

The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 6

MASONIC NOTICE.

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

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

The hour of meeting will be—from Sept. to March at half-past 6 p. m.; and from March 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. lju

First Premium

Awarded by the Mechanic's 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, Moore & Harris, Bedford, Hollis & Son, and all other makers. Also the best stocks 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 Direct-loading Rifles.

Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand.

Authorized agents for Henry's Patent Direct-loading Rifle. jan21m3

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. lf

FLORENCE

Sewing Machine.

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

Jacksonville, January 21st. lf

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.

SACBS BROS, Agents,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
jan21tf.

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, flour sacks made, etc.

A. C. ALBERTS,
Jacksonville, February 4th 1865. lf

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 Clerk's Office.

WM. HOFFMAN,
County Clerk
February 4th, 1865.

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. lf

Dissolution Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Jeanne De Roboam and W. Mathis, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties.

JEANNE DE ROBOAM,
W. MATHIS.
Jacksonville, Jan. 9, '65. jan14tf

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.

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.

Special Terms received at current rates.

I. O. 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.

ORANGE JACOBS, N. G.
NEWMAN FISHER, E. 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. HURRELL,

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 York, 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.

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

J. H. STINSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

AT LAW,

Albany, Linn county, Oregon. oct22tf

G. W. GREER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at his residence on Oregon street.

DR. L. S. THOMPSON

CITY DRUG STORE,

RESIDENCE

Opposite the County Jail.

Jacksonville, Ogn. dec24tf

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. jan14tf

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 charge 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 Homestead.

T. L. DAVIS.
Dec. 13th, 1864. dec17tf

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 26, 1864. 3m

THE SNOW AT FREDERICKSBURG.

BY HOWARD GYNNON.

Drift over the slopes of the sunrise land,
O, wonderful, wonderful snow!
O, pure as the breast of a virgin saint!

Drift tenderly, softly and slow,
Over the slopes of the sunrise land,
And into the haunted dells
Of the forest pines, where the sobbing winds
Are tuning their memory bells!

Into the forest of sighing pines,
And over those yellow slopes
That seem but the work of the cleaving plow.

But cover so many hopes!
They are many, indeed, and straightly made,
Not shapen with loving care;
But the souls let out and the broken blades
May never be counted here!

Fall over the lonely graves,
O, delicate dropping snow!
Like the blessing of God's unfaltering love
On the warrior heads below;

Like the tender sigh of a mother's soul,
As she waiteth and watcheth for one
Who will never come back from the sunrise land

When this terrible war is done,
And here where loth the high of heart,
Drift, white as the bridal veil
That will never be worn by the drooping girl

Who siteth afar, so pale;
Fall, fast as the tears of the suffering wife,
Who stretcheth despairing hands
Out to the blood-rich battle fields
That crimson the eastern sands.

Fall in thy virgin tenderness,
O, delicate snow! and cover
The graves of our heroes, sanctified.
Husband, and son, and lover;

Drift tenderly over the yellow slopes,
And mellow our deep distress,
And put us in mind of the shrunken souls,
And their mantles of righteousness.

Official Report of Colonel

Drew's Owyhee Expedition.

(CONTINUED FROM SENTINEL OF FEB. 18.)

Vicksburg mountain contains mineral, evidently copper, as in the other.

In passing out, near the head of this valley, we discovered what seemed to have been the death-place of a white man. Some of the bones of the feet and hands were still there, and some partially decayed remains of a pair of soldier's drawers. It was the death-bed, probably, of one of Sergeant Casteles' party—four in all—of Lieutenant Waymire's detachment, 1st Oregon Cavalry, killed while scouting, in April last, by the Indians of Stein's valley and vicinity.

It had been our intention up to the time we reached the Pueblo country, to continue from thence in a direction considerably south of east, to the upper portion of the Owyhee river. This would have extended our route through another region of country of which very little is yet known. But our march to this point, however slow, had severe upon our animals, and the greater portion of them required rest and good grazing before they would be able to commence our return journey. Picketing our animals in the daytime, and tying them close at night, rendered necessary to prevent raids and stampedes by the Indians, had worn heavily upon them, and it had become a question whether all could be got back to the post again. Our supplies, too, having become too short for our return trip, in consequence of the escort duty we had performed and had not anticipated before leaving Fort Klamath, and it was necessary to replenish them either from Camp Alford or Fort Boise. Rumors of Indian difficulties ahead, too, rendered it apparently unsafe for the train we had brought in safety to this point to continue their journey unguarded. Under all these circumstances, we determined to change our course to the northward, and intercept the route explored westward across the Owyhee by Captain Curry, 1st Oregon Cavalry, and used in the transportation of supplies from Fort Boise to his command.

We arrived at Camp Alford on the 26th of August, and encamped on a small mountain stream, about two miles beyond where we found all the wild grasses abundant, and of excellent quality, mixed profusely in many places with clover and small rushes. Stein's valley is another of those immense troughs, or basins, possessing the same general character that obtains in Warner's and Surprise valleys—emphatically alkaline, but dotted with a few fertile spots, covered with luxuriant grass, clover, rushes and wild pea-vine. Its general direction is north and south, and at the point where we encamped it is about ten miles wide; having along its eastern margin a dry lake with its bottom entirely without vegetation, and in many places so hard as to leave no impression of our horses' feet after passing over it. Beyond this, volcanic tables form its eastern boundary, extending back eastward to and across the

Owyhee river. Stein's mountain bounds it on the west, and supplies it, at the point where we were, with streams of pure water putting down from the snow banks deposited in the chasms and depressions of its summit. Springs are plentiful along its western border, forming in many places little rivulets; but neither they or the other streams extend more than a few hundred yards from the mountain's base before they sink. During our stay there, these streams fell back to the mountain by day, and came running down into the valley at night, much like the custom of the Indians, and similar in this respect to the small streams in some of the valleys of California.

This valley is noted among Oregon troops as the battle ground of Lieutenant Waymire, 1st Oregon Cavalry, in an affair with the Indians, in April last, in which that young officer displayed a courageous presence of mind, and a military tact, under very adverse circumstances, that would have done honor to a veteran, and which, doubtless, saved the detachment under his command, and a presumptive organization of citizens, understood to have been co-operating with him, from a total route and great loss.

Some of the trains lagging from the last day's march in Pueblo valley—twenty-eight miles, over heavy sand and sage, without water, and the day very warm—it was necessary to remain here until all could be brought up and got in readiness for another hard drive of thirty-three miles, over the same character of country, to the head of Crooked Creek, a tributary of the Owyhee.

Late in the afternoon of the 30th of August, the trains were sent in advance about twelve miles, in order that they might profit by the coolness of the evening and early morning, and reach water on the following day by the time at which they usually become the most thirsty. The poorer portion of one of the large trains remained here, however, to retreat its strength until the quartermaster's train of Capt. Curry's command should return to Fort Boise, when it would continue on under the protection of its escort.

Our full force not being deemed imperatively necessary to guard the trains hence to the Owyhee mines, and many of our animals absolutely requiring rest before starting out on our return journey, a detachment of nineteen enlisted men was detailed to compose the escort; selecting such animals for its use as were in the best condition. The rest of our animals, including our teams, and all of our supplies, except eight days rations for those who were to continue on, were put in charge of Sergeant James Moore, with a detachment also of nineteen men, to be guarded and cared for until our return.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Greer was directed to remain here also, as our lady invalid was yet unable to continue her journey without the benefit of the ambulance, the team to which was not in sufficient good condition to render it prudent to take it farther, in view of the service it yet had to perform on our homeward trip.

Several of Captain Curry's command were also very sick, including Acting Assistant Surgeon Cochrane—disease acute dysentery—rendering it necessary for Dr. Greer to perform the medical service for that command for the time being, in addition to that of our own, and to share with it the medical supplies which the necessities of the case required. Some of these it was necessary to replace from Fort Boise.

Passing across this valley in an easterly direction, and up through a wide and commodious cañon in its eastern rim to the general summit of the country beyond, we continued eastward along the old route over a continuous sand and sage plain, with a few spots covered with fragments of lava, and two small, dry, hard bottomed, basins, to the large cluster of springs that are the source of Crooked creek.

These springs, perhaps thirty in number, are all of them seemingly pure but differing somewhat in their temperature. Many of them are deep round holes shaped like a barrel set in the ground with its upper head taken out, the water boiling up with considerable force through their bottoms. All but the largest are thoroughly shaded by mangos of the wild pareley.

Between and around these springs there is perhaps two square miles of very good land, covered with a fair growth of grass. The usual sage and a little greasewood is all there is for fuel.

In a grave-shaped crevice on the summit of a perpendicular wall of rock that bounded our camp on the southeast were the remains of a white man who had been dead probably about six months. He was evidently placed there by comrades, as portions of his clothing and his powder horn were in the crevice, and at the foot of the wall were the marks of an old camp that gave the appearance of having been sometime occupied.

At daybreak on the morning of September 1st we were visited by a considerable

shower, with wind, thunder and lightning, accompaniments, too sublime for description, but giving some of its witnesses a rather ridiculous appearance.

Crooked creek has a direction considerably north of east, and pursues its way as its name indicates under great difficulties through deep volcanic chasms that widen occasionally sufficient to allow a little inferior grass to grow along the waters edge at the bottom, and finally empties into the Owyhee a few miles below the crossing. The country through which it passes is covered almost entirely with lava, sand and sage, but the route is sufficiently smooth to admit of the passage of wagons with little difficulty. The road forms a junction with one of the routes from Humboldt, about six miles west of the Owyhee.

The descent to the Owyhee from the west is gradual and smooth, the route passing among detached perpendicular portions of what was once a high volcanic table, representing now, by a little stretch of the imagination, so many Towers, and grand old castles, delineating the various orders of architecture, and on the whole presenting a sublime and picturesque appearance.

The crossing of the Owyhee is by a graveley ford, smooth, and in the summer season, with but a little depth of water. The river here is about sixty yards wide and when we crossed it, on the 23d, and again on the 20th of September, the greatest depth of water on the ford was not to exceed fourteen inches. It is somewhat alkaline, similar in this respect to Snake river, and has about the same temperature. Two small scow-shaped boats lying near, and a brush covered excavation in the river's eastern bank, were the only white men's marks of occupation that were visible, but there were traditional rumors that sandy galleons of whisky were cached somewhere in the vicinity. It is probable that ferrage and refreshments, in a small way, are offered here during the winter season.

The ascent from the river to the summit of its eastern bank is quite steep, but might be made easy with some labor and a change of location to a ravine. Thence to the lower extremity of Jordan Creek valley, a distance of four miles, the route is again over lava and sand, and through sage and some greasewood.

Jordan Creek valley is about thirty miles in length, has a general direction from east to west, and varies in width from two to four or five miles. It is surrounded by a lava plain, covered with the usual sage, except at its eastern extremity where it is bounded by high grass-covered hills which separate it from the higher hills and mountains in which are situated the celebrated Owyhee mines. It seems very well adapted to grazing, and some portions of it to cultivation. In the eastern portion, nearest to the mines, quite a number of land claims are already taken and rudely improved, and this season fully one hundred tons of hay was cut upon them for the Bonneville, Ruby City, and Silver City markets.

Jordan Creek, through nearly the whole length of the valley, was in pools, and of course its waters are correspondingly poor. Some of these pools are deep and four or five miles long, and are somewhat abundant with fish. The line of the creek is heavily fringed with large willows, and the mountains in which it takes its rise is quite well timbered with fir, some pine, and a little of the cottonwood. The route from the point where we entered the valley passes eastward along the north bank of the creek for a distance of about twenty miles, when it bears more to the northward, passing over some long ranges of hills, and across a small stream of good water called Sucker creek, and forms a junction with the toll road from Bonneville to Boise about twelve miles north of the former place.

For personal safety against the Indians, the few settlers there are in Jordan Creek valley, meet and remain together at night, leaving their possessions unguarded, and with no assurance—only a hope—that they will be found undisturbed in the morning.

In the Spring, before our arrival in that vicinity, a citizens affair with the Indians of that neighborhood had occurred, in which several citizens, including Mr. Jordan, the discoverer of the Owyhee placer mines, and for whom Jordan creek was named, were killed. Colonel Maury, with a small detachment from Ft. Boise, hastened to the point of difficulty, but as the natural result of the citizens having taken the chastisement of the Indians into their own hands, they had retreated, nearly unharmed, to their mountain fastnesses and beyond the reach of any immediate pursuit before Colonel Maury could arrive. This state of affairs kept the settlers of Jordan creek valley and in the mines also, in a continual alarm, and the rumors of Indian "signs" in the vicinity were frequent, and a fruitful source of urgent appeals for the presence of a military force.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A saw-fixer in New Bedford has put this over his door: "James Nokes, Saw Dentist."

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.)

New York, 14th.—The Commercial's special dispatch says notwithstanding Senator Morgan's declaration after his nomination to the Treasury department, his friends continued to press his name upon the President. It is thought Morgan will accept the position.

No orders have been received from Washington to commence drafting here to-morrow. It is thought it will be postponed to-morrow as recruiting is progressing rapidly.

New York, 14th.—The Times says H. S. Foote was given the choice of returning South, going to England or going to Fort Warren. The same paper says Foote represents the Confederacy as on the eve of desertion. The struggle on the part of the rebels is nearly over. He says that high military authorities in Richmond admit that the capture of Branchville will compel the evacuation of Charleston, Wilmington and even Richmond itself. He thinks the leaders will endeavor to leave the country, and the campaign on the part of the rebels will dwindle into guerrilla fighting. Foote is prepared to issue an address to the people of the South, urging them to quit fighting, give up the contest, and promptly accept the terms, as it is so clearly hopeless that they can obtain terms other than unconditional surrender. Foote also represents that the unpopularity of Davis at the South is very great. The people have lost all confidence in him. The mission of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell was only a ruse on the part of Davis, and a forced concession to the peace men of the South.

Washington, 14th.—Admiral Porter has forwarded the following to the Navy Department: Off Wilmington, North Carolina, Feb. 13th.—I have the honor to report that I entered Little River, South Carolina, on the night of Feb. 4th, proceeding eight miles with 4 boats and fifty men. I landed at the small town All Saint's Prairie, in Little River. The town was placed under guard, and without the knowledge of the inhabitants. I succeeded in capturing some soldiers. I held the place all the next day, discovered and captured about one hundred thousand dollars worth of cotton; also captured two flats at the mouth of the river, containing 23 bales of cotton, which had been removed from a blockade runner to lighten her. These were brought off, together with some negroes. The South Carolina Planters, and all the men whom I met, professed to be willing to come back under the old Government. Most of them seemed to be loyal men, only requiring emancipation from military rule. On the 8th, five boats' crews went ashore in Shuttle Island, N. C., under command of acting Master Pattie. He surprised and routed a rebel force, detailed to collect provisions in that country, capturing six soldiers with arms and equipments, and destroying the stores gathered at Fort Anderson.

The soldiers lately stationed at Shallotte had been withdrawn to assist in the defense of Wilmington. Two regiments are still at Lockwood Ferry. The woods are full of deserters.

W. B. CLEMENT,
Lieutenant Commanding.

New York, 14th.—The Commercial's Northern correspondent says: An expedition is preparing here which in all probability will make an advance on Goldsboro. If captured, this will give the United States all of Southwestern North Carolina.

New York, 14th.—R. M. Jossop, of New York, a California Pioneer, died at Panama on the 3d, and was buried on the Island of Tololo on the 4th.

The steamer Flag, with 21 vessels, loaded with captured cotton from Savannah, arrived this morning—no news.

New York, 14th.—Major Gen. Schofield has been assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina. This places him in command of all the forces now operating in the vicinity of Wilmington. Advice from Cape Fear River to the 9th, represents all quiet.

New York, 14th.—By the steamer Ocean Queen we have important advices. An arrival from Callao, Jan. 28th, brought news that the Spanish Peruvian question is settled. The terms are said to be, that Peru shall pay three millions for the expenses of the Spanish expedition, while Peru obtains possession of the Chiriquia Islands, and admits a Spanish envoy.

The small-pox continues its ravages at Kingston, Jamaica. The Government of Bajota has issued an order prohibiting the passage of foreign troops across the Isthmus in future. An exception is made in regard to United States troops, owing to the situation of their territory on the Pacific. The Ocean Queen brought \$264,000 in treasure.

New York, 12th.—The Post's Special dispatch says Richmond papers of Saturday, the 11th, admits it is probable that the rebels are evacuating Charleston.

The Times' Washington dispatch says: The latest Richmond papers received here state that on Friday last, the 19th, Sherman encompassed Branchville, S. C., and was within four miles of that place. It is understood that the papers of the 11th made a definite announcement of its capture, and Gen. Grant stated it as a positive fact. The Richmond papers also confirm the evacuation of Charleston as a military necessity.

San Francisco, 20th.—Telegrams of the 18th quote gold at 205. Sterling, 109 1/2. Legal Tenders, 51a37.