

THE OREGON SENTINEL



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE.—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1855

L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. Tobey, advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal.
E. K. Phillips, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

List of Agents for the OREGON SENTINEL:
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Thomas F. Floyd, Kentucky do
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D. P. Anderson, Phoenix do
D. M. C. Gault, do
A. Ireland, Myrtle Creek do
G. L. Dean, Ellensburg do
Taswell Cameron, Union Town do
James L. Watson, Roseburg do
Miss Hattie Hunter, Rogue River do
L. W. Sullivan, Fort Klamath do
Binger Herman, Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

A first class Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for sale at this office, for cost and freightage.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA—POPULATION.

This place is pleasantly situated on the east side of Vancouver's Island, with a safe and excellent harbor, which is easy of access for small-class vessels, at high tide. It is about half the size of Portland, and has the appearance of being on the decline. Dilapidation evidently awaits it, unless there is a new rush of immigration to the country. In perambulating the town, you see labeled, in large letters, on nearly one-half of the houses or lots, "To Let" or "To Rent." The population of the city, including Chinamen, is estimated at 2,500 Indians on the island. 3,000

The white population of British Columbia is estimated at 3,000
Chinamen 1,000
Indians 60,000
64,000

Total population of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia does not exceed 69,000
It is thought by some that the total white population of Vancouver's Island does not exceed 4,500 persons, and that the total number of whites, Chinamen and Indians does not exceed 65,000.

OLD OREGONIANS.

The great mass of the eight or ten thousand foreign mining population, from California and Oregon, have nearly all returned to those States or gone to the Atlantic States. But here and there you will find an old and familiar Oregonian. Among the number of friends whom I have seen since my arrival in Queen Victoria's possessions are, S. A. Bates, who formerly resided on Cow Creek and Grange Creek; Jacob Frauenthal, who clerked for Heshland & Bro. in Kirbyville; Godfrey Openheimer and Myer Openheimer, who were, in the days of long ago, merchants in Scottsburg and Yreka. They all look robust and hearty.

BATES, LIZZIE T'VAULT, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bates resides on William's Lake, in Cariboo. He is a fine business man, and is said to have amassed an independent fortune. He inquired particularly after Lizzie T'Vault. On being told that she had married, since lost her husband, and was now a blooming young widow, with two fine sons and a pretty daughter, he promptly replied: "Well, I don't know that a bachelor like me could do any better than to return to Oregon and get, or try to get Lizzie." This would be a good start for a man on the sunny side of thirty.

Mr. Frauenthal resides at Fort Yale, at the head of steamboat navigation on Fraser's River, and is still selling goods, and yet unmarried. He has made considerable at Fort Yale, but lost several thousand dollars in the great fire last fall. The Openheimers are both married and have interesting families. Myer has an amiable wife and six interesting children. Godfrey's wife and child are at Victoria, and I have not seen either one of them, but I am informed they are equally interesting. They have two brothers in Cariboo, Isaac and David, and they are all still in partnership. They have an extensive and large assortment of goods at Fort Yale, and a branch store in Cariboo. They are all well and doing well. May success attend the old Oregonians wherever they go!

On the morning of the 6th, we sailed from Victoria on the steamer Enterprise,

bound for New West Minister, in British Columbia. It was a bright sunshiny day, and we had a fair view of

SAN JUAN ISLAND.

which is noted as the cause of the belligerent correspondence between General Harney of the United States army, and Sir James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver's Island. The island looks like a barren, rocky waste, not worth to either government the expense of occupation, much less a bloody war. The dispute in regard to it between the United States and England has been, by mutual consent, left to the arbitration of the King of Belgium; and it is to be hoped his decision, whatever it may be, will be satisfactory to both nations. The island is now jointly occupied by the troops of the United States and England. In about six hours after we left Victoria, we arrived to

NEW WEST MINISTER.

the capital of British Columbia. This place has a garrison, printing office, telegraph office and considerable trade. It appears to be a new and flourishing place. The telegraph line from Oregon to the Russian Possessions is completed to this place, and will soon be through to Fort Yale, with a branch from Puget Sound to Victoria.

PORT ROBE AND FORT YALE.

For some time after the Fraser river gold excitement commenced, these towns were rivals for the up country trade. Port Yale is twelve miles further up the river, by water, and is now a thriving little town; while at Port Hope, all the business houses, except two small establishments, are entirely abandoned. There is a good wagon road completed from Fort Yale to Cariboo. They transport on one wagon from 8,000 to 11,000 pounds. The road was constructed at the expense of the government, and during the month of May, the collector of tolls, at Fort Yale, collected \$9,849 35, at a cent per pound, on the freight which passed through the tollgate.

FARE FROM JACKSONVILLE TO CARIBOO.
The actual traveling time, and necessary expense from Jacksonville to Cariboo is about as follows:

From Jacksonville to Portland, by stage—2½ days..... 850
Meals and lodging..... 5
From Portland to Victoria, 30 hours..... 25
Victoria to New West Minister, 6 hours..... 5
Lodging and meals..... 5
New West Minister to Port Yale 15 hours..... 1
Lodging and meals 1 dollar each..... 5
Stage fare to Williams Creek to Cariboo, about 450 miles..... 60
Meals \$1 50 each, about..... 22
Total..... 194

However, there are sometimes delays on the road, which always create expense, and there is in almost every village between Jacksonville and Port Yale, good, nice and palatable dainties, such as whiskey, brandy, champagne, caviar, apples, and at present oranges, cherries, strawberries, ice-cream, and various temptations, to numerous at present for an Oregonian to travel this route to Cariboo with less than 250 or 300 dollars. Your humble servant is too fond of the good things of this world to travel this route without making a large bill of extra expenses.

When I again get an idle hour, I will give the readers of the SENTINEL, a sketch of the manners and customs of Queen Victoria's subjects, and what they think of the United States and slavery. I leave Fort Yale to-morrow for Cariboo, or Thompson's River.

Fort Yale, June 6th.

FIRE STOCK.—We had the pleasure of riding behind the Coburg colt, "Lion Cab-in," driven by W. C. Myer, at the celebration of the Fourth. This colt is fourteen months old; his height is sixteen hands, girth six and one quarter feet, and weighs 1,300 pounds. We believe he is the best colt we have ever seen, and feel justified in saying that he is the finest one of the kind on the coast, if not on the continent.

Southern Oregon can justly be proud of such stock. Mr. Myer contemplates taking him, together with five others of the same stock, to the State Fair this Fall, where he expects they will take the first premium, as did his colts last year.

FIRE AT PHOENIX.—On last Tuesday, while every one was at the celebration ground, a fire broke out in the dwelling occupied by Mr. Archer, and before the ravages of the devouring element could be stopped, two houses and a blacksmith shop were burned; and but for the timely assistance of those at the celebration, the whole village would have been endangered. The loss is severe to Mr. Archer and family, as nothing was saved except the clothes they had on. The fire originated accidentally.

By the postscript to Captain Kelly's advertisement for proposals to furnish fresh beef at Fort Klamath, it will be seen that Uncle Sam has commenced paying gold again.

ARMY WORM.—These pests of the farmer and horticulturist have made their appearance in this place. They are eating all before them on Rogue River, in the vegetable line, and are even attacking the fruit trees. A similar worm it committing great ravages in the Atlantic States on vegetable productions.

We are compelled to omit the publication of the toasts read at the celebration, at Phoenix, until next week.

Mr. Alex. Miller started for Klamath with his pack train last Thursday.

THE FOURTH AT PHOENIX.

Although there had been some misunderstanding, the celebration at Phoenix was a success. There were between five and six hundred persons present. The procession formed about half past two o'clock and marched to the stand, when the Marshal announced the order of exercises:

First in order was prayer, by Rev. M. A. Williams, which was eloquent and patriotic. Next in order was the reading of the Declaration by W. S. Babcock. Mr. Langel was not present, and Mr. Babcock had only about an hour's notice, and consequently was unprepared, but performed his assigned duty with credit to himself, reading the Declaration in a distinct and impressive manner.

After the reading, Mr. A. C. McDougal, of Yreka, was introduced as the Orator of the Day.

The oration was a fine production, and just suited to the times, when a dark nation has emerged from beneath the great clouds of war and rebellion to the broad and glorious sunlight of victory. The speaker reviewed the grievances which impelled the separation from the mother country; the lofty patriotism of our forefathers; their privations, sufferings and triumphs; and their final success in erecting the building around which such a noble structure has been reared. He then passed to the recapitulation of the last four years of our history; how the Southern traitors had tried to break up the nation, and tried to substitute another day for the Fourth of July; how the loyal North left the plow, office and machine shop and hastened to the defense of the country against monsters who could let their fellow creatures languish and perish in such dens as Richmond and Androscottville contained; how one Southern "gent" had boasted of whipping five "Yankees"; and how they opened their eyes at Brandon, Pittsburg Landing and Vicksburg; how Hocker had fought above the clouds; how Grant had commanded at the Wilderness; how Sherman had divided the confederacy; and the fiery Sheridan had turned the "valley of humilations" into one of victory at Winchester; how Grant had compelled Lee to surrender as he was making his greatest strategic move; how, to fill up the cup of their iniquity, our noble President was taken from us by the hand of a vile assassin. The oration was marked throughout with that boldness and high eloquence which is so pleasing to listen to. After the oration, dinner was spread, and all took refreshments, which were abundant and of the best quality, preparatory to enjoying a cheer and a laugh when the toasts were read. Toasts were read on grave and fanciful subjects; on patriots and traitors; and if we may judge from the smiling faces all went away highly pleased with the day's entertainments.

FROM Ft. KLAMATH.

Fort Klamath July 3, 1855.

Editor Sentinel.—Since I last wrote you little or nothing of importance has transpired at this post, and the daily routine of affairs is about the same. The weather is quite warm for this place, the mosquitoes are numerous and social, with quite an inclination to feast upon the blood of any and all with whom they come in contact. It is rather amusing to notice the peculiar gestures of the soldiers when on parade. The salutes are quick and very irregular. There is no distinction between officers and privates, but all are alike victims of mosquito-depravations. On Saturday last, the military company received their horses. One or two of the men were severely, though it is supposed not dangerously, injured by being kicked. During the present week there will be much equestrian exercise, and many awkward riders will, no doubt, bite the grass of the prairie.

It is now understood here that Major Riechart is ordered to the command of this post. Many are anxious for his arrival. It is also reported here that Senator Nesmith is to visit this place in a few days, in furtherance of his examination into the Indian affairs of this coast. I have my doubts in regard to the Senator's acting as committee-man to examine and report on the Indian affairs of the Pacific coast, as his duties will be so arduous and extensive. I should not be astonished if he sends some competent person with instructions to examine and report to him.

Bloom, whose wagons are here loading, will leave for Jacksonville to-morrow morning, in company with Lieutenant Underwood, for the purpose of making arrangements to get an escort as far as Warner's Lake, where it is said the Indians are most likely to commit depredations; consequently his teams will not start before the 8th or 9th of this month.

The Indians in this section of country look and live well at the present time, as fish and berries are plenty and easily obtained. They are very annoying in many instances to business men; in fact, many of them are impudent, and deserve to be punished.

It is a pity that Congress did not approve of the Huntington treaty, or make an appropriation for the Klamath Lake Indians, as there should be an agency located at or near this place. When this is done it will do much to benefit the Indians. It will also be a nucleus for the accumulation of supplies, and a starting point for parties going to explore the country east or chasing hostile Indians.

PETITION FOR MILITARY AID.

The people of Baker county, says the Oregonian, are suffering intolerably from depredations committed in that region by Indians and guerrilla whites. The following petition from Auburn, with the subscription letter from Mr. Johnson, Judge of Baker county, explains the condition of things in that quarter:

Petition.

Auburn, June 23, 1855.

To His Excellency A. C. Gibbs, Governor of Oregon.—Your petitioners most respectfully represent that there is a most formidable band of horse thieves and desperadoes composed of Indians and probably white men, that infest the southeastern portion of Oregon; that horses have been stolen and depredations committed every week this spring and summer at various points; that small parties have followed said thieves from various points toward the head of South Fork of Malheur river and the Snomy mountain which seems to be their general rendezvous; that when followed they have been found in great force and defy pursuit and capture; that your petitioners from want of arms, supplies and organization, are powerless to pursue and recapture stock from said desperadoes—one of whom, an Indian on the Malheur river, told the party in pursuit, that they had over two thousand head of stolen horses and mules, and that if we wanted them to fight for them; that they have from time to time stolen property as follows: On the 25th of April last, Douthitt's pack train of 30 animals, another train of 20 animals and 22 head of fine horses from Miller of Miller's Ranch, all of these were taken in one night in the neighborhood of Mark's Ranch, farwell bend of Snake river; and above that point some seventy-five miles from the ranches of Jordan Creek and Owyhee, in the month of May, there were over 100 head of horses stolen, and over 150 head of cattle, and about the first of June 36 head of Hill Beach's stage horses were stolen from the station near the same place. On the 30th of May, during the term of the Circuit Court at this place, 26 head of fine horses were stolen from the suburbs of the town in the morning, and our town was fired in three places—post office, clerk's room and a large stable, the latter of which burned down. On last night, the 22d, our County Judge, Mr. Johnson, lost two very fine horses. The thieves broke open his stable, cut the horses loose and went south with them, and on the same night, the 22d, two men were robbed and shot at, one wounded severely, at Powder River Bridge.

Besides their have been many depredations committed at Clark's Creek and Mormon Basin, during the last spring, some houses burned, horses stolen, men murdered and robbed.

Therefore, in view of these many atrocities committed by said desperadoes, your petitioners represent the necessity of having a military force, composed of a company of cavalry to pursue said desperadoes, and capture them, and recover property; and respectfully ask your Excellency to lay this petition before Col. R. F. Maury, commanding District of Oregon, and to use your influence to have a company of cavalry ordered here to follow up said desperadoes from this place, and in case "keros" are no troops at his disposal, that your Excellency will call into service a company of mounted volunteers for that purpose, and we would represent that men could be had here, if they were furnished with arms and supplies.

That the companies of cavalry ordered from Fort Churchill, and other troops ordered from Fort Klamath, Camp Watson, and the post in Surprise Valley, are excellent dispositions of troops and much needed at those places; but it is very important for the protection of property and life, that a company more from this point and traverse the country to the Snomy Mountain and the headwaters of the Malheur river, and together with other troops, said Indians and desperadoes can be captured.

Your petitioners pray that early action may be taken in the premises to preserve security to life and property in eastern Oregon.

Judge Johnson's Letter.

Auburn, Oregon, June 24, 1855.

HIS EXCELLENCY, A. C. Gibbs.—Dear Sir: I take the liberty of dropping you a few lines in connection with the petition signed by the citizens of this place. In addition to the facts set forth in said petition, I will say there are but few horses left in this vicinity; there is one band of about thirty guarded in the day time by a boy while grazing, and locked up at night. I am looking every day for a raid to be made and the whole band to be driven off; and in that event, there would be no possibility of following them. In addition to this, there are not from the best information that I can get, twenty guns in Auburn; and there is no question but that the Indians are well posted upon this subject of our defenseless condition, and there will be nothing to hinder a small party of Indians or desperate white men from making a raid on our place and helping themselves to any and everything they want.

Now, dear sir, if anything can be done for us, let it be done without delay. If nothing can be done the sooner we know it the better. In conclusion, I will say, that a company of one hundred men can be raised here if necessary, in a few hours, if they can be mounted and ordered by the Government or by the State. Should men be sent let them be cavalry, as you must be aware that infantry could do nothing in

recapturing stock or chastising the savages. Please let us hear from you at the earliest convenience.

Allow me to say, finally, that the time has been, in Oregon, when less than one fourth the mischief done lately by the Indians and guerrilla whites, men were called forth by hundreds to the defence of our frontiers, at a cost of millions of dollars.

Yours respectfully,

NEILL JOHNSON.

IDAHO CITY.

We clip the following from a letter dated Idaho City, June 13th, and published in the Sacramento Union of July 1st:

Since my last, five men have been arrested near Placerville and are now undergoing a trial by the people, for the murder of Wilson, Cazani, and Montlon. We are in momentary expectation of hearing of their wholesale hanging, and I shall send you particulars as soon as received.

A fire was discovered in a carpenter's shop at the eastern end of Main street a few days since, which was no doubt the work of an incendiary; it was quickly extinguished.

The weather is again most unmercifully cold, and a fire is comfortable throughout the day. Our town is remarkably dull and has seen its best days. South Boise, the Yuhus and Owyhee will hereafter be the attractive points. Passenger trains arrive frequently from Culeo and other California overland routes, and I am in hopes in a few days to send you a comparison of those roads vs. the dangerous and tortuous Oregon and Washington trails. Yesterday one of our largest merchants told me positively that he had shipped goods at Umatilla (the general depot for forwarding merchandise to those mines), on wagons, forty-eight days ago and they had not yet arrived here. By any of the California routes these same wagons could have made the "round trip" in that time.

With a slight fear of personal punishment, I must say that there are more ugly, cross, squint and one-eyed, one-armed, grizzly-headed, unwhisked, ragged, and miserable looking men here, in proportion to population, than the world ever saw before, scarcely excepting the prison pens of the war. The comparison to the California of '49 is painfully apparent. Sixteen years ago the men of this coast were almost models of beauty, youth and strength; now how changed! The varied life of many, the hopes and disappointments, fortune's changes, exposures, sickness, fire-water—all these and more combined, have changed our frontier mining population from a hale, hearty and rugged race of men, young and in the prime of life, to a premature old age. There is a proportion, however, that still remind one of the good old times, but their numbers are small, and a few years of mining life will place them with the first named. Our foreign population is also very great, both as miners and merchants. The Irish predominate in the first, whilst the descendants of Abraham "have it all their own way" among the last. Indeed, it is a general remark among Gentiles that throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories not a city, town or trading-post but is positively under their control—to all of which I have not the slightest objection; but in this connection I must tell of a small piece of extortion by an old acquaintance, B—, who was trading at Fort Quiville, on the Upper Columbia. (And here let me state that some of the most substantial among them commenced their career with their stock on their backs, and by their "prospecting" were enabled to start first in a thriving place, establish themselves and defy competition.) Well—although the story is known to every man in the upper country—a miner calls into B—'s store, asks for a needle. B— politely shows him the assortment, and the miner, selecting one for button sewing, inquires the price. B— modestly replies "You tellar." "One dollar," says the customer, "what do you mean by asking one dollar for only one needle?" "Well you see, mine friend, 'tis not so much do cost of the needle as it is to cash money for to freight"—is now in the mouth of every trader in the country.

Probably I am too severe on the "ma jority," and by way of exculpation will state there has been much suffering here this winter, and among the emigrants especially, who, with their peculiarity of dress and general uncouth appearance, biases an opinion; but in the main I am correct.

The miners, as a body, are well disposed, industrious and less addicted to drunkenness than any other camp on the coast; although from the innumerable saloons, groggeries and places where liquor is retailed, being nearly every fourth house, it would be easily supposed that it must be the sole traffic of the place. But the quality generally sold is such that one does not wish to repeat a second time a procession of torchlights going down his throat. And yet they all live at two bits a drink, from soda water and lager beer up to \$32 per gallon brandy! The wages for miners are six dollars per day or night work. All claims are worked night and day that pay, so long as water lasts, as the season is short and time must be made up. There is no distinction in pay between day and night time; the miner therefore receives \$42 per week (Sundays included), from which he has to pay from \$12 to \$14 for board per week, besides his washing, finding his clothes, gum boots, etc. Those miners who work claims of their own live much cheaper by

doing their own cooking, probably save one-half. As I have written before, but for the immense quantity of ground that is contained in a single mining claim, ten times the work would be accomplished, ten times the quantity of gold abstracted and ten times the number of miners would find employment. As it is the placer diggings will drag on in a co-horse manner for years, enriching those however, who are the "lucky possessors"; but as for inducing any more emigration to this particular place for the purpose of placer mining, it is wickedness.

MUTATIS MUTANDIS.—At the commencement of a combat it is very easy to make predictions as to who will come out triumphant. At its close it is equally easy for those whose prophecy has been disappointed to bind the laurel on the brow of the conqueror and join in the general acclamation which celebrates the victory. After Pharsalia, the noble Romans who had stood by Pompey could cheer most lustily for Caesar; after Chancellors, the Athenians chose to be foremost in sustaining Philip; after Waterloo, the whole world resounded with praise of the greatest and clearest of Britains. And now, after our own civil war is over, they who had proclaimed the subjugation of the South impossible, are among the first in extolling the valor of the victors and magnifying their power, courage and great deeds. During the progress of our war the London Times on innumerable occasions sagely informed the world that the rebellion could never be subdued; now, not in the least abashed by the refutation of its prediction, it falls praising the armies which have gained the victory and which it ridiculed so contemptuously in the early part of the struggle. The following extract contains its recantation:

"The superiority of the Federal armies enabled them to prevail in actual conflict; their progress in discipline enabled them to take advantage of victory. Two years ago Gen. Lee would probably have escaped to Lynchburg, even after such a defeat as that he sustained the other day. But now the Federal Generals move with the rapidity, and attack with the promptness of Napoleon's Marshals. Their cavalry which at the beginning of the war was the laughing stock of the Confederates, is now excellent, and they know how to use with effect the plentiful appliances of warfare which their Government can furnish them."—Oregonian, July 3d.

Married.

—At the Franco American Hotel, July 3d, by Rev. M. A. Williams, Mr. Wm. H. NOLAN to Miss MARIETTA RHODES, all now residents of Fort Klamath.

—On the 1st inst. by J. C. Tolman, County Judge, at his residence, Mr. LUTHER D. TUCKER and Miss MARY MCKINNON, all of Jackson county.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1855, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent

GOLD BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent including gold interest from November, which makes the actual price on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, less interest on EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND TERRITORY TAXATION, WHICH ALLOWS THEM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the interest levied on silver property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a \$50 note.
Two cents " " \$100 "
Ten " " \$500 "
20 " " \$1,000 "
\$1 " " \$5,000 "

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will be issued, and a premium, as has undoubtedly been the case in closing the subscription to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par, and to deliver the notes to subscribers, and who only whom they have confidence, and who only whom they are responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
May 29, 1855

ADDENDUM.

FREE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:
PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1855.

2d Series all sold. Commenced on 2d Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (\$230,000,000) precisely like the other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7.30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.