

# The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 8

## First Premium

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

**R. LIDDLE & CO.,**  
Sporting Emporium,

416 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, Redfern, Halls & Son, and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols, and Cartridges on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharps, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's, and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharps, Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencer's and Henry's Patent Breech-loading Rifles.

Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand.

Authorized agents for Henry's Patent Breech-loading Rifle.

**JOHN ORTH**

has

**20,000 LBS FRESH BACON**

FOR SALE, OF HIS OWN CURING.  
Purchasers will please enquire at his Dutch Shop, on Oregon Street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Jacksonville, January 21st, 1865. if.

**FLORENCE**

**Sewing Machine.**

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

Jacksonville, January 21st. if.

**PACIFIC**

**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CASH CAPITAL.

**\$750,000 00.**

**\$50,000** On deposit in Oregon.  
Final proof of Donations Land Claims and relinquishment of abandoned Donations taken and private entry of lands made, on application to me at the Clerk's office.

SACHS & BROS., Agents,  
Jacksonville, Oregon.

**UPHOLSTERER**

—AND—

**Paper Hanger.**

HEREDY 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, four sacks made, etc.

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

**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 Donations Land Claims and relinquishment of abandoned Donations taken and private entry of lands made, on application to me at the Clerk's office.

WM. HOFFMAN,  
County Clerk

February 4th, 1865. feb4w

**ORVIL DODGE'S**

**PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.**

ORVIL 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. if.

**NEW**

**Watchmaker and Jeweler!**

On Oregon street, first door north of Breunau'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

**FIRE! FIRE!!**

THE only Insurance Company that can legally do business in Oregon is the Pacific. They have complied with the laws of Oregon, by depositing \$50,000 in the State. Cash capital \$750,000.

SACHS & BROS.'s Agents,  
Jacksonville, February 23th, 1865. feb23t

**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 Sunday days.

**FLOUR AND PRODUCE** taken in exchange for Merchandise, at

July 19—27 **MAX MULLER'S.**

## 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 percent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal Tenders 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, 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. RUSSELL.**

**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 Building.

**GEORGE B. DORRIS,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.**

Oct 18

**J. S. HOWARD,**

**SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,**

**JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.**

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

**J. H. STINSON,**

**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,**

**AT LAW,**

**Albany, Linn county, Oregon.**

Oct 22

**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. dec24t

**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. jan14t

**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 Homestead.

T. L. DAVIS.

Dec. 13th, 1864. dec17t

**Veterans & Recruits.**

THE last Legislature gives a bounty of \$150 to each recruit in the regiment now being raised. It also voted

**Five Dollars**

per month extra pay to each person belonging to the cavalry regiment enlisted three years ago. These amounts are to be paid in State Bonds. Those wishing these bonds would do well to call on

**JACOBS & RUSSELL.**

Jacksonville, Jan. 12, '64. jan14t

## Official Report of Colonel Drew's Owyhee Expedition.

(CONTINUED FROM SENTINEL OF MARCH 4.)

Crossing Snake River at the uppermost ferry.—Fruit & Co's.—we continued along the wagon road just named, for a distance of thirty miles, all the way over a desert, to Fort Boise; arriving there September 9th.

At Fort Boise we met Mr. Tower, of the "Tower House," in Shasta county, California, who had reached Boise by way of the Red Bluff and Malheur route, mentioned in this part of the report which refers to the region of Goose Lake, and from him we learned that he and his party were attacked by the Indians on a ninety-mile desert, situated some distance north of Goose Lake Valley. Tower & Co's loss in this affair, were Mr. Dean, one of the firm, and an employee killed, and three hundred cattle. This information accounted for the presence of so much cattle "sign" in Warner's valley and vicinity, and strengthened our convictions as to the force on Warner's mountain, as well as our conjectures as to the reason of its being there.

**HOMEWARD JOURNEY.**

Obtaining at Fort Boise such supplies as we required for our homeward march, we left that post on the 15th of September returning to our camp on Little Jordan creek by the same daily marches, and over the same route we had traveled in going from it, arriving there on the 21st; thence back in the same manner to our camp in Stein's valley, arriving there on the 22d of September.

On the morning of the 24th of September, the entire command began its homeward journey, passing southward out of Stein's valley into that of Pueblo, thence in a southwesterly course over the Pueblo mountains to the eastern limits of the great desert plain that lies between Stein's and Warner's mountains; the western limits of which we had traversed to the southward on our outward trip.

The object of finding a pass at this point, over the Pueblo mountain was to reach the great plain just mentioned, without going southward around the mountain's eastern and southern base, and entering the same plain at the point where we left it in going out. Our attempt to cross was made with some misgivings as to its practicability, and at variance with the opinions of those with whom we conversed upon the subject, except those of Lieut. Bowen, serving with Capt. Curry. The advantage gained, if our efforts should be successful, would be well worth the risk incurred to obtain it, as the distance to Warner's valley would be much less than by our old route, and the adaptation of the country to travel, beyond the Pueblo mountain, and the means of subsisting our animals there, could hardly be any worse. The effort however, was eminently successful. The distance across the mountain being about fifteen miles, and the route, though somewhat rough and steep in a few places, is a very good one, and with a little labor can be made better.

The mountains here are covered with good bunch-grass, and afford good water at convenient distances. At the time of our crossing, the day was clear, and from the summit, Warner's mountain was in plain view directly to the westward, and jetting past its southern extremity could be seen the dark outlines of one of the Sierras peaks, situated north of the old emigrant pass, at Surprise Valley.

The desert plain upon which we entered, after effecting this crossing, extends along the western base of Stein's mountain, and its continuations northward, as far as the eye can see; westward to and along Warner's mountain and valley, while the Pueblo mountain circle round its southern extremity, opening at the point where we entered Pueblo valley, on our outward march.

Along the base of Stein's mountain, sloping down to the level of the plain, is a strip of good land; varying in width from one to four or five miles, and covered with a luxuriant growth of the various wild grasses, including a few patches of clover, and well watered by streams patting down from the mountain. Some of these streams are beautifully fringed with large willows, and near the gorges through which they make their descent from the mountain are a few trees of cottonwood. The juniper introduces itself again on the west side of this mountain, where it is unusually large and abundant.

From a point about ten miles north of the place where we entered this plain, our course was nearly due west, with Warner's mountain directly before us. The first day's march from this point, however, we explored under great difficulties. The south winds prevailed for several successive days, bringing with them such a mass of smoke as almost to obscure the sun; hiding everything in the way of landmarks, rendering explorations in advance extremely difficult, and a movement of the entire command upon an unknown desert, without this precaution, imprudent and hazardous.

We were also in the vicinity of another horde of Indians, the same with whom Lieut. Wayne had the affair in Stein's valley, sometime during the previous April, making it unsafe for any small detachment to move in advance farther than it could go and return on the same day. The weather continuing smoky however, we moved all together; but after a few hours out the smoke became unusually dense, we were compelled to return to the camp we had left. The following night, twenty-five of the animals of our train escaped from the guard, and were captured by the Indians; but were followed so closely all that but five of them were recovered. The next morning, September 29th, as strong a detachment as could be spared from camp was sent towards Warner's mountain, with instructions to build signal fires where the first water and grass should be found, and then to fall back to the command, which would move up as soon as the signals should be seen. At daybreak on the morning of the 30th a bare glimmer of light pierced its way through the smoke from the westward, and the command again took up its line of march in that direction. A march of twenty-seven and a half miles, over a tolerable smooth and hard surface, with about ten miles of the distance covered with huge sage, brought us to a considerable butte, on the north and west side of which had been found several good springs and plenty of grass. The next day's march, nineteen and a half miles, in the same direction, but a part of the way across a field of sharp fragments of lava, uncomfortable for our teams to pass over, brought us to our old route on the south-east side of Warner's Mountain. By referring to our odometer records, we found that the distance saved by crossing Pueblo Mountain, was sixty-seven miles, or a total of seventy-three and a half miles by this route, against one hundred and forty and a half miles by the old one.

From this point we continued into Warner's Valley by our outward route, there leaving it again, and continuing directly across the valley, passing thence a few miles northward down its western limits, thence ascending its western rim, by a fair grade, and continuing westward over a lava table, with occasional smooth depressions in its surface, to the foot-hills of the Sierras. Thence by a gradual ascent along glades, and over a few points putting down from these mountains; and thence by a smooth and easy descent into Goose Lake Valley.

The distance from Warner's to Goose Lake Valley, by this route, is but a little over forty miles, with good grass and water, at convenient distances, along the route.

The pass across the Sierras here, is by a wide gap about a half mile wide at its narrowest point, from whence it widens abruptly on either side; timber, grass, and water is abundant all the way through, and the route is entirely free of rock.

Our general course from the Owyhee Mines to this point, was nearly due west, and the character of the country passed over, entirely volcanic.

The general direction of the volcanic tables and mountains crossed, is north and south, rendering the exploration of the route much more difficult and fatiguing than if it had been parallel to them.

The elevations and depressions of the route are not very numerous, nor are they very abrupt. Especial care was taken to find the best passes over the mountains and tables, and across the intervening basins and valleys. Our success in this particular is mainly due to the fact that from the head of Crooked Creek, our route was along the summit of two vast water sheds, one descending northward towards the Columbia river, and the other southward towards the Sacramento.

Crossing Goose Lake Valley nearly due west, and about twelve miles from the head of the lake, we formed another junction with our outward route, and found that we had made another saving in distance of forty two miles, with a much better route than the old one in every particular.

At this junction we had the satisfaction to find that the overland immigration to southern Oregon by way of the Humboldt, had taken our outward route at the Emigrant Pass over the Sierras, and passed into Jacksonville via Fort Klamath.

From Goose Lake Valley, we continued along our old route to Fort Klamath, where we arrived on the 18th of October.

The time occupied in making the trip from Boise to Fort Klamath, was thirty-four days. The number of days on which we traveled was twenty-three, which is about the time required to pass either way over the route, now that it is explored and marked.

Some of the public benefits which have already accrued by reason of this reconnaissance are: The exploration of the country between Fort Klamath and the

Owyhee region, of which comparatively nothing has heretofore been known.

It contributed materially towards the continuance of peaceful relations towards citizens, on the part of Indians whom the hostile chief Paulini had invited to join him, and whose co-operation he confidently expected, and who abandoned his usual haunts when he found he could not obtain it.

The discovery of many of the haunts, strongholds, and hiding places of the most dangerous portions of the Snake and Plate Indians, that will be useful to the public, and beneficial to the service in future operations.

The safe conduct of a considerable body of citizens, some of whom had been attacked by the Indians and forced to seek its protection, to a secure destination, through a hostile Indian country, and preventing the barbarous destruction of life, and the loss of a large amount of property that must have occurred, had it not been ordered, or other service similar to it.

The opening of a route from Northern California, Southern and Middle Oregon, to the Owyhee and Boise regions, that is fully two hundred miles shorter, and affording better natural requisites for travel, such as good grass and water, and at more convenient distances, than any other route yet explored, or that it seems possible can be found.

It has opened a line for direct communication between Fort Klamath, Fort Boise and Fort Hall, and shortened the old Southern Oregon Emigrant Road several hundred miles.

It is due to the men who accompanied me, both civil and enlisted, that I should acknowledge my indebtedness to them, in a great degree, for the success of the reconnaissance.

Sergeant James Moore, commanding the detachment after the 6th of July, acquitted himself throughout in a manner truly commendable, and worthy of a higher rank. Sergeant Garrett Crockett, acting while his health permitted, in the line of a staff officer, and Sergeant A. M. Beatty, who succeeded him in that capacity, were also correct and zealous in the performance of their duties, though many to which they were assigned were special, and dangerous to execute. Both deserve special commendation also, and fully merit promotion. Sergeant Geisy always performed his duty cheerfully and soldier-like, and proved a most faithful non-commissioned officer. The same remark applies to Corporals W. R. Marquis, James W. Marquis, William Dunlap, H. C. Slocumb, and Abner Riddle; and to private Volney Culvig, Acting Commissary Sergeant. Corporal W. R. Marquis had special charge of the 12-pounder Mountain Howitzer, and acquitted himself in a most satisfactory manner in the discharge of that duty also. The uniform cheerfulness and alacrity with which the men, and all who were in any way connected with the command, performed their duties, added greatly to the pleasure and interest of the trip. The several trains also, who traveled under our escort, conformed cheerfully to all regulations imposed on their account, both as to the order of travel, and their disposition at camp—an exception to the general rule in all such cases.

In the conclusion of this report, I would most respectfully suggest that a permanent post established in Goose Lake Valley, near its northern extremity, where there are all the natural requisites for its maintenance on an economical scale, would be of vast benefit to the frontier settlements, extending from Red Bluff, California, to Eugene City, in Middle Oregon, a distance of three hundred and eighty-two miles, and including in the range, Shasta City, Weaverville, Yreka, Jacksonville and Roseburg, and would doubtless hasten the period when military protection any where along this frontier can be happily dispensed with.

As has already been stated in this report, the upper portion of Goose Lake Valley is neutral ground, as between the Snake, Plate, Upper Pitt River, Modoc, and Klamath Indians; but the country infested by each of these tribes respectively, borders directly upon it, and taken as a whole, form its entire boundary. Its surrounding, are such as will admit of the rapid movement of troops in any direction that might be required. A post once established there, the main thoroughfares northward from the two principal points in California—Red Bluff and Yreka—and others respectively from Jacksonville, in Southern Oregon, and Eugene City, in Middle Oregon, Reading's route from old Fort Boise, the new route from Fort Boise, and the Owyhee, and the old Southern Oregon Emigrant route, would converge to, and radiate directly from it, and would thus render any portion of the surrounding country readily accessible to troops, and to the public.

The distance from, and to, principal points, would be as follows: From Fort Klamath, one hundred and ten miles; from Jacksonville via Fort Klamath, two

hundred miles.

From Yreka, portion of route to be opened, two hundred and thirty miles.

From Fort Crook, one hundred and twenty miles, or upwards.

From Red Bluff, route can be explored, probably not to exceed two hundred and fifty miles.

From Eugene City, route to be explored, probably about two hundred and sixty miles.

Route thence to Surprise Valley, forty-four miles.

To Pueblo mines, by wagon road, one hundred and twenty-five miles.

To Owyhee mines, new route, two hundred and seventy miles.

To Fort Boise, same route, three hundred and thirty miles.

Troops can be maintained at this point much cheaper than at Fort Boise or anywhere in that region; and operations in the Indian country northward of it to Malheur springs, and around to the eastward to Harney Lake, and the Owyhee region, and of course at all the other points in its vicinity, can be more effectively conducted with this point as their base, and at much less expense, than from Fort Dalles, Walla Walla or Boise. At this point the movement of troops, in any direction, would be in a hostile Indian country, and consequently no time would be lost in moving either way through any portion of it. The saving in expense would be mainly on the score of transportation. Flour and bacon could be drawn from Rogue River valley, whence they are now procured for Fort Klamath, and such supplies as it would be necessary to procure from Department Headquarters, would be shipped up the Sacramento river to Red Bluff and from thence would have but about two hundred and fifty miles of land carriage to their destination. That a great saving would thus be made over shipments from San Francisco to Portland, thence to Fort Vancouver, thence up the Columbia to Fort Dalles and Walla Walla, and finally across the country far to the northward and eastward of the points where a large portion of them are required to be used, can be very readily observed.

There is no point between the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Owyhee Mines, along the route we explored, that affords timber, either for building, or for fuel.

Some point near Harney Lake would be the next best location, so far as the natural requisites for a post are concerned; but the necessity for a post there is not so great as at the point suggested.

The route just explored will be adopted early next Spring by the travel from Northern California and Southern Oregon, to and from the Owyhee and Boise regions, and at best, troops at Goose Lake, Warner's Valley, Stein's Valley, and near Jordan Creek Valley, will be required during the whole of next Summer. From these points the route can be effectually guarded, and a wide range of country traversed in every direction, the Indians prevented from gathering their usual supplies for the next winter, and thus driven to more remote regions, or forced to a surrender.

Cut Out.—It is many years since I fell in love with Jane Jerusha Skeggs, the handsomest country girl by far that ever went on legs. By meadow, creek, wood and dell so often we did walk, and the moonlight smiled on our meeting lips, and the night winds learned our talk. Jane Jerusha was all to me, for my heart was young and true, and loved with a double and twisted love, and a love that was honest too. I roamed all over the neighborly farms, and I robbed the wild-wood bowers, and tore my trousers and scratched my hands, in search of choicest flowers. In my joyous love I brought all these to my Jerusha Jane; but I wouldn't be so foolish now if I were a boy again. A city chap then came along, all dressed up in store clothes, with a shiny hat and a shiny vest, and a mustache under his nose. He talked to her of singing schools, (for her father owned a farm), and the left me, the country lout, and took the new chap's arm. And all that night I never slept, nor could I eat next day; for I loved that girl with a fervent love, that naught could drive away. I strove to win her back to me; but it was all in vain—the city chap, with the hairy lip, married Jerusha Jane. And my poor heart was sick and sore, until the thought struck me, that just as good