

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 38

J. ROW'S
Cigar Store!
 Opposite Love & Dilger's, California st.,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!

J. ROW informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the public generally that he has just received and offers for sale his superior stock of

HAVANA & IMITATION
CIGARS,
 TOBACCOS, PIPES, FIGS,
 CUTLERY, RAISINS,
 Stationary & School-books
 CANDY, NUTS,
 TOYS, SUGARS,
 ALBUMS, ETC.

A large and fine assortment of Willow Ware on hand for sale.

A large collection of the latest and best Novels for circulation.
 Dec. 15, 1864. J. ROW.

Happiness or Misery;
 THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, have determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of the suffering humanity) four of their most interesting and instructive LECTURES on MARRIAGE, and its disqualifications; Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies that result from youthful indiscretions of maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws.

\$5,000
NEW A HERB.

The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of the public to their

NEW LIVERY
 —AND—
FEED STABLE,

On Oregon Street, Jacksonville. We have on hand a good supply of excellent saddle horses, to let, and will soon have a stock of buggies. We are determined to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF OREGON

THE undersigned having on hand a number of superior, thoroughbred Spanish, or Vermont, Merino bucks, and a few French Merino bucks, consisting of lambs, yearlings and two-year-olds, assumes the method of informing the public, that he is selling them very reasonably for cash. The Spanish or Vermont Merino are descended direct from the stock of Edwin Hammond, Vermont, and the French Merino from stock imported into Oregon by Jones & Rockwell, of Vermont.

An excellent opportunity is here offered for stock masters to improve their stock. The sheep can now be seen at the farm of the undersigned, on the North Umpqua River, at the "Winchester Ferry." Like renders of merchandise, freight is charged for exhibiting. **THOMAS SMITH,** Jun 3.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
 IMPORTERS OF

CARDS & CARD STOCK
 ALL COLORS, PRINTING INK,
 All Colors—Bronzes, Varnish,

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE
 —AND—
Printing Materials

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OLD TYPE METAL.
 Machinists may at all times be supplied with old type metal by calling at

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SAN FRANCISCO.
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THE OREGON SENTINEL.
 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Proprietor.

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Advertisements.—One square (24 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.

Local Tenders received at nearest rates.

L. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge No. 10.

Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. **GEORGE F. FUSK, N. G.** Herman Helms, R. Sec'y. Trustees.—J. M. Sutton, Wm. Bay and S. J. Day.

Warren Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in Jackson, Oregon. **JOHN E. ROSS, W. M.** C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

ORANGE 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 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. —WILEY FRANKLIN—
Medicine and Surgery
 JOHNSON & ALBERTSON CO. Jacksonville, June 10th. Jun 10th

TAKE NOTICE!
THE STEAMSHIP DEL NORTE

For freight or passage inquire of Joseph Holliday, Agent, corner of Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

J. S. HOWARD, SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 4, 1864
 Office at his residence on Oregon street

DR. L. S. THOMPSON
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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 likeness.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK.

Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jacksonville, 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.

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 his care will receive prompt attention. Jun 30

F. B. FARGO, NOTARY PUBLIC, WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Will take acknowledgments of deeds.—Protect Notice and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. Jun 30

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 Hoensstad.

D. M. C. GAULT, NOTARY PUBLIC, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office at B.F. Dowell's Law Office.

A WISH AND A WARNING.

When thou thinkst of days gone by,
 Lady fair,
 May thy bosom leave no sigh.

May no bitter thought reproach thee,
 As the fading days approach thee,
 Free from tear-drop be thine eye.

If such blessing thou would'st gain,
 Lady fair,
 Give no bosom present pain.

With no lament heart dissemble;
 If thou dost—oh, lady tremble!
 Thou wilt drag a heavy chain.

If a wedded fate thou meetest,
 Lady fair,
 (Fate the bitterest of the sweetest.

Faith and truth must have a place there,
 If without—there is no grace there;
 But with these, joy is complete.

—At the Year Round

THE CHARGES against Wirtz.—The following are the charges and specifications for which Wirtz, the Andersonville jailer, is now being tried:

Charge.—Violation of the laws of war. Specification 1.—In this, that Henry Wirtz, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, continuously from the first day of March, 1864, to the tenth day of April, 1865, then and there being an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, of the rank of Captain, and as such officer, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the so-called Confederate States, for confinement of prisoners of war taken and held by said so-called Confederate States, from the armies of the United States of America, was, as such commandant, then and there fully clothed with consistent authority, and in duty bound, to treat, care and provide for such persons belonging to the United States as came or might be placed in his custody as prisoners of war, according to the laws and usages of war, which he then and there well knew, but he, the said Henry Wirtz, wilfully and maliciously, designing and contriving to maim and injure the health and destroy the lives of such persons in his custody as prisoners of war, did during the time aforesaid, in violation of his duty in that regard, and in furtherance of his said evil design, confine a large number of such prisoners of war, belonging to the United States, to the amount of thirty thousand men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, in a close and small area of ground, wholly inadequate to their wants, and destructive of their health, which he well knew and intended, and while there confined during the time aforesaid, in furtherance of his evil design, wilfully and maliciously neglect to furnish them, for food, or other shelter sufficient for their protection, from the inclemency of Winter, and the Jews' and Gentiles' of Summer, and with evil intent did take and cause to be taken from them clothing, blankets and camp equipage of which they were possessed at the time of being placed in his custody; and with like malice and evil intent, did refuse to furnish, or cause to be furnished, food, either of quality or quantity sufficient to preserve health or sustain life, and refuse and neglect to furnish wood sufficient for cooking in Summer, and to keep the said prisoners warm in Winter, and did compel the said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome food, and that in limited quantities entirely inadequate to sustain health, which is well known; and did compel the said prisoners to unwholesome water, with the filth and garbage of the prison and prison guards, whereby the said prisoners became greatly reduced in their bodily strength, and emaciated and injured in their bodily health—their minds impaired and their intellects broken, and many of them whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof, which the said Henry Wirtz then and there well knew, and intended, and so knowing and evilly intending, did refuse and neglect to provide proper lodgings, food or nutriment for sick and necessary medicine and medical attendance for restoration of their health, and did knowingly, wilfully and maliciously in furtherance of his evil design permit them to languish and die for want of care and proper treatment, and when dead the said Henry Wirtz, still pursuing his evil purpose, did permit to remain in the said prison among the emaciated sick and languishing living, the bodies of the dead, until they became corrupt and loathsome and filled the air with noxious effluvia, and thereby increased unwholesomeness of prison, inasmuch that great numbers of the prisoners whose names are unknown sickened and died by reason thereof. All which he the said Henry Wirtz then and there well knew, and evilly and maliciously designed and intended. Specification second charges the prisoner with "wilfully and maliciously

intending and designing to injure the health and destroy lives of prisoners under his control, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired thereby." In the third specification he is charged with maliciously ordering, causing, procuring and inciting soldiers in the service of the so-called Confederate States to shoot and kill such persons as were in his custody as prisoners of war upon slight, trivial and feigning pretenses, by means whereof large numbers of soldiers from the armies of the United States were wantonly killed and murdered while prisoners of war. In the fourth specification Wirtz is accused of wilfully and maliciously prethought killing and murdering defenseless prisoners. The fifth and last specification charges him with keeping and using atrocious and blood-thirsty beasts, dangerous to human life, called blood-hounds, to hunt down prisoners of war who had escaped his custody, and did thus and there wilfully and maliciously suffer the said beasts to seize, tear, mangle and maim the bodies and limbs of fugitives which they there and then did, whereby large numbers of prisoners of war who did during the time aforesaid make their escape, and were recaptured, were cruelly and inhumanly injured and great numbers died by reason of such inhuman treatment, which said Henry Wirtz then and there well knew and evilly intended.

THE NEXT SENATE.—The following list of members, composing the next Senate, is believed to be nearly if not quite correct. We give the list from the Call, amending the classification slightly and adding some notes:

- Tabbs (Union)—San Francisco.
- Dodge (Union)—San Francisco.
- Redington (Union)—San Francisco.
- [Resigned some time since. E. Numan fills unexpired term.]
- Shaw (Democrat)—San Francisco.
- Hawes (Union)—San Francisco and San Mateo.
- Benton (Union)—Sacramento.
- Sutton (Scottish Fusion)—Amador.
- Murray (Union)—San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.
- Robison (Union)—Alameda.
- Cunningham (Union)—Yuba.
- Evans (Union)—Yuba and Mono.
- Berry (Democrat)—Siskiyou. [This county is believed to be in some doubt.]
- Foreman (Democrat)—Fresno and Tuolumne.
- Ever (Union)—Butte.
- Hale (Union)—Placer.
- Mason (Union)—Solano and Yuba.
- Hammond (Union)—Los Angeles.
- Horton (Union)—Lake, Napa and Mendocino.
- Hesslock (Scottish Fusion)—Sacramento.
- Tejedor (Union)—Yuba and Feather.
- Johnson (Democrat)—El Dorado.
- Waters (Union)—Tulare and Mono.
- James (Union)—Troy and Shasta.
- Knox (Union)—Nevada.
- Loomis (Union)—Colusa.
- Lovett (Union)—Monterey and Santa Cruz.
- Maddox (Union)—El Dorado.
- Knox (Union)—Santa Cruz.
- Meyers (Union)—San Joaquin.
- Mohr (Democrat)—Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus.
- Pratt (Union)—Sierra.
- Pierce (Democrat)—Sonoma.
- Porter (Union)—Ventura, Glenn and Marin.
- Beiden (Union)—Nevada.
- Rush (Democrat)—Colusa and Tehama.
- Hardy (Union)—Colusa.
- Smith (Union)—Butte and Plumas.
- Tuttle (Union)—San Bernardino and San Diego.
- Wright (Union)—Del Norte, Humboldt and Klamath.
- Brodley (Union)—Placer.
- Unlabeled, 35; Democrat, 7.—Sacramento Canon.

STEAL ROBBERY.—A most daring high way robbery was committed one day last week, near Burnt River, on the Umatilla and Boise City stage route. A band of road agents, wearing masks, attached the stage on its downward trip, and robbed the passengers, twelve in number, of gold and treasure amounting to \$15,000. The robbers emerged from the brush by the road side, and ordered the stage driver to halt, when he put whip to his horses and endeavored to escape. One of the robbers fired, killing a horse in the team, and of course stopping the stage. They then surrounded the stage, and took from the passengers all the money and treasure of every description that they could find. The robbers exhibited the ferocity of Algerine pirates, even going so far as to tear the rings from the ears of a lady, three of whom were among the passengers. After they had secured their booty, the passengers were permitted to escape, or left without further injury. The robbery was committed in open daylight.—Albany Journal.

A SORT answer turneth a way wrath but grievous words stir up anger.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

New York, September 1, 1865.

The arrest of Ketchum, the forger, and the discharge of Mumford, the alleged defrauder, have been the events of the financial circles during the past fortnight. Young Ketchum, instead of taking leg-bail and seeking safety in flight, amused himself subsequent to his disappearance from the scene of his business operations by taking himself to a private boarding house up town, and openly perambulated the streets, rooming about Central Park, reading, etc., to kill time. "No had, when arrested, \$49,000 in greenbacks. I wrote you in my last that Messrs. Ketchum, son & Co. and Mr. Morris Ketchum had made an assignment under the insolvent laws of Connecticut to Messrs. P. C. Calhoun and R. Bennett. The power of the old man is thus ended. I may remark, parenthetically, that though in his sorrows, Mr. Morris Ketchum has the sympathies of everybody, yet comparatively few regret that as a financier, or Wall street operator, he is effectually "winged." Certainly the worst adversary the Government had to contend with is vanquished. It may not be known to your readers that the whole weight of the powerful influence wielded by the wealthy firm of Ketchum, Son and Co. has been thrown against the Government. They seem to have been actuated by but a single motive to make money; and fully believing, or professing to believe, in the ultimate failure of the financial expedients adapted from time to time by the Government, they went on speculating in gold until overtaken by an averaging Nemesis. Their threats that they would take all the gold the Government would sell, are well remembered in financial circles here. Though regretting the means by which this house has been brought down, people cannot but congratulate themselves that the greatest obstacle to a return to specie payments is removed, and the Secretary of the Treasury will find one powerful opponent less to thwart his plans. The resumption of specie payments at no distant day is far more practicable now than when Ketchum, Son and Co. were in the lap of their success.

The money market is altogether easier. The supply of capital is very large, and call loans are readily put out on Government securities at five per cent and sometimes four per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be keeping a large balance in bank, and is charged with purposely manipulating the money market; but the truth is we have a first class financier at the head of the Treasury, and the malevolents are at their wit's end for a flaw to pick in his management of the Treasury Department.—the "World" leading the van as usual. The appointment of Van Wyck as Assistant Treasurer gives more and more satisfaction. With McCulloch and Van Wyck the finances of the country are safe, and there will be a resumption of specie payment at the earliest practicable moment. All their energies are bent in this direction. It will doubtless come before people generally expect it.—Cov. S. E. Bulletin.

MADISON, Sept. 15th.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated H. C. Hubart for Governor. The platform endorses President Johnson's restoration policy on the basis of the Federal Constitution, and pledges unqualified support thereto; opposes negro suffrage in this State and interference with the suffrage in others, and the suspension of the habeas corpus, and favors the most rigid economy and equalization of taxes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15th.—The Post's Washington special says: The President has granted fifty pardons today, among these is Duff Green.

THE World's Buenos Ayres correspondent, under date of August 27th, says the Paraguayans are said to have 30,000 men under command of Lopez and Caricote. There are three bodies of troops, varying from five to ten and twelve thousand each, commanded by other officers. They are progressing with but little interruption. They have no commissary stores, nor is there any flour, rice, sugar, coffee, soap, salt or wines or brandy. They have no camp equipage of any kind, and no ambulances or other wagons, except carts drawn by six oxen. These carts weigh, when employed, about two tons. Paraguayans seldom fare principally on sheep and cattle, get no pay or share of the plunder. The latter of flocks and herds goes to the stock of the Government; and those who get wounded, it is their misfortune. Surgery is not very reduced. The Allies, on the contrary, have comparatively perfect discipline, bay what they need, and are well equipped and fare well. The conflict will be one of great interest. The war begins to seriously affect business in this city. The value of real estate has fallen. Stock for larvae is greatly fallen in price. There is great scarcity of work, and hands by thousands have entered the army. The war has also retarded the development of the interior. The effort made to sell the public lands since the war, has been quite unsuccessful. Only one tract was sold, and that at about seventy cents per acre.

The Sentiment of Canada.

The recent journey of Lieutenant General Grant through Canada has drawn public attention to the feeling of the people of that province in relation to the United States, more particularly than ever before. From a gentleman who was a member of the General's traveling party, and who enjoyed the best possible opportunities of conversation with the leading men of Canada, I have learned some interesting facts relative to the annexation question and kindred matters. The confederation scheme which about a year ago, was earnestly agitated throughout the several Provinces, has fallen through. There is far less homogeneity between the people of the Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland than exists between the two sections of our Union, and to the want of this is to be attributed the failure of Confederation. Canada West and Canada East is virtually two distinct nations—one English Protestant and enterprising, the other French, Roman Catholic and inert. The commercial relations of the different Provinces are not intimate enough to render the necessity of confederation apparent, and until industrial interests induce such a measure, the British Possessions in North America will never be brought under one confederate Government. This question disposed of, at least for the present, the Canadians, whose business intercourse with the United States is getting to be important and close, are beginning to think about joining the Union. To most of them the idea is not agreeable—for they have little love for the Yankees, and wouldn't particularly enjoy helping to pay our war debt; but the mercantile class whose interests demand such a step, are seriously discussing the question of annexation. They see that their mercantile and industrial prosperity cannot keep pace with that of the United States, and that they must have either reciprocity or annexation. Among thinking men of Canada the opinion is general that the next few years will witness an important change in the practical condition of that country.

Some of the Canadian papers have made a great fuss over an indiscreet speech of our Consul General in Canada, John F. Potter (well known as a party to the famous Potter-Pryor duel), in which he advocated annexation and read a letter from a prominent gentleman of Montreal favoring the same measure. A petition has been presented to the Governor General urging him to revoke Potter's execratory, but as yet this has not been done. The facts of the case, as I learn them from a reliable source, are as follows: Potter happened to be in Detroit during the session of the late Mercantile Convention. He was requested to address that body, but declined, pleading his official position and the necessity of abstinence from the expression of opinion on international topics as his excuse. Some time during the week there was a strictly private meeting of the New York delegates to the Convention, at which Potter was present. Believing himself to be beyond the hearing of all reporters, and virtually in a circle of friends, Potter made some remarks on the relations between the United States and Canada, and took strong grounds in favor of annexation. He stated that some of the leading men of Canada favored the project, and in proof of this statement read extracts from a letter which he took from his pocket. The name of the writer he did not give; but at last, in compliance with urgent requests from the gentlemen present, he mentioned the name of Wood, Superintendent of the Canada Telegraph Line. A reporter for a Canadian paper—the Montreal Gazette, I believe—had smuggled himself into the room, heard the speech and the letter, and of course made the whole proceedings public.

HOW THEY PLAY BILLIARDS.—As a great many people don't know how to play billiards, we make way for a description of the game from the pen of Doestics, in order that they may remain in ignorance no longer. He says: "A game of billiards consists in pushing ivory balls about on a table covered with green cloth that looks like half an acre of meadow land with an India rubber fence around it. The balls are punched with long wooden ramrods with wax on the little end to save the wood and leather from wearing out. You take your ramrod and rub some chalk on the table end, and then you lean over the table; then you squirt; then you lift your left leg; then slide on your left hand with your ramrod; then you punch your ball. If your ball hits the other man's ball, you have done a big thing, and you poke a lot of buttons that are on a wire. This is all there is to a game of billiards. Anybody can punch billiards; I can, and may be that you can."

THE FENIANS.—At a Fenian meeting last evening in Jersey City one of the members declared that the movement was progressing finely and that bank engravers were already at work on bonds for the Irish Republic.—See Union.