

# The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 4

## MASONIC NOTICE.

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

February 8.  
March 8.  
April 5.  
May 3.  
June 7 and 24. (Special Annual Comm. Festivals.)  
July 5.  
August 2 and 30.  
October 4.  
November 1.  
December 27.

The hour of meeting will be—from Sept. to March 31, half-past 6 P. M.; and from March 1 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.]

JNO. E. ROSS W. M.

Chas. W. Savage, Sec'y.

Jacksonville, Jan. 27th, 1865. 1m

## First Premium

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair, San Francisco, September, 1864.

## R. LITTLE & CO.,

Sporting Emporium,

418 Washington st., (near the Post-office), San Francisco.

## GUN & RIFLE MAKERS,

and

Importers of all classes of Sporting Tackle

Constantly on hand guns from the first makers in London, viz: William Greener, William Moore, Mauser & Harris, Rodgers, Bull & Son, and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Cartridges on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's, and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's, Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's and Henry's Patent Breach-loading Rifles.

Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand.

Authorized agents for Henry's Patent Breach-loading Rifle. Jan 21m3

## JOHN ORTH

has

## 20,000 LBS FRESH BACON

FOR SALE OF HIS OWN CURING

Purchasers will please enquire at his Butcher Shop, on Oregon Street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Jacksonville, January 21st, 1865. 1f.

## FLORENCE

## Sewing Machine.

JOHN NEUBER would announce to the people of Jackson County, that he has procured an agency for this superior machine, and will in a short time have a good supply on hand. This machine gathers, binds, embroiders and makes 4 different kinds of stitches.

Jacksonville, January 21st. 1f.

## PACIFIC

## INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL.

\$750,000 00.

\$50,000 On deposit in Oregon.

All losses payable in U. S. Gold Coin. Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire.

SACHS BROS., Agents, Jacksonville, Oregon, Jan 21st.

## UPHOLSTERER

— AND —

## Paper Hanger.

I HEREBY notify all whom it may concern, that I still continue the business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, at my old stand in Jacksonville.

All kinds of work in my line will be promptly attended to. Old mattresses will be repaired, floor seats made, etc.

A. C. ALBERTS, Jacksonville, February 4th 1865. 1f.

## HOMESTEADS.

PERSONS wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of the Homestead law of Congress, can have their papers properly prepared, and their affidavits taken before me, thereby saving the expense of attending in person at the Land Office.

Final proof of Donation Land Claims and relinquishment of abandoned Donation claims taken and private entry of lands made, on application to me at the Clerks office.

WM. HOFFMAN, County Clerk Feb 1st 65

## ORVILLE DODGE'S

## PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

ORVILLE DODGE would announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has permanently located in Jacksonville, for the purpose of taking pictures in all the improved art of Photography, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

ROOMS opposite P. J. Ryan's New Brick, Jacksonville, December 23d, 1864. 1f.

## BATHS.

Dr. Overbeck, has refitted his bath rooms at the

## OVERBECK HOSPITAL.

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

Feb 1st 65.

OFFICES (BLANKS) FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

## B. F. DOWELL, Proprietor.

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

Advertising—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal Notices received at current rates.

## J. O. F. 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.

OLANGE JACOBS, N. G.

NEWMAN FISHER, 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.

G. JACOBS, E. F. ECKHART.

## JACOBS & RUSSELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

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,

ATTORNEY 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 Buildings.

## GEORGE B. DORRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

## 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 22d

## C. 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, Oga. Dec 24th

## 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 on 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 Hoemstead.

T. L. DAVIS, Dec. 13th, 1864. Dec 17th

## NEW

## Watchmaker and Jeweler!

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

## 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. Jus

## The Old House Far Away.

The wild birds warble, the silvery rills

Ring cheerfully round the spot,

And the peaceful shades of the purple hills

Fall dim on my mother's cot;

Its windows are low, and its thatch is low,

And its ancient walls are gray.

O, I see it! I love it! where'er I go!

The old house far away!

The little clock ticks on the parlor wall,

Recording the passing hours;

And the pet geranium grows rank and tall,

With its brilliant scarlet flowers;

And the old straw chair, so cozy and low,

Where mother sat knitting all day;

O, I see it! I love it! where'er I go!

The old house far away!

Dear mother! how plainly I see her now,

Reclining in that old arm-chair,

With the sunset resting upon her brow,

That was once so smooth and fair.

With her crimped border white as snow.

And her once dark hair now gray,

O, I see it! I love it! where'er I go!

The old house far away!

Not all the treasures of the world affords,

The riches of land and sea,

Nor all the wealth of earth's proud lords,

Can blot from my memory

The roof that sheltered each dear, dear head,

And the humble floor of clay,

Where the feet I loved were wont to tread,

In the old house far away!

## Official Report of Colonel

## Brew's Owyhee Expedition.

(CONTINUED FROM SENTINEL OF FEB. 4.)

Captain Warner, Topographical Engineer, passed up on the west side of Goose Lake, in his exploration of 1849, but no traces of his route are now visible.

Among the Snake, Modoc, upper Pitt River, Klamath and Pinite Indians, Goose Lake valley, or that portion of it which lies to the northward of the Lake, is a neutral ground; neither tribe claiming it especially, but each using it at will for hunting and fishing, and gathering the wild berry for winter food.

During our stay in this valley there occurred one of those incidents, that are unfortunately too common on our frontier, and often end in the injury or murder of innocent and unoffending citizens:

On the 17th of July, our two Indian scouts being up in the Sierras, found a party of twenty white men there, who had left the Owyhee mines some weeks previous to prospect some of the head waters of the Malheur, but for some reason had failed to reach any portion of that stream, and were now trying to find their way into Surprise Valley. Our scouts informed them of our whereabouts, proffered to guide them to our camp, and the service was accepted. The scouts also brought with them three of the principal Snake Indians of that region, whom they were anxious we should see. These Indians came into camp on foot and unarmed, having left their horses and arms, if they had any, some distance back in charge probably of some of their comrades. Some of the party of white men saw the horses after the Indians had left them, but seeing no Indians, they seemed to have made up their minds that an Indian had wronged that a white man is bound to respect, and consequently, that these horses were legitimate plunder. Both parties remained near our camp over night, and next morning, under pretext of going out for a hunt, four of the white men preceded the Indians on the route back to the horses, waylaid it and fired upon the Indians upon their approach—but seem to have done no damage. The white men got possession of two of the horses, but the Indians having either reached their guns or being joined by those who were armed, a skirmish ensued, resulting in the instant killing of one of the white men named Burton, and the dispersion of his three comrades in as many different directions. Burton was shot with a rifle, directly through the head, and from the front, after having mounted one of the Indian's horses. When his body was found, the horse, and another of which possession was gained at the same time, was yet standing by it; one of them so badly shot, however, that it died a few days afterwards. Burton was doubtless hurried into this affair early in the morning by the three men that went with him, as it appears that upon their suggesting to him their plans, and inviting him to join them, he at first declined having anything to do with the affair; but upon their taunting him with the term "Indian sympathizer," and applying to him other terms equally objectionable to frontiersmen generally, he consented to join them, remarking as he did so that he was the last of four partners who had not been killed by the Indians, and it made little difference what should become of him. The Indians here, however, he did not charge with having ever committed any offence against him, or anybody else; nor did he or his comrades claim the horses as their property, or as even not belonging to the Indians.

Upon the very first intimation of the design of these men to waylay the Indians when I should send them from camp, I ordered a detachment in pursuit, to prevent any outrage upon the Indians that might be intended, and to bring back the white men. But it was too late to benefit even the aggressors; for upon the arrival of the detachment at the place of difficulty, Burton was already killed, and neither of his comrades or any of the Indians were anywhere to be seen. The detachment returned, bringing in the body of Burton and the two horses, and finding on the way back one of the other three comrades, in some condition, and evidently somewhat wiser for that morning's experience. The other two came in subsequently with another detachment, sent by another route to reinforce the first, as there was no way to ascertain the strength of the Indians, or the attitude we should assume towards them, except by actual observation. The Indians seemed to have comprehended, however, that the troops were in no way responsible for the outrage that had been perpetrated, and they made no hostile demonstrations whatever towards us. Subsequently these Indians were represented in a treaty council held with the Klamath by Mr. Huntington, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and expressed a willingness to go upon the Klamath Reservation, when the treaty should be ratified.

The details here related, as to the origin and maturity of the designs to gain forcible possession of the Indian's horses, were satisfactorily given to us by one of the main party of white men, not in sympathy with the offenders, but somewhat at fault in not advising us of their intentions.

Leaving the Goose Lake valley at a point twenty-one miles down the east side of the lake, where we were joined by several heavy trains from Humboldt county, and other portions of California, including several families, all moving towards the region of Boise, we again diverged to the westward, forming a junction three miles out with the old Southern Oregon Emigrant Road, which passes around the south end of Goose Lake, and thence westward into either Shasta or Rogue River valleys, and entered the lower portion of a beautiful glade, putting down from a point about a mile and a half from the summit of the old Emigrant Pass over the Sierras. This glade is known as Fandango Valley; so-called from a night attack having once been made by the Indians upon a party of immigrants while they were celebrating the opportune arrival of friends with much needed supplies from California, and as is too often the case had neglected to guard their camp. This little valley, or glade, is about five miles in length by two miles in width, and affords excellent grazing and good water.

From this point to the summit of the pass the ascent is very abrupt, requiring double teams to wagons moderately loaded, and then the journey is slow and tiresome. A little labor, however, and a change in the location of the lower portion of the road, to a spur of the mountain about a mile to the northward, would render the grade comparatively easy.

From the summit of this pass we obtained a splendid and extensive panoramic view of the Sierra Nevada mountains, along the range both north and south of us, while directly beneath us, stretched along their eastern base, farther to the southward than the eye could reach, lay Surprise Valley, of which so many false accounts have been published during the past two years. To the eastward of this valley, however, was presented the melancholy spectacle of successive ranges of high table lands, covered with black volcanic rock, destitute of water, no timber except juniper growing in occasional patches on the most inaccessible spots, with very little grass, in fact almost entirely without any vegetation except the sage, which is everywhere present on the great desert of which this region forms a part.

From the summit of this pass down into Surprise Valley the route is precipitous, but might be much improved by a little grading and change of location.

Surprise Valley is a long, narrow strip of land, stretched along the eastern foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and sloping down into alkaline lakes, and the sand and sage desert that forms its eastern boundary. These foot hills, and the lower portions of the spurs are generally covered with a beautiful growth of bunch-grass, while between many of them, and sometimes extending out around them towards the dreary waste to the eastward, are small tracts of excellent tillage land, covered with grass, rashes, and spots of clover and wild pea-vine. It is well watered by springs and streams putting down from the Sierras, but these usually sink on reaching the level of the lakes, and the sage fields into which they flow.

Timber, pine, is abundant along the Sierras and of fair quality. Game of all kinds common to California, seems to be plenty.

The general direction of the valley is from north to south, inclining considerably to the eastward as we approach its southern extremity. It is about eight miles wide where we crossed it, just north of the old Southern Emigrant route, and passes, and near its northern extremity, and it seems hardly probable that it is much if any wider anywhere else. It was asserted that fully seventy land claims were located here previous to our visit to it, though of the claimants it was said that not more than about forty were then present in the valley. Some of these are without doubt bona fide settlers. Dreaming visions of eligible town sites, and valuable timber claims for supplying the so-called Paeblo mines with lumber, and an unfounded claim to the discovery of the valley, has had much to do with the flattering accounts that have been published concerning it, and have been the means of drawing to it the greater portion of its present population.

All the population of this valley is in dangerous proximity to the ever hostile Indians who infest the whole of the surrounding country, and by whom it is liable to be molested at any moment.

The old Southern Oregon Emigrant road by way of the Humboldt, crosses this valley, and has been used more or less by the overland immigration to Southern Oregon and Northern California, since 1845.

In 1845, Hon. Jesse Applegate, who was thoroughly identified with the interests of Oregon during her entire territorial pupillage, as he has continued to be since he has advanced to the sovereignty of a State, passed from the Willamette valley through those of Umpqua and Rogue River, thence across the Cascade and Sierra ranges of mountains, as the Southern Emigrant road is located, and onward to the vicinity of Fort Hall; returning by the same route with a portion of the overland immigration of that, to the immigration, most fatal year. The credit therefore for the exploration of the Southern Oregon Emigrant road, and the discovery of the pass over the Sierras, as well as that across the Cascade Mountains near the head of Rogue River valley, is due to him, and as a consequence, the credit for the discovery of what is now Surprise valley.

It appears from the best data at hand that Captain Warner, U. S. A., was killed in Surprise valley, September 9th 1849, at a point about twelve miles south of the old Emigrant pass.

The Lakes of Surprise valley—three in number—are so strongly alkaline as to be utterly unfit for any use whatever. The upper, or the most northern of the three, was about eight miles long and three miles wide when we passed it, but its depth was not more than about four feet. This and the next one south of it are known to have been dry several times since their original discovery, and their beds covered with an incrustation of alkali.

From this pass of the Sierras, the old Emigrant route crosses Surprise valley diagonally, diverging far to the southward, and the region through which it passes being somewhat familiar to a considerable portion of the people of California and Oregon, it was decided that our course should be as near along the forty second parallel of north latitude, as the nature of the country would admit of our passage with wagons.

Several of the heavy teams—Allen's train—that had traveled under the protection of the command from Sprague's river, decided to keep along the old route via Black Rock Cañon and the Humboldt, thence northward to the Owyhee mines;—their owners not liking to venture again into an unexplored region, more especially the dreary, unwelcoming one upon which we had decided to enter. Richardson, Morgan and others,—in fact all of the California trains, including nine families, resolved to remain with the command and under its protection, and profit by its success or share its defeat. In one of these trains there were over twenty men, having in the way of arms but seven pieces, rifles and revolvers.

The whole number of horses, mules and cattle to be guarded and cared for under these circumstances was hardly less than thirteen hundred, and in addition a considerable amount of merchandise. Some of the teams, too, used in the transportation of these goods were oxen, which being at best slow to start in the morning, slow to travel, and consequently late to reach camp, made the duty of guarding them during the day doubly laborious, both to men and horses.

## SECOND SECTION.

Between the Sierra Nevada mountains at the old Emigrant Pass, and the Owyhee river by way of Poeblo valley. Distance two hundred and eighty six and a half miles. Direction, northward, east, southeast, northeast, north, and again east. Continuation of the march to the Owyhee mines, thence to Boise.

Passing diagonally across Surprise Valley in a northeast direction, we made the ascent out of it by an easy grade, up several narrow banks or steppes, and over successive ranges of the foot hills of the Sierras, presenting alternate patches of fragmentary lava and slate, we entered by a gentle descent, into a very small valley or trough in which is situated a small table lake. This trough, as it may properly be called, is about five miles in length by two miles in width. Grass along its western limits, towards the Sierras, is abundant and of good quality, much of it the nutritious bunch-grass. Putting in from a partially snow topped mountain of the Sierras, is a small stream of pure cold water, and several excellent springs burst out along the foot-hills that form its western limits. The water of the Lake is poor, however, owing to the fact that it contains a large amount of decayed vegetable matter, of its own production, and having no regular outlet. The springs and streams are fringed with willows, and in many places almost hidden by manges of wild parsnip. The chief reliance for fuel is the juniper, which is somewhat abundant on the surrounding hills.

Our route thence was in a northeasterly direction, down a flat-bottomed cañon, leading into Warner's valley for the first mile and a half, and thence up a lateral ravine to the general summit level of the table beyond. Thence varying our course more to the eastward, and passing over fields of lava almost impassable for our wagons, we entered Warner's valley at its southern extremity.

This valley we named for Captain Warner, U. S. A., who explored it, and who, as we at first supposed, was killed—Sept. 9th, 1849—in the main cañon putting in to it from the south, the same that has just been mentioned. John S. Drum, Esq., of Jacksonville, Oregon, who was connected with Capt. Lyon's command that went in search of Warner's remains the next year, 1850, locates the point at which some of them were found a few miles south of the old Southern Oregon Emigrant Road, and consequently the fatal spot must be in Surprise valley.

Warner's Valley is similar to Surprise Valley in point of location, form and general character. Its direction is from south to north. The Sierras form its western boundary for a distance of about fifty miles from its southern extremity, thence receding to the westward, and leaving a volcanic table to continue its border northward.

Springs and streams are found at convenient distances along the base of the Sierras, and two or more streams find their way from the same source, through deep chasms in the table that continues its western rim.

The soil is generally alkaline in the strongest sense of the term. There are, however, along the base of the Sierras, and occasionally in the range further northward, small tracts of good land, bearing good grass, mixed in some places with excellent clover and wild pea vine. On the east side of the valley for a distance of fifty miles we found but one considerable spot of good soil. This is at a point forty miles down from the valley's southern extremity, and covers perhaps an area of about four thousand acres; bearing a luxuriant growth of the common wild grasses mixed in many places with thrifty red clover and wild pea-vine. On this tract there are also several fine springs gushing upward through the surface, and a small stream putting down from Warner's Mountain, and heavily fringed with willows.

On the east, the valley is bounded like all others along the eastern slope of the Sierras, by the same interminable sage desert, which here, as in other places, is heaved up into wide volcanic tables, on which are mounted low hills and isolated buttes of the same volcanic formation. Occasionally one of these buttes rising higher than its fellows entitles itself to the more dignified rank of mountain. Such is Warner