposition of the law; or adopt any temporary expedients which would be practically unavailing against the dominant despotism. In the midst of all our troubles let us preserve respect for law. Let us arm ourselves with patience and look forward in hope to better days."

"THE MICE HAVE EATEN IT."—A merchant who possessed one hundred pounds of iron was called away from home, and intrusted his stock to one who professed to be his friend. On his return he asked for the iron. "The mice have eaten it," said his friend. "Indeed!" said the other, "I have heard of the sharpness of their teeth before." As he was leaving the place he met the false friend's son, whom he seized and led away. On the morrow the father came in haste to seek the lost boy. "On my return home from your house said the merchant, 'I saw a hawk carry off a young lad, who was no doubt your son.' 'Is it credible,' replied the father, 'or was it ever heard of, that a hawk carried away a child?' 'Well,' answered the merchant, 'in a country where the mice can eat one hundred pounds of iron, it would not be surprising if hawks carried off elephants.' Whereupon the false friend, confessing his dishonesty, paid the merchant for his iron, and, in return, received back his son.