

# Semi-Weekly Sentinel.



"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, - JULY 22, 1863.

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at Corvallis on the 5th. Rev. E. R. Geary officiated.

On the 14th inst., a son of Walters, Treasurer of Linn county, was drowned in the Calapooia river.

Yesterday, July 21st, was the second anniversary of the first great battle at Bull Run.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH.—The thirty-fifth star was added to the national flag upon the fourth of July—Western Virginia making the thirty-fifth State.

THE Prince of News-men, Jerry Sullivan, of San Francisco, has laid us under obligations for files of Atlantic Pictorials and newspapers.

Twenty-six samples of H. H. Bancroft's "hand-made linen paper" have been sent us. The specimen of "legal cap," is pronounced the best ever seen in Jacksonville.

Gen. Conner has ordered that all persons passing through his department from the East, shall take the oath. This order, we suppose, is mainly intended for Missouri butterafts and guerrillas.

Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Salem, is expected to arrive here this evening. He is agent for the American Bible Society, and during the continuance of the camp meeting will attend to business connected therewith.

Gen. Conner and Gov. Doty, of Utah Territory have made treaties with all the Indians on the Plains, excepting one small tribe. It is hoped the Indians will no more trouble the mail line or the emigration.

ORDERED NORTH.—Col. Drew has received instructions from General Wright, to send Lieutenant Hand, with his command, to Vancouver. It is probably intended that the Lieutenant's detachment shall be attached to Capt. Noble's Company.

The Stockton (Cal.) Independent says the late Copperhead Convention, at Sacramento City, illustrated that that is a declining party. Nearly every man on the ticket declined the honor, but were finally induced to sacrifice themselves.

REV. A. C. EDWARDS, Universalist divine, of Eugene City, arrived in Jacksonville this evening, and will lecture in the Court House on to-morrow evening, and each succeeding evening of this week. He will also preach at the same place on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRUIT.—During the week we have received a small box of gooseberries from Mr. Eber Emery, of Ashland. They were the finest and largest we ever tested. The largest measured 3 1/2 inches in circumference.

MR. Wrisley sent us a bucket-full of "Red June" apples. They were very toothsome.

FAST TIME.—June 24th, on the Fashion course, near Boston, there was a trotting match between the famous nags, "General Butler" and "Geo. M. Patchen;" nine heats, best three in five, under saddle. The first three heats were won by Butler, in the extraordinary time of 2:28, 2:21 and 2:23 1/2.

OUR Confederate neighbor over the way calls the SENTINEL "the greenback organ." Now, Colonel, if you don't like greenbacks, step this way, with \$54.00, and redeem your own paper. From you we will take them at par, and deduct fourteen months interest on your note. We shall consider it no mean transaction on your part if you respond; nor shall we talk of "Court records," through our paper, as you did of your client, Mr. Justice, because he paid you a fee in greenbacks.

## Trip to Klamath Lake.

Col. Drew, with an escort of thirty-three men, under command of Lieut. White, and a number of citizens of Jackson county, left Camp Baker on the 7th instant, for the purpose of exploring the country east and north of Mount M'Laughlin, and for the purpose of finding a suitable situation for establishing a military post. Our first camp was on Butte creek, fifteen miles from Camp Baker. Here Judge Prim came very near being bitten by a large rattlesnake. This camp we named Rattle Snake.

July 8th we camped on Rancherie Prairie, near the place where the Ledford's party were murdered by the Indians in the spring of '59. The distance we came to day was about twenty miles.

July 9th we crossed the mountain on the trail taken by the Pathfinders in the spring of 1862, under command of Col. Ross, and soon came upon places where they had done considerable work, in the way of building bridges and sinking mining holes. Four miles from the summit, on the west side, we came to a beautiful lake, on the north side of which we camped. This is called Summit Lake, and is about four miles long, it reminded me somewhat of the description given of the "Lake of Como." The distance traveled to-day was about fifteen miles.

July 10th we traveled down the west side of the Lake and continued descending towards Klamath Lake Valley. From our camp at Summit Lake, to the foot of the mountain, it is about ten miles. We continued along the west side of the Lake, traveling in a northerly direction, for about eight miles, and camped. The distance traveled to-day was about eighteen miles. In descending the mountain we occasionally caught a glimpse of the Lake and valley below, the scenery was beautiful.

July 11th, traveled about twelve miles north and then changed our course to the east, across the head of the Lake. Here we crossed a bridge over Martin's creek, built by Col. Ross' party; eight miles further we came to Wood's river, where we camped.

July 12th, we had a fine mess of fish for breakfast; built a raft this morning and by eleven o'clock we were all on the east side of the river, safe and sound; four miles further and we came to the east side of the valley, where we camped on a beautiful stream of pure, cold water. Col. Drew crossed the stream and traveled down some four or five miles further, where they found La Lake's camp, but the old man was not at home, it appears from what we could learn from the Indians who were left in charge of the camp, that they were holding a council of all the tribes in the valley east of where we were, making preparations for declaring war against the Pitt river Indians. The Colonel continued his investigations down the east side of the valley until he struck the alkali soil, when he returned to camp.

July 13th, we have fish in "copious quantities." Mount Shasta could be seen very plainly from this point. It lay directly south of us. We traveled along the valley in a northerly direction, crossed several branches running into Wood river, the banks of which were high and dry, and camped in a fine grove of trees near the centre of the valley. Here we left a number of men who had taken the mumps.

July 14th crossed the head of the valley and struck an Indian trail running west over the mountain, and thinking that it might be a shorter cut through the mountains towards Rogue river valley and that it might possibly connect with the wagon road, we ascended the mountain and camped about eight or ten miles from the valley. So far the trail has been very good.

July 15th after following the trail a number of miles it gave out entirely and we traveled for sometime on our own hook until we brought up all standing by a deep canon. We retraced our steps a few miles and camped.

July 16th, we continued our retreat in "good order." Our citizen friends being anxious to return home, concluded to-day to take a short cut and left us at the place we camped on the 14th. We have since learned that they had a hard time of it, and at last were compelled to beat a retreat and take the old road.

July 17th we rested on our oars and caught fish.

July 18th we turned our faces towards home and camped at the foot of the mountain.

July 19th we crossed the mountain and camped on Lick Prairie.

July 20th we reached Camp Baker. Klamath Lake valley is one of the finest grass countries I have ever seen, the water is pure and cold; the fish are splendid, game does not appear to be plenty at this season of the year. The soil is light and dry, and appears to be formed of pumice-stone, of which the entire upper part of the valley is covered. The Indians are good looking,

treacherous, bloodthirsty and thieving—They are a noble specimen of "Lo the poor Indian!" Persons wishing to visit the valley should be very cautious and keep a close lookout for their "har."

W. M. H.

## Legitimate Results.

Those who have any doubts as to the parentage of the late exhibitions of mob violence, which have disgraced many Northern cities and especially New York, can solve their doubts by reading the following extracts from the speeches of the leaders preceeding the bloody demonstrations:

The country has nothing to gain by putting "War Democrats" into power. There is no difference between "War Democrats" and "War Republicans." They graze in the same pasture and drink at the same fountain, and if the war must be continued with all its portents of evil, and the Constitution and the Union become the inevitable sacrifice, it is better that the Democracy should wear the chains of despotism to the grave of liberty than become the executioner of the country's freedom.

Perfectly in accordance with these doctrines were the speeches of the occasion. Fernando Wood said:

I dare and defy the Administration to send to the city of New York their General Burnside. [Groans for Gen. Burnside.] And here in the name of these assembled thousands and tens of thousands inside and outside of this hall, I request the Administration to give Gen. Burnside this district. [Deafening cheers.] And if this conflict must commence, I want the powers that be to try their hands upon us. Fellow-citizens, I may have uttered the language of treason. [Applause.] I have certainly said more than the language uttered by our lamented, glorious friend, Vallandigham, who was struck down. [Here the confusion and cheering for Vallandigham was so great that the last portion of the sentence was not understood.] And I may be the next glorious martyr upon the altar of my country's freedom. [Applause, and voices, "No never!"]

Proceeding still further in this strain, he submitted ten reasons why this war should cease, of which we have not room but for three:

Because there was no necessity for it. An amicable adjustment of the question in dispute could have been, and can be still, procured on terms of fairness and equality. [A voice—'you're a liar!']

Because there is not in the civil nor in the military power of the government, any man or men of sufficient mental power to successfully prosecute the war against the vastly superior statesmen and generals of the South.

And, finally, because experience should admonish us that the over-ruling power of God is against us. We cannot proceed in what we have undertaken. Hence every dollar expended is thrown away—every life lost is little less than a murder—every acre of land laid waste is so much toward national impoverishment—and every day's continuance of the war places an additional barrier between us and reunion, and drives another nail in the coffin of the Republic.

These were Wood's strongest reasons for wishing the war to cease. The first was answered on the spot. The second shows that Fernando's grand mistake in life was that he was not born black with a Southern master's boots to clean from his infancy. The third is important as showing that the God of his worship is one who hates justice and loves oppression—but the South Sea Islanders never made such a mistake in the name of their Fitch.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—It is not unconstitutional for Governor Seymour to be ordering Peace Democrats to be shot down in New York city by the military? Where does he find the warrant in the Constitution of the State or of the United States for taking life outside of the Courts? Why should he play the tyrant and resist the military power when the Courts are open and the Constitution exists? What has he done with the writ of habeas corpus? These questions are just about as sensible and reasonable as those which such Peace Democrats as Seymour have been asking about the course of the National Government for the past year and a half. Seymour as Governor has fallen back upon the doctrine of necessity, and uses the means to put down the mob which the National Government is employing to put down the rebellion. He is making arbitrary military arrests upon his own sense of discretion and necessity, and he orders men to be shot down on the streets because they were resisting the authority of the law, which is also his authority. The President is doing no more, and yet Seymour has denounced him as a tyrant who had trampled on the Constitution. Had the arbitrary military arrests which Governor Seymour denounced so fiercely been persevered in by the National Government, New York would have been spared the late bloody riots. Seymour would have been spared the pain of ordering the soldiers to fire on his party friends and political supporters.—See Union.

IN GOOD SPIRITS.—A few days since, we observed a miserable, dilapidated specimen of the copperhead tribe "laid out" on Flume street. The sun beat upon his bare head, but what cared he?—he was happy. He emitted an ancient Democratic odor, his face was "blazed," and he bore evidences of a severe struggle with "tarantula." Some of the passers-by endeavored to arouse him from his drunken stupor, but the only words he uttered were "H'rah (hic) Fr Lee regard, Davis, 'n' Jeff V' (hic) lan'in'am!" and composed himself for another nap.—San Juan Press.

## NEW TO-DAY

**I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge**  
No. 10 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.  
SILEAS J. DAVY, R. Sec'y.  
Trustees.—Jas. M. Sutton, Henry Denlinger and Geo. B. Dorris.

**Good Quartz Miners Wanted.**  
NINE OR SIX A No. 1 QUARTZ MINERS will find immediate employment at the Enterprise Quartz Company's Lodge, Josephine county. The very highest wages are paid, but none need to apply except those who understand the work thoroughly. Apply at the Enterprise Quartz Mine, or to S. A. HEILNER, Althouse Creek, July 15, 1863.—July 23rd.

**Executors Notice.**  
IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of CHARLES F. JONES, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that letters Testamentary and of Administration have been granted to the undersigned in the aforesaid Estate; therefore all those holding claims against the said Estate, are requested to present the same to me at my residence on Bear Creek, six miles East of Jacksonville, within six months from the date hereof, with the proper vouchers for allowance, and if not presented within one year from date will be forever barred, and all those indebted to the said Estate, will pay the same to the Executor within the same time, and save trouble.  
O. D. HOXIE, Executor.  
July 20, 1863.—41

**Petition for Sale Real Estate.**  
ESTATE OF C. S. MYNATT, deceased.—Now this day comes JOHN G. and WATSON R. MYNATT, Executors of the estate above named, and petition for the sale of Real Estate for the payment of the debts of the deceased, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, orders that the devisees and heirs, and all others interested in the estate, be and are to appear at the Court House in Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, on the first Monday in September next, and show cause, if any there be, why an order of sale should not be made in the petition prayed for. The land asked to be sold in this petition is in Section 14 & 15, in Township 32 South of Range 5 West, containing about 323 acres. It is further ordered by the Court that notice of this citation be made by publication at least four weeks in the Oregon SENTINEL at Jacksonville Oregon.  
R. H. DEARBORN, County Clerk,  
Per A. R. FLINT, Deputy.  
Roseburg, July 18, 1863. July 21st

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon, for the County of Jackson.  
JOHN ARZNER and ASHER WALL, Plain'fs.  
vs  
FREDERICK ROSENSTOCK and MARGARET ROSENSTOCK, Defendants.  
To the said defendants in said action in said Court, you are hereby summoned to be and appear in the said Court for said county, at the next ensuing term thereof, and upon the 8th day of November, 1863, being the first day of the said term, to answer the complaint of plaintiffs, filed in said cause against you; and that in default of an answer to said complaint, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars damages for the violation of a contract of warranty in a deed made by you to said defendants, for real estate in said county, as prayed for in said complaint.  
J. GASTON, Att'y for Plain'fs.  
Attest: Wm. HOFFMAN, Clerk.—July 22-14w.

**EXPRESS SALOON**  
—BY—  
**R. K. MYERS & CO.**  
Opposite the U. S. Hotel,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND SUPERIOR qualities of all kinds of LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS.

We have a superior quality of LIQUORS, WINES and CIGARS, to any other saloon,  
AT  
**Twelve and-a-half Cents.**  
Lunch at 11 o'clock A. M., and 10 P. M. ICE in abundance "in a few days."  
Jy 22-4 R. K. MYERS, & CO.

**I. O. O. F. CELEBRATION**  
OF THE  
**THIRD ANNIVERSARY**  
OF  
**JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10,**  
ON THE  
**18th Day of August, 1863.**

Jacksonville Lodge has determined to commemorate the third anniversary since its installation. The members of the Lodge, and transient and visiting brothers will meet at the Hall, at 1 o'clock of above mentioned day. At half past one they will form in procession, under direction of the Marshal of the Day, and, preceded by the Jacksonville Brass Band, will march up California street, where the citizens generally are requested to join the procession, which will then proceed to the Court House, where the following exercises will be had:  
1st—Music by the Band.  
2d—Opening Ode.  
3d—Prayer by the Chaplain.  
4th—Music by the Band.  
5th—Oration by O. Jacobs, Esq.  
6th—Music by the Band.  
7th—Toasts: 1st, regular sentiments; 2d, volunteer sentiments.  
8th—Music: songs, etc.  
All Lodges and members in good standing invited to participate, and the public invited to attend.

A BALL will be given in the evening, at the United States Hotel.  
G. B. DORRIS, HENRY DUNCAN,  
E. F. RUSSELL, JOHN M'LAUGHLIN,  
H. DENLINGER, JAS. M. SUTTON,  
Committee of Arrangements.  
Jacksonville July 21, 1863.

**MINER'S SALOON FIXTURES**  
—AT—  
**AUCTION.**  
THE undersigned would offer for sale, at auction, in Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 25th inst., his entire stock of liquors, furniture, etc., for cash.  
JOHN NOLAN,  
July 15, 1863. July 15-31

**BRADBURY & WADE,**  
JACKSONVILLE,  
Wholesale & Retail  
—DEALERS IN—  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**CLOTHING,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,**  
**Liquors,**  
**Tobacco & Segars,**  
**PRODUCE,**  
**HARDWARE,**  
**GLASSWARE,**  
**QUEENSWARE,**  
**WOODEN WARE,**  
**MINERS' TOOLS,**  
All of which will be sold at low prices, for CASH, or desirable PRODUCE.

**BRADBURY & WADE**  
ARE NOW RECEIVING A  
**Large & Well-Selected**  
STOCK OF  
**Spring & Summer**  
**GOODS,**  
**NEW STYLES DRESS**  
—AND—  
**Millinery Good**  
**Fancy and Staple**  
**Dry Goods**  
**CARPETING,**  
**Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,**  
**MEN AND BOYS'**  
**Spring & Summer**  
**CLOTHING,**  
**HATS AND CAPS!**  
AND ALSO A  
**Fine Assortment of**  
**Ladies, Men and Boys'**  
**Boots and Shoes!**

**OUR PHOENIX AND ASHLAND**  
**Houses**  
Will be supplied with a Good Assortment —OF—  
**STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS**  
Which will be sold at  
**JACKSONVILLE PRICES.**  
**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS** at  
**BRADBURY & WADE'S.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO** Woolen Mills.—  
Blankets, Overshirts and Army Cloth, at  
**BRADBURY & WADE'S.**  
**STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS**  
at  
**BRADBURY & WADE'S.**  
**FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO**  
at  
**BRADBURY & WADE'S.**  
**WOOD AND WILLOW WARE**  
at  
**BRADBURY & WADE'S.**  
**FINE TEAS** at  
**BRADBURY & WADE'S.**  
**FAMILY GROCERIES** at  
**BRADBURY & WADE'S.**