

THE OREGON SENTINEL



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

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1865

L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. Toby, advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal.

E. K. Phipps, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

- List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel: E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon and Idaho Territory; L. P. Fisher, San Francisco Cal.; J. J. Knowlton & Co., do; Thomas Davis, Applegate, do; E. R. Hill, Willcox, do; F. G. Birdseye, Booth Point do; Thomas Croxson, Croxson Diggins do; Wm. Spitzer, Jump-Off-Jo do; Gov. Gibbs, Portland do; D. M. Thompson, Albany do; W. M. Evans, Astoria do; Thomas Carr, do; Thomas F. Floyd, Ketchikan do; S. W. Sawyer, do; D. P. Anderson, Phoenix do; D. M. C. Gault, do; A. Ireland, Myrtle Creek do; Geo. J. Dean, Union Town do; Theophilus Cameron, Elsieburg 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.

SUNDAY LAW.

We have for a long time had a Sunday Law in Oregon, and similar laws to our own can be found on the statute of nearly all the States of the civilized world; yet the Democrats are now howling over it for party purposes.

In the Iowa statutes of 1839, which was adopted and declared to be the law of this Territory, by the people of Oregon, on the 27th of June, 1844, we find a chapter entitled, "Immoral Practices," the first section of which enacts "That if any person, of the age of fourteen years or upwards, shall be found on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, riding, quarrelling, fishing, shooting or at common labor, he or they shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars."

The Code Commissioners, in 1854, among other things, reported in the 19th section the following: "No person shall keep open his shop, ware or work house, or shall do any manner of labor, except works of necessity and charity, be present at any dancing, or any public diversion, show or entertainment, or take any part in any sport, game or play, on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, and every one so offending shall be liable to punishment by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense."

The criminal code passed the Council, containing this section in the observance of Sunday; but in the House a fight was made over it, and it was stricken out by a small majority. The Council refused to concur in the amendment, and the House adjourned. Mr. Falkenstein then introduced the Sunday Law of 1854, which passed the Council and the House, and then the Council assented to the amendment of the House.

This Assembly was strongly Democratic, particularly the Council. Mr. Falkenstein, the stubborn champion of the Sunday Law, was then the Democratic member from Polk, and is still living there, voting and acting with the Copperheads. He is the father of the young man who was arrested, not long since, by the military authorities, for having made treasonable remarks in regard to the death of Mr. Lincoln. The Code Commissioners who reported this law to the Legislature, were Judge Boise, Higelow and Col. Kelly, all democrats then, and Kelly a Democrat to-day, as well as the late Copperhead candidate for Congress. Kelly and Boise were members of that Legislature, and voted for the law as reported by themselves, and for the Falkenstein substitute, which passed both Houses. The Statesman, then the Democratic organ, edited by Mr. Bush, now the veiled editor of the Arena, said not a word in opposition to the law while it was before the assembly. The Democratic party was in power until 1860, and never attempted a repeal of it. But now, from unworthy motives and mere political purposes, they are constantly blating about the revival of Puritanism, through the re-enactment—by a Union Legislature—of their old Sunday Law. Can brazen-faced impudence and sneaking party hypocrisy go further than this? We think not, but pause for a reply.

COMMUNICATED.—An article on the "Press, Loyal and Disloyal," from the pen of Mr. A. C. McDougal, will be found on the first page. Mr. McDougal delivered the oration at the Phoenix celebration, which was noted for the high patriotic sentiments it contained, and its great oratorical effect. He possesses abilities of no ordinary stamp, and is deservedly ranked as one of the foremost champions of Liberty and Union in Northern California.

HOME PRODUCE.—We examined an article of salt, the past week, from the "Evans Creek Salt Works," in this county, and as far as we are able to judge, it is as nice as any shipped from below. It is very white and fine. Love & Binger are agents for the company, and all who desire to examine the article, can do so by calling at their store.

ROGUE RIVER INDIAN CLAIMS.—The last Congress appropriated two thousand five hundred dollars for the purpose of furnishing blankets, clothing, farming utensils and stock to the Rogue river Indians; also to pay the balance due claimants, under the third article of the treaty of September, 1863, for improvements made by land claimants on the Indian Table Rock Reservation, eight hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-two cents. This payment is made in pursuance of the resolutions of the Union party last year, and which have been so barbed by the Copperheads of Jackson county, for the purpose of furthering the interests of their party. We are informed by J. W. Nesmith that his bill originally covered the whole of the claims described in the resolutions, but money was very scarce, and all was struck out by the Committee on claims, except the appropriation for the Indians and for the improvements on the land.

We say to all voters of Jackson county, and to all who desire to see justice done, vote against the infamous schemers who have opposed the payment, and justice will still be done.

SCHUYLER COLFAX AND PARTY surprised our town, on Sunday evening, with a visit. It was not expected that they would be here until Monday or Tuesday; consequently, they found us without any preparations made for their reception. The visitors however expressed themselves very well satisfied with the regime, as they desired rest. The party seemed to be pretty well worn out with fatigue. Speaker Colfax was heard from speaking. The Pacific States can well afford to pay every tribute of respect in their power to these distinguished visitors. Colfax has always been an advocate of improvements for this coast. He is the defender of the Pacific Railroad and the Overland Stage Line, and has come in such close contact with the hostile Indians on the route that he will be very apt to advocate such a policy as will put an effectual stop to their murderous depredations. The party is greatly hurried in its tour through Oregon, and will not be able to stop but a few hours at any one place.

MAN LOST.—Two Fort Klamath soldiers obtained a pass and went hunting about two weeks since. Their pass ran out, and as they did not make their appearance it was thought that they had deserted, they being good woodmen and not likely to get lost. Last Saturday one of them made his way into the fort, almost famished. The other gave out entirely, from the effects of hunger, and had to be left. Assistance was promptly sent to him. The men were out fourteen days.

OUR TOWN presents a very lonesome appearance this week. Several of our citizens went to San Francisco last week, and another party started into the mountains on Tuesday morning last, for a hunt. We would inform all wild animals that some "crack shots" are "out on the war path," and would advise them, if such are capable of taking advice, unless they desire to have their scalp-locks exhibited to the denizens of Jacksonville, to keep out of sight of said hunters.

ATTENTION MOUNTAIN RANGERS!—In accordance with law, there will be a meeting of the members of Company A, 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, organized militia of Oregon, in legislative convention, at the Ashland School House, on Saturday, July 29th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All members will, so far as possible, appear uniformed, armed and equipped. The arms just received will be distributed, and no surety required of members for the safe keeping, use and application of arms. All desiring to become members of the company are requested to attend.

Oliver C. Applegate, Capt. Commanding Co. Ashland, 19th, A. D., 1865.

NO EXPEDITION.—Mr. Miller, who returned from Fort Klamath, Wednesday last, informs us that in all probability there will be no expedition sent out on the plains, from fort Klamath, this summer, as the requisite supplies for said expedition have not yet been obtained. Bloom & Hard have been furnished an escort to Camp Bidwell, a distance of 140 miles. If they are unable to obtain another escort there, they will leave the Drew route, strike down into the Chico road and go in that way.

PERSONAL.—For the benefit of the many who have been seeking and inquiring after Mr. B. F. Dowell, we will say that he returned on Thursday last, after an absence of two and a half months.

MR. DOWELL says there are two more communications from Carriboo back yet. They will be published when they arrive.

NEW BOOK.—We have received a new music book entitled "The New Harp of Judah," by L. O. Emerson. It is gotten up in good style, typography fine, and the manual of instruction is pronounced superior by those acquainted with music.

For sale by H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

HOME PRODUCE.—We examined an article of salt, the past week, from the "Evans Creek Salt Works," in this county, and as far as we are able to judge, it is as nice as any shipped from below. It is very white and fine. Love & Binger are agents for the company, and all who desire to examine the article, can do so by calling at their store.

PEACE.

The word probably best understood by the multitudes of the human race, and needing the fewest synonyms, is that which proclaims

"Peace on earth, and good will among men." And we now write it with a profound and grateful sense of its meaning—profound, because it reveals a fact which will be felt to the last limits of civilization, and grateful because the assurance of Peace has been reached without dishonor, and sanctified by an immortal martyrdom. Never was such a Peace so necessary to the Christian world. The war that wrought it out, the mighty fire that melted the growing mountain of slavery from the inner life and jewel of Freedom, would have been a much longer war had it been postponed another decade. It came in season, was fought with mighty courage, and has ended without the loss of a vestige of right. To gain so much we have lost nothing sacred but those precious lives, which, given earlier to their creator, are thus ensured eternal bliss. President Johnson's last Proclamation has a significance attached to some issued by his murdered predecessor. They were sometimes utterances of humiliation over defeat, or thanksgiving over inconclusive victories. They were all also prayers for Peace. But now we stand in the vestibule, at the very entrance of the temple of Reconciliation and Restoration. The angel so long waited for has come. Peace is no longer a Hope, but a Reality. In every view it is three-blessed—to the Republic, to the citizen, and to the world. It is a Peace of peoples—of churches—of individuals—of parties—and of social organizations. The great industries of men will thrive under it. The afflicted commerce of the nations will come out from a thousand ports to whiten the seas, and make trade busy in all her marts. Our borders will no longer smoke with the battle-fire. Our longlines of iron, over which huge engines have been carried to fields of blood, and returned heavy with the glorious dead and mutilated living, will glow under other and happier burdens, and ring with a rare joy as they once more clasp a continent, which, nearly severed, is now an indestructible unit. Peace makes no more slaves. It unmakes despots; rebukes sloth; makes idleness a degradation, and elevates labor among the nobilities. Peace, which gives and saves so much, takes something, too. It takes from rebellion its pride; from sympathy with treason its pretext, and from the foreign Dictator his hopes. It makes "treason a crime," and punishes those who would overthrow this, the asylum for all the hunted and oppressed tribes of man, as offenders against human as well as Divine law.—Forney's War Press.

JEFF DAVIS' CONDUCT WHILE IN CONFINEMENT.—Fortress Monroe, June 6th, 1865. We have the arch rebel still among us, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. He has not stirred out of his cage since the day he was first immured within its thick stone walls. He has not taken a single excursion up the Potomac since his incarceration, either on gurnboat or monitor. In fact, Jeff is closely guarded; twenty-six armed men stand guard over him night and day. Two soldiers with loaded and bayoneted muskets pace incessantly to and fro in his cell. These dungeon sentries walk in opposite directions to each other, to and fro across the cell. The prisoner is always under the eye of one of them. A commissioned officer, too, continually keeps watch and ward within the cell.

Since the removal of the irons Jeff Davis takes his confinement more resignedly. He is socially disposed, and is ever opening conversation which cannot be kept up, as the officers are not allowed to talk to him. There is neither chair nor table in his cell. No books or papers are allowed him, neither pen, ink, pencil nor paper. There are exceptions in the way of books. Two volumes are allowed the prisoners—the Bible and Book of common Prayer. These two are certainly the two most needed of all others by Jefferson Davis.

Clement C. Clay bears his confinement with the same dignified philosophy as at its commencement. He occasionally expresses concern for Mrs. Clay. Clay is an inveterate smoker; tobacco is furnished him, and the most of his waking hours are occupied in puffing the soothing weed. His food is regular army rations, of which he partakes but sparingly. His cell is barely furnished as is that of his chief in crime. The only books permitted him are the Bible and Prayer Book. Writing materials and the newspapers are rigidly prohibited.

The casements where Jeff and Clay are confined possess one great advantage in the hot weather now upon us. They are delightfully cool in the hottest days of summer.—Cor. Phil. Inquirer.

GOLD SEPARATOR.—The model of a machine calculated to separate gold from dirt without the use of water, was shown us yesterday. It is a really ingenious contrivance. The inventor promises that it will save all the gold, and that as much dirt can be put through it in a day as two men can handle. It seems to us as if it would be a useful machine in districts where water is scarce. One of the machines has been built, and today, at six o'clock, P. M., it will be exhibited at the Oregon Iron Works, where it will be tested. All who feel an interest in this matter, are invited to go and see it at work.—Oregonian.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

We find the following intelligence, says the Sacramento Union, in the Douglas Camp (U. T.) Volante, of July 8th:

"Rollins, Tilton and party, who arrived yesterday from Denver, inform us that when the stage approached Rock Creek, near Fort Halleck (400 miles east of here), hostile Indians showed themselves on several bluffs. Presently some soldiers, part of their escort, who had been on a scout a few miles off the road to see how the land laid, galloped up and said that Indians in considerable strength chased their party and killed a couple of their men. The coach went back to the Fort, and after ward a reinforcement of military and citizens, the latter numbering two hundred immigrants started after the savages. Soon they saw them, five hundred strong, fearfully mounted, in 'line of battle' and daring this party to come on and fight them! Discretion was considered the better part of valor, on the part of the squad of soldiers, and this scared the crowd of citizens, so they retired in good order. This was well for them, no doubt, as they would be overpowered by the superior numbers of the red devils, thus armed and equipped.

Eventually a strong escort was obtained and the coach came through in safety. The treachery and base ingratitude of the Indian character will appear afresh, when it is remembered that these five hundred Arapahoes (with some Cheyennes and Sioux) are the self same traitors who came into Fort Halleck, four or five months since, saying they were good and peace-loving Indians, and surrendered for the season, to be fed from Uncle Sam's commissary at the fort. Indeed, it is stated that this same savage crowd drew their rations at the post the morning previous to their leaving for the field! Vigorous efforts are being made to put a force of military there and all along that route, to protect the mails and travel—so soon as horseflesh can transport them from Julesburg and Fort Laramie.

The following telegram from Captain Joselyn, at Sweetwater Bridge, a hundred miles or more east of Fort Bridger, on the California (South Pass) route, will be read with interest:

SWEETWATER BRIDGE, July 6th—10 P. M. Volante.—Colonel George, with escort, arrived here to-day. Captain Mathewson immediately proceeded to break in line, ten miles below, and repaired it; was through current where the line was completed. Indians are raising the devil near here, and are supposed to be encamped about twenty miles north; if we can get permission from General Conner, we shall go out against them. Captain Brown's command went out against the Sioux with Colonel Moonlight, and lost all their horses through neglect of the latter, who has been relieved. The Indians made several bold attacks, lately, below. On Sunday they attacked the camp of the Eleventh Kansas, near Platte Ridge, some seventy strong, with one hundred and fifty warriors; fought five hours and were finally driven off.

THE SOUTHERN REBELS.

It was to be expected that the British pro-slavery organs, which have done so much to prolong the war and foment the rebellion, should go to work to vilify the Southern people, now that the Confederacy has failed. The London Dispatch carries this to a great extent, saying, in an article on the "collapse of secession":

"Men could not have been in earnest who were without the devotedness and resolution to lay waste their country that the enemy might be without supplies. It was clear that a people who had not heart enough to destroy their property that they might defend their rights, were neither fit to fight nor worthy of any fate but that of submission to oppression. It was still more palpable, when a whole army, twenty-five thousand of Lee's troops, laid down their arms under the walls of Petersburg, and deserted, in his utmost need, the commander who had so often led them to victory, that they were not soldiers, that they were wholly unworthy of their cause, and that they were only fit subjects for tyranny. The Southerners have reached the use emblem of being the only people known to history who have deserted their leaders in the hour of trial and left the heroes they themselves elected to guide them to be seized as prisoners or hunted down as traitors. They have not been conquered—they have snked and caved in. A handful of Swiss beat back Austria; the Flemings, single handed, withstood Charles V.; Holland defied the power of France; eight hundred thousand Scotch baffled all the efforts of Edward I.; two millions of revolted colonists defeated the armies and the fleets of George III. The eight millions of the South never could have been subdued, had they been true to their cause and faithful to each other. But they are feeble, sensational, inconstant and craven. Such a people will be as readily reconciled to humiliation as Pistol was to his leek."

Now, there is no more sense or truth to this sort of slang-whang than there was to the opposite sort with which we have been so long deluged. The rebels fought desperately for four years. They struggled till their strength was exhausted, the flower of their population killed, maimed or captured, their resources destroyed, their finances collapsed, and their efforts absolutely hopeless. There was a large number of them, it is true, who, about a year ago, refused longer to fight for the rebellion; but these had only fought at all because their service was enforced, and escaped from it as soon as they could. We told the world all along that there were innumerable Unionists in the South, but this was steadily denied by the foreign rebel sympathizers, who alleged that the entire Southern population were devoted body and soul to the rebellion. Now that those who did rebel are utterly defeated, their former friends, so-called, abuse them with the violence they formerly reserved for us.—New York Times, June 9th.

Mrs. Wm. H. Seward.—During the single hour that the overland telegraph wires were in working order on the 23d of June, a brief dispatch from Washington was received at Placerville by Hon. Schuyler Colfax—the pleasant guest of California—from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, which was telegraphed throughout the State on the same day.

In that message it was said, "Mrs. Seward is dying." There was no accompanying word of explanation, and no other communication for several successive days, and Californians, whose interest in this ruling family has been intense and uninterrupted since the murderous assault of the memorable night of the 14th of April—in all that interval of passing time, suffered the grievous aggravation of protracted anxiety and apprehension, yet not without hope of better news. But our fears were realized when on the evening of the 8th of July, the telegraph told us that Mrs. Seward was dead.

This amiable and accomplished woman was born in the village of Auburn, Cayuga county in the State of New York, where she had her homestead, near her father's house, and has resided most of her pleasant life. At brief periods only she has followed her husband when the exigencies of political duty called him away from Auburn.

"In that stillness which most becomes a woman, calm and holy," she sat "by the bedside of the heart, feeding its flame."—S. F. Flag.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT FORTRESS MONROE.—He now walks his cell almost continuously, and amuses himself as he approaches the wall by trying to put his finger on the face; but they invariably, like the thumb he sought to grasp, elude him. He talks in a loud, strong voice, and is very impetive. The privates have strict orders not to speak to him, yet occasionally they will answer a question.—Cor. Rochester Democrat.

DEATH OF MRS. SIGOURNEY.—Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, a celebrated authoress, died at Hartford (Conn.) on the 10th of June. Her published works number nearly fifty volumes, many of which have circulated very widely. She was seventy-four years of age at the time of her death. Her maiden name was Lydia Huntley. She married Mr. Sigourney, of Hartford, in 1819.—Oregonian.

Washington, June 12th.—Judge Cullenwood, of the eastern section of Virginia, who has come here to consult with Attorney General Speed, brings with him all the documents connected with the indictment for treason of General Robert E. Lee, Corse, Ewell and Longstreet, ex-Governors, Smith and Letcher, and A. C. Cameron and Newton McVeigh, of Alexandria, and about forty others.

Gov. BROWLOW, of Tennessee, however, he has been classed as a negro worshiper; but he says that he "would sooner see the poorest black man in Tennessee with a vote, than a miserable, crawling hypocrite of a rebel, who has sneaked back into the Union without taking time to wash the stains of loyal blood off his hands."—S. F. Flag.

In addition to the usual ceremonies of Fourth of July celebrations, the Emancipation Proclamation was read at the celebration at Bellpassi, in Marion County. What an outrage exclaim the Copperheads but just let them exclaim.—Albany Journal.

MARRIED.—In San Francisco, July 16th, Mr. LEMMAN SACHS, of Jacksonville, to Miss MARY LIVERMORE, of San Francisco.

DIED.—July 3d, Truman Hobart, son of John and Paskel Wheeler, of Jackson county, Oregon, aged two years—two days less.

As the sweet flower that scents the air, But withers in the rising day, Thus lovelily was this infant's dawn, Thus swiftly fled its life away.

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-eighths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date Jan 15th, 1865, 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 yield on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum. Besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other 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 subscription. 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 in within four months, when the Government will uniformly be the case on closing the subscriptions 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 Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, May 20, 1865.

ADDENDUM. PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH: PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold. Commenced on 2d series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other 7-30 Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7.30 Current.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, May 20, 1865.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership heretofore existing between V. P. Comstock, Joseph E. Peterson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

V. P. COMSTOCK, JOSEPH E. PETERSON, Jacksonville, June 24th, 1865.

THOSE CONCERNED.—All who are living upon the corporation limits, are referred to the corporation notice in another column.

Pao Patria.—See what he says on the first page.