

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Proprietor.

Subscription—For One Year, in Advance, Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars. 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.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

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

Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

GEORGE P. FUNK, N. G.

THOMAS HOLMS, 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. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

OREGON JACOBS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

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

B. F. DOWELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR 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. 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 26th

J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.

JACKSONVILLE OREGON.

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

Office at his residence on Oregon street

DR. L. S. THOMPSON

OFFICE

CITY DRUG STORE,

RESIDENCE

Opposite the County Jail.

Jacksonville, Oreg. Dec 24th

PETER BRITT,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

IS PREPARED

TO TAKE PICTURES

IN EVERY STYLE

OF THE ART.

WITH ALL THE

LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

If pleasure do not give satisfaction, no charge will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and see 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 R. 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

F. B. FARGO,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Probate Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. Jul 31st

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 Homestead.

T. L. DAVIS.

Dec. 13th, 1864. Dec 17th

SUPERB Photograph Albums can be

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

PARTED.

Days come and go in beauty
For you;
But I feel the hand of duty
So true
Bear me down in quiet waiting
With the sorrow that is fating
Us two.
We will meet here never—never,
I feel;
In my heart I'm praying ever
For repeal;
But I'm patient now, though parted,
It is well to be strong hearted—
"Life is real."
But there's another world than this
For you and I;
They say there's light, and joy and bliss
In the sky;
I will wait, then, strong and true,
Wait then to be joined to you
When we die.
Only be true, and pure, and brave,
Patient one;
There's all the glory you may crave
Beyond the sun;
Then, strong heart, pass unscathed through
Life.
We'll meet, at last, when ends the strife,
And life is done.

SPEECH OF GEN. KILLPATRICK.

The Newark *Advertiser* gives the following report of the speech delivered by Gen. Killpatrick on taking the chair as temporary President of the Union State Convention at Trenton, New Jersey:
"Gentlemen and fellow-citizens of my State: I truly appreciate the great honor you have conferred on me, a humble soldier from New Jersey, in selecting me to preside over the only loyal convention that will be called in the State for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. [Loud and continued applause.] It is scarcely necessary for me to say that this distinction is unexpected, and almost overwhelms me; and in accepting it I do not intend to make any extended remarks; I should as soon think of talking to the great soldier, General Grant, [tremendous applause] as to talk politics to all this vast concourse of politicians; [laughter and applause:] to men who are not only my seniors in wisdom, but in years, and who have made politics the study of their lives. Yet I do desire to say that I accepted an invitation to meet with you here in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to how I intend to conduct myself in the future, and to show how I think a soldier ought to conduct himself, now the war is over, when patriotism demands his services or influence. To show to Union men and to Confederates the latter; who condemn their traitorous acts which have disgraced my native State for the last four years. I am here, feeling I am among men, who never spoke a word of disloyalty, and who never faltered; and to represent men who remained firm during the dark hours of the Union, and who have prayed fought and bled for our country, led by that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln. [Immense and long continued applause.]
You have assembled here to-day, my friends, under no ordinary circumstances, and I trust with good promise of success in redressing the fame of our State. I tell you, wherever I go—to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, while traveling in the cars—everywhere I hear language in reference to New Jersey which fills my whole soul with disgust and hatred to those who have disgraced my native State, and how it is possible for any of its citizens to join hands with traitors is beyond my comprehension. Fellow-citizens I have deviated from the course of military men in taking the stand, but I have been more excited since I have been in New Jersey over what I have heard said than I was during any of the scenes through which I have passed during the course of the war. Do you know that I have heard men here say that it would have been better to let the South go; that they believe in State rights; that the martyred President was a tyrant; and that his successor, Andrew Johnson, is a second Nero? There are men in Sussex, with much zeal but very little brains, who rejoice that they voted for John C. Breckinridge once, and say, 'by thunder, they would do it again if they had an opportunity!' Not satisfied with the sacrifices, expenses and all the calamities of the war, they now tell you that President Johnson is a murderer for approving the sentence of the assassins of the President. The Copperhead editors are equally guilty with Southern rebels. [He referred especially to an article in the *Newton Herald*, which he denounced with peculiar sarcasm, and thought the whole batch of such traitors should be hung on the same tree with Jeff Davis.]
A young wife of 28 lately left her husband of 60 in Michigan, took 500 of his money, went to Syracuse, New York, picked up a lover, bought him a new suit of clothes and pretty soon took the clothes and left him. At last accounts the two men were in company looking after the woman.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH

[From Sacramento Union.]
New York, 10th.—A Quebec dispatch says: While here, General Grant spoke without reserve to several persons on the Mexican question. He said that he had placed one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande as an army of observation, and that the French would have to leave Mexico, peacefully if they chose, and forcibly if they refused. The situation in Mexico he looked upon as one which had been created by the rebellion, and the rebellion would not really be overcome until Maximilian was compelled to depart and the Mexican people allowed to organize a government without foreign intervention. With regard to the relations between the United States and England, he did not think the present friendly state would be disturbed unless complications ensued by reason of England mixing herself up with France in the Mexican question.

Late foreign papers show that a rush of emigrants to this country from the north of Europe is setting in with more than usual vehemence; 15,000 Polish exiles are making arrangements with the Swiss Government for transportation to the free soil of the States. From Norway the exodus of the most valuable part of the population is so great as to excite the fears of the authorities, who are endeavoring to check it.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News*, usually very well informed, throws out a hint that Napoleon is preparing to take up the Mexican question on his own account as soon as Max returns to Miramonte.

Toronto, Aug. 8th.—A dispatch from Montreal to the *Leader*, says another attempt has been made to carry off George N. Sanders. O'Leary was offered ten thousand dollars to assist in the enterprise. He agreed, and then went and informed the Chief of Police about it. On Monday evening O'Leary called at Sanders' house with a carriage driven by one of the conspirators. O'Leary told Sanders that the Recorder wanted to see him at his house on the road. Three men then jumped into the carriage, knocked O'Leary down, and handcuffed Sanders. Twenty of the police gave chase, captured two of the conspirators, and are in pursuit of the others.

THE FUTURE RESIDENCE OF GEN. GRANT.

The *Milwaukee News* learns that the rumor that Gen. Grant was about to fix his residence in Philadelphia appears to be unfounded. The house given him by the Philadelphiaans was only accepted upon the condition that it should not interfere with his purpose of returning to his old home in Galena. We saw a friend of his from the latter place lately, who informs us that seven citizens of Galena have purchased there and presented to the General a splendid residence, completely furnished from basement to attic. A house in Boston contributed all the carpets. There was a time when the highest ambition of Gen. Grant was to be Mayor of Galena, that he might secure the building of a side walk from his house to the railroad depot. It will be gratifying to the General to notice that the aforesaid sidewalk is now completed.

It is understood that the General will shortly visit his home, and the citizens are making extensive preparations to give the hero a fitting reception. The *Galena Gazette* thus exhorts the people to join in the grand ovation:
"Lieutenant General Grant will soon visit his home in Galena. He does not belong to Galena alone, but to the whole nation—to the whole world of humanity, who admire true greatness and love Republican institutions. He went out from us an humble citizen, with no pretensions above others; he returns the conqueror of the most powerful rebellion that was ever built on so bad a cause. We bespeak for him the heartiest greeting. Let it be universal. Let it be greeted by the presence of every man woman and child in the country. For a day let all labor be omitted. Come in towns, in neighborhoods, by school districts, by societies, by families, by individuals. Let a grateful people give full play to the warmth of their gratitude. Come in all manner of conveyances, with every demonstration and insignia that will express your hearty joy. Let the hero of the age see how a patriotic people can honor their benefactor, who has saved the nation."

RICHARD HILDRETH the historian, died in Florence on the 11th of July, in the 56th year of his age. He is well known as the author of numerous miscellaneous works, a history of the United States and a great number of magazines and newspaper articles. For a time he was connected with the *New York Tribune*, and left that position to accept the consulship at Trieste, in the Austrian dominion, which post he filled at the time of his death. He had suffered for some years from ill health.

It appears that the plague, or Asiatic cholera, has reached Marseilles, France, and caused much alarm in England.

The Elections in Tennessee and Kentucky.

[From the New York Tribune, August 9th.]
Tennessee elected, on the 3d of August, eight members of Congress. The Congressional districts of this State were rearranged by an Act of the late General Assembly, passed June 9, 1865. The whole of the First and Second Congressional districts, and nearly the whole of the Third, lie in East Tennessee; the Fourth Fifth and Sixth in middle Tennessee, and the Seventh and Eighth in West Tennessee. The issue at this election was mainly between the "Union" candidates, who support the Federal and State Governments, including the Constitutional Amendment, and approval of the new Tennessee Franchise law, but are generally supposed to be opposed to negro suffrage. The "Conservative" candidates avow their opposition to the entire emancipation policy of the Federal Government and to the new Franchise law of the State of Tennessee. Most or all of them claim, however, to have always been and to be now opponents of secession. The returns as yet received are very meager, but they indicate that three Unionists have been elected in East Tennessee, one in Middle and one in West Tennessee. Of the other six, two (in Middle Tennessee) have doubtless been fitted by Conservatives, while one in West Tennessee remains yet to be heard from. If the constitutional abolition of slavery should again become the subject of legislation during the next session of Congress, it may be expected that from four to six of the new Congressmen of Tennessee will co-operate with the Republican majority, though none can probably be relied upon to vote for Congressional Acts which will aim at the establishment of equal laws for whites and blacks.

The first returns from Kentucky announce a decisive victory of the Constitutional Amendment party in Louisville. General Rousseau has beaten Robert Mallory by a majority which exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the Union party. The vote of Jefferson county, of which Louisville is the capital, was, in 1863: Bramlette, 4,659; Wickliffe, 5,052—majority for Bramlette, 1,577; and 1864: Lincoln, 2,066; McClellan, 4,338. Now Rousseau has received in the city of Louisville 4,502 votes; Mallory only 700, and a third candidate, Mundy, 151; which gives to Rousseau, over both of his competitors, a majority of 3,722. The election of Rousseau from the fifth district is conceded.

The election of Green Clay Smith from the Sixth District may be regarded as equally certain. Kenton county, which, in 1864, gave to Lincoln 1,716 and to McClellan 1,374 votes, a Lincoln majority of 341, now gives to Smith about 1,100 majority, and Campbell county, whose vote in 1864 was 1,504 for Lincoln, and 1,285 for McClellan, a Lincoln majority of only 218, now gives to the Union Candidate about 810 majority. The counties forming this Congressional district gave at the Presidential election of 1864, a small aggregate majority for McClellan, which is more than wiped out by the gains of the Union party in the two counties of Kenton and Campbell.

In the Eighth District, the only one which, in 1864, at the Presidential election gave the majority of its votes to Lincoln, Randall the Union candidate, gains considerably in Madison and Pulaski counties, and is likewise undoubtedly elected.

We think it probable that Yeaman is elected in the Second District, giving a four of the nine members of Congress.

The returns from the Third, Fourth and Seventh show considerable though reduced majorities for the anti-Amendment party, and make the election of Harding, Grider and Shanklin probable.

LOUISVILLE, August 9th.—The *Union Press* makes the following estimates of Congressional majorities: First District, Trimble (Democrat), 3,001; Second district, close, Yeaman (Union), probably elected; Third District, close—chances even between Mowry and Grider; Fourth District, Harding (pro-slavery), 3,500; Fifth District, Rousseau (pro-amendment), 1,500; Sixth District, Smith (pro-amendment), 800; Seventh District, Shanklin (pro-slavery), 2,000; Eighth District, Randall (pro-amendment), 4,000; Ninth District, McKee (pro-amendment), 1,000.
During the month of July the number of widows' claims received at the Pension Office amounted to 2,250, of which 2,170 were granted. There are at present on the Examiner's desk 42,459 cases, 12,320 of which are awaiting evidence from other Departments, and 28,000 from the claimants themselves. 1,842 invalid claims were admitted during the same month. Up to July 1st there was a total of 100,000 widows and 73,000 invalid claims—all of which were received since the beginning of the war. Of 200,000 cases of discharged soldiers on record, 34,120 have been recorded since January, 1865, and 6,385 during the month of July last. Of those now being recorded, at least 50 per cent. are discharged for gunshot wounds.

STAMP SUIT.

All are interested in taxes. All Senators are interested in the question of the constitutionality of the Act of Congress requiring a revenue stamp of fifty cents on every original suit. As a fictitious suit is now pending in the Supreme Court of Oregon, to try the question, we publish the following opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject.

In the case of *Lord vs. Venale*, reported in the 8th volume of Howard's Reports, page 254, Chief Justice Taney says:
"The court is satisfied upon examining the record in this case, and the affidavits filed in the motion to dismiss, that the contract set out in the pleadings was made for the purpose of instituting this suit, and that there is no real dispute between the plaintiff and defendant. On the contrary, it is evident that their interest in the question brought here for decision is one and the same, and not adverse; and that in these proceedings the plaintiff and defendant are attempting to procure the opinion of this court upon a question of law, in the decision of which they have a common interest opposed to that of other persons, who are not parties to this suit, who had no knowledge of it while it was pending in the Circuit Court, and no opportunity of being heard there in defence of their rights. And their conduct is the more objectionable, because they have brought up the question upon a statement of facts agreed on between themselves, without the knowledge of the parties with whom in truth they were in dispute, and upon a judgment *pro forma* entered by their mutual consent, without any actual judicial decision by the court. It is a question, too, in which it appears that property to a very large amount is involved, the right to which depends on its decision.

It is proper to say here that the counsel who argued here the motion to dismiss, in behalf of the parties to the suit, stand entirely acquitted of any participation in the purposes for which these proceedings were instituted; and indeed could have had none, as they were not counsel in the Circuit Court, and had no concern with the result until after it came before this court. And we are bound to presume that the counsel who conducted the case in the court below were equally uninformed of the design and object of these parties; and that they would not knowingly have represented to the court that a feigned controversy was a real one.

It is the office of courts of justice to decide the rights of persons and of property, when the persons interested cannot adjust them by agreement between themselves, and to do this on the full hearing of both parties. And any attempt, by a mere colorable dispute, to obtain the opinion of the court upon a question of law which a party desires to know for his own interest or his own purpose, when there is no real and substantial controversy between those who appear as adverse parties to the suit, is an abuse which the courts of justice have always reprehended, and treated as a punishable contempt of court.

The suit is spoken of, in the affidavits filed in support of it, as an amicable action, and the proceeding defended on that ground. But an amicable action, in the sense in which these words are used in courts of justice, presupposes that there is a real dispute between the parties concerning some matter of right. And in a case of that kind it sometimes happens, that, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the controversy, without incurring needless expense and trouble, they agree to conduct the suit in an amicable manner, that is to say, that they will not embarrass each other with unnecessary forms or technicalities, and will mutually admit facts which they know to be true, and without requiring proof, and will bring the point in dispute before the court for decision, without subjecting each other to unnecessary expense or delay. But there must be an actual controversy, and adverse interests. The amity consists in the manner in which it is brought to issue before the court. And such amicable actions, so far from being objects of censure, are always approved and encouraged, because they facilitate greatly the administration of justice between the parties. The objection in the case before us is, not that the proceedings were amicable, but that there is no real conflict of interest between them; that the plaintiff and defendant have the same interest, and that interest adverse and in conflict with the interest of third persons, whose rights would be seriously affected if the question of law was decided in the manner that both of the parties to this suit desire it to be.

A judgment entered under such circumstances, and for such purpose, is a mere form. The whole proceeding was in contempt of the court, and highly reprehensible, and the learned district judge, who was then holding the Circuit Court, undoubtedly suffered the judgment *pro forma* to be entered under the impression that there was in fact a controversy between the plaintiff and defendant, and that they were proceeding to obtain a decision upon a disputed question of law, in which they had adverse interests. A judgment in form, thus procured, in the eye of the law is no judgment of the court. It is a nullity, and no writ of error will lie upon it. This writ is, therefore, dismissed."

GEN. TERRY.—The hero of Fort Fisher is to be presented with \$95,000 in United States 7-30 bonds, by citizens of New Haven.

LETTER FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The anniversary of our national Independence was duly celebrated at Geneva by the American travelers among the Alps. Among the letters from invited guests was the following, which was received with the greatest interest.

HOTEL HYRON, LAKE GENEVA, July 4, 1865.

My Dear Sir: I have received your very polite invitation, on behalf of the citizens of the United States of America who are in Geneva, to Mrs. McClellan and myself to join them at dinner to-day.

I regret that it will not be in our power to do ourselves the pleasure of meeting with you in the celebration of this most interesting anniversary of the most sacred day in the American calendar. Although I cannot meet you in person, I hope that you will permit me to express the intense joy with which, in common with all Americans, I look upon the recent glorious successes of our gallant armies under Grant and Sherman.

As these victories have finally crushed the armed opposition to the General Government, and have brought back the whole of the national domain under the folds of our flag, I trust that this anniversary of the nation's birthday will be the opening of a new era in our history—when brotherly love will once again prevail between the people of the once contending sections—when all the causes of the late war shall have disappeared—when the idea of secession shall be regarded as a thing entirely of the past, never, again to be revived, and during which we shall become a stronger, more united and more prosperous nation than ever before.

I most sincerely unite with you in the feelings of sorrow and indignation which have been so universally expressed for the cowardly murder which deprived the country of its Chief Magistrate, and in the desire to afford the most loyal support to his successor. I trust, too, that you will unite with me in the hope that, since we have completely vindicated the national strength and military honor by the entire defeat and ruin of our late enemies, our people will pursue a magnanimous and merciful course towards a fallen foe—one that will tend to soften the bitter feelings inevitably caused by a long and earnest war, and to restore the confidence and kind feeling that should exist between those who owe allegiance to the same government and belong to the same people.

Trusting that you will convey to the Committee, and to the gentlemen they represent, my sincere thanks for their very courteous invitation, I am, my dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

A YOUNG LADY COWHIDES A SHOPKEEPER.

The *New York Times* of August 5th says: Between eight and nine o'clock last evening a young woman named Minnie Phalon, twenty years of age, residing in East Williamsburg, entered the furnishing store of Gustave Baer, No. 198, Grand street (E. D.) and assaulted him with a cowhide. Baer resisted her vigorous castigation, and took up a stick in self defence. A young gentleman named James Forrest, who resides in New York, and who was in the young ladies' company, then seized Baer while Minnie belabored him with the cowhide. In this emergency Baer called out lustily, "Watch! murder!" when officer Walsh of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was attracted to the spot and arrested the lady and her companion. They were taken to the station house and locked up. Miss Phalon states, in explanation of her conduct, that she visited Baer's store early on Monday morning last to purchase some articles, and that after the articles were put up the storekeeper charged her more than she had agreed to pay; she thereupon refused to take the purchase and demanded back her money; which demand was refused by the man Baer, who called her, she alleges, names that did not belong to her. Hence the cowhiding.

HUMBOLDT OIL SHIPMENT.—The *Humboldt Times* of Aug. 26th says: "The steamer *Del Norte* which left here on Thursday, took on board as a portion of freight from this place, forty three packages of oil, shipped by the Union Metallic Petroleum Company. The shipment consisted, if we are correctly informed, of sixteen barrels of thirty one gallons each, and twenty seven half barrels. Besides this were shipped several packages of oil, ranging from five gallons to a barrel, from other wells, among which he heard named the Noble well, and the Satter and Allen well. The aggregate quantity of the shipment was about eight hundred and fifty gallons. We hope and believe that ere long the facilities for the transportation between the Oil Districts and Eureka will insure the shipment of a quantity of oil by each steamer."—S. F. Flag.

Cows are worth only one dollar each in Buenos Ayres. Milk must be cheaper than pure water.