

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 28

Good News for Ladies!

MULLER & BRENTANO,

Agents for Grover & Baker's celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing Machine. Have on hand a variety of these machines for trial and inspection. These machines were awarded the first Premium at the State Fairs of New York, Indiana, Vermont, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania and over all opposition. Call around, ladies, before purchasing elsewhere and examine these machines. MULLER & BRENTANO, Jan 24, 1865. June 31st

Veterans & Recruits.

The last Legislature gives a bounty of \$150 to each recruit in the regiment being raised. It also voted Five Dollars extra pay to each person belonging to the cavalry regiment enlisted three months. These amounts are to be paid in cash. Those wishing these bounties would do well to call on JACOBS & RUSSELL, Jacksonville, Jan. 12, '64. Jan 14th

MEDICAL CARD.

Would call special attention to the Medical Card of Dr. C. W. Moore, in another column of this paper. In addition to the many testimonials which he has received from the press throughout the State, we are pleased to bear testimony to his professional ability and recommend him to the public confidence as an honorable gentleman, and a skilful physician and surgeon, in whom the most implicit reliance can be placed by those requiring his services.—See Medical Card.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

OSBORN DODGE would announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has received an invoice of new stock, re-arranged his gallery and is now 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. Books opposite P. J. Ryan's New Brick, Jacksonville, June 24th, 1865. If

OSBORN & SESSIONS,

REPAIRING AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 25 North St., San Francisco, Cal. Bring had extensive experience in both Wholesale and retail trade, we feel confident that to COUNTRY MERCHANTS seeking a resident agent, or to an occasional purchaser, we can offer superior inducements. Particular attention given to collections, purchase and sale of Legal Tender notes, Bonds, Stamps, Sewing Machines, etc., or other transactions requiring the services of experienced and reliable agents. Purchases will be made for cash only, except in cases of special agreement to the contrary.

Geo W. Osborn,

Wholesale dealers in fine clothing, San Francisco.

E. C. Sessions,

Wholesale Grocers, San Francisco; also, Baker & Wade, Jacksonville, Oregon.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

W. H. BELL, Attorney, San Francisco. J. H. BELL, Attorney, San Francisco. J. H. BELL, Attorney, San Francisco.

FLORENCE Sewing Machine.

JOHN NEUBER would announce to the people of Jackson County, that he has secured an agency for this premier machine, and will in a short time have a good supply on hand. This machine gathers, sews, embroiders and makes 4 different kinds of stitches. Jacksonville, January 21st. If

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS, NORTHEAST CORNER OF Montgomery & California Streets, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's) SAN FRANCISCO.

Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of Thompson & Co., 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 7th

NOTICE.

Mrs. Margaret Black, having left my bed and board, without any just cause, I hereby give notice to all persons that I will not pay any debt for her contracting. CHARLES BLACK, May 6th, 1865.

FIRE! FIRE!!

The only Insurance Company that can legally do business in Oregon is the Oregon. They have complied with the laws of Oregon, by depositing \$50,000 in the State Treasury. SAGHS & BROS. Agents, Jacksonville, February 25th, 1865. Feb 25th

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

R. 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 of text), 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.

L. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

No. 10, holds its regular meetings on every Monday evening at the Masonic Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. GEORGE P. FUNK, N. G. HERMAN HELMS, 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. SVAJGE, 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 entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL,

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.

T. T. CABANISS, M. D.

State of Yreka, Cal.,—PRACTICE—Medicine and Surgery.—JACKSON, AND ADJACENT COUNTIES. Jacksonville, June 16th. Jul 10th

TAKE NOTICE!

THE STEAMSHIP DEL NORTE

will sail from San Francisco for Crescent City on the 5th & 20th OF EACH MONTH. For freight or passage inquire of Jesse Holladay, Agent, corner of Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco. DUGAN & WALL, Agents, Crescent City, Cal. Crescent City May 23d, '65. Jul 10th

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. E. THOMPSON

OFFICE CITY DRUG STORE, Opposite the County Jail, Jacksonville, Ogn. Dec 24th

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 14th

PETER BRITT,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST IS PREPARED TO TAKE PICTURES IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charge will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likeness.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK.

Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jackson County and vicinity, that he has returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of medicine. He will always be found at his old stand, the Overbeck Hospital, unless absent on professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

JAS. D. MIX & 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. Jul 31st

J. H. LASATER, W. G. LANGFORD,

LASATER & LANGFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Walla Walla City, W. T. One door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick Store. Jul 31st

F. B. FARGO,

NOTARY PUBLIC, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Protect Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. Jul 31st

The United States Under a New Aspect.

We are called upon to contemplate the United States under another aspect, we have seen them, in these four years, grow from a peaceful republic, with an army of only 18,000 men, to be the greatest military power in the world. We have observed the reluctance of the people to take up arms, and then the suddenness with which they responded to the challenge conveyed by the attack on Fort Sumter; the awkwardness with which they learned the ways of war; the general disorder and rapid changes of command; the catastrophe and inventiveness of those commanders; the bull-dog tenacity of the soldiers, as seen in the series of battles which brought the Army of the Potomac before Richmond; and in the second series which ended in the catastrophe of April 6th. Now we are spectators of another great transformation. On this side of the Atlantic the question has been asked with great interest, but generally with incredulity, will the United States voluntarily lay aside these tremendous instruments of power? Is it not rather, certain that they will be retained by national pride, to place their glory in arms and to assail their neighbors? And the intelligence brought by the Persia supplies an answer to these queries. The Northern soldiers, as they were contemptuously called, having beaten the "Chivalry" and broken their power, are ready and impatient to return to their shops and their plows.

The President has ordered a great and comprehensive measure of disarmament. The country is to return to the pursuits of peace, which form its ordinary vocation. Military stores are no longer accumulated; recruiting is stopped; the hired transports are dismissed; and preparations are being made to send to their homes the greater portion of the men composing Sherman's and Meade's armies. The internal restrictions on trade with the South are removed, and merchants are going thither in the track of Chief Justice Chase, who is re-establishing the United States Courts, overthrown four years ago. This return to a policy of peace at the earliest possible moment is very important. It is what those who had studied the Government, and people of the United States most carefully had expected, and the disappointment of so many contrary predictions is one more warning to public men and public writers to seek the indications of the probable course of that Government and people in any given contingency rather than in permanent character; than in the speeches of stump orators, the cheers of an Irish transatlantic mob, or the leading articles of unscrupulous traders in "sensations."—London News.

REMINISCENCES OF JEFF. DAVIS AND TRIGGS.—Rev. Dr. Evans, of Chicago, in a recent sermon, said:

"The spot in our lake can be pointed out to you where a young Lieutenant of the United States army was once well-nigh drowned. He went down, as it was supposed for the last time, when assistance reached him. He was rescued, and after much trouble restored to consciousness. The young Lieutenant is now the President of the insurgent 'Confederacy'—Jefferson Davis. "About the same time there was another United States officer stationed here whose treatment of his soldiers was so tyrannical that they resolved to put an end to him. One of them leveled a pistol at him, but fortunately the cap snapped. The sleeping officer awoke, and lived to betray the United States forces under his command in Texas to the enemy. His name is David E. Twiggs.

"Behind this frowning 'Providence' however, God hides the smiling face; which he has in reserve for a nation reunited and redeemed of that infamous institution which prompted Davis to rebellion. Twiggs to treachery, and gave both of them the plantation manners, which almost cost the latter his life."

TRUE LIFE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat drink and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and to light; to pace around in the mill of habit and turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason our book-keeper, and thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the unconsciousness of humanity is awakened; and the sanctities still slumber which makes it most worth while to live. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of the mirth that vibrates through the heart, the tears which freshen the dry wastes within, the music that brings childhood back again, the prayer that brings the future near, the doubt which make us meditate, the death which starts us with mystery, the hardship which forces us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in trust—are the nourishment that ends in being.

THE EMMIGRATION.

The following article, from the Oregonian, although somewhat local, yet the remarks are applicable to Rogue River valley, and we think many of the suggestions well timed: "All accounts concur in the statement that great numbers of people are coming over the plains this summer. This immigration will be distributed throughout the country from California and Nevada to Montana. Eastern Oregon and the Territories adjoining us will, no doubt, receive considerable accessions to their population during the Autumn. It is probable, too, that many will come to our western valleys. Food, of course, will be much cheaper here than in the districts nearer the mines, and with large numbers, this circumstance will necessarily be a leading inducement, urging them to come here. Considerable numbers of emigrants of last year are now located in this valley, and their labor this season will materially increase the amount of produce grown. The valleys east of the mountains have been receiving numerous settlers during the last two years, and it is likely they will be well filled by the new-comers of this summer and fall. The rigors of the winter season afford the greatest objection to permanent settlement here. Still, those who are looking for new locations, will often deem it desirable to establish themselves as near the mines as possible, since agricultural labor in those places will always secure larger and readier returns than can be had elsewhere.

Various considerations will cause many to decide to come further, with the purpose of locating in this valley and in the western parts of Washington Territory. The greater portion of our best lands are still uncultivated, and we should be glad to see an opportunity afforded to the immigrants to engage here in the occupation which is the true basis whereon the permanent prosperity of the country is to be built. We have too many persons who are so indolent that they will not cultivate their own lands, and so mean spirited that they are not willing to let other people do so, even for the offer of fair rents. The large size of most farms renders it impossible for the owner to cultivate them without aid, and few employers have learned to manage so well as to make hired labor profitable to themselves. Hence large bodies of excellent land, in every part of this valley lie uncultivated. Better than to permit old farms to relapse into their wild state, or new lands to go without tillage, would be the plan of endeavoring to induce cultivation by offering to receive low rents from emigrants and others who may desire to occupy portions of the large tracts owned by others. We know that farms were in request last fall, and presume they will be again soon, and we trust there will be no disposition to give leases to industrious people who may wish to settle in our farming districts.

GOOD HITS.—The Louisville Journal gets off the following good hit at those nervous politicians of Kentucky, who prate of negro equality as a consequence of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment: "The anti-Amendment people seem terribly apprehensive that, unless restrained by the Constitution, they will inevitably marry niggers. We have all heard of the noisy fellow who, getting into a quarrel, cried out to those around him, 'Hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him.' Each anti-Amendment man seems calling aloud in a similar spirit, 'Hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a nigger, as sure as you are born.' But we propose that Constitution stand off and see fair play.

A SWEET SWINDLER.—We notice that "Judge Sweet" has been convicted of embezzlement (stealing from a client we believe), at the Dalles, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Old "Sweet" was the Salem correspondent of the Mountaineer during the last session of the Assembly. In his letters to that paper he was the first to tout his horns against the Criminal Code. "Time is a clever devil"—and now the Code is even with Sweet. Let others of the Sweet kidney take warning. If Sweet's present and future experience under the Code does not improve his opinion of it, we can only say with Hudibras—"No rogue's 't'rib the better draw. With a good opinion of the law."

New York, July 11.—Geo. W. Backley, President of the Golden Circle, has issued an executive general order, dated in his place of confinement, Fort Warren, June 28th, in which he suspends the labors of the several departments of the Golden Circle till July 1st, 1870, when a Congress of the Circle will assemble in Washington with open doors and proceed to lay the corner stone of a National University. All members of the military department are released from allegiance to the order and from all obligations of secrecy pertaining to the same. The President makes a lengthy explanation of the order, giving its origin, rise, progress and destiny.

Influence of Forests on Climate and Soil.

From an able address by Prof. A. Winchell, on "The Soils and Subsoils of Michigan," we extract the following, which ought to be read by every farmer, and, if necessary to keep it in memory, framed and hung up in his house. Its truths apply not only to that State, but far beyond it, and are of great importance: "The earliest and most pervading agency exerted by man in the modification of the soils of the Peninsula is the destruction of forests. Forests are the garments of the soil. They protect it equally from excessive cold and from excessive heat. They shelter the snows from the drifting power of the wind, and are thus enabled to await the lapse of the rigorous winter, with their feet wrapped in a fleecy blanket. Every Autumn they pay back to the soil, with interest, all that the soil has expended upon them. They fend off the burning rays of the sun, and restrain the fever of the atmosphere. They shield the soil from evaporative influences, and maintain an equal degree of humidity. On sloping surfaces they bind together the soil, and resist the denudations of torrents.

All these conditions and results are changed when the forests are removed. The sweeping blast of Winter strikes the earth with the fury of an invisible demon—drives off the natural covering of the soil, and exposes the roots and stems of vegetables to an unwarmed and often insufferable trial. The circumstances of Spring time are changed. The soil feels every slight fluctuation of temperature—freezing by night and thawing by day—instead of reposing in peaceful shelter under its coat of snow till the unchanging season is able to guarantee a vegetative degree of warmth. And then when Summer comes, the burning sun rapidly drinks up the moisture of the soil, and the whole air becomes torrid and dry. Instead of a regular humidity and gentle rains, the agency of man has substituted alternating thirst and floods. And, of hill slopes where the natural ligatures of the soil have been removed, sudden torrents wash it away, and score the earth with ugly gorges and ravines.

A most striking example of the effects of clearing a fine and incoherent soil, is seen in the rear of Vicksburg, where recurring torrents have gnawed the hill-sides into most unsightly shapes; and whole plantations have been borne into the Big Black and the Mississippi, to find their way to the Baltoz.

Similar in kind are the effects of our gravelly hill-sides. It is not cropping that deteriorates their soils, so much as the action of torrents in transporting the alluvial particles to lower levels. * * Such results should be foreseen and provided against. It should at least be required that all abandoned soils subject to wash should be planted with trees, which will eventually restore the surface to its primitive condition, and compensate to some extent for the fearful destruction of the primitive forest. If this matter is overlooked we shall reach the condition of some of the older countries of Europe—fields washed away, villages destroyed, population on the wane and authorities anxious about the diminishing revenue.

MANNER OF MITCHELL'S ARREST.—The New York Tribune, of June 15th, gives an account of the scene that occurred when the Irish traitor, John Mitchell was arrested in that city: "John Mitchell, late of the Richmond Examiner, but more recently of the Daily News, was yesterday arrested upon the authority of Gen. Dix, and we understand that he has been sent to Fortress Monroe on the charge of treason.

At about mid-day, two military officers, accompanied by detective Elder, entered the office of the Daily News. Benjamin Wood was the first person met, of whom they inquired for John Mitchell. Considerably disturbed he referred them to an interior sanctum, where the gentleman in question was found. Being informed of his arrest, he quietly acquiesced, and proceeded with the officers to the coach which was in waiting at the door. Mitchell was perfectly silent for some moments after the carriage commenced moving. He presently broke the silence by saying to Captain Callahan, one of the officers accompanying him—so goes the rumor of the street: "Captain from your name I take you to be an Irishman."

Captain C.—"You are right, sir; I am an Irishman." Mr. Mitchell—"Of course you know me to be one also; how can you find it in your heart to arrest one of your fellow countrymen?" Captain C.—"I am now an American citizen; you are no more my countryman than anybody else; I only know that we have orders to arrest you." Mr. M.—"For what?" Captain C.—"I don't know, for treason perhaps."

Mr. M.—"But I am not a traitor. The South is fairly thrashed, and I follow the tide—I am no longer a traitor, but a peaceful, loyal man."

Captain C. (with emphasis)—"Mr. Mitchell, I have no time to bandy words. You are an Irishman, I am ashamed to say. You pretended to flee from the oppression of the Old World to the freedom of the New; yet almost your first act in your new found liberty was to declare yourself in favor of a species of human bondage, the meanest and most infamous recorded in history. In that cause you toiled with brain and brawn for five years, and you now have the sublime impudence to come here, in New York, and establish yourself at the head of the most ultra Copperhead sheet in the city. I can only say that, as a general thing, your countrymen despise you, and that my own contempt for you is so great that I can find no language to further express my feelings."

Mitchell's face worked convulsively as he listened to this answer, but he said nothing more.

COMPENSATION.—The London Times, it appears, is not disposed to assert unqualifiedly that our claims on England for indemnification must not be paid; on the contrary, that great paper deals rather tenderly with the subject, as if in fear its government will take a position in relation to the debt they owe us, from which it will be necessary ere long to retract. Evidently John Bull has a much greater respect for us than he had a little while ago when he gleefully exclaimed that the "bubble had burst," and when he drew deep satisfaction from the contemplation of the supposition that he would have no rival thereafter on this side of the Atlantic. The Times now discusses our claims in such words as these:

"The time has now come for a more just appreciation of each others motives and conduct, and if the nationality of the Alabama and our liability for her acts should become the subject of negotiation, we may hope that legal principles rather than popular passion will govern and determine it. What is certain is that we have ourselves many counter claims against the United States for arbitrary enforcement of the right of blockade and search. These will have to be examined at the same time, and as we are perfectly unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them, we decline to inter such intentions from the mere renewal of an outstanding demand which we believe to be unfounded."

INDIAN DEPRIVATIONS.—Captain John Mallan writes to the Idaho Statesman, from his camp near the Owyhee, that the Indians are up in arms through the whole country between there and Humboldt. He sends the following account of atrocities recently perpetrated by them in several places:

"An express has just reached camp, bringing news of a fight of Lieut. Hobert's command, with a large number of Snake Indians, at the head of the Malheur river. The soldiers killed four Indians, wounding others, and captured fifteen horses. The troops had two men wounded and lost two animals. The Indians have complete possession of many of the roads. They attacked a train in Pueblo Valley, killing two men and wounding one. One of the men had his head cut off, and a state driven through his mouth and pinned to the ground; his legs and arms were cut off, his body cut into shreds and hung on the bushes; another is said to have been burned. The news reached us to-night that a train was attacked near the Owyhee, killing the women and capturing two children.

"Pierce & Francis' saddle train asked yesterday for five men to aid them in getting through, and it was denied them for the troops are not here to spare. Hill Beachy has been driven off the road—fifty-seven head of horses stolen—and with the remainder he was compelled to leave the line."

OREGON MILITARY DISTRICT.—Colonel Maury has been mustered out of the service, and Colonel Curry has assumed command of the Oregon Military district for the present, until the arrival of General Wright. It is rumored that all the field officers of the Oregon cavalry, and Captains Mathews and Kelly, will be mustered out. The men in the W. T. Regiment have been paid off, and those whose term of service expires in October, are being discharged. A military camp has been established at Camas Prairie, about one hundred miles beyond Boise City, and forty men stationed there. Also forty-five men, under Lieutenant Curry, have been stationed at Rock Creek, above Salmon Falls, where they will remain until late in the fall.—Albany Journal.

"Come here, my lad," said an attorney to a boy about nine years old. "A case between the devil and the people; which do you think most likely to gain the action?" The boy replied, "I guess it will be a hard squeeze; the people have the money, but the devil has the most lawyers."