

OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

VOL. XI.—NO. 7

OSBORN & SESSIONS, PURCHASERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 619 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Having had extensive experience in both Wholesale and Retail Trade, we feel confident that to COUNTRY MERCHANTS desiring a resident agent, or to an occasional purchaser, we can offer superior inducements.

Particular attention given to collections, the purchase and sale of Legal Tender notes, Drafts, Stamps, Sewing Machines, etc., or other transactions requiring the services of experienced and reliable agents. Purchases will be made for cash only, except in cases of special agreement to the contrary.

Geo W. Osborn,

Formerly with CAMPBELL, PIERSON & Co., Wholesale dealers in fine clothing, San Francisco.

E. C. Sessions,

Formerly with C. R. Goodwin, & Co., Wholesale Grocers, San Francisco; also, BARNUM & WARD, Jacksonville, Oregon.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
A. W. HILL, Test and show dealer, San Francisco.
L. H. BENTLEY & CO., Hardware Dealers, San Francisco.
G. W. HILL, Assayer, San Francisco.
CLARK & PHILBEE, Wood Dealers, San Francisco.
March 25, 1866.

ATTENTION!

RELIABLE SEEDS.

EDWARD E. MOORE,
425, Washington St.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL Agriculturist, is now prepared to supply the wants of merchants, ranchmen and all others, by wholesale or retail, of such seeds as will not disappoint those who use them, as our seeds after using the utmost care in their selection in getting them true to their kind. We have suitable grounds prepared to test the different varieties, so as to insure their entire reliability.

The Assortment Consists of All kinds of vegetable seeds; all kinds of flower seeds; all kinds of grass and red and white clover seeds; also, alfalfa and Lucerne.

EVERGREEN SEEDS, Natives of California and adjacent States. All kinds of trees and shrubs; All kinds of flowers in their season; All kinds of Bulbs in their season; Strawberry and raspberry-plants.

The subscriber deems it superfluous to name every article for sale, but merely remarks, that no one has a superior assortment, and no one will deal more honorably by his customers, to whom he refers with confidence, as universal approval has been awarded him.

Small papers at wholesale or retail. All communications, or orders, by mail, or Express Co., attended to promptly. Catalogues furnished on application by letter or otherwise.

EDWARD E. MOORE,
425 Washington St.,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
San Francisco.

SUMMONS.

BEFORE U. S. HAYDEN, a Justice of the Peace, for Jacksonville, Jackson county, Oregon.

David Barron, plaintiff, vs. Henry H. Clark, J. F. Hoover, partners, doing business under the name of H. H. Clark, defendants.

Action at Law to Recover Money.

To Henry H. Clark & J. F. Hoover: 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 served within said county, or if served on you in 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 U. S. Hayden, a Justice of the Peace of said county, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Oregon Sentinel," prior to the 12th of March, 1866, as to the said J. F. Hoover, and you are notified that if you fail to answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for a judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of December A. D. 1865, and the costs and disbursements of this suit to be taxed.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, A. D. 1866.

B. F. DOWELL, AU'Y for P'nt'.

To Benjamin K. Quigley:

WHEREAS, affidavits have been filed in this office wherein the affidavits set forth substantially as follows: that we know of Benjamin K. Quigley having taken a Donation claim in T. 38 S. R. 1 W.; that to the best of our knowledge and belief, said Quigley was residing on said claim, in the year 1855, and in the summer of that year that he abandoned said claim, sometime in the year 1856, and has not resided upon said claim since; that he left the county of Jackson about that time, and went to California, as was said, and has not been a resident of said county since he left; to the best of our knowledge and belief. Therefore, we hereby notify you to appear at the Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1866, then and there to present testimony of your legal right to hold said land claim.

Witness our hands at the Land Office, Roseburg, Ogn., this 20th day of January, 1866.

JOHN KELLY, Register,
A. R. FLINT, Receiver.

BATHS:

Dr. Overbeck, has refitted his bath rooms at the

OVERBECK HOSPITAL.

Those who wish to indulge in the luxuries of a good bath, can be accommodated by giving him a call on Wednesdays and Sundays.

1644

GO TO THE CITY DRUG STORE

and get a bottle of Kenedy's Scrofula Ointment, and cure your old fever sore.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—For One Year, in advance, Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars.

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.

(Written for the Sentinel.)

To I—

BY ELIA.

Would I were the brightest star
In you' blue ethereal skies;
I would mirror lights that are
Beaming from thy gentle eyes.

Would I were a zephyr soft,
Thy lofty brow I'd kiss;
I'd play amid thy ringlets off—
My power thou'dst never miss.

Oh, would I were a little bird,
To trill a happy lay;
My sweetest notes should then be heard—
I'd ever near the stay.

Would I were a little flower,
Thy watchful care to be;
I'd blossom in thy favorite bower,
And spread my fragrant.

Would I were an angel bright,
From realms of purest light,
I'd turn to day thy drenched night,
And guide the safe above.

Oh, would that I were anything
That could be loved by thee,
My life would then be always spring,
I would so happy be.

"Struck He."

CANYONVILLE, Feb. 22, 1866.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—While your enterprising citizens of Jackson county are developing the treasures of silver that have lain hidden beneath the surface of the earth since the Creation, and gold has for years past rewarded the labors of honest toil to such an extent that Jackson county may justly be called "Old Ballion," your modest neighbor, over here, (Douglas county) has lately made some developments in the way of Petroleum or coal oil, which gives her a prospect of being ranked in the more fortunate category of her wealthy sister. From some information of a peculiar scent resembling petroleum, found in the bed-rock, last Fall, on Coffee creek, one of our citizens visited that locality and found, upon digging down in the shell rock, a scent of petroleum as strong as petroleum itself. Upon the strength of this prospect, S. B. Briggs, Wm. Briggs and Mr. Gandy visited Coffee Creek last week, to test still further the existence of petroleum. They succeeded in getting down in the rock about four feet; the scent of petroleum was now strong, and as the water flowed into the hole the oil was so plain that the most casual observer could not fail to perceive it. Upon closer observation the oil upon the little veins of water was plainly visible. It was tested with pure petroleum and was its counterpart in every particular. The strongly impregnated rock would be placed in a pool of clear water, and a skin of oil would immediately rise to the surface, presenting the most beautiful prismatic hues. Pure petroleum dropped on the surface presented exactly the same appearance. Another appearance indicating oil was equally decisive—the natural oil, as it emanated from the rock and fell on the water presented the round shining globules peculiar to oil.

That extensive oil deposits will be found on Coffee creek is fully believed. One and a half miles above this place the same appearances are found, and along the creek as far as the same has been worked indications of oil have often been seen.

A company is being formed here for the purpose of sinking a well, which will be commenced this spring, when we hope to be able to materially reduce the price of

PETROLEUM.

SENATOR WILLIAMS.—The Statesman says: We take the following handsome pen-and-ink sketch of our Senator, which is no more than just, from the Richmond letter of the N. Y. Herald, made during Judge Williams' late visit to Richmond: "Senator Williams is a man of equally impressive appearance and manners, and to the eye fits the measure of an American Senator. He is nearly if not quite six feet in height, slim but proportionate of build, with an ample forehead, thick dark hair, dark complexion, and possessed of a quick, moving and sharp, penetrating eye. His utterance is both intelligent and decisive, and his reasoning logical, close and convincing. In personal manners he is wholly genial, entertaining and unusually instructive, and presents the appearance of a calm, unimpassioned thoughtful man of public affairs, skilled in dialectics and immovable in his convictions. He is evidently a Representative man on the Senate Committee of Reconstruction; and on this reason is due his presence in Richmond on this official tour.

Facts Worth Knowing.

Mr. Editor.—When any serious danger menaces a community, State or county it is but natural that we begin to cast about for some means of averting the threatened danger that seems to await us; hence the reason that we see no paper containing foreign news without meeting with paragraphs relating to the scourge or epidemic now raging in the Old World—the much to be dreaded cholera.

It is well known that cleanliness is conducive to health, and it is verified in the districts visited by this death-dealing scourge to a greater degree than by almost any other disease. The cholera visited America in 1832, and after disappearing for a time made its appearance again in 1849 to 1853; at those visitations its first appearance was in Arabia. Its course was westward, and it visited almost every town and city on both hemispheres, sweeping its victims off by thousands, inasmuch that the countries visited by it was filled with mourning for the loved ones suddenly carried away by this blasting breath of death. It is not strange then that we should see the accounts of its ravages and progress since its recent appearance in the Old World, and as it steadily advances westward—as on former occasions—that the questions should arise in the minds of all: "What can be done to ward off the results of its terrible visitations, or alleviate the sufferings caused by it? Or can anything be devised to render it less fatal than on former occasions?" In turning my attention to this subject, I find that which may be of interest to many—that is, the statements of eminent Physicians and other persons of distinction, relative to the disease as it has formerly appeared.

Dr. Brownson, of Albany, who spent some time in Montreal, Canada, during the prevalence of the cholera in 1832, wrote as follows: "Cholera has stood up here, as it has everywhere, the advocate of Temperance. The disease has searched out the haunt of the drunkard, and has seldom left it without bearing away its victim. Even moderate drinkers have been but little better off. Ardent spirits in any shape and in any quantity have been very detrimental. Intemperance of any kind, but particularly in the use of distilled liquors, has been a more productive cause of cholera than any other. There seems to be a natural affinity between cholera and ardent spirits."

Dr. Rhineland, who was deputed from New York to visit Canada at the same time, says: "We may ask who are the victims of this disease? I answer—the intemperate it invariably cuts off."

A Montreal paper stated, after twelve hundred in that city had been attacked, "that not a drunkard attacked by the disease had recovered, and that at least almost all the victims were moderate drinkers."

In Paris the thirty thousand who died of that disease were, with few exceptions, those who drank freely of intoxicating liquors.

The London Morning Herald, after stating that the disease fastened its grasp upon that class of men (the intemperate), added: "the preference for the intemperate is a gratification it never overlooks."

I could go on enumerating facts such as the above without end, but the testimony of one more must suffice for the present. The Reverend Mr. Edwards, D. D., writes as follows: "In Albany, with a population of less than thirty thousand, there died that year (1832) of the cholera three hundred and thirty-six persons, over eighteen years of age, viz: of intemperate persons, one hundred and fifty; of free drinkers, fifty-five; of moderate drinkers, mostly habitual, one hundred and thirty-one; of those who were strictly temperate, five; of five thousand members of the Temperance Society, there were only two. Three died whose habits were not known. All the above cases were particularly examined, and a certificate obtained with regard to each one from the attending Physician."

These facts are certainly worthy of our serious consideration; and as the cholera is steadily advancing towards our bright Pacific shore, we should pause and ask ourselves the question, Would it not be wise as a sanitary measure to abandon the social cup? Aside from the facts cited above, we are in possession of abundant proof that ardent spirits induces many, and aggravates most all diseases; and, again, that it is the most fruitful cause of disease and death.

It would seem strange to any one of us to see persons in our midst adopting the practice of eating poison, or following the Chinese practice of eating and smoking opium; and yet their poisonous effects are no more certain than intoxicating liquors; but the habitual use of liquors, and even the intemperate use of them, is so common that there is but little regard paid to it by the great mass of the people, and yet if we will turn to the statistics that have from time to time been collected; and the asser-

tions of Physicians on the subject of its effects, we will find that it is as stated—the most fruitful source of disease and death. Again, turn to the record of our criminal courts, and you will find that it is the most fruitful cause of crime, or that a very large proportion of crimes committed were committed by persons under the influence of liquor at the time. Go to any large city or town in the world; visit their poor-houses, and enquire of the inmates what brought them there, and a large majority will answer, "the use of intoxicating drinks." Go to the Insane Asylum and examine their record, and you will find that intemperance is the cause, directly or indirectly, of a large proportion of insanity. Visit all the slinks of iniquity you can find; learn the history of those who frequent such places, and you will see it written on their brows and stamped on every feature—intemperance.

Intemperance is itself more terrible than cholera. Its march is onward and ever on, year after year and age after age. It is not felt as the cholera, for unlike it, it does not kill its victim in a few hours or at most days, but it is silently at work all the time, and the votaries of the intoxicating cup are going downward in the scale of morality. Poverty often follows in the wake of intemperance. Degradation, disgrace, shame and often crimes that make us almost shudder to think of, are its legitimate fruits; and although the poor, degraded inmate may have belonged to the most respectable class of society, his course is downward till he ends his poor, miserable existence, in many cases, in the very lowest depths of degradation and misery, without a friend to perform the last office due the dead or to shed one tear of regret at his grave.

TEMPERANCE.

FY. KLAMATH, Feb. 22, 1866.

The President Favors the Admission of Southern Members.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Philadelphia Bulletin's special dispatch from Washington says: The President's veto message on the Freedmen's Bureau bill was very elaborate, covering upwards of thirty pages of foolscap. He is opposed to the bill in every shape, and believing that many of the features are unconstitutional he says no such legislation for the South ought to be adopted while the Southern States are not represented, and thinks there is too much of the appointing power in the bill confided to the President. He enters into full discussion of his reconstruction policy, and thinks that the Southern members ought to be admitted.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Supreme Court has decided to resume the consideration of such cases from the lately rebellious States as have been suspended on the docket during the war. Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting. The Court also has ordered argument to be resumed on the test oath on the second proximo.

The President after stating his objection to the Freedmen's Bureau bill as unwarranted as a military measure and likely to entail a great expense to the Government sums up as follows: "I cannot but add another very grave objection: The Constitution imperatively declares that each State shall be represented in Congress, and the original freedmen's bill was necessarily to be passed in the absence of the States chiefly affected, because the people were continuously engaged in rebellion. Now the case is changed. The States are attending Congress by their representatives soliciting their constitutional rights. The very fact that the reports were and are made against the good disposition of the Southern people, is the additional reason why they should have representatives of their own to explain their condition, reply to the accusations, and assist, by local knowledge, in perfecting such measures immediately affecting themselves. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself the qualification of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including a right to shut out in time of peace any State from representation. At present all the people of eleven States are excluded, those who were the most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance whose authorities were engaged in rebellion, was restored to its constitutional relations by the patriotism and energy of an injured and betrayed people and I know no reason why Tennessee should not fully receive all her constitutional relations to the United States.

"The President stands towards the country in a different attitude from any member of Congress who is chosen from a single district. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not represented, and it would seem to be his duty to present their just claims to Congress. The indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation, must be succeeded by a spirit of disgust and complaint. It is un-

wise and dangerous to pursue a course which will unite one large section of the country against another, no matter how much the latter may predominate; and it is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of these States, as far as depends on their own action, have already been fully restored and are entitled to all their Constitutional rights. Reasoning from the constitution itself and from the actual situation of the country, I feel bound to presume, that with the Federal courts restored and in the full exercise of their functions, rights and interests, all classes will, with the aid of the militia, be essentially protected. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, the Executive is already armed with power to enforce the laws."

Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and read as amended by the Judiciary Committee.

It provides that the act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1863, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law, and shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, and the President may divide the sections of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States, not to exceed twelve in number, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give a like bond, receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this act, or said bureau may, in the discretion of the President, be placed under a commissioner and assistant commissioners, to be detailed from the army, in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

Section two provides for the division of the districts into sub-districts and the appointment of clerks, and authorizes the President of the United States to extend military jurisdiction and protection over all the employes, agents and other officers.

Section three authorizes the Secretary of War to issue provisions, fuel, clothing, &c., for refugees and freedmen.

Section four authorizes the President to reserve for sale, or from settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, unoccupied lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land, and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time to be allotted and assigned in parcels, not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed on between the Commissioner and such refugees or freedmen. The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may under the direction of the President, by regulation prescribe at the end of such term or sooner if the Commissioner shall assent thereto. The occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive the title thereto from the United States, in fee, upon paying therefor the value of the land ascertained as aforesaid.

Section five provides that the possessor of titles granted in pursuance of Major General Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, January 16, 1865, are hereby confirmed and made valid.

Section six provides that the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure, in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands, with the districts aforesaid, as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the government for support; and he shall provide, or cause to be built, suitable asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered into, nor other expenses incurred, until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for the general purposes of this act, out of which payments for said lands shall be made; and the Commissioner shall cause such lands, from time to time, to be valued, allotted, assigned and sold, in manner and form provided in the preceding section, provided always that the said lands shall not be sold for less than the cost thereof to the United States.

Section seven authorizes the President to extend military protection to the freedmen in all cases of laws making discrimination against them on account of color.

Section eight prescribes punishment for subjecting freedmen to slavery.

The bill was, after reading, on motion of Mr. Hendricks, postponed till Monday.

"Johny, does you love me?"

"Well Sany, I does."

"How does you know you love me?"

"Kase, Sany, whenever I looks at you, my heart jumps up agin my stomach so hard that I don't have any appetite for a week afterwards."

Engineering Energy in America.

A few months since the prophets of evil in this country expected an extraordinary and sudden collapse of the great American Republic. The bubble was about to burst and the mighty sham which boasted so much was about to go into a state of "everlasting smash." No doubt the wish was father to the thought in most instances, and the prophets, as Ben Dirraoli says, are "buffed and mortified." It is not our province, however, to point out the errors of our countrymen, or to speculate on the political destinies of the American Republic, but rather to utter a passing comment on the amazing industrial energies of Americans, as indicated by Sir S. M. Peto, at Bristol, on the 13th inst. That prince of contractors went with others to America to end ever to find fresh outlets for English capital. The newspapers have already informed us that wherever they went they were warmly and enthusiastically received.

Sir Samuel, who is accustomed to see great engineering works achieved with rapidity, appears to be startled by the strong, buoyant, and multitudinous energies of our American cousins. He ascertained that when the southerners destroyed the bridges throughout 150 miles of country, General Sherman only allowed General McCullam seven days to reconstruct them; one bridge, 1,200 feet long and 15 feet wide, was constructed in three days and a half; that in six days General Sherman was moving the whole of his army over the 150 miles. Sir Samuel also states that on the termination of the war there were actually connected with the supply of the armies 2,500 miles of railway, 387 engines, 600 cars, and 70,000 employes.

Well might the imagination of the speaker be almost overwhelmed with the power which produced such a state of things. Sir Samuel further states that Chicago, which a few years ago was a mere village—a dot upon the map—has now a population, exceeding a quarter of a million, "with public buildings surpassing anything he has ever seen in any provincial town in this country; while its bridges, its roads, its hospitals its universities and public works were of the most magnificent description." From Chicago, Sir Samuel went to Boston, and he found that even since the commencement of the war, the inhabitants of the city had expended £5,000,000 in the creation of public works. Were not the speaker a sober common-sense Englishman, we should have thought he wanted to play upon our credulity. He, however, is particular in fortifying his statements by substantial evidence.

As an instance how soldiers are absorbed into private life, he says that four months before he visited America the army amounted to one million two hundred thousand men. General Grant told him that he had mustered out eight hundred and seventy thousand, and that shortly they intended to have only thirty thousand men in active service. When at Chicago he went over a large printing establishment, in which forty-seven of the compositors had been soldiers. One was a captain, another was a lieutenant, and another was a sergeant, and they were all at work as if they had never left the compositor's desk. Not one of these men had a pension, and he would have felt insulted if he had been offered it. These statements of Sir Samuel Morton Peto are corroborated by indisputable authority. We may therefore, as a nation, well rejoice that the Americans have conquered their greatest difficulties, and that in all probability they will be purified and strengthened by the sufferings they have endured. At all events, even thoughtless and selfish Englishmen are not likely to speak of them so contemptuously as was the fashion a short time since.—London Building News.

JOHN C. HEENAN.—The bruisers of London gave J. C. Heenan a dinner a short time ago. John is about to visit this country, but will return to England, and propose to live there. Ball's Life, of Dec. 8th, says: "For some time past Mr. Heenan has devoted himself entirely to turf pursuits, and, being both a member of Fattersall's and the Victoria Club, has become as well known and as much esteemed in the betting ring as he formerly was in the fistie one."

Easy boddy ken tell where lightning struck last, but it takes a smark man tew find out where it is going to strike next time; this is one of the differences between learning and wisdom.

"All bitters have a heating tendency of effect," said a doctor to a young lady. "You will except a bitter cold morning, won't you doctor?" inquired the lady.

"Why do you keep yourself so distant?" said a fair one to her lover. "Because," says he, "distance lends enchantment to the view." What a villain.