

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

D. M. C. GAULT, EDITOR.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1868,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."
The people have rewarded a patriot—punish-
ment for traitors.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1867.

Oregon Mail Service.

The possibility that the penny-wise policy of the Postmaster General may cheat us of our "daily" and impose upon us a "semi" or tri-weekly mail service, is becoming the subject of general alarm. It is difficult to over-estimate the damage and inconvenience inevitable from any curtailment of our mail service, and it is to be hoped that the general fears are groundless. The present contractor (Mr. Corbett) is disqualified by reason of his Senatorial office, from holding the contract, and the body of which he is a member has, by joint resolution, directed the Postmaster General to release him from his obligations to the Department. When Congress next convenes, this resolution will be acted upon by the House, the contract annulled and proposals advertised for new service. A few days since, General Bidwell, ex-member of Congress from California, stated to a gentleman of our acquaintance, that when re-elected, the service would probably be only tri or semi-weekly, as General Randall seemed determined on the greatest measure of retrenchment, and deemed a daily mail service entirely unnecessary for Oregon. We consider this high authority, and urge the necessity of immediate and determined action on the part of our Representatives in Congress. It is of infinitely greater importance to the people of this State that the daily mail service should be continued, than that this or that person should be appointed to office, or this or that person removed; and the Senator or Representative who fails to do his duty to the people of Oregon, in regard to a matter of such great importance, will have a shabby record with which to return to his constituents. The deprivation of our present mail facilities, and the substitution of a less convenient and satisfactory service, would be regarded as an outrage upon the people of Oregon, and several of the northern counties of California, and the amount saved to the Government would not near compensate for the damage inflicted. As a measure of retrenchment, we apprehend the Postal Department would be somewhat disappointed in the amount of money saved, even by substituting a semi-weekly service for the present daily mail. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any responsible party would take such a contract at a less figure than is at present paid. A like amount of capital would be required to stock the line; an equal number of hostlers and agents would be necessary, and the only difference in the cost of running would be that of the wear and tear of stock and coaches. Supposing Mr. Postmaster General should succeed in saving twenty-five thousand dollars per annum to the Department, is it any reason that a population of sixty-five thousand should be deprived of the mail facilities that were enjoyed when the population of the State was a third less than it is now? We hope the fears in regard to this matter may be entirely without foundation, and should any such imposition be intended, we have faith in the ability of our delegation to defeat it. There is no harm, however, in calling the attention of our people to the matter and assuring our Representatives that any change for the worse in our mail service will not be submitted to, tamely. Should the current rumors in reference to this matter assume a reliable shape, we would advise the circulation of petitions from one end of the State to the other, remonstrating against any change and calling on the Pacific Delegation to prevent such an outrage.

FROM CRESCENT CITY.—Our Crescent City correspondent sends us the following, under date of May 6th:

James F. Denny, contractor on route 14741, from Crescent City to Waldo, has sold out his contract to Horace Gasquet. Mr. G. commenced May 1st. We are now likely to get the mail more regularly. A party of men start out to-morrow on the Wagon Road, to put it in good condition. The Alta Copper Co. are about to build a road from Altaville to Smith River Valley, and from there to this place, for the purpose of getting their ore in for shipping. It will be a road over which they can haul larger loads than on the old wagon road.

STAMPEDED.—Mr. Dick Ishe's four horse team ran away with him on Monday last. The horses became frightened by the capsizing of his wagon, loaded with hay. The wagon was smashed up considerably, and Dick was bruised somewhat. The scene of the affair was in the vicinity of Mr. Heber's, about three miles from town.

Letter from B. F. Dowell.

Oregon Office Aspiration.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1867.

Early last fall, Senator Williams advised the acceptance of the resignation of the Hon. Kelly, Register of the Land office at Roseburg, and the appointment of Hon. Finley Watson in his place. The appointment of Mr. Watson was made, but he declined to "accept the situation." As soon as it was known here that Mr. Watson declined to accept the office, the President nominated Hon. S. F. Chadwick. His name was sent into the Senate for confirmation during the last Congress, and was laid on the table. This was meant by the Senate as a gentle hint that they did not desire his services; but the "accidental President" refused to take the hint, and renominated him, so he was finally rejected last evening. Fortunately for the Union party, all such Democrats have to be confirmed by the Senate, and all such are invariably rejected. No man who joined the "bread and butter" party for office will be confirmed by the Senate.

Richard Williams, of Salem, was nominated a few days ago for U. S. District Attorney, on the recommendation of Senators Corbett and Williams, and he was immediately confirmed by the Senate. Ben. Simpson was nominated a few days ago for Indian Agent. He is well recommended by a few good Union men of Salem, but he was rejected this morning. O. Humason was long ago nominated for Collector of Astoria, but he did not stand a ghost of a chance for confirmation. After he was rejected, Senators Williams and Corbett, and Mr. Henderson, renominated Judge Olney, but the President refused to appoint him. Our Senators then nominated Hon. B. Hineman for the position, and he was to-day nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Judge Denny.

His Honor is catching it just now, for his extraordinary decision in the case of McCall vs. General McDowell. The *American Flag* says:

He is an awkward workman who spoils his own tools. In the course of his remarkable decision, Justice Denny says: "In this case the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff, although without the authority of law, was, I may say, procured and provoked by conduct on his part at once dangerous and disgraceful, and well calculated at that moment of intense public feeling and anxiety, to have brought harm on himself and trouble to the community."

Then why did the Court award him damages and punish McDowell?

It does seem somewhat singular that the Judge should award a premium of \$635 for "conduct not only disgraceful but calculated to bring harm on the community." Without entering into the merits of the case, we consider the precedent an extremely bad one, and likely to result injuriously to those officers whose judgment and decision, during the exciting hours subsequent to the "assassination," saved the State of California from being given over to the damnable spirit of rebellion. The cry of the Copperhead press is, "let bygones be bygones;" but when brave men are persecuted by blood thirsty ruffians for preserving the public peace, the Copperhead press cries "amen!" This decision will be the pretext to numberless suits of similar character, and the matter demands the intervention of Congress as soon as that body convenes.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, MAY 7, 1867.—The Old Fellows celebrated the anniversary of their Order, on the 26th ult., by an appropriate meeting and picnic at their new hall.

A base-ball club has been recently organized at this place, with Hon. S. F. Chadwick President; H. H. Gale, Secretary, and James Walton, Umpire. Weekly meetings are held at the Roseburg Academy, and the primary steps have been taken for improving the undeveloped muscle of Roseburg in good earnest.

May 1st was a lovely day, and a gay one for the little folks of this portion of our valley. Many of whom visited Wilbur, while many more had a gala day of their own at this place, and wound up the affair with a grand ball and supper at the Metropolitan.

Hon. B. Herman, and our old mercantile friend S. Abraham, returned to our town on Friday night last, after a somewhat lengthy absence to San Francisco. The former to enter upon the practice of his profession, and the latter the more permanent and extensive pursuit of his mercantile career.

SOME GOLD.—Three men, working in the claim of Mr. O. G. Foote, on Foote's Creek, last week took out ten ounces of gold dust. One nugget weighed 70 dollars. Foote's Creek is one of the best mining camps in this country.

Southern Oregon.—No. 2.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in 1846, settled the boundary question at the 49th parallel, and on the 14th of August, 1848, the President approved the law organizing a Territorial Government in Oregon. The Rifle Regiment that had been raised for service on the Pacific Coast, and on account of the Mexican war had been ordered to the immediate scene of strife—where they participated in many of the severest conflicts on the battle fields of Mexico—was, in 1848, ordered to Oregon, where they arrived in the Fall of '49. The time for which many of the privates in the Rifle Regiment had enlisted had expired, or was about to expire; so that only about seventy-five remained at Vancouver, and by an order of the War Department these were transferred to the dragoon service. The treaty of *Guadalupe Hidalgo*, ceding Upper California to the United States, had been ratified in September 1848, and General Hitchcock, who was in command of the Department of the Pacific, and whose headquarters were then at Benecia, ordered Major Phil. Kearney to Vancouver, with instructions to march overland that portion of the Rifle Regiment that had been transferred to the dragoon service, and report at Benecia. The direct route lay through Rogue River Valley. In May, 1851, Major Kearney left Vancouver, and diverging to the east of the main traveled road, approached Rogue River some fifteen or twenty miles above Table Rock. The command consisted of two small companies, respectively commanded by Captains Walker and Stewart. Desiring to effectually prevent the escape of Indians should any be found, Captain Walker was ordered to cross to the south side of the river—at this time they were ten or fourteen miles above Table Rock. About ten o'clock in the morning, Indians were discovered on the north side, running from the hill to the river. A charge was ordered, and most gallantly led by Captain Stewart, who received a mortal wound on the first fire. The number of Indians was estimated at from two to three hundred, while the entire force of Capt. Stewart, engaged in the action, did not exceed thirty-five. The Indians were finally completely routed. Many attempted to escape by jumping into the river, but Captain Walker's company done good execution from the south bank, and sent the most of them to a watery grave. This occurred on the 18th of June 1851. The next day, the wounded Captain was placed upon a litter and the company reached Stewart's Creek, and encamped where Phoenix now stands. Just as the command halted, Captain Stewart breathed his last. He was there buried, but through the liberality of Major Kearney his remains were afterwards taken up and sent to Washington City for burial. All who knew the gallant Captain grieved sincerely at his death, and Major Kearney determined to avenge him. He despatched an express to Yreka and another to Josephine Creek, to obtain volunteers to assist in chastising the Indians, and thus also give better protection to prospectors and miners. The Major remained in this vicinity some two weeks, scouring the country on both sides of the river. His supplies becoming scarce, he was then compelled to move forward on his march towards Benecia. At that time it was difficult and expensive to obtain supplies in this locality.

During the time that Major Kearney was beating up the Indians he was accompanied by many civilians, who were at once struck with the beauty and fertility of the country, and in the fall of 1851 commenced settlements. Prior to this time, no white settlement had been made in what is called the Rogue River valley. Among the first who settled in the valley at this time are: N. C. Dean, Thomas Smith, Russell, Barron and Dunn. These are still residing upon the locations at that time chosen by them. There may be others still here who settled in this valley in 1851, whose names are omitted through ignorance of that fact. A. A. Skinner, who had been appointed agent for the Rogue River Indians, made a location and established an agency on Stewart's Creek. During the fall of 1851, a temporary arrangement was made by Skinner with Joe and Sam, chiefs of the Rogue River Indians, that the whites should be permitted to settle on the south side of the river, but not on the north. This arrangement was made on account of several white settlements having already been made on the south side; and, besides, the main traveled road, from Oregon to Yreka, passed up on the south side, nearly through the centre of what was then called Rogue River Valley. We may then consider the fall of 1851 as the time when Rogue River Valley commenced settling. During the winter of '51-'2, several miners were at work on the Big Bar in the river, and on some of the gulches in what is called the Blackwell diggings. Sometime in February, 1852, James Pool and James Clugage made the discovery of gold, on Rich Gulch. The first discovery was made within the limits of what is now the Jacksonville corporation. This at once created an excitement—people from all parts were directing their course to the new diggings. Clugage took the claim where Jacksonville is now situated, and Pool the claim adjoining Clugage's on the east. The Oregon Legislature, in 1851, had laid off a new county, comprising a great portion of Oregon south of the

Canyon, called Jackson county. The name was popular, and in 1852, when the diggings were discovered, the creek was called Jackson Creek, and the town, which soon gave evidences of a rapid growth, was called Jacksonville. During the year 1852, the population of Southern Oregon increased more rapidly than at any subsequent period. The mines on Rich Gulch and Jackson Creek were considered the best—it has since been proven that both forks of Jackson Creek were very rich. As was before stated, the rush from all directions to the Rich Gulch diggings was immense; this, as a matter of course, gave rise to more extensive prospecting. Rogue River, from the Big Bar to Galice Creek, paid well; in the Blackwell diggings and on Sardinia creek gold was found in paying quantities. Some good strikes were made at Willow Springs, or Sam's Creek, which have since proved more extensive. Sailor Diggings, Josephine, Siskiyou, Snicker and Althouse creeks, then in Jackson county, have all yielded their millions.

OREGON FLOUR.—We clip the valuable recommendation from the *Daily Herald*:

The following, from the pen of the New York *Herald's* commercial reporter, is as valuable as it is truthful: "The arrivals of flour and wheat from our Pacific States during the last few months have been timely, since the supplies of sound qualities in the great producing States this side of the Rocky Mountains have fallen short, to some extent. At first, our bakers and others had an aversion to California and Oregon flour, on account of its lack of gluten, and it being mostly in sacks; but this has been measurably overcome, and it is now sought after and used freely for pastry and for mixing with inferior Western flour, to bring up the color of the latter. Millers have also gained in knowledge as to the proper treatment of California wheat, and they are now buying quite as freely of this as of any other kinds. A considerable portion of the late receipts of flour via the Isthmus have consisted of Oregon, and the best kind received. 'Oregon City Mills,' compares favorably with our best Atlantic States samples on 'Change. The last steamer brought one thousand barrels, in fifty days, from Portland, Oregon. It is branded 'Imperial Extra,' (Savies & Co's mills) and for family use, ranks with some of our best known Western extras. It is a satisfaction thus to know that when the West fails us, the 'Web-Footers' of the Willamette Valley of Oregon, and the thirty valleys of Sacramento, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Suion and Napa, in California, can furnish us with a choice article of the 'staff of life.' Messrs. Savies & Co. received a dispatch from their New York correspondents yesterday, informing them that Imperial Extra flour was selling in New York at fifty cents per barrel higher than any other brand, California not accepted.

By all means, give the negro everything his friends desire. Hand him down the roof-tree of our houses. Let Summer introduce another resolution, whose object shall be to present to every negro, in the name of a crazy Rump Congress, three gold watches, a dozen of Congress knives, a quart of Macassar's oil and a fine toothed comb! A word in your private ear, Mr. Radical: Have you yet introduced a bill to provide the white man and head of a family with a piece of land?—*Salem Sausage cover.*

Such a bill wouldn't do you any good; you are too copper colored. Better apply at Fort Monroe, or on the Reservation.

IMPORTANT GREENBACK DECISION.—The late decision of the Supreme Court relative to the payment of greenbacks for taxes, in the State of Nevada, not having any reference to that currency in Oregon, Messrs. Glenn, Drum & Co., have decided to receive them at current rates, in exchange for goods. Any person having soiled or dilapidated currency on hand, will do well to exchange them immediately, if not sooner, for an equivalent value of the new and selected merchandise purchased by Maj. Glenn, and now being opened by the above firm. We are also informed that they will take "coin" at its face. The last item should insure a liberal patronage.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, etc., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents for the Pacific Coast.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

A Resident of Oakland informs us that a bed of coal has been found on Calapooia creek ten miles from Oakland, which burns well, and can be used for mechanical purposes instead of charcoal.—*Ensign.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL.]

Dates to the 6th of May

MOBILE, 4th

The colored Mass convention declared itself radical, and resolved to proclaim themselves part of the Republican party of the United States, and not keep up a separate organization. Should the employers discharge the negroes because they refused to be their tools, the negroes will demand a standing army for their protection, and ask Congress for further legislation; and, if necessary, demand confiscation. They also resolved that it is their undeniable right to hold it off, sit on juries, ride in all public conveyances and be admitted to hotel tables and places of amusement.

Pollard has been prohibited from delivering a lecture on Southern chivalry, at Lynchburg, Virginia.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6th.

This morning a workman was engaged in filling firework cases with Roman Candles or rockets, at the Pyrotecnic factory of Tripp and Robinson on Howard street, near 24th, the material used in filling took fire from ramming. The workman immediately ran towards the door and attempted to get the burning mass out of the building but failed in his efforts to do so. The sparks flew about in every direction, and in a few minutes the whole establishment was on fire. Bombshells exploded, mines poured out volumes of flame and sparks, and blew off the end and roof of the building, when the rockets caught fire and shot into the air with tremendous velocity.

WASHINGTON, 4th.

Cabinet was in session to-day—all present except Browning. J. M. Ashley has returned to Washington on business, relative to impeachment. The Japanese had a short interview with the President, Judge Underwood, of Virginia, is here, consulting Stanberry in regard to a writ of *Habeas Corpus* said out to bring Jeff Davis before the Circuit Court of Richmond.

N. Y. 4th.

Times special says: Collector Smythe, in a sworn statement made to the President, denies the allegations of the investigating committee, and produces letters signed by great numbers of leading merchants of New York, declaring that the business was never done more satisfactorily than at present. Judge Underwood, of Virginia, yesterday granted a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring Jeff before the Court which meets at Richmond May 6th. The writ is directed to Burton, Commander at Fort Monroe. It has been placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Duncan for service, and made returnable on the 13th. Assurances have been received from Secretary Stanton that Burton will be ordered to obey the writ. Underwood and Attorney General Stanberry are believed to favor an early trial. Davis' counsel will demand trial on an unconditional discharge. Of twenty-four Grand jurors for this term, five are colored men. Ex Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, is here, urging Sheridan's removal. He complains of the arbitrary enforcement of registration and the removal of civil officers. Private advices from New Orleans, say the Radicals expect to carry the city at the coming election.

N. Y. 6th.

The *Times* special says: It is admitted here that Davis' counsel made a great blunder in obtaining a writ of *Habeas Corpus* from Judge Underwood, without assurance that the Government was ready for trial. It is thought Underwood will not admit Davis to bail, but send him right to the Virginia Penitentiary. Mrs. Davis is busy with the counsel and Government officers. It seems nothing can be done until the return of the writ to the Judge on May 16th. General Burton is instructed to obey the writ.

Pursuant to notice, a miner's meeting was held in Wine's diggings, May 1st, 1867, for the purpose of revising or repealing Section "8," of the existing Law, at which the following proceedings were had:

On motion, J. S. Blalock was appointed President of the meeting, and John M. Roberts, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions.

Messrs. Murray, Risley and Spaulding [the committee] offered the following Resolutions, which were read and adopted.—Yeas, 24; Noes, 16.

Resolved—that any persons holding claims in this Camp by location, and continuously working one claim of either class, shall *renew* their notices upon the others every thirty days, counting from the 15th May, 1867; that the removal shall be by writing upon said notices—"Renewed," with the date of so doing, and it shall be sufficient to hold the same; that parties holding claims by purchase, in excess of the number they have a right to *locate*, shall work upon each one day in ten, except when claims so held join, when the working of one shall apply to the others.

HORSE KILLED.—A team of two horses, in the employ of Mr. Klippel, ran away this week, and one of the animals ran against the end of a scantling and killed himself almost instantly. The horse was worth 150 dollars.

SIMPSON'S APPOINTMENT.—The vote by which the appointment of Benjamin Simpson, as agent for the Siletz Reservation, was rejected by the Senate, was reconsidered by that body on the 25th of March, and the appointment confirmed. The appointment was induced by a telegraphic dispatch to Senator Corbett, signed by the Governor and a large number of the leading Union men of Salem, including McPherson, of the *Unionist*.

NEW AD.—Attention is called this week to the new advertisement of Sachs Bros., and after reading it, go and buy some of the articles enumerated for sale.

The Russian-American Treaty

NOW BEING RATIFIED AT

Muller & Brentano's

Where they are opening the most splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever brought to Jacksonville—consisting in part of

DRY & FANCY GOODS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Ladies' Hats and Cloaks,

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS

SHOES,

A General Assortment of

LADIES'

Gentlemen and Childrens

STOCKINGS;

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

WALL PAPER, WILLOW WARE,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS;

Groceries, Crockery, Liquors,

Hardware, Mining Tools,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC

Jacksonville, May 3, 1867. my4

JOHN F. HOUCK,
PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler!

Oregon Street, Jacksonville, Oregon,

HAS ALWAYS THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

New Style, Solid Jewelry,

Well assorted, of plain, engraved, enameled Finger Rings, Ear-rings, Sleeve-buttons, Buckles, etc., etc.

Gold and Silver Watches,

Of French, English and American Manufacture, First Quality only.

8-DAY AND 30-HOUR CLOCKS,

Seth Thomas' Striking, Alarm, Weight and Spring Clocks, etc., etc.

All articles are strictly warranted, and will be sold 20 per cent less than at any other house in town.
Watches and Jewelry. In need of repairing, can be sent by express, and will be returned as soon as possible.
Jacksonville, April 6, 1867. id

For Sale!

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY, situated in the town of Jacksonville is for sale: A block of Land, two hundred feet square. It is surrounded by a good fence, and has a good house (hard finished) and barn upon it; also, an orchard of over fifty trees, composed of apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, nectarine, quince, cherry, soft-shelled almond and walnut trees. Of small fruit there are strawberries, blackberries, black and red raspberries, gooseberries and currants; also, five or six hundred grape vines (in nursery), and vegetables sufficient planted to supply two or three ordinary families, the coming summer; also a good well with an abundance of good pure water at all seasons. The place has ornamental shade trees planted on two sides of it; also a number of two different varieties growing, which will be right for transplanting in the fall. The above property is situated about 150 yards south of the new public school house, between C and D, and 8th and 9th streets, and is undoubtedly the most desirable location for a family residence in Jacksonville.
Enquire of O. A. Davis or on the premises.
[my41]

WANTED.

TWO GOOD WORKMEN ON BOOTS and shoes. None but first-class workmen need apply. The best wages going will be given. Apply at the Phoenix Tannery, Phoenix, Jackson County, Oregon.