

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 33

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. To these machines was awarded the first Premium at the State Fairs of New York, Indiana, Vermont, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Oregon, over all opposition.

Call around, ladies, before purchasing elsewhere, and examine these machines.

MULLER & BRENTANO.

June 3d, 1865.

Veterans & Recruits.

The last Legislature gives a bounty of \$150 to each recruit in the regiment now being raised. It also voted Five Dollars per month extra pay to each person belonging to the cavalry regiment enlisted three years ago. These amounts are to be paid in State Bonds. Those wishing these bonds would do well to call on

JACOBS & RUSSELL.

Jacksonville, Jan. 12, '64.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

ORVILLE 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.

ROOMS opposite P. J. Ryan's New Brick, Jacksonville, June 24th, 1865.

OSBORN & SESSIONS,

PURCHASING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

609 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Having had extensive experience in both Wholesale and retail trade, we feel confident that to COUNTRY MERCHANTS desiring a resident agent, or to an occasional purchaser, we can offer superior inducements. Particular attention given to collections, the purchase and sale of Legal Tender notes, Drafts, 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,

Formerly with CANFIELD, PIERSON & Co., Wholesale dealers in fine clothing, San Francisco.

E. C. Sessions,

Formerly with C. R. Goodwin & Co., Wholesale Grocers, San Francisco; also, BAKERY & WADE, Jacksonville, Oregon.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

A. B. BELL, East and shoe dealer, San Francisco

E. H. BULLOCK & CO., Hardware Dealers, San Francisco

G. W. HULL, Assayer, San Francisco

CLARK & PERKINS, Wood Dealers, San Francisco

March 25, 1865.

FLORENCE

Sewing Machine.

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

Jacksonville, January 21st.

J. J. KNOWLTON.

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

Montgomery & California Streets,

(Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's)

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. H. LAMETER, W. G. LANGFORD,

LAMETER & LANGFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Walla Walla City, W. T.,

One door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick Store.

ISAAC COMSTOCK. JOHN MARTIN

COMSTOCK & MARTIN,

[SUCCESSORS TO FLECK, CUTLER & Co.]

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FIRE-PROOF BRICK WAREHOUSE,

OAK ST. NEAR STEAMBOAT LANDING,

RED BLUFFS

NOTICE.

My wife, Margaret Black, having left my bed and board, without any just cause, I do not by all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting. CHARLES BLACK

May 6th 1865.

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. Feb25dt

Flour and Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise, at July 15.—27 MAX MULLER'S.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Proprietor.

Subscriptions—For One year, in advance, Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, two dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars. ADVERTISING—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.

L. 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.

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 on the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

JOHN E. ROSS, W. M.

C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

G. JACOBS. E. F. RUSSELL.

JACOBS & RUSSELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

All business committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL,

ATTORNEY

AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly collected. Oct. 18.

T. T. CABANISS, M. D.

Late of Yreka, Cal.,

—WILL PRACTICE—

Medicine and Surgery

—IN—

JACKSON AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.

Jacksonville, June 10th. June10th

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 inquiry of James Holladay, Agent, corner of Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

DUGAN & WALL, Agents, Crescent City, Cal.

Crescent City, May 2nd, '65. June2nd

J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,

JACKSONVILLE OREGON,

Residence near the South end of Oregon street.

January 2, 1864

DR. L. S. THOMPSON

OFFICE

CITY DRUG STORE,

RESIDENCE

Opposite the County Jail,

Jacksonville, Ogn. dec24th

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 charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likenesses.

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 profession at business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

JAS. D. MIX 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. June31st.

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. June31st

Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of Thompson & Davis, and will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, in Jacksonville and vicinity, and solicits a share of the patronage. Office at his residence at the old Murry Hoemstead.

T. L. DAVIS.

Dec. 13th, 1864. dec13th

SUPERB Photograph Albums can be

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

NEW ROAD TO Ft. KLAMATH.

FORT KLAMATH, Ogn., August 20, '65.

Ed. Sentinel: It will probably be interesting to the traveling and freighting public to know that the new wagon road, connecting Ft. Klamath with the Rogue River and John Day wagon road, is nearly completed, and will, by the 23d inst., be ready for teams.

For the benefit of teamsters and others, who may intend coming to this post by this road, I will give the estimated distance from one camping place to another on the new road.

Leaving the Rogue River road two miles above Union Creek, the first water found is about three and a half miles, with but little grass—not a good camp. Four miles further is a fine spring, with plenty of grass about a half mile northeast of the spring. This is called Hampton's Camp, and is one of the best on the road. Six miles further is White Horse Creek or Soldiers' Camp—plenty of water but no grass near the camp. Within two miles is Castle Camp, which is within half a mile of the summit. At this camp there is plenty of grass and water; the water is, however, rather hard to obtain, being in a deep ravine. One mile from Castle Camp, just at the foot of the mountain, on the Klamath side, and about one hundred yards to the left of the road, is a fine spring, and an elegant camp in every respect. This we named "Kanyon Spring Camp." Within four miles, Spring Creek is crossed on a bridge, and within half a mile of the bridge, close to the road on the left, is a good spring of water and plenty of grass. Leaving this camp, the road approaches and follows down the banks of Anne Creek, a tributary of Wood river, and along which the traveler will see some of Nature's most beautiful works. The camp last mentioned is called Dead Wood. Within six miles from Dead Wood is Cold Run Camp, with water a few yards up the ravine, to the right of the road, but not much grass. Three miles from Cold Run the upper end of Klamath Prairie is reached, and water can be had from the creek on the left—grass abundant everywhere. From this point to Ft. Klamath the distance is estimated at seven miles—no water to be obtained until reaching Wood river, at the bridge, near the fort.

The distance from Rogue River to the summit of the mountain is estimated at sixteen miles, and from the summit to Ft. Klamath at twenty miles, making thirty-six miles. From Jacksonville to the intersection of the Klamath road, the distance measured is sixty-two miles, making the whole distance from Jacksonville to the Fort ninety-eight miles—only six miles further than by Mt. McLaughlin. From Rogue River to within one hundred yards of the summit of the mountain, the road rises with a gradual elevation of probably ten inches to the rod, with but few sudden rises, and none of any great extent. The summit is reached by a grade not greater than the hill back of Jacksonville, on the Applegate road. The decline on the Klamath side is so gentle that in the dark a man could scarcely tell whether he was going up hill or down. The new road will be a "hard road to travel" for a while, as the ground is very soft, and much of the way the road is cut through dense thickets of small pines or tamaracs, and of course the stumps will be in the way for some time. There are, however, but few large stumps in the road, and no rocks at all. The soil is pumice stone, and when beaten down will become hard, making a road equal to a macadamized one.

The owners of the Rogue River Road should now clean out and repair it, for in many places the rocks and dirt have slid into it, making it rather difficult for heavily loaded teams to pass.

Two miles and a half, in a northeastern direction, from the summit of the mountain is Oregon's famous lake, about which there is as much difference of opinion as there is about "that darkey." I have not visited the lake yet, but several of my men have, and they vary in their opinions of the distance down to the water. One thinks it is not more than two or three hundred feet, while others say it must be six or seven hundred; one thinks the water easily accessible, and another that it cannot be reached. I shall visit it this week and blaze a trail to it from the summit, and give you my impressions of its depth, etc. I have heard of no name being given it except "Hole in the Ground." It should have a name commensurate with its merits as a curiosity.

I am ordered, with thirty of my command, to Horse Creek, in Alford's Valley, at the base of Stein's Mountain, among the hostile "Siwash." We are to stay all winter, constructing as comfortable quarters as we can out of such material as may be procured in the neighborhood, and keeping at the same time a look out for Indians. We start as soon as transportation can be procured.

In connection with roads, I should have

said that an excellent road can be made to Link River by way of the old Emigrant Route, and as the reservation farms and buildings will be at the mouth of Williamson River, the lake can be made available for transportation from Link River to the Reservation. This route opens sooner in the spring and remains open later in the fall than any other through the mountains, from Jackson county to the Klamath Lake country. Respectfully yours,

F. B. SPRAGUE.

Gen. Logan on Negro Equality

General Logan, in Louisville, Kentucky, in a public speech, recently, spoke of negro equality, and the Negro-Loving Copperhead Democracy in the following happy style:

"I see that it is also asserted by those hostile to the proposed amendment that the second section gives Congress power to legislate on the question of negro suffrage in the States. This I do most emphatically deny. The second section is simply designed to make the first section effective. In other words, to practically execute it. The Constitution of the United States has already distinctly committed to the keeping of each State the regulation of the suffrage question. I have frequently felt emotions of amazement and amusement at the holy horror with which some stump orators of quondam slave States depreciate what they affect to believe are the intentions of Congress (should this amendment be adopted) in regard to one question over which it does occur to me every sane man with a thimbleful of brains in his head ought to know Congress never can have jurisdiction. I allude, of course, to the delicate question of social intercourse.

[Laughter.] How can Congress pass a law to make any one white man say that another white man or black man shall be his guest or companion? Social intercourse will regulate itself, and at the same time it will regulate all questions of quality and equality belonging to the private walks of social life. To those gentlemen I will say I was born and reared on free soil; that there I never saw a black man with a white wife, or a white man with a black wife. [Laughter and applause.]

There white people are white people, and there black people are black people; whereas, I find throughout the South "kinkyheads" almost as white as anybody. [Great applause.] It is an unfortunate thing for the negroes in the South that they take their status from their mother. If from their father they would be almost as universally free as they are slaves. [Laughter.] The truth is, that the practical amalgamationists are the Southern people. I was told an amusing story last winter while in Savannah, to this effect: There was before the legislature of Georgia a bill to expatriate all the free negroes in the State. Against the barbarous measure the citizens of Savannah entered a most pathetic protest. A remonstrance went up from that good city to the legislature, signed by almost everybody. The reasons of this remonstrance, it was said by the friends of the measure, was that everybody in Savannah were kinfolk.

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.—The following letter from General Grant was read at the Fourth of July celebration at Saratoga. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF U. S., WASHINGTON, (D. C.), June 29.

Dear Hillyer: In answering your letter urging me to be present at Saratoga on the Fourth of July, at the dinner to be given in honor of the "Old Army of the Tennessee," I wrote to you saying that I would be there. Afterwards, on reflecting that it was doubtful whether I should decide upon such matters so long beforehand, I sent to the Post Office and withdrew the letter. I now have to state that I was obliged to write to Governor Fenton, withdrawing my acceptance to be present at the flag presentation in Albany on that day, and for the same reasons will have to decline the other. Rawlins is away, which somewhat interferes with my absenting myself, and the Secretary of War desires me to go to Missouri on some public business. Even this I do not think I can do. The "Army of the Tennessee" is the first army I ever had the honor of commanding; and, in turn, I was the first commander that army ever had. Naturally I feel an attachment for it, and have an acquaintance with it greater than any other person can feel. The Fourth of July is peculiarly a fitting day for the reunion of that gallant old army. It is the anniversary of our independence, and also of the most decisive blow given to the rebellion while it was powerful. That blow was given by the Army of the Tennessee.

Regretting that I cannot be with you in your festivities, and wishing for you a reunion equal to your highest expectations, I remain your friend,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

TAME.—An Eastern paper says: "Mr. George B. McClellan, whom many of our readers may have forgotten, was formerly General in the army of the United States."

[From Sacramento Union.]

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH

New York, August 4th.—A significant ovation in honor of the Mexican Republic, as represented in the United States by General Ortega, took place last evening at ten o'clock. A large assemblage gathered, when the Seventh Regiment band serenaded the distinguished Mexican, who was accompanied by two members of his staff and surrounded by a large number of American and Mexican citizens. The following extract from a letter written by Major General Phil Sheridan was read: "There is no use of beating round the bush in this Mexican matter. We should give a permanent Government to that republic. Our work in crushing the rebellion will not be done until this takes place. The advent of Maximilian was a portion of the rebellion and his fall should belong to its history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of Maximilian's army would throw down their arms the moment we crossed the Rio Grande. French influence is governed (?) by their impudence." This letter was greeted by all present with enthusiastic expressions of gratification and delight.

Nashville, August 4th.—The Congressional election in this State took place on Thursday (3d). Ex Governor Campbell, Opposition candidate, carried this city by 251 majority. It is expected he will carry the District by 2,000 majority. Maynard, in the Knoxville District, and Cooper, in the Shelbyville District, Union candidates have majorities, as far as heard from, and will probably be elected. Colonel Strokes, Union, in the Chattanooga District, is ahead, as far as heard from. We have no reports from West Tennessee. The election throughout Middle Tennessee passed off quietly. No such interest was manifested as was expected. The vote is generally very light. Over two thousand votes less were cast in this city than were registered.

New York, August 5th.—English papers note the fact that the Great Eastern, in her trip from Sheerness to Valencia, had not more than half enough steam power for the work she had to do, and that she made only five miles an hour. It was believed that in a heavy sea or even against a strong wind she would be unmanageable.

The World's Washington special dispatch says: Consul General Hale, at Alexandria, Egypt, informs the State Department that there were seven hundred and eighty-five deaths from cholera there between June 29th and July 17th.

Colonel Johnson, late Aid to Jeff Davis has been released on the ground of being a rebel officer entitled to be placed on the same footing with other officers.

A Great Eastern telegram from Valencia July 24th, says: Insulation defects took place on Monday afternoon. The mischief is supposed to exist three miles west of the shore end splice. It is believed it was caused by too much strain from the Great Eastern. She hove to ten miles from shore. The Carolina is taking up and underrunning the splice and repairing the fault. It is expected the damage will be rectified immediately. The rest of the cable remains perfect. A telegram from the Great Eastern, dated July 25th, says the cable is O. K. again. Signals perfect. The Great Eastern is now paying out the cable in latitude 32, longitude 12.

New York, August 6th.—A dispatch from Queenstown, per City of Boston, dated July 27th, says: The Great Eastern was this morning 300 miles out, paying out the cable successfully. Signals good, the weather fine.

Farther Point, August 7th.—The Damascus, from Liverpool July 27th, and Londonberry July 28th, has arrived. On July 28th the Great Eastern was about 450 miles out, and had paid out 500 miles of cable. Signals good—weather fine.

New York, August 8th.—The steamer Atona, from Liverpool July 28th, has arrived. Seven hundred and fifty miles of the Atlantic cable had been paid out when the insulation was lost. Cause unknown. Political news unimportant.

Farther Point, August 13th.—The Maravian, from Liverpool August 5th and Londonberry August 5th, has arrived. The Persia, from New York, arrived on August 4th.

London, August 4th.—Communication with the Great Eastern remains suspended. Nothing heard from her since noon, August 2d. Atlantic telegraph shares are nominally at 2 1/2 to 3. The insurance of it has advanced to 50s 6d guineas.

The latest dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated August 2d, reported all going on well, and twelve hundred miles of cable paid out. On Wednesday evening, the following was received: Valencia, August 2d—8 p. m.—Signals from the Great Eastern became unintelligible at noon. No communication has been had with the ship since. Cause unknown.

New York, August 8th.—The Herald's Galveston correspondent says: Provisional Governor Hamilton reached that place on 21st of July, where, on the 25th, he issued a proclamation to the people announcing his appointment by the President, foreshadowing his course of procedure in the performance of his duties. He mentioned no time for an election or Convention, but says they will be held as soon as practicable. He notifies Texans of the delusion under which many of them are laboring that slavery still exists, informing them that slavery is effectually dead, and that if they fail to treat the negro as less than a free man, their representatives will in vain seek admission to Congress.

GENERAL GRANT.

This officer having been toasted at the late banquet given to General Sherman in St. Louis, Judge Moody, in responding for him, said:

General Grant, if here, would be the proper respondent to this sentiment. He is not here, and, as he never makes speeches, and thinks he cannot, you have very properly selected the least eloquent one of all your guests to take his place. Of the military career of Gen. Grant, from his graduation at West Point to the end of the Mexican war, again, from his entrance into the army in May, 1861, to the surrender of Lee and his army, I have nothing to say. I speak not of his achievements from Belmont to Petersburg. Of them let history and military critics speak. The true verdict of enlightened history will pronounce him the great Captain of the age. In this war I have never aspired to, nor attained, any position higher than that of a big private. It would, therefore, be presumption in me to either praise or blame the Lieutenant General of all the armies of the Union.

I presume it is of the private characteristics of General Grant that you wish me to speak. An intimate acquaintance of many years enables me to do so. I knew General Grant long before this rebellion began. We were both poor then, struggling for a livelihood. We had no interest in the rise and fall of stocks; we had no railroad shares nor corner lots; and money for to-morrow's market was of our chief subject of inquiry. I knew him when he hauled wood to St. Louis on the Gravois road, and later, when, with impaired health, he sought the appointment to a county office; but the wise County Court could not see his merits. They appointed in his stead another man, long since forgotten.

Three weeks ago I had an opportunity to call on the General at his beautiful home on George town Heights, and I declare to you now I can see no difference in the manners of the man now and when I first knew him. No fussy body guard on "bay horses," no obsequious Orderlies, no white-aproned lackeys follow him, and his three stars never get above the horizon except when duty requires them to appear.

In General Grant the nation has a military leader whom it need not fear to trust with power. He is modest and unassuming to a fault; of incorruptible integrity and ardent love of country; jealous of the military power and obedient to the civil; devoted to present duty, whatever the duty may be; plain and simple in his tastes and manners; not desiring, but studiously avoiding, political popularity; a faithful and devoted husband, fond father and affectionate son. He never forgot a friend nor remembered an enemy. His great heart is free from that master passion of little souls—personal vindictiveness.

SKIRTS AND HELMS.—The people have laughed merrily over the capture of Davis in hoops. But we think it a remarkable oversight that some of our Millenarians, or men who find the Papacy, Crusades, French Revolution, Crimean War and Slaveholders' Rebellion, all shadowed forth in the Hebrew Prophets, or the visions of the Apocalyptic Seer, should not, ere this, have stumbled upon a prediction which has certainly had a very literal fulfillment in the finale of the famous rebel's flight:—"Lift up your eyes and behold them that come from the North. Where is thy flock that was given thee, thy beautiful flock? What wilt thou say when he shall punish thee? For thou hast taught them to be Captains, and as a chief over thee. Shall not sorrow take thee as a woman in travail? And if thou say, in thine heart, whithersoever come these upon me? For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts discovered and thy heels made bare?" Some hard-shell Adventist who sticks to the skin of the letter and leaves the spirit so thoroughly untouched, should give us a sermon upon "Prophecy and Hoops Unveiled," from the prophets words; or some clerical wag should announce a lecture at the Opera House upon "Hoops and Helms," from the text I have cited. It would draw a large, if not highly respectable crowd, we feel quite sure. We shall charge nothing for the hint.—N