

# THE OREGON SENTINEL.



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - MARCH 19, 1864.

## What will the Applegate, Gaston and Rogers Indian-Sympathizers say?

Col. Drew has returned from San Francisco, and we learn that he recommended to Gen. Wright that much benefit might result if a military expedition was ordered the present spring from Fort Klamath to the Owyhee valley. There is an extensive region of unexplored country lying east of Fort Klamath, and west of Great Salt Lake, inhabited by hordes of Indians who frequently make raids on the settlements and mining-prospecting parties. This unexplored district lies directly east of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and between the John Day, Powder and Boise River mines and the extensive gold and silver mines of Nevada. A rich gold and silver-bearing quartz has already been found on the lower Owyhee, near Snake River, it is almost an established fact that on the headwaters of the Owyhee, and in the chain of mountains north of the Humboldt mines, rich and extensive gold and silver mines exist. This, together with the practicability of opening a thoroughfare communication from Salt Lake to Southern Oregon and Northern California, and establishing a suitable number of military posts for subjecting the Indians and affording protection to those who wish to immigrate to and settle in our delightful country, will at the same time open a vast and extensive region of country for settlement by agriculturists. The foregoing praiseworthy inducements influenced Col. Drew to recommend the expedition.

Should Gen. Wright issue the order for an expedition, it will afford protection for prospecting parties from Southern Oregon and Northern California who contemplate exploring that district of country the present season.—The T'Vaulting.

What do we say? We say that is just what Col. Drew ought to have done at least eighteen months ago. That is just what we demanded all the time that he should do; and if we have finally succeeded in arousing Gen. Wright and Col. Drew to a sense of their duty to Southern Oregon, we will be entitled to more credit and less censure than we have heretofore received at the hands of the Colonel and his Copperhead friends. This proposed expedition could have started from Camp Baker in the Summer of 1862 just as well as it can start now from Fort Klamath. And more than that, such an expedition that, long ago, would have protected the prospecting parties, and, in all probability, such gold and silver mines would have been discovered on the entire range from the Pacific diggings to the Owyhee mines, and instead of the country being now in possession of the Snake Indians, it would doubtless, even this, have contained a population of five or ten thousand miners, and travelers and emigrants would not have needed military escorts—and the fifty or sixty thousand dollars that will be spent on Fort Klamath would have been saved to the Government. More than that, an immense market would have been opened up for the produce of this valley, "and the desert and waste places would have been made to blossom as the rose."

Major Glen & Co. might not have been able to make so many thousands out of the "Lincoln Government," but some poor men who see the pick and shovel, or drive the plow, and "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," would have had "a show."

How has it been up north? Col. Maury has taken his command and gone out on the plains every year, and not only aided emigrants to reach the settlements in safety, but has afforded assistance and protection to the enterprising prospectors and miners in the Boise country. And what is the result of these expeditions of Col. Maury's? A new Territory has been organized, cities have been built, the mountains resound with the booming saw, the

rattle of the quartz mill, and the buzzes of peace and honest industry from twenty thousand miners. Territory enough for a great State has been transferred from the barbarism of the red-man to the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon. The tide of business, population, emigration, prosperity and the lines of the great mails have all already been turned to the North, leaving Jacksonville an out-of-the-way place. And all of these benefits to the Columbia river country are due to the labors of Colonel Maury more than any other one man. Now, if Col. Drew had improved his splendid opportunities as well as Col. Maury did his, Southern Oregon would have divided with the North the immense profits and advantages of the Idaho trade, and opened up new fields of enterprise east of us. But instead of doing this, while Maury and Traux were enduring the hardships of the plains among the sage brush and alkali, and fighting the Indians, our handsome Colonel was enjoying his "elegant leisure," hob-nobbing with the Copperhead aristocrats of this county, or recruiting his enfeebled health and basking in the smiles of Gen. Wright, at the Bay. The interests of Southern Oregon have been woefully neglected by the military Department. Somebody is to blame. If Col. Drew has ever before tried to get leave from his superior to take an expedition into the unexplored country east of us, we have never heard of it; and we presume he never has, or his organ would long since have made such a commendable act known.

If Col. Drew had done this long ago, instead of staying around Jacksonville, and keeping his horses at Camp Baker for eighteen months, eating up Glenn's Copperhead oats, and otherwise cast in his influence with the Union party and for the Government, he would have deservedly been the most popular Union man in Southern Oregon, if not in the State, and would have been the people's favorite for Congressional honors. But he has not done this—he has done the very opposite of what was for the benefit of Southern Oregon, and we have complained, as we had just cause to do. Far be it from us to throw anything in the way of the present proposed expedition, as T'Vault exultingly intimates, but, on the contrary, we would urge it on by all means. We are confident that it will be the means of opening up a vast unexplored region, rich in both agricultural and mineral resources, notwithstanding some people have said that it was nothing but an "alkali desert." Send out the expedition by all means, and let every man go with it that can, and mines may be discovered surpassing either Boise or Washoe. That is what we say, sir. You sabe, T'Vault? You sabe, Colonel? Eh!

## A Few Words to the Delegates.

The delegates from this county to the State Convention have been instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. Jacobs for Congress, and we have been informed that the delegates from Josephine have been instructed to the same effect. Under these circumstances, our delegates have no choice until they have exhausted Mr. Jacobs' chances. They must do all they can for him, using all honorable means for that purpose—and by "honorable means" we include "caucusing and honey-fugling," as Colver would say. (By the way, we are astonished that such an old stager as Sam Colver should express any conscientious scruples against the caucus. We have always looked upon the "caucus" as the *sacrum sanctorum* for all wooing and waiting souls for Congressional honors. Go into the caucus Sam, it is not as bad as Faro or Monte; but you will do so anyhow, before you've been in Albany an hour, and you don't need our advice.)

After using all these fair and honorable means to nominate Mr. Jacobs, and you cannot succeed with him, then we insist that it is your duty, as delegates from Southern Oregon, to take up some other man from the South, who has the most chances for a nomination, and labor for him with as much zeal and sincerity as you did for Mr. Jacobs.

The object of the whole matter is this: You do not go there as the servants of any particular man, but to labor for the interests of Southern Oregon, while serving, at the same time, the interests of the Union party. We want a Southern man nominated, and the only question is, with what man from the South,

State having had four Representatives and five Senators in the last four years, therefore we claim that the South should have the undisputed right and privilege to furnish the next Representative.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the eminent talents, sagacity, ripe experience, honesty of purpose and unquestioned patriotism of our distinguished citizen, Orange Jacobs, Esq; therefore our delegates are requested and instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, at the Albany State Union Convention, for our next Representative in Congress.

Pending the motion to adopt these resolutions, J. C. Tolman moved that the following be substituted for them, viz:

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Convention to look to the material interest of Southern Oregon, as a matter of importance second only to the success of the Union party in the State and Nation.

2d. That it is our duty, while we labor to secure the ablest and best Union men to represent our State in Congress, to urge a recognition of our just rights in the opening and protection of an emigrant road to Southern Oregon and a proper disposal of the Indians on our borders.

3d. That to promote the object and spirit of these resolutions, the delegates to the coming Union State Convention from this county, be and are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this county in said Convention for the Congressional candidate from the south who can obtain the most votes from the north.

The vote being taken upon the substitute, Tolman's resolutions were rejected. The vote then being taken on the original motion, Allen's resolutions were adopted.

The following named persons were elected a County Central Committee: S. D. Vandyke, Chairman; N. Langrell, J. C. Tolman, J. B. Wisley, and Isaac Constant.

The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Croxton, Jacobs and Applegate.

THOS. CROXTON, Chairman.

MAX MULLER, } Secretaries.  
EDWARD WILSON, }

Jacksonville, March 12th, 1864.

## Jackson County Union Convention.

The Union County Convention met pursuant to a call of E. F. Russell, State Committeeman, and organized by electing Thos. Croxton Chairman, and Max Muller and Edward Wilson Secretaries.

N. Langrell, J. C. Tolman, and J. C. Campbell, were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported the following named persons as entitled to seats in the Convention, viz:

From Jacksonville—J. S. Howard, Max Muller, N. Langrell, W. Hitchcock, L. S. Thompson and J. Satterfield. From Elsie—S. D. Vandyke, S. Colver, J. M. Smith, E. K. Anderson. Forest Grove—William Ray, Danlanella—Mr. Burt and J. W. Burns. Perkinsville—Thomas Croxton and J. C. Campbell. Ashland—B. F. Myer, Samuel Grubb and J. C. Tolman. Sterlingville—Mr. Reynolds and J. Wright. Applegate—S. H. Drake and Edward Wilson. Butte Creek—L. Tinkham and D. Mosier. Manzaneta—I. Constant, W. J. Allen and S. Centers. Table Rock—J. B. Wisley and Thomas Constant. Star Guleh—T. Cameron, W. W. Fowler presented proxy of L. S. Thompson.

The following named persons were elected by ballot to attend the State Convention, at Albany, on the 20th inst., as delegates from this county, viz: J. Satterfield, J. W. Burns, S. Colver, O. D. Hoxie, J. B. Wisley, B. F. Dowell, E. C. Sessions, L. S. Thompson, W. J. Allen, and Edward Wilson.

B. F. Myer, Isaac Constant, J. B. Wisley, J. S. Howard, and E. Wilson, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the Union men of Jackson county, are now as heretofore, in favor of the continued and vigorous prosecution of the present war, to the complete and final suppression of the rebellion and the extinction of treason.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a hearty and efficient support of the Government, in its efforts to protect and defend the Constitution, and to enforce the laws of the United States, and to preserve and perpetuate the American Union.

Resolved, That we have an unwavering confidence in the integrity, patriotism, honesty and wisdom of "Father Abraham," and approve of his renomination for a second Presidential term.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, aside from its intrinsic justice, was justified by military law, and demanded by the gigantic necessities of this wicked and monstrous rebellion.

Resolved, That the plan of Reconstruction announced by the President, although it may not be the only feasible plan, is alike distinguished for its clemency and practicability.

Resolved, That we believe the mines and mining interests can be more rapidly developed and better protected by the practical miners, in the various districts, and that any tax, or any legislation on the subject by the General Government, would tend to decrease the amount of labor now employed in the mines, and thereby necessarily decrease the amount of the precious metals annually produced on the Pacific coast, which would be very injurious to the United States as a Nation. It would tend, by decreasing the amount of coin, to destroy the credit of the United States; therefore, our Senators, Representative, and our Delegates to the State Convention, are, respectively, are requested to oppose, and use all honorable means to defeat any and all bills or resolutions taxing the mines, or miners, or relinquishing the title of the Federal Government to the mineral lands in this State.

Resolved, That it is indispensable to the unity, harmony and success of the Union organization, that we ignore all local issues and political division on local interests, which only inure to the advantage and success of factionists and the common enemy. All of which were adopted.

W. J. Allen then offered the following: Resolved, That the northern part of the

State having had four Representatives and five Senators in the last four years, therefore we claim that the South should have the undisputed right and privilege to furnish the next Representative.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the eminent talents, sagacity, ripe experience, honesty of purpose and unquestioned patriotism of our distinguished citizen, Orange Jacobs, Esq; therefore our delegates are requested and instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, at the Albany State Union Convention, for our next Representative in Congress.

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THOS. CROXTON, Chairman.

MAX MULLER, } Secretaries.  
EDWARD WILSON, }

Jacksonville, March 12th, 1864.

"Beast Butler," having failed to take Richmond by his late raid, has settled down quietly at Fortress Monroe and opened a school for negroes. He's found his level.—Democrat.

And if the editor of the Democrat will go to that school, he will find his level, for if Ben. Butler cannot bring him up to the negro standard, nobody can.—Oregonian.

Some training in that school would, beyond doubt, be of great use, also, to old T., and if Butler failed to bring him up to the negro level, he could at least exchange him for some honest negro now in Southern bondage, which although a great compliment to T'Vault, would be an everlasting disgrace to the darkey.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.—The Grass Valley National relates that after the fire in Buston Ravine, on Thursday the crowd repaired to a saloon and there drank two barrels of Lyon's ale, one barrel of brandy, besides a generous quantity of "whiskey, rum and other light summer drinks."

## Died.

At the residence of his parents, at Williamsburg, Josephine county, Oregon, March 12th, 1864, CHARLES ALEXANDER, son of Benjamin T. and Pauline Davis; aged about eight years.

[This was a little boy of great promise, and his early death will fall as an almost unbearable sorrow on his parents. Mr. Davis is now absent at the Boise mines.—EDITOR SENTINEL.]

At the residence of her parents, on Wagner Creek, Jackson county, on the 15th inst., of scarlet fever, Miss ANNA C., only daughter of I. and R. A. Williams; aged 17 years, 4 months and 23 days.

With the early dew of youth upon her, surrounded by doting parents and brothers, and a wide circle of affectionate friends, she has been snatched away, perchance from the evil which was to come, making a breach which never in this life can be made up.

Funeral services will be held the coming Sabbath, 19th inst., at the Wagner Creek school house, at 3 o'clock P. M., for this and the younger daughter who died on the 14th of last month. M. N. STEARNS.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### Estate of Margaret Long, Dec'd

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Long, lately deceased, of Jackson county, Oregon. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them, with their proper vouchers, for judgment, to me, at my residence near Phoenix, within six months, and if not presented within one year from date of this notice, they will be forever barred; also, all persons indebted to said estate are requested and notified to pay up immediately.

EMERSON E. GORE, Adm'r.  
Jackson co., Ogn., March 19, 1864. 4w

## EASTER MONDAY BALL



On Monday Eve'g, March 20, AT THE

## U. S. HOTEL, Jacksonville, Ogn.

LOUIS HORNE, proprietor of the U. S. Hotel, informs the public that he will give a Grand Ball on the night of Easter Monday, and respectfully invites all who can make it convenient to attend. Every care will be taken to render the occasion most pleasant use. Tickets, five dollars. Jacksonville, March 19, 1864.

## STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson.

TO JOSEPH PINKHAM— You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of S. P. Taylor, amounting to one hundred and eighty eight dollars and ninety five cents (\$188 95); now, unless you shall appear before U. S. Hayden, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at one o'clock on the 21st day of May, 1864, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1864.

S. P. TAYLOR, Plaintiff.

mh19wt

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Jackson, and to me directed, in favor of Wayne Oliver against John H. Crawford, for the recovery of the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty one and 44-100 dollars, interest, costs and accruing costs, I will,

On Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the court house door of said county offer for sale for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described mortgaged property lying and being in the county of Jackson and State of Oregon, to wit: Donation claim number 67, in township 37 north range one west—commencing at the southeast corner, from which a white-oak 22 inches in diameter bears north 24° west 2 1/2 links, a white-oak 24 inches in diameter bears south 45° east 128 links, thence west 22 chains, thence west 19.50 chains, thence north 12.50 chains, thence west 34.95 chains, thence south 34.50 chains, thence east 53.25 chains to the place of beginning—containing 160 21-100 acres. Also claim number 56 in township 37 south of range one west—beginning at the northwest corner of claim number 55, and running thence north 15.98 chains, thence north 89° west 22 chains, thence south 25.50 chains, thence west 18.66 chains, thence south 25.10 chains, thence east 41 chains, thence north 34 chains to the place of beginning—containing 160 20-100 acres.

W. H. S. HYDE, Sheriff of Jackson county, Oregon, Jacksonville, March 1864.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Jackson, and to me directed, in favor of Mark Cahoon and William Hoffman, against Harvey Morgan and others, for the recovery of the sum of two thousand eight hundred and sixty and fourteen one-hundredths dollars, interest, costs and accruing costs, I will,

On Tuesday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the court house door of said county, offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described mortgaged property, lying and being in the county of Jackson and State of Oregon, to wit: Donation land claim number 59, in township 37 south, range I west—beginning at the southwest corner of claim number 58, in said township and range, thence north 60.90 chains, thence west 36.90 chains, thence south 17.50 chains, thence west 24.50 chains, thence south 42.50 chains, thence east 60 chains, to the place of beginning—containing three hundred and twenty and forty-one one-hundredths acres. Also, claim number 58, in said township and range—beginning at the southeast corner of claim number 57, thence north 51.70 chains, thence west 31.00 chains, thence south 51.80 chains to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and sixty and thirty one-hundredths acres, to the same tract of land conveyed by the said Mark Cahoon to the said Harvey Morgan. Also, the southwest quarter of section 27, township 37 south of range I west, containing three hundred and twenty acres. Also, twenty-one acres out of the southeast corner of said claim number 58, township and range aforesaid—beginning at said southwest corner and running thence west 60 rods, thence north 60 rods, thence east 60 rods, thence south 56 rods to the place of beginning.

W. H. S. HYDE, Sheriff of Jackson county, Oregon, Jacksonville, March 19, 1864.

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W. H. S. HYDE, Sheriff of Jackson county, Oregon, Jacksonville, March 19, 1864.

## NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I have authorized Mr. John McLoughlin to act as my agent in general business during my absence.

HENRY KLIPPEL, Jacksonville, Feb. 27, 1864.