

The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 22

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.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.

L. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

No. 10, holds its regular meetings on every Saturday evening at the Masonic Hall.

Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

NEWMAN FISHER, R. Socy.

Trustees—J. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and S. J. Day.

Walter 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, Secy.

G. 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 Texas, Cal. War Service promptly collected. Oct. 18.

J. H. STINSON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR, AT LAW,

Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Oct 22/61

J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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

Office at his residence on Oregon street

DR. L. S. THOMPSON

OFFICE

CITY DRUG STORE,

RESIDENCE

Opposite the County Jail.

Jacksonville, Oreg. Dec 24/61

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 14/61

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, and absent from professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

248 D. SIX S. B. FARGO.

MIX & FARGO,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

OFFICE over Bank Exchange, Main Street, will practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District, also the Supreme Court. Collections promptly attended to. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Jan 31/61

J. B. LASATER,

W. G. LANGFORD,

LASATER & LANGFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Walla Walla City, W. T.,

One door west of Kyger & Rose's Brick Store. Jun 31/61

F. B. FARGO,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.,

Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Protest Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. Jun 31/61

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 & BRO'S Agents.

Jacksonville, February 25th. 1865. Feb 25/61

SUPERB Photograph Albums can

be had cheap, for cash, at J. Row's, next door above Bradbury & Wade.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Laidle of Potass. Jan 31/61

SUSPIRIA.

Oh the summer mists lie dreaming on the mountains,
And the mirage waves are rippling o'er the plain—
And the heart goes out in vain and fruitless searching,
For the day, the days that shall never come again.

Shall we meet them no more where we have wandered
By the woodland, the hillside and the stream?
Shall we meet them no more whose wealth we've squandered
To gild the folly of our fancy's dream?

Oh! the gleaming jewels of their sunny moments!
Oh! the diadem that crowned their circling hours!
Oh! the merry hearts that sprang to meet their gladness,
And the hands that were laden with their flowers?

Are they gone—are they gone from us forever?
And their memories—are they shadowless and vain?
As the summer mists that dream upon the mountains,
And the mirage waves that ripple o'er the plain.

ANNIE E. FITZGERALD.
—Salt Lake City Telegraph.

A SHORT HISTORIE

BY A MAN UP A TREE.

Jefferson D.
He
Is of a First Familio.

His and he
Could whip any three
Or five Yankee
Chumps, you see.

He—he—he—
(Pardon its frequency),
Would rule mind and sea,
And make all men free,
In fact, very free—

Except the Darker;
Or, fading in that idea,
Would in last ditch (quoting Annie Laurie)

Lay him down and die!
By and by, he
(D)

Would make even the "big" free,
Provided he
Would shoulder a fuse
And help Lee

To fight for slavery—
Which he ("big") couldn't see.
Pace Tempo, Grant he
Used up Lee;

When D.
Concluded to flee
With his specie.

'Twas foot against cavalee—
Or horse against mule, or ass, may be,
Of the three

It's easy to see
Which would be winner,
Down on the Omeigee

They caught the old sinner,
He was caught in peti—
How do you suppose?
Up a tree?

Why no, in woman's clothes!
He! he! he!!!
J. D.,

In this extremity,
Fostered his Bowie
Tremendously;

And Mrs. D.,
She—
With "nothing to wear," you see—
As he

(Aforesaid D.)
Had on her hoops and she—
Told the Regiment "to be
Careful how they provoked the
President," or he

In his fury
Might hurt somebody—
Cut their hearts out—d'ye see?
Finally

He and she,
Or rather, she and he,
(The matter is mixed, slightly,
As to which wears the bree—)

Whichever it may be,
Bowed the knee
To gun necessity,
And the Fourth Michigan Cavalry,
And said—"Pecceci!"

Dear me!
Is this the we
Small end of "Chivalry?"
Fiddle-de-dee!

STAYED.—An exchange contains the following notice:

"Broke into the pocket of the editor of this paper sometime during the week, a silver dime. Who it belongs to or where it came from, is mystery to us, and we earnestly request the owner to come and take it away; we have been so long without silver that its use is entirely forgotten.

Upon this side is a beautiful young lady with a handkerchief to her eyes—weeping to think she has no mate, and a night cap on a pole as a signal of distress."

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Washington, May 29th.—A dispatch from Gen. Cauby, dated New Orleans, May 26th, states that the arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department are concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy.

The World's special dispatch says: Notwithstanding Kirby Smith's surrender, troops will be sent to Texas to protect the border and maintain order.

The Commercial's special dispatch says: The trial of Jeff. Davis before the United States Circuit Court will commence as soon as the conspiracy case can be disposed of.

Gen. Sherman has handed in his written testimony, respecting Johnston's surrender, to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Information from Richmond announces the arrest of Gen. Lee.

Washington, 17th.—The President is sued a proclamation to-day, providing for the reorganization of North Carolina, and appointed W. W. Holden, editor of the Raleigh Standard, military Governor, with power to call a convention for the amendment of the State constitution.

Admiral Buchanan, of the rebel navy, surrendered himself at Mobile, May 20th.

New York 30th.—The Herald's special says the Gen. of the regular army are assigned as follows: Halleck to command the Pacific Department; Sherman to command the military division of the Mississippi, comprising Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and probably Louisiana; Meade, the Atlantic; Sheridan, the Trans-Mississippi; Thomas, North Carolina, and perhaps other Southern States. Warren has resigned his commission as Major Gen. of Volunteers, and Gen. Logan has been ordered to transfer the Army of Tennessee to Louisville.

Times' special says Stanton is not going to Berlin. He intends to resign, however. It will take \$60,000,000 to pay off the army. The money is ready.

Cincinnati, 30th.—Howell Cobb and Mallory passed Chattanooga yesterday for Knoxville, under a strong guard. Detachments of Wilson's cavalry are daily arriving at Chattanooga. The Commercial's Frankfort Kentucky dispatch says, recruiting is going on briskly among the slaves in Kentucky; a few months more and negro enlistments will settle the question for Kentucky, independent of the constitutional amendment. The Gazette's Nashville dispatch says Gen. Upton has arrived with the archives of the State and \$650,000 in specie. The Tennessee Senate passed the Executive Franchise bill, yesterday, 16 to 5.

New York, 31st.—A private letter from Atchinson, of New York, now residing at Matamoros, says a mock funeral of Lincoln took place in that city when the news of his death was received. The secession sympathizers collected in the streets, and had a controversy over something they pretended was the body of the President.

New York, 31st.—The Eagle, from Savannah, with dates to the 27th, has arrived. The Stonewall has been delivered to await instructions of the home Government, as to what disposition is to be made of her. She will, probably, be delivered up to the United States. Captain Moffitt left for Galveston, on the Owl, on the 25th.

New York 31st.—Mexican advices are from Vera Cruz to the 5th. On that day six Americans were arrested.—no reason assigned. All the troops that could be spared went out after the guerrillas. Juarez' troops are appearing in all quarters.

New York 31st.—President Jeff. of Haiti, was at head of 3,000 men to put down an insurrection. The rebels already had possession of the capital. It is said the rebels would attack the Dominicans as soon as the Spanish had evacuated the island.

New York 31st.—The Herald announced that the Memorial Diplomatique of May 14th, makes public the important fact that the Government of President Johnson has instructed the American Minister at London, to require of the English Government a prompt decision as to the indemnity for losses caused to federal citizens by cruisers such as the Alabama, and other vessels constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war. It adds, this demand has several times been made by the United States. Its justice has never been admitted by the British Government, which has rested its refusal upon the opinions given by law officers of the crown. Lincoln, nevertheless, persisted in the demand requiring it; and Johnson, far from abandoning the demand, has reiterated it, asserting it with more vigor and energy than ever. It is the opinion of the Memorial that this question which up to the present had not

seemed serious or pressing, may, perhaps, cause a conflict between the two nations.

A private dispatch has been received in this city, from Cyrus W. Field, dated the 17th of May, saying they have twenty-two hundred miles of the Atlantic cable completed, and expected to sail the last of June.

Legal tenders, 76 @ 76½. Gold on the 5th inst, was 135.

Fortress Monroe, June 1st.—The Texan expedition, under command of Gen. Weitzel which has been fitting out in this port during the past week, is now fairly on its way to its point of destination, somewhere along the coast of that State. Preparatory to its sailing, orders were issued to the commanding officer on board each vessel to proceed first to Mobile Bay, in the vicinity of Ft. Morgan, with a view to making a rendezvous at that harbor, in order to coal the steamers thoroughly before proceeding further. The steamers comprising this expedition are among the largest and best adapted for long sea voyages. The major portion of the fleet, comprising some 15 of the largest steamers have already sailed.

New York, 2d.—The Commercial's special says there is much complaint of Halleck's management in Richmond.

It is charged that the rebels are coming into power under his influence. These charges together with others, explain his transfer to this coast.

The Herald's special says Congressman Harris, of Mich, tried for persuading rebels of Lee's army not to take the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and forfeiture of all civil rights. The President approved the findings but remitted the sentence. It also says it is believed here that the President is not in favor of negro suffrage, except in some modified form, and under certain qualifications.

The Post's special says the trial of Jeff. Davis in the U. S. Court, in this city, will take place before a full bench, consisting of Judge Carter of Ohio, Judge Otis of N. Y., and Wiley of Va.

Caro, 4th.—New Orleans dates are received to the 30th of May. The town of Padras Negras was captured by the liberals, on Monday the 24th.

The blockade runner Demvirgh, in trying to run into Galveston with a cargo, was destroyed by the United States steamer Seminole.

Private dispatches quote gold in New York, on the 9th of June, at 136 @ 137, and sterling exchange at 110.

New York, 4th.—The Pennsylvania has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 23d, and Quezontown to the 24th of May. The news of the Mexican emigration scheme in the United States attracts attention. The London Daily News remarks that, if Johnson intended to give France cause to declare war, he would not allow the disbanding of the armies and the sailing of ships. It is probable, however, that the throne of Maximilian may be endangered by the help which Juarez may receive from the American people in this way. The London morning Post says that reliable information leads to the intention that so far as Johnson is concerned, he has no intention of interfering either in Mexico, or what is more important, in Canadian affairs.

The French Government has revoked the measure limiting the stay of American vessels in French ports to 24 hours.

The Paris Patrie has reason to believe that the French government is occupied with news of clandestine enrollments in America, and that if necessary it will adopt energetic measures against the U. S. Volunteers.

The French Government is much displeased at Prince Napoleon's speech at Corsica.

New York, 4th.—It was reported in Liverpool, May 24th, that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico.

TIMES IN IDAHO.—From Idaho correspondence of the Sacramento Union of May 17th:

The mining interests also here are not realizing expenses, although the summer season will be prosperous. Board and lodging \$23 per week—edibles composed of water beefsteaks with onions, some bread, and colored water for coffee; though a decided improvement is going on in this line every day. Snow all around us, on the hills and mountains, and some good-sized snow and ice banks remaining in the principal streets. No creek mining available before July 1st, and probably August; but little, as yet, on the hill and bar claims, owing to the insufficiency of the water ditches and the constant breakages in some. Hundreds of people have been trying to live on one meal per day, and without flour. A flour riot occurred before our arrival, but was appeased somehow. Within the past fortnight flour has ranged from \$130 to \$90 per barrel, freight being \$600 per ton from Umatilla Landing, though a merchant told me today he had had a cargo engaged at twenty cents per pound. How does this agree with the seven and a half cents per pound published in the Portland paper?

A RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Strange incidents occur on railroads sometimes—so strange that they are really amusing. Among the strangest in the manner in which pockets are picked—and these are not amusing—and the pockets, too, of ladies. Now what more audacious act is there than putting a hand in a lady's dress pocket, but the professional pick-pocket is an audacious fellow as well as a thief. An incident lately occurred on the railroad between this city and Boston which is well worth relating. A lady had suffered from the enterprise of one of these *chevaliers d'industrie*, and a friend of hers about to take the same route was cautioned to be on her guard, especially against any well dressed, prepossessing young man who would take a seat by her side, and that, too, just before entering the long tunnel near this city. The cautioned lady took her seat, and looked nervously about her. She did not see any prepossessing young man just then, but as the train stopped at Springfield, one such entered, and, with much politeness, took the vacant seat by her side. Of course the nervousness of the lady increased, and especially as the young man offered her his paper to read, which she declined, and to his remarks she responded only in monosyllables. She was determined to keep him at his distance, which, however, was limited in these narrow seats. At length they approached the fatal tunnel, and the caution she had received took sudden hold of her already greatly excited mind. As the train entered the darkness, she made a sudden plunge for her pocket in which she had her porte monnaie. But the folds of her dress were somewhat disarranged, and she did not at once find her pocket; still she nervously persevered, diving first into one fold, then into another, until at length she found an opening, when, what was her horror to find the hand of her "prepossessing companion" on the seat was already exposed the fatal tunnel, and the caution she had received took sudden hold of her already greatly excited mind. As the train entered the darkness, she made a sudden plunge for her pocket in which she had her porte monnaie. But the folds of her dress were somewhat disarranged, and she did not at once find her pocket; still she nervously persevered, diving first into one fold, then into another, until at length she found an opening, when, what was her horror to find the hand of her "prepossessing companion" on the seat was already exposed the fatal tunnel, and the caution she had received took sudden hold of her already greatly excited mind. As the train entered the darkness, she made a sudden plunge for her pocket in which she had her porte monnaie. But the folds of her dress were somewhat disarranged, and she did not at once find her pocket; still she nervously persevered, diving first into one fold, then into another, until at length she found an opening, when, what was her horror to find the hand of her "prepossessing companion" on the seat was already exposed the fatal tunnel, and the caution she had received took sudden hold of her already greatly excited mind.

She held on to the hand, thinking to expose the thief on emerging into the light, and though it seemed that the train would never reach the end of the tunnel, still she held on with the grips of a vice. Her companion made no effort, whatever, to release his hand—whether through fear of exposing himself, or rather liking the soft, velvety pressure, is not known. But daylight, at length came, and with it the fact was revealed that the lady, in searching for her pocket, had inserted her hand into the pocket of her "prepossessing companion," where she found, properly enough, one of his hands. It is needless to add that the lady presented a very confused appearance, gently rebuked the hard, glanced out of the car window, and left to her companion the task of filling in the meaning of her strange conduct.

THE APES AND THE CROCODILES.—In Siam the monkeys select for their butt no less formidable an animal than the crocodile. In these practical jokes it is not always the joker that wins:

"Crocodiles are more numerous in the river at Paknam-Ven than in that of Chantaboun. I continually saw them throw themselves from the banks into the water; and it has frequently happened that careless fishers, or persons who have fallen asleep on the shore, have become their prey, or have afterwards died of the wounds inflicted by them. This latter has happened twice since my stay here. It is amusing however—for one is interested in observing the habits of animals all over the world—to see the manner in which these creatures catch the ape, which sometimes takes a fancy to play with them. Close to the bank lies the crocodile, his body in the water, and only his capacious mouth above the surface, ready to seize anything that may come within reach. A troop of apes catch sight of him, seem to consult together, approach little by little, and commence their frolics, by turns actors and spectators. One of the most active and impudent jumps from branch to branch till within a respectful distance of the crocodile, when, hanging by one claw, and with the dexterity peculiar to these animals, he advances and retires, now giving his enemy a blow with his paw, at another time pretending to do so. The other apes enjoying the fun, evidently wish to take part in it; but the other branches being too high, they form a sort of chain by laying hold of each other's paws, and thus swinging backwards and forwards, while any one of them who comes in reach of the crocodile torments him to the best of his ability. Sometimes the terrible jaws suddenly close but not upon the audacious ape, who just escapes; then there are cries of exultation from the tormentors, who gambol about joyfully. Occasionally, however, the claw is entraped and the victim dragged with the rapidity of lightning beneath the water, when the whole troop disperses, grunting and shrieking. The misadventure does not, however, prevent their recommencing the game in a few days afterwards."

KILLED BY INDIANS.—From a gentleman just from Idaho, and who arrived in this city by the Chico route last night, we learn that on Wednesday, May 31st, one Russell and George Shortridge were killed by the Indians in Surprise Valley. It seems they had ranches in the upper end of the valley, and had been to Susanville for provisions. On their way back they entered the lower part of the valley, at Goodwin's ranch and it is supposed stopped there, while the Indians were concealed in the willows, about fifty yards from the ranch. The Indians waited until they had passed, and then shot them from behind, killing them both at once. Shortridge was scalped, and his body stripped of its clothing. The body of Russell was not molested. The Indians took six of the animals belonging to the men, also what provisions they could pack away, and destroyed what they could not carry. Russell leaves a wife and children. Shortridge was a single man, whose widowed mother resides in Indian Valley. Our informant was within fifteen miles of the scene of massacre at the time of its occurrence, and saw the bodies of the murdered men next day.—Sac. Union.

HORSE ASSOCIATION.

JACKSONVILLE, June 13th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—As some of the stock-raisers of Jackson county have in contemplation the organization of a Horse Association, for the annual exhibition and competition of fine stock, I deem a few remarks on the subject not inappropriate. There is a number of fine breeds of horses in Jackson county at this time. In point of size, Coburg stands first, weighing over a ton; after him comes Gloucece, Vermont, Prince Albert, Lionheart, Sampson, etc., all contending for a liberal share of patronage and consideration, and doubtless all are deserving. It is thought that an association of this kind, properly organized and conducted, would be very beneficial in improving the present stock, and encouraging the importation of other fine varieties of horses. The raising of light, low-priced Spanish and Cayuse stock "will not pay" in the future. The prejudice against Oregon raised horses is very much ameliorated, and as we have no reliable market for oats and hay, we can feed it to good young horses. In that shape our grain can readily be cashed, as draught, stage, carriage and saddle horses will always be in demand—the nature of our country compels this, railroads and water communications being among the things that are non est. There will probably be a call for the stock growers of the county to meet in Jacksonville on or about the 24th inst., and a few remarks concerning the business to be transacted may not be out of place. In the first place, the best stallion for all work should receive the first premium; second, the best draft stallion, and after them turf and trotters. We cannot compete in transportation of stock to the State Fair with other counties, the distance being so great, until such times as railroads shall become common. However, with men of means it is different, and I am happy to know that Jackson county will be duly represented at the coming State Fair.

It is hoped that a good turn out will be had at the proposed meeting on the 24th.

A. FARMER.

HOW TO DRESS FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.—A lady or gentleman, laying made up her or his mind to be photographed, naturally considers in the first place, how to be dressed to show off to the best advantage. Let me offer a few words of advice touching dress. Orange color, for certain optical reasons, is photographically black. Blue is white; other shades or tones of color are proportionately darker or lighter as they contain more or less of these colors. The progressive scale of photographic color commences with the lightest. The order stands thus: white, light blue; violet, pink; mauve, dark blue; brown, lemon; blue-green, leather; brown, drab; cerise, magenta; yellow green, dark brown; purple, red; amber, monroe; orange, dead black. Complexion has been much considered in connection with dress. Blondes can wear much lighter colors than brunettes; the latter always presents better pictures in dark dresses, but neither look well in positive white. Violent contrasts of color should be especially guarded against. In photography, brunettes possess a great advantage over their fairer sisters. The lovely golden tresses lose all their transparent brilliancy, and are represented black; whilst the "bonnie blue eye," theme of rapture to the poet, is misery to the photographer; for it is put entirely out. The simplest and most effective way of removing the yellow color from the hair, is to powder it nearly white; it is thus brought to about the same photographic tint as in nature. The same rule, of course, applies to complexions. A tinkle quite invisible at a short distance is, on account of its yellow color, rendered most painfully distinct when photographed.—Lady's Book.