The Sentinel.

W. G. T'VAULT, } EDITORS.
ALEX. BLAKELY, }

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Saturday, May 24, 1856.

San Francisco Agency.

THOMAS BOYCE, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the SENTINEL.

☞ Persons who have advertised in the *Sentinel*, or subscribed, and have not paid for the same, are requested to call and pay up, as our terms are *cash in advance*. Our terms are low, and we cannot work without pay

Those wanting their advertiments published, will have to accompany them with cash for the number of insertions revuired.

Subscribers can forward money at our risk, if properly mailed.

Spoilation of 1853.

It will be remembered that the treaty made with the Rogue River Indians in 1853, appropriated fifteen thousand dollars, a part of the Indian annuity, for payment of the spoilation committed by the Indians in 1853. During the winter of 1853-4, that treaty was ratified by the United States Senate. Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, appointed L. F. Grover, A. C. Gibbs and Dr. Geo. H. Ambrose a board of Commissioners to assess the damages. They met at Jacksonville in the spring of 1854, and made an assessment of spoilation, giving to each person a duplicate, stating the amount of damages he had sustained on account of the Indians.

Since that time nothing has been heard of the fifteen thousand dollars that was set apart by the treaty to pay for spoilation. The Indians have received a part of their annuity and have been removed from Rogue river to the reservation on the head of the Yamhill.

The fifteen thousand dollars in all probability, would not pay more than about thirty-five per cent. on the dollar of the amount the board of commissioners assessed. Be the same more or less, those entitled to receive it want it, or they wish to know what has become of the appropriation.

Discharging Volunteers.

The Volunteers of the 2d Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers are pretty generally discharged and being discharged, on account of the term of service for which they volunteered having expired. The last recruits are still in the service; about 150 at the big Meadows, and some at Vannoy's and Grave Creek. We do not know what is to be the next military move, but much fear is entertained that the Indians will make an attack on some unprotected train or traveller, or pitch into the settlements like an *avalanche* from the surrounding mountains.

It does seem that this country is doomed to misfortunes and disasters. We had the Rogue River War during the summer and fall of 1853, commencing within 12 months after the country commenced settling. Many lives and much property was lost in that war. A partial peace was restored by the treaty of 1853; but it was only a cessation of hostilities on the part of the Indians, until they could be better armed and prepared for war, as they continued to commit murders all the time, whenever they could do so without being caught at the act.

In 1855, the people of Rogue river valley were compelled to take up arms in self-defense; but not until scores of their fellow citizens had been treacherously murdered by the Indians.

A MAN SHOT AT.—We are informed by Capt. Rice, that a gentleman who was crossing the Siskiyou Mountains on Monday, the 21st, was fired on by an Indian. Just as the Indian fired, the gentleman saw him, and as he wheeled his animal, heard and saw two other Indians on the opposite side of the road. He returned a few miles and met two other men who joined him, and they crossed the mountain on the old trail. Those red devils are still on the alert to commit murders.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The last mail did not bring us any late news of importance from Washington. The Kansas contested election case appears to consume more time than any other business. No news of Congress taking any action on the appropriation for the expenses of the Rogue River War. When that matter is reported from the committee, it will pass the House without delay.

State of Deseret.

We learn by late California papers that a convention has been held in Utah Territory, composed of delegates from all parts of the Territory, which adopted a Constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union, as a State, with the name of Deseret.—George H. Smith and John Taylor have been elected to proceed to Washington City and present the Constitution and ask for admission into the Union.

We infer from an extract in the Sacramento *Union*, taken from the *Deseret News*, that great unanimity existed in the Convention; also, that all classes of the community were represented, and that the Constitution is a fair expression of the feelings and sentiments of all the people of the Territory. There can be no reason why Congress should not andmit the State of Deseret with all the rights of other States, if the Constitution secures to the people a republican form of government.

Will the presentation of the Constitution of the State of Deseret to Congress cause a new and protracted discussion—will the peculiar religious faith of the Mormon saints be made a question, and long, loud and polished speeches be made for and against the admission of the State, on account of their system of poligamy. The Constitution of the United States expressly forbids Congress making any law establishing a religion or prohibiting the exercise thereof. The only question to be settled by Congress, will be to first ascertain whether the Constitution secures to the people a republican form of government, then to admit the State with the same privileges granted to other States, or refuse to admit them. Then another question will arise—whether the State of Deseret will not be a sovereign and independent State. There are many questions of great importance to the people that may and no doubt will arise when this matter shall be presented to Congress.

The people have the constitutional right in the several Territories to pass all laws of a local and domestic nature they may think proper, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the Organic Act.

MINING NEWS.—Within the last ten days, the miners on the left hand fork of Jackson creek have been making new and rich discoveries. The deposits yield from one to two hundred dollars per day to the hand. We have heard men say that in some places a thousand dollars to the hand could be taken out. The new discoveries are on the flat, on the left hand fork, and easily worked. At present the water is not very plenty.

STERLING MINES.—The prospecters at Sterling have made some good strikes in the flat where the town stands, and miners are sinking shafts and literally undermining the town. It is only from 15 to 20 feet to the bed-rock and pays well. This new discovery will add much to the prosperity of the miners, as well as the whole country.

NEWS FROM ROGUE RIVER.—*Chinese Report of New Digings*—Our friend Ching Whang furnishes the following intelligence, which will be found very interesting. The Celestials appear to be doing well:

Hong kong kiang ging gong; kwang [illegible]

☞ We refer our readers to the advertisement of John Anderson in to-day's issue. This enterprising merchant has a large assortment of goods, selected for this market, and remarkably low. Farmers, mechanics, gentlemen and ladies, it is almost impossible to call at Anderson's store without buying something you need, at a lower price than ever before.

See advertsiement of Fisher & Bro. They have new goods at low prices.

David Levinger is on hands with a new stock. See advertisment.

Dr. Shone has received a new supply of drugs. See adv.

THE "GOLDEN ERA."We receive this valuable weekly in exchange. As a family newspaper it has no equal on the Pacific coast. May success attend the enterprising proprietors.

Shooting Affray in San Francisco--James King of Wm. Shot by James P. Casey.

Through the politeness of Mr. A. Solomon of Weaverville, Cal., who visited our town this week, we have received files of late California papers from Rhodes & Whitney, from which we glean several items of late news. Amongst the most interesting is the shooting of James King of Wm., which caused great excitement at San Francisco.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the city of San Francisco was thrown into great excitement, occasioned by James P. Casey shooting James King of Wm. We glean the following synopsis from the Marysville Daily California Express, Extra, of May 15th: A communication appeared in the Sunday Times, signed "Calihan," to which Mr. Thomas S. King, brother of James, took exception and called upon Mr. Casey to ascertain the author. This, Mr. Casey refused to give, as the author was an old man of a family; that he, Casey, was willing to be responsible for the article. Several interviews took place, Mr. King demanding the name of the author and Mr. Casey refusing to give it, when an editorial appeared in the "*Bulletin*," Mr. King's paper, using offensive language towards Mr. Casey.

Mr. Casey then called on Mr. King and informed him that he did not allow him to do so, to which Mr. King replied, he would do so when he might see proper, and told Mr. Casey to leave his office. A short time afterwards, at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, Mr. Casey seeing James King of Wm. crossing the street, called out: "James King of Wm. are you armed? draw and defend yourself." Mr. King folded his arms and asked, "are you in earnest?" "Yes," says Casey, "draw and defend yourself." King dropped his arms and made a motion as if to draw his weapon. Casey raised and fired one shot from a navy size revolver, which took effect in Mr. King's left breast. He exclaimed "Oh! oh! I am shot!" Casey was immediately arrested by Deputy Sheriff Brown, and conducted to prison. A great rush was made by an excited crowd to obtain the prisoner, and cries of "hang him! hang him!" were heard in all in all directions. It is estimated that 10,000 persons were collected on the occasion, and several persons speaking at the same time, urging the necessity of summary steps to punish the assailant by "lynch law." Some cried out, "Where is Cora? Down on such justice; let us hang him!" A proposition was finally made to retire for the purpose of organization and to return at 9 o'clock to the Plaza.

The prison was guarded by the Police, City Guards, San Francisco Blues, Wallace Guards and the Sheriff's force.

Nothing further up to latest dates.

But little hopes were entertained for the recovery of Mr. King. The wound was produced by the ball entering the body above the left nipple of the breast, passing slightly upwards, and came out at the back, near the junction of the arm. By last report, Mr. King was much easier and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

CANYONVILLE, Douglass Co.,
May 14th, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS—As the day of election is drawing nigh, when we shall be called upon to vote upon the location question, it becomes us, as good citizens to inquire into the advantages and disadvantages of the different localities brought out as rival candidates for the same. In the first place we will speak of Roseburg, as that is the place in which we naturally feel most interested. We do not deem it necessary to go into a general dissertation to prove it a fallacious idea to think of bringing the Capitol to this place, from the fact that there are not a dozen men in Douglass county so silly as to advocate it. The question is between Eugene, Salem and Corvallis. Of course, it is to the interest of the south to go for that place farthest south which is easiest of access by land and water, having at the same time a due regard for the probability of success.

We would be well pleased to have it located at Eugene, but it is well known that that place cannot carry anything of a vote in the Willamette, with the *single* exception of its own county. In the Willamette, the contest is between Salem and Corvallis, and by throwing our unanimous vote in either scale we can have our choice between these two places. Under these circumstances we think it behooves the friends of the *south* to go to the polls on the first Monday in June and put in their votes for Corvallis. Aside from all prejudice or sectional partiality, Corvallis is the most proper place. It is the head of navigation, easy of access from the south, and is not a "*hole in the mud*," shut out from the rest of the world.

Then, citizens of Douglass and Jackson, let us rally around Corvallis! Yours,
YOUNG DOUGLASS.

[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

BAKER'S MILL, Douglass Co.,
May 15th, 1856.

EDITORS SENTINEL—Your Sentinel seems to take considerable interest in relation to the seat of government question, as I see several communications from different parts of the Territory; but they pretty near all are opposed to Salem, and are in favor of Corvallis or Eugene City. Now, with me it makes but little difference where the seat of government shall be located; I only have to say, that the people south of the Calapooia Mountains, if they know their own interest, ought to vote for Eugene City, because it is near the centre of the Territory, and handsomely located in a fertile agricultural country. Lane county has really more good land within its limits than any county in the Territory, and is destined, at no distant day, to be the most populous county. It is the centre county and has claims for the seat of government, greater than any other.—It then becomes the duty of the people in Southern Oregon to vote for the seat of government at Eugene City. There was a gentleman from near Salem in this section of country a few days since, who was advocating the claims of Salem on account of the persecution that place and its inhabitants received from other parts of the Territory; but the little gentleman was not a good electioneerer, because he sprung a question that did not suit us in this section of country. Why, says he, if you will all vote for Salem to be the seat of government, out here, our representatives will all go for dividing the Territory, and make the new State of Umpqua. The northern boundary of the new Territory will be 43d parallel north latitude. Now that will suit you all out here. Now, this little gentleman struck a note that just suited us, *over the left*. Making line counties of Umpqua and Douglass. Yes, we will not go for that kind of a division of the Territory, nor will we go for any division.

The little gentleman went south about that time, and when he got to Jackson county the division question was sprung again. Why, says he, now gentlemen, if you will go for Salem, the Marion county delegation will give you a new Territory out here in Jackson. You know Grover is to be our representative, and he has always been in favor of dividing the Territory; so by voting for Salem, you can secure his influence both in the Oregon Legislature and in Washington City. You may rest assured that all the influential men about Salem will be under great obligations to you, if you will vote for Salem. Why, Mr., says one of the representatives from Jackson county, in the Legislature of 1853, this man L. F. Grover, did support a memorial to Congress for a division of the Territory, during the session of 1853-4, *in a horn*, and he will do just so again. How is it, that just before the vote is to be taken on the seat of government, the Salemites have become wonderful anxious for the interests of the south, and think that *our interests* would be promoted if the Territory could be divided. Yes, they will promise anything, just before election; after election, what is the use of talking; the south is always kicking up a row about something; they are "Know Nothings;" we have got the seat of government located where it will stay while a territorial government exists; we don't ask them any boot; we have got the power over them in the Legislature; they cannot have a road or any other local matter in the south, unless they work in the traces, just as we want them.

It becomes the duty of every citizen in the south to vote for Eugene City or Corvallis, as either of those places are more central than Salem. Eugene City is the place that is entitled to the Capitol. JOB.

[For the *Sentinel*.]

EDITORS SENTINEL.—Having noticed that you publish in the Sentinel articles from correspondents upon the seat of government question, I thought perhaps your readers might wish to know how this (Yamhill) county would vote upon that question. I think that at least nine-tenths of the votes of this county will be cast for Corvallis; and having passed through Polk county a few days ago, I discovered that the *Salem trick* of trying to get the people of that county to throw away their vote upon Buena Vista, deceives nobody, and that that county will also go nearly unanimously for Corvallis. Now, as Corvallis will get at least four times as many votes in the Willamette Valley as Eugene City, or any other point south of Salem, if the southern counties throw their vote, or a considerable portion of their vote for Corvallis, that place will be certain to succeed; but if the southern vote is cast for Eugene City, (a point that has no strength in the Willamette Valley) Salem will be likely to succeed, so that if the south wishes the seat of government located at a point south of Salem, evidently their only way to succeed is to vote for Corvallis. J. B.
Lafayette, May 9th, 1856.

Latest by Government Express!!

☞ Col. Wright and command had proceeded into the Indian country, as far as Naches river, and taken up a position on the South side of that river, where he met the Indians encamped on the North side, some one thousand or twelve hundred strong. The regulars for five days had been endeavoring to treat with the enemy: but all the Chiefs, except Skloom and Shewhaway, are found hostile to making any treaties, and wish for more white Men's blood. In view of these matters, Col. Wright has sent to Forts Vancouver and Dalles, for three additional Companies of regulars.—*Portland Times*, May 17.

STERLING, May 22d, 1856.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—I see that J. T. Glenn has been nominated by the Black Republicans, as their candidate for Sheriff. I also see that he is willing to be run as the Black Republican candidate, if he can get the Whig nomination also. Does the gentleman repudiate in his card "to the public," when he says, "while appreciating their PARTIALITY!" Whose partiality does he appreciate? Why, none other than the party that nominated him. None other have shown any partiality, but for the sake of making his election sure, he says, "It is due to them, as well as myself, to state that I am an old line Whig." Well, that matter has been known ever since Mr. Glenn came to Jackson county, and it is also well known that old line Whigs have gone over to the Republican party that nominated Mr. Glenn. By his appreciating their partiality and telling them he is an old line Whig, does he repudiate the Black doctrine? Why, certainly he does not, for it is understood in the United States that strong efforts have and still are being made, to unite the two parties; but I will tell you, and all others, what he does tell them—that he "appreciates their partiality" for nominating him; but, as their party is not strong enough to elect him, that "it is due to them, as well as himself, to state that he is an old line Whig;" therefore, to make his election doubly certain, "as such submit my name to the Whig convention," and if I should be nominated there, why, the old line Whigs will support me, the party that first nominated me will support me, therefore my chance of election will be made more certain, for the party that nominated me cannot alone elect me.

This is the position that James T. Glenn occupies before the people of Jackson county, and particularly in the neighborhood of Sterling.

Yours, Respectfully, MOSE.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN CALIFORNIA.—From the Sacramento *Union*, of the 15th inst., we glean several items of news, in relation to the California Indians, which proves, without a doubt, that hostilities have commenced in that quarter in earnest.

THE TULARE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—Information has been received by the way of Stockton, of another engagement with the Indians. A detachment of United States troops, from Fort Miller, under command of Lieut. Livingston, with Capt. De Master's rifle company, had a fight with the savages at the same place at which the engagement reported by Doctor George occurred. The Americans had three men wounded, and, as the Indians were strongly fortified, were compelled to retire. After the affair, a messenger was dispatched to Fort Miller for a field piece for the purpose of dislodging the Indians. The *Republican* learns that the Indian force has been doubled since the first act of hostility, and there is every prospect of a general Indian war in that quarter.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN PLUMAS.—A report comes to us, says the *Old Mountaineer*, that three miners were murdered last week in their cabin, situated near Butte Valley, North Fork of Feather, by a body of Pitt River Indians. We understand that a white man was also murdered by the Indians in or near Honey Lake Valley, and his horses driven off. The prognostications are that we may have trouble in the north end of the county with the red-skinned rascals before the summer is ended.

THE INDIAN WAR ON KERN RIVER. The extra of the Los Angeles *Star* of the 8th May, says: Rumors from various sources have reached us during the week of an outbreak among the Indians. They have been running off stock and committing depredations on the settlers, as well as threatening them with extermination. After some of these depredations, the settlers armed themselves and killed five Indians.

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS.—The Golden Era says: The most important item of intelligence connected with Nicaraguan affairs, is that the English and French Ministers at Washington had notified our Government that the squadrons of their respective governments along the Central American coasts had received instructions to land men and aid Costa Rica against Walker. This news is from a telegraphic dispatch dated on the day of the sailing of the steamer, and may be incorrect. If the report is true, and the French and English attempt to put their threat into execution, Walker will find legions of active sympathizers, and they may find in the long run the matter of his expulsion easier talked about than accomplished.—There are hundreds of thousands of rifles in the United States that, although they would give no aid to Walker as a filibuster, would be raised in his defence as the opponent of two such nations as France and England.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY.—Notice has been given in the U. S. Senate, of a bill to increase the pay of Senators and Representatives.—It is proposed to fix the per diem of members at twelve dollars, instead of eight, which they now receive.

THE TRUCKEE MEADOWS.—Orson Hyde, in company with near one hundred Mormon families, has "squatted" on the Truckee Meadows, at which point he intends to permanently locate a Mormon settlement The spot is an attractive one.

C. C. Beekman will please accept our thanks for express favors during the past week.

Public Meeting.

A large meeting of the citizens of Jackson county met at the Eden school house, on Friday, the 23d of May, 1856, to express their indignation at the course pursued by John Beeson, of Rogue river valley, in writing letters to the editors of the several newspapers in Oregon and the United States.

Rev. S. P. Taylor was called to the Chair, and W. G. T'Vault appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, in a brief and appropriate manner, whereupon the reading of a manuscript letter, signed by John Beeson and directed to the editor of the "Herald" (San Francisco) was called for and read. Capt. Smith, H. Culver, Esq., and Maj. Cranmer made appropriate speeches, whereupon W. G. T'Vault moved that a committe of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting—passed. Messrs. Hays, Smith, Rice, Cranmer and Taylor were appointed said committee. After a short deliberation they reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Certain singular and unjustifiable assertions and misrepresentations have recently, by some means, come into circulation, in the form a letter purporting to have been written by John Beeson, of this place, for publication in the S. F. Herald, reflecting upon the character of the people of Southern Oregon, by charging them with aggressions and wrongs upon the Indian tribes of the country, and thereby, without cause, bringing about an unjustifiable and disastrous war, waged indiscriminately upon the innocent and defenceless Indians; therefore—

Resolved, That said letter contains numerous misrepresentations and charges against the people of Southern Oregon, that have not the least shadow of truth, but are the productions of a low and depraved intellect.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all well-meaning citizens promptly and publicly to expose the author of said letter, as by neglecting to do so, the falsehoods set forth therein might be received as truth by those who are unacquainted with the facts.

Resolved, That we approve of the course taken by the editors of the *Table Rock Sentinel*, in refusing to publish such false and unjust statements.

On motion of Capt. Smith the resolutions were accepted, and, on motion of Capt. Rice, unanimously adopted. On motion of Capt. Smith, the Secretary is requested to furnish the editors of the Table Rock Sentinel with the proceedings of this meeting, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
S. P. TAYLOR, Ch'n.
W. G. T'VAULT, Sec'y.

We regret that W. L. Macy's communication was received too late for this issue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Meetings.

The Democratic Candidates will meet the people of Jackson, at Ashland Mills, on Tuesday the 27th inst.

At Wait's Mills, on Wednesday, the 28th.

At Westgate's Store, Butte Creek, Thursday the 29th.

At Jacksonville, Friday the 30th.

At Sterling, Saturday the 31st.

At the same times and places, the people will pass resolutions expressive of their views in relation to certain articles, written for publication by John Beeson, upon the subject of the Rogue River War.

All are invited to attend.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.
Jackson County.

For Representative, Jointly from Jackson and Josephine Counties,
A. M. BERRY.

For Representatives, Jackson County.
CAPT. THOMAS SMITH,
CAPT. JOHN S. MILLER.
For Sheriff,
THOMAS [illegible].
For Probate Judge,
N. D. [illegible].
For County Commissioners,
FREDERICK HEBER,
G. B. DAVIDSON.
For Treasurer,
DAVID LINN.
For Assessor,
JOHN Q. TABOR.
For Superintendent of Schools,
JOHN FLINN.
Democratic County Committee, for the Year 1856.
JOHN F. MILLER, L. ZIGLAR,
G. B. DAVIDSON, D. S. KENYON.

EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.—You will please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Jackson County, at the ensuing June election.

For the information of those who are not acquainted with me, I will say that I am a Whig. E. B. BALL.
May 11, 1856. 26te

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
for Sheriff of Jackson County,
JAMES T. GLENN.
By the request of
25tf MANY VOTERS.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
for Assessor of Jackson County,
JOHN Q. TABOR.
By request of
25tf MANY VOTERS.

EDITORS SENTINEL.—Please announce the name of GEORGE W. ANDERSON as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the coming June election, subject to the action of the Whig Convention.
Jacksonville, May 10, 1856.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE DRY-GOGDS, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c., &c., for 50,000 lbs. of S. F. Flour—or Cash.

We have also received this week, a large addition to our previous arrivals of

Spring and Summer Goods,

And will sell them CHEAPER than ever sold heretofore in this Valley,
FOR CASH.
27tf J. A. BRUNNER & BRO.

The Journal PRINTING SHOP

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