

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 8

MASONIC NOTICE.

The regular communications of WARREN LODGE, No. 10, F. and A. M., for the coming Masonic year will be held at their Hall in Jacksonville, on the evenings of the following dates: To-wit:

February 8.
March 8.
April 8.
May 8.
June 7 and 24. (Special Annual Comm. Festivities.)
July 5.
August 2 and 30.
September 4.
November 1.
December 27.

The hour of meeting will be—on Sept. 8, March 11, half-past 6 P. M.; and from March 11 to September, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. The brethren are earnestly requested to attend early, for work will be commenced at the appointed hour.

(Brethren will do well to save this advertisement for future reference.)

J. W. E. ROSS, W. M.
Chas. W. Savage, Sec'y.
Jacksonville, Jan. 27th, 1865. 1m

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Prop'r.

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.

Advertisements—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 Notices received at current rates.

LOOSE Jacksonville Lodge No. 10, holds its regular meetings on every Saturday evening except the first Saturday of each month, and on Friday before the first Saturday in each month, at the Masonic Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

ORANGE JACOBS, N. G.
NEWMAN FINNER, R. Sec'y.
Trustees.—J. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and S. J. Day.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

JOHN E. ROSS, W. M.
C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

O. JACOBS, R. F. HESSELL, JACOBS, & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

All business committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL, AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly collected. Oct. 18.

I. D. HAINES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in the Courts of Oregon. Office, Post Office Building.

GEORGE B. DORRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in the Courts of Oregon. Office, Post Office Building.

J. S. HOWARD, SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 2, 1864.

J. H. STINSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ALBANY, LINN COUNTY, OREGON.

Oct 22nd

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at his residence on Oregon street.

DR. L. S. THOMPSON, OFFICE CITY DRUG STORE, RESIDENCE Opposite the County Jail, Jacksonville, Ogn. 4-c24if

W. G. T'VAULT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at residence on California Street. All business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. Jan 14th

PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist,

Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likeness.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK.

Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jackson County and vicinity, that he has returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of medicine. He will always be found at his old stand, the Overbeck Hospital, unless absent professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of Thompson & Davis, and will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, in Jacksonville and vicinity, and solicits a share of the patronage. Office at his residence at the old Murry Homestead.

T. L. DAVIS. Dec. 13th, 1864. dec17if

NEW Watchmaker and Jeweler!

On Oregon street, first door north of Brentano's Jacksonville, Ogn.

JOHN F. HOUCK, Manufacturer and repairer of all sorts of Watches, Chronometers, Clocks Musical and other Instruments, etc.

Also, JEWELRY manufactured and repaired, after the most approved style of the art, and warranted for one year. Prices according to times.

JOHN F. HOUCK, Chronometer and Watchmaker. Jacksonville, June 25, 1864. 2m

What I Live For.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For all human ties that bind me—
For the task by God assigned me—
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story,
Who've suffered for my sake—
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake,
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd history's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is Divine—
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine—
To profit by affliction—
Reap truths from fields of fiction—
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each great design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When man shall live by Reason,
And not alone by Gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true—
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too—
For the cause that lacks assistance—
For the wrong that needs resistance—
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

Official Report of Colonel Drew's Owyhee Expedition.

(CONTINUED FROM THE SENTINEL OF JAN. 28)

Sprague's river valley is about forty miles long, and from two to fifteen miles wide. Its general direction is from south-east to north-west. The banks of the river, and of the numerous streams putting into and issuing from it, are fringed with willows and cottonwood. The mountains by which it is bounded. It possesses all the natural requisites for a good stock range, its low lands being covered with a fair growth of marsh grasses, while its uplands offered a bountiful supply of the more nutritious bunch-grass with an occasional spot of wild timothy.

The soil here is a dark sandy loam, growing lighter and somewhat gravelly towards the mountains. Outcroppings of lava and other volcanic products are general, but there are many tracts of land that offer eligible farm sites and could be easily cultivated.

The climate is similar to that of Fort Klamath, but the soil is quick and vegetation matures early.

Wild fax grows here so abundantly that in many places it presents the appearance of a tolerable fair cultivation, and produces a fine strong fibre. The stalk seems to spring from its root and continues to grow until checked by the frosts of autumn. In this way it seems probable that the old root retains substance enough during the winter to send out new shoots in the spring.

The most prominent mountain peaks in or around this valley, are Wildrick's Buttes—a spur of the Lost river range—rising by a gradual ascent from the south side of the valley, near the western extremity, and dividing near the summit into two beautiful rounded peaks of about equal height and like form. These buttes form the principal landmark to the westward upon entering the upper portion of the valley from the direction of Goose Lake. They are covered with a good growth of yellow pines, and at a distance seem to be disconnected with any mountain range.

Beaver, antelope, and deer are abundant in this region, but as they are much hunted by the Indians, they are wild and difficult to approach. The southeastern portion of the valley is a favorite range for a species of the deer known as the "mule tail" so called from the near resemblance of their latter appendage to that of a mule after it has been trimmed in the approved Kentucky fashion preparatory to its wearer being put into the market.

The wagon route from Yreka, California, to Canton City, Oregon, or to Ft. Boise by way of the Malheur, crosses Sprague's river valley near its center and about fifty miles from Ft. Klamath. It was on this route that Richardson's and other trains, en route to the northern mines, were attacked, June sixth, by Indians of the Snake chief Pauline's band, forcing them back across Sprague's river.

The Indians occupying and claiming Sprague's river valley, are a small band of Klamaths, having among them a few of the Snake tribe, who border them on the north and east, and having a Snake-Klamath-

Moshu-kuk-kit—for their chief. They are physically superior to any of the Indians about the border of the Klamath Lakes, and possess more manhood. They seldom beg and are not known to have ever extorted, or otherwise mistreated any citizens passing through their country. They claim as the boundary of their country the summit of the mountains which surround Sprague's river Valley, the Lost river range being the line between them and the Modocs whose country lies immediately to the southward and extending down to the vicinity of Pitt river. They seem well enough disposed towards a continuance of peace with the United States, but in the event of a general Indian war they would doubtless prove more dangerous and troublesome than any of the other Indians of that region. It was just previous to our arrival among them that the hostile Snake chief Pauline tried to induce them, with the Klamath's generally to join in the murderous operations he was then conducting, and the subject had evidently been warmly discussed; but the chief remained steadfast for peace, and his counsels prevailed.

This state of affairs however did not set the inclinations of some who were present with the command, whose desire and aim was to return at once to Fort Klamath, and the attack upon Richardson and others, made entirely beyond the limits of these Sprague's river Indians was nevertheless charged directly upon them for the purpose of creating a difficulty that would necessitate the abandonment of the reconnaissance to quiet. No evidence could be adduced against them, on the contrary all the evidence that could be obtained was decidedly in their favor, as they had professed kindly offices to Richardson and his party when they were retreating from Pauline back across Sprague's river.

To overcome any suspicion however that might honestly exist against these Indians, or that might afterwards arise from the same circumstances, I took with me the guide, John E. Ross, Mr. Brown and Mr. Taylor, two other employes connected with the command, Mr. Gabb of the State Geological survey of California, and Mr. W. Indians to inspect and investigate more fully than had been done through their visit to us. We gave no warning of our intention, or approach, and though inspecting and scrutinizing the actions of the Indians and everything about their camps as closely as possible, we found nothing whatever indicating that they were in the attack upon Richardson, or that they had anything whatever to do with it, or that they were co-operating with or aiding hostile Indians in any manner whatsoever. Mr. Richardson did not identify any of these Indians as having been among those who attacked him, nor could he discover any vestige or sign of the property he lost; and further he urged that these Indians should not be in any way held accountable for what transpired beyond their limits on the 24th of June. We returned to camp satisfied of the innocence of these Indians as to the matters charged, and on the following morning I made such changes in the command, and respecting the administration of affairs at Fort Klamath as would prevent the creating of Indian difficulties, and the consequent failure of the reconnaissance.

Passing out of Sprague's river valley in a southerly direction we crossed the Goose Lake Mountains through a wide and smooth gap, and by an easy grade, and entered a small fine valley situated to the westward of the northern extremity of the valley around the upper portion of Goose Lake, but having an outlet into it some distance down its western border.

This little valley is about fifteen miles long, having a general direction from north to south, and has an extreme width of about eight miles. It has a southern exposure and a fertile soil. Its surroundings on the north, east, and west, are timber covered mountains, while a low range of grass-covered hills bound it on the southward, separating it from the basin of Goose Lake. It is well watered by several mountain streams, and by springs, fringed with willow, and in some places with the cottonwood, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. Its soil excels that of Sprague's river valley in its general adaptation to agricultural purposes. A considerable creek puts into this valley near its southern extremity, from another valley of about the same size, situated about twelve miles to the westward, or rather north of west, in what is known as the Modoc country.

From a point on the east side of the little valley into which we had entered, and about twelve miles from its head, we diverged to the eastward, and passing over some low grassy hills and along the bank of a small mountain stream running in a southerly direction, we descended into Goose Lake basin by a very easy grade, through a remarkably smooth depression in its western rim.

From this pass to the head of Goose Lake, the first four miles was across a sage desert that extends southward down the western border of the lake as far as the eye can see.

From this desert to the head of Goose Lake the surface of the country is undulating, though from any considerable distance it has the appearance of being entirely level.

The uplands are generally covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, but in many places the outcroppings of lava renders them unfit for other than grazing purposes. For these however they excel any portion of the country yet passed over.

The lowlands along the numerous little streams, all putting in from the northward and converging towards the head of the lake, but generally sinking before they reach it, are extremely fertile, and well adapted for cultivation. A small portion of them, bordering immediately on the lake, are somewhat alkaline, but produce in many places an excellent growth of rye grass, and other vegetation incident to a moderate alkali region.

The valley is beautifully studded with large willows and some cottonwood that fringe its streams, and timber of good quality is abundant and easy of access around its northern extremity and down along its eastern border.

The main portion of the valley, from its northern extremity down to the lake, is about twenty miles in length, and from the Sierra Nevada Mountains which bound it on the east to its western rim, the distance is nearly the same. In this area is contained the most valuable agricultural lands of the Goose Lake basin.

Along the eastern shore of the lake however, there is considerable good grazing country, with an occasional tract of good farming land, covered with luxuriant wild clover in addition to all the wild grasses common to the fertile portions of the country.

Numerous creeks and springs of good water put into the east side of the lake from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Timber is also abundant along the base of the Sierras, up their ravines, and in the way of game, antelope and buck are quite plenty, and "old brain" is met occasionally. Sandhill cranes, ducks of every variety, curlew, and all other fowls incident to California, are abundant throughout this region, and along the streams in the upper portion of the valley we saw numerous "signs" of otter.

The lake is emphatically alkaline, but abounding with fish near its main inlets. Its surface is beautifully dotted everywhere with flocks of swan, resembling, through mirage, so many fleets under sail.

Mirage exists here to about the same extent that it does in and around San Jose valley California.

Near the head of the Lake there are several hot springs—one of them at the Junction of our route with that from Red Bluff, California, to Boise, via the Malheur, we found sufficiently hot to boil meat, the Indians having evidently used it for that purpose. The water is clear, but impregnated with some unpalatable substance which forms a reddish incrustation around its rim and along either side of the streams which flows from it.

The emission of steam from these springs is constant, resembling at a distance of one to ten miles, small clouds of dust for which it may be easily mistaken.

The route from Red Bluff, California, via Ft. Creek, to the Boise region, passes between the Sierras and Goose Lake. It was on this route and but a short distance north of Goose Lake valley that the Indians attacked Tower & Co's train, in July, killing two men and capturing three hundred head of cattle. Other depredations of like character were evidently committed there during the summer.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.)

Sheridan to command Army Of the Potomac.

Blair's mission to Richmond crowned with complete success.

New York, 26th.—A Charleston letter to the Richmond Dispatch says: Many of the most prominent advocates of secession in 1860 as well as many of the most confident and resolute supporters of our holy cause in 1863 are now the most dubious and despondent.

Baltimore 26th.—An Annapolis dispatch to the American, says Blair arrived here this afternoon. He is understood to report that among many leaders in Richmond, Jeff Davis included, there is a strong feeling towards making peace on the best terms.

Fortress Monroe, 25th.—Steamer McClellan arrived this morning from Fort Fisher, and reports our gunboats gradually feeling their way up the river. They were some four miles above Fisher when the McClellan left. Our troops were quietly resting and organizing for further operations.

New York, 27th.—Steamer United States, reported that the national forces near Pocotaligo, had captured two thousand rebels and their artillery.

Resolutions, requesting Jeff Davis to appoint commissioners to negotiate with the Government at Washington for peace, were presented in the rebel House of Representatives a few days ago, and suffered to pass by an almost unanimous vote.

The Herald's correspondent, in his account of the rebel demonstrations on the James river, says the notorious pirate Semmes is reported to have commanded the expedition. The rebels believed our iron-clads were at Wilmington, and that we had four wooden vessels in the river. They intended to force their way through and destroy the immense amount of shipping and supplies collected at City Point and Bermuda Hundred. Then, no doubt, the rebels intended to co-operate with their land forces, as extensive movements have been observed in Lee's army around Petersburg. The fleet consisted of three iron clads, three wooden rams, and two smaller wooden vessels.

Richmond Whig, of the 24th, says no offers of peace have been made to the South which it could accept. These peace movements show that the Yankee government is really convinced of its inability to carry on the war to a successful issue.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Notwithstanding it is denied that Meade has been removed from command of the army of the Potomac, it is understood that the two armies—the James and the Potomac—have been consolidated, and Sheridan has been selected to command it. An other or new command has been assigned to Meade. The time has at last come to bring about peace by hard fighting, with the odds in our favor, and Phillip Sheridan is put into the ring on the North side. Big bets are made here that he will knock Lee out of the ring before the first round is opened to navigation. Charleston correspondent of the Richmond dispatch says if Sherman succeeds in getting possession of Branchville, the fall of Charleston will soon follow. Late rebel papers continue to show confusion and double despondency regarding the success of their Confederacy to prevail among the chief rebels themselves, as well as among the masses of the people.

New York, 27th.—A Charleston letter to the Richmond Dispatch says: Sherman has commenced a movement against Charleston and Branchville. The enemy are firmly established on the railroad, either at Branchville or at a point near Augusta. The fall of Charleston has become merely a question of time and a short time at that.

New York, 27th.—The Commercial's special says it is believed that Blair's answer to the letter from Seward to him, which he carries to Richmond as *pass* credentials, will show the utter hopelessness of peace negotiations.

Philadelphia, 27th.—The following dispatch is a special to the Evening Telegraph: Washington, 27th.—It is now definitely known that Blair's mission to Richmond has been crowned with complete success. Davis pledges himself to send immediately to Washington three gentlemen to confer upon terms of peace. Davis stated distinctly to Blair that he would conclude peace and return to the Union, upon terms that would be satisfactory to Lincoln and Congress. Blair also had an interview with Lee, who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down arms and returning to the Union. Blair also conversed with most of the rebel Congressmen, who expressed themselves as in favor of abandoning further hostilities. No doubt in a day or two, at furthest, commissioners will reach Washington, to bring from the repentant rebels offers of renewed allegiance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Blair experienced the kindest treatment at the hands of the authorities, and reported that since the reduction of Fort Fisher, an entire revolution in public opinion had taken place. The most extreme advocates of fighting it out to the bitter end, now admit the hopelessness of the cause. The probabilities of an early peace were freely discussed in social and political circles in Richmond. A general feeling of joy and relief has resulted from the rapid circulation of the information.

Washington, 27th.—Blair arrived here this morning.

New York, 27th.—The Commercial's special says Blair had an interview with the President this a. m. His friends say his mission will lead to peace, but give no reasons for saying so.

San Francisco, 25th.—Steamer Golden Age arrived this morning. Gold opened yesterday at 2:17 and closed at about 2:12.

Prices truly says that in the shadow of a small waist may be seen a large doctor's bill and the outside of a coffin.