

AN EMPHATIC RESPONSE.—A short time since, a Camp Meeting was held at Myrtle Creek in Douglas County. The brethren were waging enthusiastic in the Lord's cause and one of them was raising his voice in an eloquent prayer. Appropriate responses were frequent but one devout brother, at a very fervent point in the prayer, forgetting the appropriate language, exclaimed in a deep sepulchral voice "You Be!" and his piety was commended by a general outburst of religious fervor from the congregation. He did not state the incident in a spirit of reproach, but to show the ridiculous effect of absence of mind on religious occasions.

Democratic victories are thus summed up by the Chicago Times, a Democratic newspaper: "Here is the Democratic party in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, nominating Republican candidates on Republican platforms, and in doing that, so far as political rights and privileges are concerned, there is a man and a brother, and in doing that, a change of heart and thorough reconstruction has been demanded by the most extreme Radicals, as proof of the victory."

The Unionist reports that the great rally was a magnificent success at Salem. We extract the following from its description: "Dinner was generally eaten in silence, and as soon as the midday repast was disposed of, the people of Salem could have been seen on foot, and on the horseback, holding with the right hand carefully smoked glasses, while the left hand was clapped vigorously over the left eye. One old lady, seated on the story of Joshua, making the sun stand still, and read it carefully, and we hear that a delegation of Democrats from Polk county, hearing there was to be an eclipse in Salem, came over to see the show, if the price of admission was only reasonable. B. B. is said to have been secured, for the moment, out of all remembrance of the Fifteenth Amendment, and to have cast a look of humane kindness upon a Chinaman."

OVERLAND MONTHLY.—We have received the August number of this valuable periodical. This number is nearly filled with historical recollections of the Pacific Coast and is full of interest. The Overland is doing much to enlighten the world as to the beauties and advantages of the Pacific Slope and should have a liberal support. Its valuable table of contents is as follows: In Yosemite Shadows; Bold Dick Donahue; South-Western Slang; Crowded; After Dark A Cloud-Burst on the Desert; Trinita di Monte; Manifest destiny in the West; Portals Cross; Occult Science in the Chinese Quarter; To Simcoe; The Coming; Madeline; Vernon, or Mulberry Leaves; Current Literature. A. Roman & Co., Publishers, 417 and 416, Montgomery St., San Francisco.

WONDERFUL CHANGE IN EGYPT.—The ground on which stands Ismailia, Egypt, a town with 6,000 people was, only a few years ago, a sandy desert. All is now transformed. The old dried up Lake Timah has been replenished with water from the Nile by a fresh water canal. Trees, shrubs and plants of all description grow rapidly wherever the soil is irrigated, and the artificial oasis widens fast. Until two years ago rain was unknown, but in twelve months, ending in April last, there was actually fourteen days on which rain fell, and lately there fell a tremendous shower of rain, a phenomenon which the Arab had never witnessed. Rain ceases to be a necessity deprived of its forests, and only rains in violent storms. Here we see rain returning to the desert on restoring the trees.

From the Unionist: The managers of the State Agricultural Society have decided to contract for an artesian well on the Fair Grounds this season. Only one bid was made for the job, the bidder proposing to sink a well 300 feet deep, unless water could be procured at a less distance, for \$2,500. This amount the managers think they cannot afford this year, but it is the intention to have a well sunk another year if the money proceeds of the State Fair this fall prove sufficient. The Society will probably purchase the necessary tools, and have the work done to the best possible advantage.

General Rosecrans has declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio—good for Roey!

The State Finances.

The Herald has a commercial editor, and yet gives no market quotations of State warrants. Do any of these warrants reach Portland, or are they all gobbled up in the Treasury building at the Capitol, where the facilities for buying them are so good?—Albany Democrat. As the Herald has not yet answered we will do so for it. The item contains a vile insinuation against our State Treasurer, which coming from a Democratic source is unworthy of an answer. The Herald does give the quotations frequently, at "85 cents, none offered." The figures are undoubtedly fictitious, but the statement that no warrants are offered is probably true. A great outcry has been made about the depreciation of State warrants, by the Democratic papers, when the fact is there is really no depreciation at all. It was done of course to bring odium on the Republican party, and to make the people believe that that party had injured the State credit. There is so much confidence in the State credit that its warrants are at par, and we can prove it. If the commercial reports are correct, money is worth 1 1/2 per cent. in Portland for short loans; State warrants are drawing only ten per cent interest, and capitalists are buying up all they can purchase at just enough discount to make the rate equivalent. This is the reason why no warrants are offered. If it is doubted, we will guarantee that a purchaser for \$10,000 of State warrants can be found in this town at from 92 to 95 cents, and considering that we are so far removed from the State Capitol as to be treated as almost out of the State it speaks well for the public confidence in State securities. The howl about the amount of capital locked up idly in the vault of the State Treasury is likewise all hush. True it is there. It has been withdrawn from circulation, but it has been replaced by money drawn from the vaults of capitalists who are always willing to buy State paper at par, and perfectly delighted to get it at a small discount; and to-day there is just as much money in circulation as if there was not a collar of public indebtedness. So far from these warrants being "gobbled up at the State Treasury" they have passed into the hands of men of all parties, and so far as our knowledge extends, our Democratic friends have the lion's share already.

Indian Affairs.

In reference to our statement some time since, that there was danger that the Indians east of the Cascades would again be troublesome, Major Otis furnishes the following information. We are glad to give it publicity: H. D. Q.'S. DISTRICT OF THE LAKES, Fort Klamath, Ogn., Aug. 8, '69. EDITOR SENTINEL:—The enclosed article appeared in your paper of the 17th ult. This is an entire mistake. I have been through almost the entire country of the Puute (Snaaks as you call them) Indians, and no Indians could be more peaceable. The Klamath Indians are peaceable and appear perfectly satisfied. No twelve hundred Indians of any tribe have been headed by any desperate white men, like Araby McIntosh; and the individual named is now with me as guide and scout and has been for some weeks.

I write this to disabuse the public mind of the false impression that your article might create. Be assured that the Indians throughout the whole country were never more peaceable. Please give this as much publicity as possible. Respectfully,

ELMER OTIS, Bvt. Col. U. S. A. Maj 1st, Cavalry, Com. Dist. of the Lakes.

Soldier's duty.

We publish the following for the information of the Oregon Volunteers: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 19th, 1869.

SIR:—The claims of Capt. Sprague's Company, 1st Oregon Volunteers, for balance of bounty is disallowed. They have been paid \$200 00 bounty, but not having served the full term of their enlistments are not entitled to the remaining installments of \$100 00. Respectfully,

E. B. FIELD, Auditor. B. F. DOWELL, Jacksonville, Ogn. The following discharges of persons serving in the Oregon Infantry of 1867, have been returned to B. F. Dowell and are subject to the orders of the owners.

James Woolley, John W. Reed, Ira P. Chandler, Simon Smead, James W. Mee, Charles Williams, Reason T. Sergeant, Thomas Brown, Wm. Woolley, James A. Abbott, Hawkins G. Shook, Julius E. Foss, Thomas Callan, Jacob Pease, James W. Burns.

Death of Judge Turner.

On Thursday the 5th inst., Hon. Wm. R. Turner, a man widely known throughout California, died at Klamath, in Josephine County, in this State. Judge Turner was a native of Maryland, we believe, studied law with Col. McClung of Mississippi. Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson were his early friends, and he received from the latter a good position in the Land Office at Washington. He emigrated to California in 1849 and at the first State election was elected Judge of the Marysville district. He will be remembered as the Judge who committed Field, (now on the supreme bench) Mulford and several others to jail for contempt of Court, and who was afterwards mobbed by the same parties. He was subsequently elected Judge of the 8th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Del Norte Humboldt and Klamath, which position he held for nearly three terms, resigning on 1867 on account of an attempt to impeach him in the Legislature. Judge Turner was a man of strong passions and prejudices, and unfortunately, like many of our public men was intemperate. It is worthy of remark that the subject of this notice, a man of splendid family connections, thorough education, good ability and worthy to be the friend of some of the great statesmen of the last generation; died in a wretched cabin, a complete wreck with scarcely a friend to close his eyes. With all his failings, Wm. R. Turner was a man of warm and generous impulses and to-day many who will hear of his sad death with a sneer, have been the recipients of his noble charity. To us he was ever a warm and faithful friend and we leave to others the task of recording his faults. We can only remember his virtues.

Board of Trustees.

Regular session continued from 3d Tuesday in July. The Board met at the usual hour. Present A. Martin President, D. Linn and John Orth, absent Neil and Jacobs. The minutes of previous meeting read and approved. SENTINEL office bill for \$8 allowed and ordered paid.

Resolved, E. R. Owens', late Receiver, bid for service \$40. D. C. Miller's bill for repairing Truck \$7. U. S. Hayden Recorder's fees to March last \$18. Same for making Town deeds and stamps \$19 50. The bills were laid over until the next meeting.

Liquor and billiard license were granted to H. Papp, Winjen & Helms and H. Breitbath, and liquor license to M. A. Brentano, A. Handy, Wm. Carl and Jas. Casey, each assessed \$50 for 6 months. Deed granted and ordered to issue for the Arkansas Stable lot, and order passed directing the Street Commissioner to cover the hole or shaft at the corner of Third and C Streets, the same being now in a dangerous condition. Also directing the attention of the Street Commissioner to the condition of the bridge on California Street, requiring the same to be repaired.

No further business coming before the Board, the Board adjourned. A. MARTIN, President.

Camp Warner.

"In answer to our enquiry, why General Crook appointed Vic Trevitt to sell the public building at Camp Warner, the Vancouver Register makes the following pointed remarks. They may seem severe, but it is notorious that the leader a man howls against, the government, the more petting he receives at head quarters—on the same principle that the man acted on who tried to choke his dog with butter:

"We have understood from reliable authority Vic Trevitt wished to tear down the American flag at the Dalles, and trample it in the dust, in 1861. That is right, General, give him an opportunity to make \$50,000 or \$100,000 out of Uncle Sam. He may be able to help start another R-bellion on this coast. Here, in Vancouver, we have Copperhead employees and Copperhead officers who do all they can against the Government. They showed their colors here when a Republican was shot down in the streets. Instead of wearing the blue, they had better don the Confederate Gray. The Regular Army, when the Republican broke out, was fortunately small. It needs purging yet. When we see an Officer a Democrat, we always think he couldn't get his living if he were out of the Army, as the best thing he can do. They, of course, don't like the Register. If we published a little, sickly rebel sheet, they would hang round the office like flies round a molasses jug. We have many loyal officers, but some of the "doubtful" kind. If we were speaking of stores (in military language) we should call them 'damaged.'"

Portland Correspondence.

PORTLAND, AUG. 2d, 1869. ED. SENTINEL.—Having just recently arrived at the "hub" of this our "young and growing State" and "hailing from the rural districts" of Southern Oregon, it may not be amiss to send you a little "description" of the "trip," which I have just completed through the valley—that is from Roseburg to this point—seeing the country and enjoying the dust. After an eighteen miles ride we found ourselves at Oakland a lively little town of the Umpqua. Then passing on through the Umpqua valley—which valley is a succession of hills adorned beautifully with a symmetrical "coat of oaks"—about thirty miles, the next important town, is Slabtown, located on the Coast Fork, in Lane county; this is quite a promising looking place, and doubtless has a "future." Twenty miles farther brings us to Eugene City, at the head of the "great Willamette valley"—destined to be it not already. Eugene wore a funeral-like aspect; clad in mourning, I think, for "Old Business," and dreamily wondering whether "New Business" was coming there or going to Springfield, a little town three miles distant. Some years ago the business men of Eugene procured for themselves green spectacles in which to enjoy a Rip Van Winkle nap, and now they are waking up to find that the green has turned to blue. While there I heard the great successful humber, George Francis Train deliver one of his popular lectures, and had also the honor and pleasure of being one of a gunning party on a grouse shooting excursion, with the same Geo. Francis, the "will-be President," and he is equally as good a shot at a grouse as at an Englishman. Crossing the Willamette River here, we passed down the east side, through some of the finest agricultural country without exception in the world. Prairies almost equal in extent to the big prairies of Iowa and Illinois; the soil is rich and productive, and in some places I noticed in pastures, native grass heavy enough to mow. The only disadvantage in this section is the scarcity of timber. After a day's ride on level land, through Lane and part of Linn counties, we came to Brownsville, a little town, a good deal of business and life. It has a few mills and a woolen factory. Leaving Brownsville, the ground passes over was broken and hilly, to Lebanon, a place about as lively as Eugene. Within the next one and a half days' travel we found only two villages, Sublimity and Silverton, in neither of which can a traveler get anything near a "square meal," but can have the satisfaction of paying the regular round price for it. Pushing on through a very poor, uninviting tract of low rolling hills bestudded with scrubby scraggy fir, and thick heavy set oak grobbles; and where the land is cleared or else, it produced but poor crops of fern—which article we presume does not yield immense profits for the culturist. At last we are relieved of the monotony of this scene by riding right out of the forest into Main Street, Oregon City. This place presents all the features of a much larger city; and has the best water privileges in the State, for driving her mill factories, machine-shops &c. &c. Everything here is noisy with life and business. Railroad hands are at work on both sides the city, and in fact all along from there to Portland; they are actually making the "dirt fly" in earnest, and soon will the track be laid; it is said that coming events cast their shadows before them, and I think that the shadow of a railroad has certainly fallen on the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys. The same thread of interest binds all these valleys, and a railroad through them and at no far distant time is a thing inevitable, and not to be disputed. A few minutes run on boat from Oregon City, brought us to this the Metropolis, the city of fashion and gayeties, and in fact and in truth the city of all Oregon. Yours again, HENRY.

Dispatch From Salem.

SALEM, AUG. 7.—Thursday last a man named C. Morris was murdered in Yamhill county. Five men waylaid and shot him on the road. The five are now under arrest and lodged in jail; four are named Hess and one Dean. They are said to be bad characters. A man near by witnessed the murder. The crops are reported good. A million more bushels of wheat will be harvested this year than any former year in this valley.

Water Rights and Irrigation No. 4.

BY DOWELL & WATSON, ATT'YS AT LAW JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Professor Washburne in his work on Easements, sums up the cases and lays down a good general rule, in these words: "Each proprietor may make any reasonable use of the water upon his premises provided he do not thereby essentially or materially diminish the quantity or corrupt the quality of water in the stream, so as to deprive other proprietors of a fair and reasonable participation in the benefits thereof." The uses to which water may be applied are so various, and the circumstances of the several cases where this is to be done are so diverse, that no more definite rule than this can be laid down. And whether, in any given case, a use shall have been reasonable or otherwise, must, as will be seen hereafter, ordinarily be referred, as a question of fact, to a jury. The case of Holman v. Boiling Spring Co., decided by the Supreme Court of Maine, may be cited as illustrating the general propositions above stated. The plaintiff had a valuable estate and pleasure grounds upon a small stream, upon which the defendant had a bleachery above the plaintiff's works. The chemicals used in the bleachery and thrown into the stream, corrupted the water, and rendered it unfit for the uses to which it had been applied by the plaintiff. In settling the respective rights of the parties upon the plaintiff's application for an injunction to stop fouling of the water by the defendant, the court held that every riparian proprietor had a right to the natural flow of the water of a stream, as well in quality as quantity. The right of a riparian proprietor to the use and enjoyment of a stream of water in its natural state, is as sacred as the right of soil itself. If a mill has acquired a prescriptive right to foul the water in one mode or to a certain extent, it will not justify fouling it in another mode or to a greater extent. This does not depend upon what a riparian proprietor may have exceeded upon his estate, but applies to riparian estates universally. The following extended quotation from the opinion of Story, J., in the case of Tyler v. Wilkinson, reported in four Mason's Reports, presents views of the law upon this subject which have met the approbation of American courts, and been liberally cited and commended by the English courts, especially by the very able judges of the present Court of Exchequer: "Prima facie, every proprietor upon each bank of a river is entitled to the land covered with water in front of his bank, to the middle thread of the stream. In virtue of this ownership, he has a right to the use of the water flowing over it, in its natural current, without diminution or obstruction. But, strictly speaking, he has no property in the water itself, but the simple use of it while it passes along. The consequence of this principle is, that no proprietor has a right to use the water to the prejudice of another. It is wholly immaterial whether the party be a proprietor above or below in the course of the river, the right being common to all the proprietors on the river, no one has a right to diminish the quantity which will, according to the natural current, flow to a proprietor below, or to throw it back upon a proprietor above. This is the necessary result from the perfect equality of right among all the proprietors of that which is common to all. The natural stream, existing by the bounty of Providence for the benefit of the land through which it flows, is an incident annexed, by operation of law, to the land itself. When I speak of this common right, I do not mean to be understood as holding the doctrine that there can be no diminution whatsoever, and no obstruction or impediment whatever, by the riparian proprietor, in the use of the water as it flows, for that would be to deny any valuable use of it. There may be, and there must be allowed, of that which is common to all, a reasonable use. The true test of the principle and extent of use is, whether it is to the injury of the other proprietors or not. The maxim is applied, Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas."

Valley Mill.

Valley Mill.—This piece of property at Phenix has been purchased by J. T. Glenn. Repairs have been commenced on it, and it will soon be in as good order as any in the valley. The smoke still continues in this valley and seems to be more intense than ever.

The Oregonian says: "Messrs. W. J. Frank and H. B. Oatman, of this city, have received a patent for a combined harrow and cultivator. Mr. James Walton, of Roseburg, Oregon, has also received a patent for a fleece binding apparatus."

HEAVY SALE.—The Government buildings at Camp Warner, lately sold by Vic Trevitt, the Copperhead appointee, brought the enormous sum of \$250. Wonder if anybody made something?

DIED.

JEFFRIES: On the 5th inst., near Rock Point Leonard Jeffries, son of F. M. and Sarah Jeffries of Polk county, aged about one year. Fair land of promise, precious one, Thine earthly task so quickly done, So early nipped by death's chill frost, The dearly loved and early lost. No, not lost, but gone before, Thy form at rest, thy mission o'er, Transplanted now in parad'ise, To bloom and rival a the sky. 'Twas hard to lose thee, hard to part, Keen anguish wrung our aching heart, And sad to see thee vacant place, And feel the heart's deep loneliness. Our spirits rise from earthly things To watch the flight of angel wings, And faith points on the heavenly joy To sleep and never more to buy.

NEW TO-DAY. PAIN KILLER! THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, it Cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painters Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sore Throat, Stomach Colds, Coughs, &c., &c. Used Externally, it Cures Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frost-bitten Feet, &c., &c., &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

A. FISHER & BROTHER, CORNER OF California and Oregon Streets, JACKSONVILLE.

Have on hand a LARGE STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, &c.

All of which will be sold AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. FISHER & BRO. Jacksonville, June 25th, 1868. Jun 27-9

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Jackson. George Lodge plaintiff vs. Jane Dodge, defendant. Suit in equity to dissolve the marriage contract. To Jane Dodge: You are required to appear in the said Court and answer the complaint of said plaintiff, filed against you, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons on you. If served within said county, or if served on you within any other county in this State, then within twenty days from the service, or if served on you out of the State of Oregon, then it is ordered by Hon. P. P. Prim, Judge of said Court, that publication be made for seven weeks in the Oregon SENTINEL, prior to the second Monday in November, A. D. 1868. And you are notified that, if you fail to answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein; for a decree dissolving the marriage contract now existing between yourself and the plaintiff. Given under our hands this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868. DOWELL & WATSON, Att'ys for plaintiff.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to shippers and consignees to or from Crescent City, that the Crescent City Lighter Company will not be responsible for any damage to goods or freight from and after this date. WILLIAM BAYLIS, Agent for C. C. Lighter Company, Crescent City, Sep 26th, 1868. 2nd mo.