THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL,

INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS; Devoted to the best Interests of Oregon!

Published every Saturday, by

W. G. T'VAULT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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(IN ADVANCE.)

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The number of insertions should be marked on the margin of advertisements.

THE SENTINEL

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

OFFICE,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch, in the

BEST STYLE OF THE ART, AT

VERY LOW PRICES

To Suit the Times.

The assortment of material is new and extensive, and Fancy Printing, Colored Work, or whatever else is wanted, will be executed in a manner that will not fail to give satisfaction. A full assortment of Law Blanks, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Summonses, Subpœnas, Executions, &c., always on hand, and for sale cheap.

B. F. DOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the 3d Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.

Particular attention paid to procuring Land Warrants and collecting claims against the Government. 40tf

W. S. BROCK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Eugene City, Oregon.

Will practice in the various Courts of this Territory, and promptly attend to the collection of claims against the United States, through an efficient agent residing at Washington. Office in Eugene City, Lane County, O. T. 30tf

E. M. BARNUM. J. O. WILSON.

BARNUM & WILSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Salem, Oregon.

Particular attention is given to the collection of notes and accounts, and claims against Government.

Bounty Land Warrants bought and sold.

Office, over Starkey's store. 30tf

W. G. T'VAULT,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, Up Stairs, over the SENTINEL Office. Business entrusted to his care promptly attended to.

Jacksonville, Oct. 9, 1858. 39tf

R. B. SNELLING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Yreka, California.

Office, on Main Street, four doors south of the Post Office.

Will practice in the District Courts of Jackson county, O. T. 2:29tf

R. HAYDEN,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office at Kerbyville, Oregon. 1tf

W. W. PAGE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Portland, Oregon. 30

DR. L. GANUNG,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, on California street, second door from the Tin Shop.

The largest and best selection of Drugs and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. 9tf5

I. N. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Corvallis, Oregon. 30

HORACE G. BURNETT,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Collections, and all professional business promptly attended to. 21tf

THOMPSON & GREER,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, at the "Jacksonville Drug Store," north side of California street, third door above the Union House.

L. S. THOMPSON, M. D. G. W. GREER, M. D.

July 3, 1858. 23tf

HOTELS.

UNION HOTEL,

Jacksonville, O. T.

Lewis Zigler, Wm. Wilkinson.

ZIGLER & WILKINSON,

HAVE TAKEN THE "UNION HOTEL," Jacksonville, O. T. and have completely RENOVATED the same by

Refitting and Painting.

Also, furnished

New Beds and Bedding.

The House is now in COMPLETE order to accommodate customers. The proprietors will spare no pains to render their customers happy and comfortable during their stay.

Having superior Cooks and Stewards, with a well supplied larder, they are authorized in saying that their TABLE shall be abundantly supplied with all that is necessary to satisfy the taste and fancy of the greatest of epicures.

Jacksonville, Nov. 5th, 1858. 42tf

RAQUEMINE

Restaurant

AND

Dining Hall,

First Door west of the New State Saloon, California street,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

J. B. SIFFARS,

Proprietor.

The Proprietor having confidence in his ability, announce to the public that they are now prepared and determined to give complete satisfaction to all who may patronize him, either by the Week, Day, or Meal.

Meals at all Hours, and served strictly neat and satisfactorily to order.

Ball Suppers or Extra Dinners will be furnished to order, on short notice.

Terms—Cash, and moderate.

The Bar stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

JACKSONVILLE, October 15th, 1858.

EAGLE HOTEL,

Kerbyville, Oregon.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ERECTED [illegible]

The Table

Will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Single Rooms furnished on liberal terms.

JOHN R. PRINDLE.

Kerbyville, June 26, 1858. 22tf

PROSPECT RANCH!

Applegate Creek, O. T.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the traveling public that, having improved the above Ranch, half-way between Kerbyville and Jacksonville, formerly known as [illegible]'s ranch, and made arrangements with a family to take charge of the house, he is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the very best style.

THE TABLE

Will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords; and combined with good

Stabling, Hay and Grain,

and a careful hostler in attendance, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

HUGH HEAPS,

1y1 Proprietor.

HARDY ELLIFF

HAS erected a New and Commodious Tavern Stand at the South End of the Big Canyon,

DOUGLAS COUNTY, O. T.,

Where he is prepared to accommodate the public in good style. The long residents of the proprietor at this point proclaims the necessity of saying that

His Table

will be as well furnished as the country affords.

The Stable

Is supplied with Hay and Grain in abundance. Animals will receive particular attention.

Every attention paid to render those who call comfortable and satisfied. 46tf

JESSE ROBERTS

HAS Erected New Buildings and refitted the old tavern stand at

Canyonville,

NORTH END OF THE CANYON,

Douglas [illegible], O. T.

Where he is prepared to accommodate the Traveling Public in good style.

HIS TABLE

Will be as well furnished as any in Oregon.

The Stable

Is large, and well supplied with Hay and Grain. Particular attention paid to animals.

☞ Every attention paid to those who may favor him with a call. 2-44tf

A No. 1

HOTEL

Winchester, O. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING taken this Hotel, will endeavor to make it all that its name indicates.

A well furnished Table, clean and comfortable Beds, and careful stabling shall induce the traveling community to patronize the stand.

ALF. SLOCUM.

November 8, 1858. 43tf

THOMAS CHASE,

Livery Stable

AND

Horse Market,

EUGENE CITY, O. T.

THIS fine and well arranged Livery and Sale Stable is situate opposite Jo. Teal's

Fire-Proof Building.

Travelers can be accommodated with Buggies and Horses.

Horses and Buggies always ready for short rides.

No pains spared to accommodate customers. The most experienced grooms always in attendance.

Terms—Cheap for cash.

October 30, 1858. 6tf

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. LXIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing Repayment for Land erroneously sold by the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress, "authorizing repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States," approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, upon proof being made to his satisfaction, that any tract of land has been erroneously sold by the United States, so that from any cause whatever, the title cannot be confirmed, to repay to the purchaser or purchasers, or to the legal representatives or assignees of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the amount of sums of money which may have been paid therefor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever any tract of land has been erroneously sold, as aforesaid, and the sum or sums of money which may have been paid for the same shall have been invested in stocks, or paid into the trust, or shall have been paid into the treasury of the United States, to the credit of any trust fund, it shall be lawful for the sale of such portion of the said stocks as may be necessary for that purpose, or out of said trust fund, for repayment of the purchase-money to be made to the parties entitled thereto.

Approved, February 28, 1859.

CHAP. LXV.—An act giving the Assent of Congress to a Law of the Missouri Legislature for the Application of the reserved two per cent. Land Fund of said State.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act supplemental to an act to amend An act to secure the completion of certain railroads in this State, and for other purposes," approved on the nineteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, giving to the two per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands in said State, reserved by existing laws to be expended under the direction of Congress, but hereby relinquished to that State; and that the proper accounting officers of the government are hereby authorized and required to audit and pay the amounts [illegible] as in the case of the [illegible] Land Fund of said State.

Approved, February 28, 1859.

CHAP. LXVI.—An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations, with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian department, viz:—

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of the several Indian agents, per acts of 30th June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, per act twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For building stables and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendent of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

Blackfeet Nation.—For fourth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuities in goods and provisions, seventeen thousand dollars.

Calapooias, Molalla, and Chinnook Indians of Willamette Valley.—For fourth last of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article of treaty twenty-second January eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of five instalments for pay of physician, teacher, blacksmith and farmer, per third article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.—For fifth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For last of five instalments for support of two smiths and assistants, per fifth article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For fifth of fifteen instalments for pay of physician, assistant, and expenses of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand [illegible] dollars.

For fifth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.—For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments to money per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, [illegible] eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty three cents.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two thirds of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fifth of twenty-five instalments in coin, goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and mechanical materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For last of five instalments in blankets, clothing, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require, to the Bois Forte band, per twelfth article treaty fifth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For the third of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.—For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of eighteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For fifth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fifth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five three thousand dollars.

For the last of five annual instalments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For last of five annual instalments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fifth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black Rapids.—For fourth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten equal annual instalments for agricultural improvements and carpentry, tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per third article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fourth instalment for the support of one blacksmith shop for ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.—For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Chickasaw Incompetents.—For arrears interest due January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, on five per cent. bonds of the State of Indiana, held in trust for the Chickasaw Incompetents by the Secretary of the Interior, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty six-teenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of lighthousemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To be continued.

From the Pike's Peak Gold Mines.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 26th.]

DENVER CITY, June 3, 1859.

The excitement about the Gregory diggings is still on the increase. Authentic information has been received here to-day of the striking of still richer leads by a prospecting party conducted by Mr. Gregory, and the sale of the latter's claim on the original Gregory lead for not less than twenty-one thousand dollars to a party of four of whom three, viz: Amos Gridley, E. B. Henderson, from Cass county, Ind.; and a Wm. Allen, from Fulton county, Illinois, are known. The brothers Defrees, who also had two claims on the Gregory lead, sold their interest for $7,500 and $7,000. One of the Zeigler brothers sold a claim, which he had bought a week previous for $50, for $6,000. A number of other sales of less magnitude are also reported. Marshal Cook, of Doniphan, bought a claim of Gregory for $600, and Samuel J. Jones, a well known railroad contractor, two of another individual for three mules and $600 cash respectively.

The exodus to the diggings is daily extending in volume. Denver City is all but deserted. I do not think that more than three hundred are now living within the limits.

Mr. St. James, a Mexican trader of Scotch descent, now domiciled in this place, bought this morning something over two ounces of nugget gold consisting of lumps weighing from two to seven pennyweights each. They had been brought in from the Jackson diggings.

The arrivals from the States still continue to be large, but returning emigrants have become a rather scarce article. Whoever lands here now, at once steers for the mountains.

The mining in the Gregory diggings having to be done, to a considerable extent, through rocks, there exists now quite a demand for blasting powder; of which, however, but a comparatively small quantity is on hand. For quicksilver a sudden market has also been created. Two weeks ago it was offered on the street for 25 cents per pound by returning emigrants, and could not be sold at that. Last week it sold for $2, and is now $4, and will undoubtedly reach $10 before many days elapse.

The first supply train sent out by Messrs. Russel & Jones, consisting of twenty-five wagons drawn by six spendid mules each, and loaded principally with groceries, arrived a few minutes ago. It is a real godsend in view of the general scarcity of almost all articles of trade in this place. The animals look as sleek as though they had just left Leavenworth city.

SPECIE IN BANK.—A statement made up at the Treasury Department shows that the specie in the banks throughout the country in 1856 was nearly two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars; in 1857, one hundred and fifty-five millions, and in 1858 over one hundred and ninety-three millions three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The Attorney General has given his opinion that the Postmaster-General cannot legally reduce the overland mail service from semi-weekly to weekly. Could it have been done the saving to the department would have been nearly $200,000 annually.

GOD makes many poets but only gives utterance to a very few.

The Two Streams.

Behold the rocky wall
That down its sloping sides
Pours the swift rain drops, blending as they fall,
In rushing rivers tides!

Yon stream, whose sources run,
Turned by a pebble's edge,
Its destinies, rolling toward the sun
Through one cleft mountain ledge.

The slender rill had strayed,
But for the slanting stone,
To evening's ocean, with the tangled braid
Of foam flecked Oregon.

So from the heights of Will
Life's parting stream descends,
And, as a moment turns its slender rill,
Each widening torrent bends,—

From the same cradle's side,
The same mother's knee,—
One to long darkness and the frozen tide,
One to the Peaceful Sea!

—*O. W. Holmes.*

Political Desperation.

[LETTER FROM LINN COUNTY.]

Albany, Linn Co., June 25, 1859.

Editor Sentinel:—The venomous little reptile who edits the organ of the "clique cabinet" is growing every day more desperate as the evidence of his popular condemnation rolls in upon him. His issue of June 21st contains little else than exhibitions of his impotent hatred of Hon. D. Smith. His spite towards that gentleman, because he wouldn't consent to be made the tool of the 'cabinet,' sticks out in nearly every other sentence. He presses into his service not only "the Apostle of the uncircumcised," but the uncircumcised as well. He gets old Waymire and Burnhart (the latter an ex-clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs) to do duty in the cause of blackening the private character of Mr. Smith. You heard while at Salem of the silly story (manufactured to suit the occasion) of Mr. Smith's "shaving the delirium tremens" at Washington, together with the rest of the maudlin stuff, got up to order, to justify the Salemites in boiling the nomination of a Democratic caucus. Well, they have got "the uncircumcised Jew" to publish it, and it appears at full length in the *Statesman* of last Tuesday. Bush, in his preface to the publication takes great credit to himself for his not being an "agent," as he calls it, in the getting up of this malignant and cowardly piece of falsehoods. He seeks to shirk all the responsibility of its publication upon his willing tool (Barnhart) but evinces an anxiety that he and his friends should profit by its appearance in print which is quite inconsistent with his assumed carelessness as to its publicity. Who would think to hear him talk *to the public* through his organ that he was at the bottom of the whole dastardly attempt to blacken the private character of a good citizen and estimable man—a man who, in noble, manly, generous sentiment and impulse, in sympathy for his kind, and in everything that constitutes a true man, is as far removed above the grovelling piece of soulless selfishness contained in Bush's hide, as the heavens are above the earth? And yet, reader, it is even so. Every man who was at Salem during the late extraordinary session of the Legislature, knows that not only were Bush and "Nes" Barnhart's prompters to get up the infamous stories about Mr. Smith which are with such reluctance published in the *Statesman*, but that they were very industrious circulating them amongst the members, and that, knowing the character of their tool for veracity, they were at the pains of corroborating his testimony in a paper of similar import with Barnhart's, which they signed with their own names. This paper was privately exhibited along with Barnhart's to as many as chose to ask for it. Even the Black Republicans were gratified with the sight of it.

And yet this miserable hypocrite—this diabolical and infamously notorious slanderer of the private character, who spares neither age nor *sex*; this ghoul who fattens upon the filth of his own creation—this Arabel Bush, from whose fingers' ends drip the dirt of defamation as naturally as the drops fall from the Upas tree which slay the unsuspecting traveller, this *thing* who uses his power over a press to blacken and calumniate whole families, to demoralize, pollute, and drag down to the level of his own grovelling instincts, the public sentiment of the country, instead of elevating and purifying it, this fellow has the infernal impudence to play the moral *prude* that he may create the impression that *he* doesn't approve of Barnhart's attempts to propagate as base a calumny as was ever forged in the fire of the father of lies!

Just hear this model editor affect the *prude*:

"At the urgent request of members of the legislature we publish the subjoined statement, an endeavor to read which, was made in the Senate, by Mr. Bristow, of Linn. In doing so we omit (where the stars (* *) are seen) a portion of it, improper for newspaper columns.

This publication is without Mr. Grover's consent, as, for private reasons, he is unwilling to bear testimony against Mr. Smith. Although in violation of Mr. Grover's confidence, the statement has heretofore been made, to no inconsiderable extent, public; members of the legislative assembly, many of them, read it, *and have based upon the allegations there made*, [illegible] protest and censure; they claim further publication to justify the conduct which is reprehended by Mr. Smith's opponents. *For publication you state it was not*, [illegible] being thus made, and being followed with the extraordinary legislation preceding it, [illegible] the electric sympathies, and the love of justice to no party be given in place here, with the statement in question."

The italics in this precious piece of effrontery are mine, and I wish to draw the reader's attention to them. That it pained these gentlemen to have Bush and his clique go to [illegible] oppose the re-election of Mr. Smith—or that it was gotten up for anything else but a pretext for their bolting a Democratic nomination, is a transparent humbug—its transparency exceeded only by its idleness. The country knows that the destruction of Mr. Smith was determined upon by fair or by foul means, the moment he ceased at Washington to do the bidding of the Salem desperadoes, respecting Gen. Lane. That was Mr. Smith's offence—that *the* reason why his re-election was opposed to the latter end by the Salem faction. The country is aware of this, and being [illegible] amount of falsehoods or calumnies uttered in reference to Mr. Smith's conduct while at Washington can get that idea out of the public mind. Every attempt to find any other reasons for the late extraordinary legislative proceedings of Bush and his friends, only sticks that idea still further into the public noddle.

But there is another idea held out in the above preface, which I have indicated and wish to draw attention to—namely, that "the publication thus made to members of the legislature, was made without any agency of ours" (Bush's.)

Deep drawn as are the lines of *duplicity* in the sinister, cowardly countenance of this creature, Bush, I didn't think he was so thoroughly lost to all sense of truth and shame as to make such an assertion as this in the face of his conduct during the late session of the legislature. That he was the chief agent in stalling up the falsehood that "Smith had the delirium tremens at Washington" and other equally as false and infamous charges no one of the members of the Legislature will fail to believe, and they will carry the refutation of his moral virtuous affectation, to the four corners of the State, and to its centre, Mr. Smith had a return of the Panama fever, by the first attack of which he came so near losing his life, at Washington, which confined him for two weeks to his room. Gen. Lane and others who were with him at the federal metropolis can testify to this fact, and yet Bush and the villainous calumniators who lay to Smith Bush's other say he had delirium tremens!!"

That may also serve as a specimen of the other charges. The one so virtuously paraded by Bush in Asterisks—but which he and his brothers are at great pains to circulate privately, and so publicly by omission in nearly every number of his paper for the last month is all groundless when compared to the one about "delirium tremens." I have conversed with Californians in Portland who conversed with Judge Crane, of Nevada, (the person upon whose authority the charge is made) about it, and he pronounces the assertion that he ever told Grover, or any body else such a story, an unqualified lie made out of whole cloth. Others who know Judge Crane, and one of them an ex-California Senator who knew him well, say "he would lie to Gol Almighty for a glass of grog." And this is the kind of testimony (if they have any) upon which the Salem clique ask a verdict of guilty upon such a man, so long and favorably known to ourselves, as Mr. Smith.

The people will pronounce an unqualified condemnation upon those slanders and their authors and propagators.

TRUTH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BATTLE AT MAGENTA.

300,000 TROOPS ENGAGED!

THE FRENCH VICTORIOUS.

GILROY, CAL., July 13, 1859.

The Overland Mail arrived here this morning at 10½ o'clock, bringing dates from St. Louis to June 20.

The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 8th, arrived at Quebec June 18. Her advices are four days later.

The Anglo Saxon brings most important news from the seat of war. A great battle has been fought near Milan, in which the Austrians were defeated with a loss of 25,000 killed and wounded; 5,000 Austrians were taken prisoners.

LATER DISPATCH.—A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, on the 4th of June, between the Allied Army, under the Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian Army, under Gen. Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his dispatches to the Empress, at the Tuileries, claims a decided victory, saying that his army took 7,000 prisoners, disabled 12,000, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9,000 and 12,000. It is supposed that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 120,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of several battles being fought with varying success on both sides. It was still undecided on the night of June 5th as to who gained the victory. Great losses on both sides are reported. General Espinasse, of the second corps d'armee, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the third corps, was mortally wounded.

General Maurice McMahon, commanding the second corps, had been created Marshal and Duke de Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Baraguay d'Hilliers has been appointed to the command of the first corps, by General Forey.

Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded at the battle.

Turin had been a general receiving depot, and the people had demanded the [illegible] of the King of Sardinia.

[illegible]