

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

VOL. XI.—NO. 5

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge No. 10, holds its regular meetings on every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. **NEWMAN FISHER, N. G.** Henry Duncan, 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. **N. LANGELL, 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.—WILL PRACTICE—**Medicine & Surgery** In Jackson and adjoining counties. Residence—in Jacksonville.

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 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Can be found either at the City Drug Store, or his residence, one door below the Express Office, prepared to give prompt attention to those requiring his services. Jacksonville, Sept. 31st. dec23tf

PETER BRITT, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST IN PREPARATION 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 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 **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. ju3if

S. B. FARGO, NOTARY PUBLIC, WALLA WALLA, W. T. Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Protest Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged. ju3if

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. dec17tf

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE Between **SAN FRANCISCO and UMPQUA.** THE following new and first-class vessels will run regularly in the above line. Schooner, W. F. Bowne... Hughes Master. Schooner, Pacific... Gage Master. Schooner, Noyo... Allen Master. We offer superior inducements to shippers to Southern Oregon. For freight or passage apply to **SHED & WRIGHT,** 54, Steuart St., San Francisco.

YREKA FOUNDRY AND **MACHINE SHOP.** CASTINGS of all kinds executed at the shortest notice. Wrought or Cast Iron work manufactured from the best material. All kinds of Brass Work. Gaskets and Babbit's metals for sale. Cash paid for Old Iron.

GO TO THE CITY DRUG STORE and enquire for Kenedy's Healing Ointment, and apply to your bruised bones

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.

Life. An infant on its mother's breast, A bouncing boy at play, A youth by maiden fair caressed, A stalwart man with care oppressed, An old man silver gray, Is all of life we know. A smile, a tear, A joy, a fear, And all is o'er below.

Kind Words. As stars upon a tranquil sea, In mimic glory shine, So words of kindness in the heart Reflect the source divine. O then be kind who'er thou art, That breathest mortal breath, And it shall brighten all thy life, And sweeten even death.

Democracy's Spawn. We find the following graphic sketch in the New York Tribune. It is a picture of the Copperhead party as it existed at the outbreak of the rebellion, and of the evils which the action of that party entailed upon the country. Even now, with the rebellion closed, it manifests no evidence of reform. Whatever changes have taken place in its character, are for the worse. *The Tribune* says:

"The rebellion was Democratic. It broke out in Democratic States. It was hatched by Southern Democrats. Democrats officered the rebel army. Democrats made up its rank and file. Democrats filled every office in the Confederate Government, from the Presidency down to the clerkships and the messengerships. There was not a Republican with a shoulder strap, or a musket, or 'a place' in the whole devilish concern. In the Democratic city of Washington, under the Democratic Administration of Buchanan, the rebellion was conspired and prepared. A Democratic member of that Democratic Association stripped the North of Arms, and smuggled them over to the South, and sent the army where it would be unavailable, or could easily be captured. A Democratic member of the same Democratic Administration scattered the navy over the world so that it could not be used on the rebel seaboard. A Democratic Secretary of the Treasury plundered his trust to supply the rebellion with money. A Democratic President, entreated to do something to save the Nation, refused, declaring and arguing that the Government could not constitutionally defend itself, and that it was unlawful to coerce rebels, and he sat sullenly down, like the Democrat and traitor that he was, and allowed the Nation's arsenals to be plundered, and the Nation's ships, navy yards and fortresses to be seized, and the rebel armies to be organized without lifting a finger to prevent. Democrats throughout every Northern and Western State applauded the conduct of their Democratic President—adopted and defended his Democratic doctrine, that the Government has no right to apply force to suppress a rebellion—and, from the word 'Go,' politically and personally opposed every legislative, financial, military and moral measure taken to speedily and successfully prosecute the war, and save the Nation's life. THE COUNTRY'S PAST AND PRESENT Woes ARE DEMOCRATIC—all and every one of them without a single exception."

RATHER LIKES IT.—Few Piutes in this region, says the Virginia Enterprise, have more than one wife. The only polygamist we know of here is an Indian named Jim. He has two squaws, and is known among the Piutes as Two-wife Jim. Yesterday Jim and his wife had a job of sawing wood, and a couple of ladies living near learning that Jim was a mild follower of Brigham Young, asked him if he did not think it bad to have two wives. "No," said Jim, "me think om mighty good." The ladies asked no more questions.

"Now, then, Joseph, parse courtin'," said a school teacher to a rather slow boy. "Courtin' is an irregular active transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, and singular number, and so on," said Joseph. "Well, but what does it agree with?" "It agrees with—with all the gals in town!" triumphantly exclaimed Joseph.

A LADY walking a few days since on the promenade at Brighton, asked a sailor whom she met why a ship was called a "she!" The son of Neptune ugallantly replied that it was because the rigging cost so much.

Treaty with the Blackfeet--The Northern Overland Mail.

The agents of the United States signed a treaty with the Blackfeet at Fort Benton, on the 16th of November last, which has an important bearing on the prospects of establishing a Northern Overland Mail. Of the Indians, there were present at the signing of the treaty forty-three delegates and head men from the bands of Piegiens, Gros-Ventres, Bloods and Blackfeet, all of which are commonly known as the Blackfoot nation of Indians. The Commissioner on the part of the United States was Major G. F. Upson, assisted by Gen. T. F. Meagher, Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, and L. E. Munson, legal adviser on the part of the Government. Of the treaty the Montana Post remarks:

"The principal provision is contained in Article III, which provides for a cession of all lands heretofore claimed by the Blackfeet, excepting those lying north of 48 degrees north latitude—the Teton, Marias and Missouri rivers, as far east as Milk river—the Indians agreeing that other tribes may be settled in this reservation. This Article is somewhat modified by the next, which allows the Government to build roads and telegraphs, establish military posts, agencies, mission schools, etc., in the reserved territory, and permits the whites free privilege to travel across it; but whites are prohibited from making settlements or trading (unless specially licensed) within the limits of the reservation; and intoxicating liquors, and all persons dealing in them are to be strictly debarred entrance thereon. The Indians acknowledge their dependence on the United States and their obligation to obey the laws thereof; and they agree to exert themselves to the utmost of their ability for the purpose of enforcing them; promising to deliver all offenders to the proper authorities whenever called upon to do so. As a recompense for the lands ceded the United States agree to expend for the Blackfoot Nation, in addition to the goods distributed at the time of signing the treaty, \$50,000 annually, for twenty years; such portion of this money as may be deemed proper by the President, to be used in promoting civilization among the Blackfeet."

In effect, this treaty means that hereafter the Blackfeet are to confine themselves to a territory bounded west by the Rocky Mountains; east by Milk River; south by the parallel of 48 degrees north, and north by the International Boundary Line; except that they have territorial possessions extending far into British America, so that they are not so confined as to hunting grounds as would appear upon a cursory examination. Their lands in the United States will extend nearly four hundred miles from east to west, and one degree north and south. The line of 48 degrees north intersects the Missouri River a few miles below Fort Benton, and from the terms of the treaty appear to contemplate that a piece of land lying south of that line and between the Missouri and Marias rivers shall be retained by the Indians.

The obvious intention of the treaty is to remove the Indians from the vicinity of the mines, and by its terms the United States acquire the title to near two hundred thousand square miles of land. The reservation of the rights by the whites to build telegraphs and roads across the lands to be hereafter occupied by the Indians, points significantly to the fact that the authorities had in view the opening of a new mail line from the frontiers of Minnesota, in retaining these privileges. By bringing the Blackfeet to a condition of peace with the whites, nearly one half of the distance from the Rocky Mountains to St. Paul is secured from further danger from savage hostilities.

The negotiations with the Sioux at Fort Sully, on the Missouri, were not productive of as much advantage to the government as those at Fort Benton; but in time these Indians must entirely abandon their hostile attitude to the whites and their interests, or submit to a long deferred and richly merited chastisement. Nothing but the pacification of this latter nation is necessary to render the immediate opening of the Northern Route a simple question of dollars and cents. In that particular, we need not fear that the government will refuse to make an appropriation, whenever it can be used to advantage.

"PLEASE, sir," said an Irishman to a traveler, "would yez be so obliging as to take my great coat here to Boston wid yez?" "Yes," said the man in the wagon, "but bow will you get it again?" "Och, aye enough," said Pat, "for sure I'll stay in it."

NEVER look at girls. They can't bear it, they regard it as an insult. They wear their furbelows and frills merely to gratify their mamma; that's all.

Large Sale of Damaged Goods.

The executor of the Democratic party, deceased, will offer at public vendue, on and after this date—the sales to continue till the entire stock is closed out—the effects, political and personal, of the following parties, to wit, namely:

1. "The Time honored Democracy;"
2. "The Bourbon Democracy;"
3. "The Haskins Democracy;"
4. "The Democracy of New Jersey;"

Sealed proposals will be received for the Democracy of Kentucky.

The large assortment of "time honored principles" will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. It includes:

One set Resolutions that coercion is unconstitutional. (Badly damaged.)
One set Resolutions that the rebellion can't be put down, *si et armis*. (Played out last spring.)
One set Resolutions to compromise with treason. (Worm eaten.)
One set Resolutions that "this is an Abolition war." (Useless to the heirs and assigns.)
One set Resolutions that the war is a failure. (Purchaser will be paid to take it away.)
One-half set Resolutions of thanks to the army and navy. (Convenient to have in the house.)

There will also be disposed of, on terms made known on the day of sale, the following principles, good as new, having been but little used:

One Resolution approving the policy of reconstruction. (Impaired by conditions.)
One Resolution endorsing President Johnson as a patriot and statesman. (Value subject to future events.)
One Resolution that the Democratic party is and always has been in favor of the Union, one and indivisible. (Not suitable for a Southern Market.)

One Resolution concerning State Sovereignty. (This is a valuable self adjusting article, capable of expansion or contraction at the pleasure of the owner.)
One Resolution against negro suffrage. (To revert to the heirs and assigns, provided the negro is found hereafter to vote their ticket.)

One Resolution to tax United States bonds. (Bancombe.)
One Resolution that the soldiers are bully boys. (Valuable for local purposes only.)

The attention of persons about emigrating to Mexico and other cheerful foreign parts, is especially directed to a miscellaneous lot of principles, which the executors are authorized to warrant to fit any form of government, whether based on the divine right of negro living and miscegenation, or admitting a visible admixture of negro blood to ballot.

THE QUICKSILVER MINE OF JOHN DAY.—The deposits of cinnabar mentioned a week since, as being discovered on John Day River, are located four miles and a half below Canyon City, and a half mile south of Riley's Ranch, on the road from the Dalles to the John Day mines. The deposits of ore extend to the width of several hundred feet, and have been traced five miles and a half south from John Day. The vein runs into bald hills, which attain to the height of six or seven hundred feet, thus affording a good chance to work the ore to advantage. Timber exists in large quantities at a small distance from where the mine is located. By tests made in this place, it is demonstrated that the croppings will yield an average of thirty per cent. of quicksilver. These consist in cinnabar, held in a base of crystalline silicates. Of course the ore will become richer at the depth of a few feet. Even the present prospect will pay well, and the discovery is likely to turn out as valuable as that at New Almaden, which is worth any ten times of gold or silver in the world. In fact, its value is beyond computation, and it can be justly claimed as the most valuable of all the mining discoveries yet made in the Columbia Basin. Its bearing on the future prosperity of this place is of course important, and its speedy development is much to be desired. Already all the ground in the neighborhood which is likely to contain cinnabar, is taken up, and persons desiring an interest will have to buy it.—*Mountaineer*.

STONE COAL.—Mr. E. Waud, and Mr. Moore, one of the pioneers of the Boise mines, are opening a stone coal bank, situated about two miles south of Eugene City, near Spencer's Butte. They have tunneled into the bank sixty odd feet. At this point the vein is two feet thick, and is rapidly widening out. The coal is mixed with slate. However, it burns well, is much better than it was at the surface, and is getting better as they go father in so that the prospectors expect to strike pure coal in a short time. The cropping was discovered by Mr. Waud, about two years ago, but he only commenced prospecting it recently. If the deposit should prove extensive it will be worth a great deal to this part of Oregon.—*Statesman*.

DEEDS OF HORROR.—The insurrection among the blacks of Jamaica lasted but a single day. How it was quelled let the words of the London Daily News describe:

"We cannot pollute our columns with more of such appalling details. It but a thousandth part of such tales as form the staple of the Jamaica newspapers—and which are narrated with heartiest applause—are true, hell itself has broke loose in that wretched island. But the demons are not the blacks, who burst into the sudden fury of a single day, but never afterwards offered the remotest resistance. They are the white men, who for week after week have been holding their feast of blood; who have by form of law taken fifty lives for each one that they themselves lost; who have on pretense of a future insurrection made a whole region barren with extermination, and uninhabitable with the pestilence of putrifying bodies; who gloat and jest over the tortures they inflict ere they mercifully slay; who flog naked women and children, and who blaspheme Almighty God with their thanks for his mercies vouchsafed in delivering their enemies into their hands.

"It is no longer human nature that exists in that land; drunk with blood and maddened with cruelty, our soldiers and sailors have become as wild animals, and have lost every vestige and sentiment of humanity, while they bandy compliments on their common triumphs over panic-stricken and fugitive wretches, over a foe who has never crossed a sword with them in flight, nor ever fired a musket-shot in their 'glorious campaign.' This awful business must be stopped if we would not have all civilization risk to exorcise the name of Englishmen."

Horace Greeley, in an address in Chicago, thus referred to West Point:

"I am not a friend of our National Military Academy at West Point. I am a disbeliever in the policy of giving to any institution, however excellent, the privilege of officering our armies. I believe that we should have, not one such, but a hundred in this country. I believe that every seminary should have its instructions in military tactics. And when officers are wanted in the army, I believe there should be the freest competition, and the question not be, 'Where did he learn,' but 'what does he know?' [Cheers.] But, when I have said all this, I maintain that to-day West Point is the best practical school in the country. If I had a child in whom I took an interest and was offered education for him where I chose, I would say give me West Point, merely because West Point is an institution where the pupil is trained with direct reference to practical things. What is taught there includes health, muscular physical activity, and a knowledge of what is necessary to be known. I say, without reference to military affairs, I believe West Point, which I do not like, is the best practical school for boys in this country to-day."

CURIOUS OBSTACLES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.—From an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for December, we extract the following passages:

"The establishment of the electric telegraph in India presented some curious as well as difficult problems. In the first place, it was discovered that the air of India is in a state of constant electrical perturbation of the strongest kind, so that the instruments there mounted went into a high fever and refused to work. Along the north and south lines a current of electricity was constantly passing, which threw the needles out of gear and baffled the signallers. Moreover, the tremendous thunder storms ran up and down the wires, and melted the conductors; the monsoon winds tore the telegraph posts out of the sodden ground; the elephants and buffaloes trampled the fallen lines into knots and tangles; the Delta aborigines carried off the iron supports for fuel, and the wire or timber rods upon them to make bracelets and supply the Hindoo smitheries; and the cotton and ice boats, keddging up and down the river, dragged the subaqueous wires to the surface.

In addition to these grave difficulties were many of an amusing character. Wild pigs and tigers, stretched their skins against the posts in the jungle and porcupines and handcoats burrowed them out of the ground. Kites, fishing eagles, and hooded crows came in hundreds and perched upon the line to see what on earth it could mean, and, sometimes after a thunder storm, when the wires were wet, were found dead by dozens, the victims of their curiosity. Monkeys climbed the posts, and ran along the lines, chattering and dropping an interfering tail from one wire to another, which tended to confound conversation with Calcutta."

Five thousand men [infantry] in two ranks, and formed in line, extend a little over one mile.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.—Mr. Proud fit, formerly a leading democrat in Wisconsin, and for some time an Adjutant in a cavalry regiment in the service, presented in the Union Convention held at Madison in that State, the following bill of indictment against the Democratic party:

Resolved, That the Democratic party stands indicted at the bar of an outraged public opinion for the following high crimes and misdemeanors:

Through its leading men and organs it has encouraged and sympathized with black and causeless treason;

It has displayed cowardice before the public enemy;

It has incited mobs to pillage, murder and destroy;

It has sought to disfranchise white soldiers of a lawful age;

It has been unceasing in its praise of its country's barbarous and brutal foes;

It has denounced its country's defenders as "minions of despotism," Lincoln's hirelings," and with other opprobrious epithets;

It has been factious and false in its opposition to the Government throughout the war;

It has opposed enlistments of white men;

It has opposed enlistments of colored men;

It has opposed drafting with compensation;

It has advised insurrection in loyal States;

It has sought and hoped for foreign interferences;

It has excused and palliated the crime of rebels in hounding, starving and murdering prisoners of war;

It has by lying and intrigues sought to injure the public credit;

It has helped with all its power to keep down the price of currency and raise the price of the necessities of life;

It has advocated the assassination of the public servants of the people, who were duly elected and installed;

It declared the war a failure, and indicated a willingness to submit to armed treason at a time when that treason was about to receive its death blow;

It has favored and supported the aristocratic against the Democratic idea;

It has fawned upon those who conspired for its own ruin, and licked the hand that smote it;

It has said when the President called for soldiers to help the veterans at the front, "Let Democrats stay at home, and let Abolitionists, niggers and Indians go and fight;"

It has said that under the policy of the Government the armies of the Union could not succeed;

It has continually endeavored by sophistry and falsehood to divide the North and destroy the nation;

It has held that triumphs of the Union arms were violations of the Constitution;

It has termed the attempt to supply the starving garrison of Fort Sumpter, in April, 1861, a disgraceful political trick to give the Administration an excuse to declare war.

All these sins and many more it must answer for in the coming trial, and we join this issue with a firm reliance upon Almighty God, and the intelligence that he has given the people.

THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE PROHIBITED.—The following is the act just passed by Congress to prohibit the importation of cattle:

An Act to prevent the spread of Foreign Diseases among the cattle of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That the importation of cattle be and hereby is prohibited. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such regulations as will give this law full and immediate effect, and to send copies of them to the proper officers in this country and to all officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries.