

FRANCO-AMERICAN
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
OPPOSITE THE
Odd Fellow's Hall,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Travelers and resident boarders will find
MADAME D' ROBOAM'S

SEDS AND BEDDING
Placed in first class order, and in every
way superior to any in this section, and
surpassed by any in the State.

HER ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED,
And a plentiful supply of the best of every
thing the market affords will be ob-
tained for

HER TABLE.
No troubled will be spared to deserve the pat-
ronage of the traveling as well as the perman-
ent community.

Jacksonville, March 31, 1866.

Peter Britt,
Photographic Artist,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Ambrotypes,
Photographs,
Cartes de Visite
DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.
Pictures Reduced
OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE

RAILROAD SALOON

M. A. BRENTANO
CONDUCTOR,

Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

THROUGH TICKETS
125 CENTS.

NEW STATE SALOON.
DRINKS 125 CENTS.

The thirsty public are informed that PAPE &
SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will
quench their thirst with the most choice brew-
ery that is to be found in Jacksonville for ONE BIT.
We expect to lose money by it, but times are
hard, and we cannot see people go thirsty.
166ct69 PAPE & SAVAGE.

DR'S BUSH & McALISTER,
DENTISTS,
701, Market Cor. Kearny Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. McALISTER of the above firm, will
visit Jacksonville sometime in August
next, and will attend to all business in his line.
He will give notice of the time of his return
through the columns of this paper.

O. P. S. PLUMMER, M. D.,
Surgeon & Physician.

Having established my telegraphic head-
quarters at Jacksonville, I will spend a large
portion of my time in your midst, and will at-
tend to such surgical practice as may present
giving especial attention to the surgical treat-
ment of female maladies.
October 9, 1869 - 6m

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,
Physician & Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck
Hospital, on Oregon Street.

DR. E. H. GREENMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE--Corner of California and Fifth
Streets, Jacksonville, Oga.

He will practice in Jackson and adjacent
counties, and attend promptly to professional
calls. feb21f

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S
BATH ROOMS,
In the Overbeck Hospital,
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician,

WILL attend to any who may require his
services. Office at B. F. Dowell's office,
on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, nov27f

B. F. DOWELL, E. B. WATSON,
DOWELL & WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
OFFICE--ON PINE STREET,
Opposite the Old
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE.

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

NO. 43.

Sentinel.

THE following numbers of the SEN-
TINEL are missing, and for every five
numbers I will give a year's subscrip-
tion to the SENTINEL. I wish to get
full files, and I hope the friends of the
SENTINEL will look them up, and for-
ward them by mail. Send one of them,
if you have no more. I will give 50
cents a piece in cash for any of the
missing numbers.

1. VOL.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 20, 24, 25.
2. VOL.—All missing.
3. VOL.—Nos. 8, 48.
4. VOL.—Nos. 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34,
35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45,
46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.
5. VOL.—All missing, except Nos. 2
23, 24, 27, 30, 45.
6. VOL.—Nos. 9, 40, missing.
7. VOL.—Nos. 16, 57, 58, 59, 60, mis-
sing.
8. VOL.—Nos. 47, 83, missing.
9. VOL.—No. 29, missing.
10. VOL.—No. 48, missing.
11. VOL.—No. 25, missing.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIV-
ing an extensive supply of Goods in their
line of business, consisting in part of

Cook Stoves, Parlor and Box Stoves of various
Patterns. Nails of all sizes; Assorted Iron
and Steel; Horse Shoes and Nails; Cast
Iron Wash Kettles, Bake Ovens, Skillets
and Lids, Tea Kettles, and Bake Pans;
Bovars and Enamel Kettles and
Sauce Pans; Chopping Axes,
Broad Axes, Truss and Hammer
Chisels; Shovels and Tongs,
Fire Dogs, Stove Forks,
Shovels, Door Locks, Butt
and Stump Hinges; Knives
and Forks, Spoons and Ladles;
Meat Cutters, Sad Irons, Polishing
Trays, Pocket Knives, Scissors and
Shears, Patent Cross Cut Saws; Buck
and Hand Saws; Paines and Lanterns to-
gether with a full assortment of Shelf Hardware

American



SUBMERGED PUMPS!

These Pumps have been fully tested, and are
acknowledged to possess advantages over all other
Pumps in use. Sold at Manufacturer's prices,
with freight added.

GIANT POWDER.
Fuse and Caps. Blasting and Rifle Powder.
Shot and Lead; Lift Pumps and Lead Pipe;
Ropes, Grindstones, Cider Mills, Cedar Tubs,
Buckets, and Willow Baskets.

**TIN-, COPPER-
AND
SHEET IRON-WARE**
Of every description always on hand and
made to order.

Hydraulic Pipe,
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Window
Glass and Putty.

We invite the attention of Farmers to our
Stock of

P L O W S,
Cultivators, and Harrows,
Of the most approved patterns, and highly
finished, also Self Sharpening Straw Cutters
and Hay Knives.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL.
Jacksonville, October 16, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Ann S. Love, deceased.

This subscriber has been appointed Admin-
istrator of the estate of said estate; all persons
having claims against said estate, are requested
to present them duly verified for payment, and
those indebted are required to make payment
forthwith to the subscriber, at the store of
Hoffman & Klippel.
Wm. HOFFMAN, Administrator.
Jacksonville Oct. 25, 1869.

HIDES! HIDES!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR
Hides of all kinds, delivered at the market
of the undersigned, in Jacksonville.
JOHN ORTH.
December 8th 1868.

THE OREGON SENTINEL,

PUBLISHED

Every Saturday Morning by

B. F. DOWELL,

OFFICE, CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For one year, in advance, four dollars; if
not paid within the first six months of the year,
five dollars; if not paid until the expiration
of the year, six dollars.

TERMS OF 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.

TO MY WIFE

Say, darling, did you never watch
The shadows that from clouds do fall?
And did you never try to catch
Those shadows on the wall?

As swiftly as such shadows fly,
My happy days have ever flown,
Ever since that day, when from on high,
God spoke your heart my own.

A gentle stream 'neath mossy banks,
Has been our life's sweet onward flow,
Begun with prayer and closed with thanks,
Our glad years come and go.

And when the bills of life shall cast
Long shadows in the vale below,
And that our day of toil is past
Those lengthening shadows show—

How best were we, if hand to hand,
The solemn river just before,
We might together reach its strand
To cross our Jordan o'er.

He lives not half a life who lives
Himself his God and end in life,
He lives a threefold life who gives
Himself to God and wife. E. J.

Gold Discovery in Alaska.

We annex the following interesting
item from the Sitka Times of Sep-
tember 4th:

"Great excitement was created in
Sitka last Tuesday by the arrival of
some Indians from the Tacono country
who brought specimens of gold which
was taken from a river that empties into
Auk bay. The point where the In-
dians discovered the gold is not far
distant from Tacono, and about ninety
miles northwest from Sitka. On ques-
tioning the Indian as to how he came
to discover it, he told General Davis
and Thomas that he had seen Amer-
icans mine up the Stiecken river, and
that he had done the same, finding that
(pointing to the gold) and fine sand,
which he had given to General Thomas.
The gold is of a very rich quality, and,
to judge from its appearance, we should
say it is worth \$20 an ounce. We
were always satisfied that Alaska is a
rich mineral country, but, owing to our
having a military government, it is al-
most next to an impossibility to induce
practical miners to come and prospect,
and yet General Davis does all he can
to aid it. If we are to judge from
what we have seen, Alaska bids fair to
be one of the richest Territories in the
United States. Immediately after the
discovery was made known, our citi-
zens engaged a few men to go out and
prospect where the gold was found,
taking along the Indian who found it,
and yesterday morning the party started
by the revenue cutter *Lincoln*,
which is bound for that section. We
regret to state that the parties who
have gone know but little, if anything,
about mining. They will, however, do
their best. The Indian who found the
gold worked about three hours, and in
his rude way took out from \$1 to \$1.25.
This we consider very good pay in
panning out with a shovel. We do
not wish to create any undue excite-
ment about gold being discovered as
yet, but of one thing we are satisfied
—that in a very short time Alaska will
be the White Pine of this coast. Gen-
eral Thomas has taken the specimens
found to San Francisco, and we shall
doubtless soon learn if our impressions
are correct."

Income Tax

It may not be generally known,
through the fact will be of general in-
terest to most income tax payers, that
as the revenue law now stands, the tax
on incomes will cease to be collected
after next year. An amendment to the
119th section of the law, adopted in
1867 is as follows: "That the taxes on
incomes herein imposed shall be levied
on the 1st day of March, and be due
and payable on or before the 30th
day of April in each year, until
1870, and no longer." Unless, there-
fore, Congress by special enactment
extends the operation of this law, the
income tax-gatherer will be unknown
in this country after 1870.—Portland
Commercial.

Water Rights and Irrigation, No. 10.

BY DOWELL & WATSON, ATT'YS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

"The right of flowing water is now
well settled to be a right incident to
the property in the land. It is a
right *publici juris*, of such a char-
acter that, while it is common and
equal to all through whose land
it runs, and no one can obstruct
or divert it, yet, as one of the
beneficial gifts of Providence, each pro-
prietor has a right to a just and reason-
able use of it as it passes through his
land, and so long as it is not wholly
obstructed or diverted, or no larger
appropriation of the water running
through it is made than a just and reason-
able use of it, it cannot be said to
be wrongful or injurious to a proprie-
tor lower down. What is a just and
reasonable use may often be a difficult
question, depending on various cir-
cumstances.

"To take a quantity of water from a
large running stream for agricultural
or manufacturing purposes would cause
no sensible or practicable diminution
of the benefit to the prejudice of a
lower proprietor, whereas, taking the
same quantity from a small running
brook, passing through many farms,
would be of great and manifest injury
to those below who need it for domes-
tic supply, or watering cattle, and
therefore it would be an unreasonable
use of the water, and an action would
lie in the latter case, and not in the for-
mer. It is, therefore, to a considerable
extent a question of degree. Still the
rule is the same, that each proprietor
has a right to a reasonable use of it
for his own benefit, for domestic use
and for manufacturing and agricultural
purposes.... It has sometimes been
made a question, whether a riparian
proprietor can divert water from a
running stream for purposes of irriga-
tion. But this, we think, is an abstract
question, which cannot be answered
either in the affirmative or negative, as
a rule applicable to all cases. That a
portion of the water of a stream may
be used for the purposes of irrigating
land we think is well established as one
of the rights of the proprietors of the
soil along or through which it passes.
Yet a proprietor cannot, under color
of that right, or for the actual purpose
of irrigating his own land, wholly ab-
stract or divert the watercourse, or
take such unreasonable quantity of wa-
ter, or make such unreasonable use of
it, as to deprive other proprietors of
the substantial benefit which they
might derive from it, if not diverted or
used unreasonably.... The right to
the use of flowing water is *publici juris*,
common to all the riparian proprie-
tors; it is not an absolute and exclu-
sive right to all the water flowing past
their land, so that any obstructions
would give a cause of action, but it is a
right to the flow and enjoyment of the
water, subject to a similar right in all
the proprietors, to the reasonable en-
joyment of the same gift of Providence.
It is only, therefore, for an *obstruction*
and *deprivation* of this common ben-
efit, or for an unreasonable and unau-
thorized use of it, that an action will
lie. But for such deprivation or un-
warrantable use an action will lie,
though there be no actual, present
damages.

"Two things, however, should be kept
in mind in considering this subject:—1.
That any *diversion* of water, properly
so called, except for domestic use or
purposes of irrigation, is a violation of
the natural rights of property in the
riparian proprietors below; and, 2. As
seems to be more than indicated by
the cases already cited, a riparian pro-
prietor may not stop the flow of the
entire stream by a dam, and pen the
same back for the purposes even of ir-
rigation, if thereby he substantially de-
prives other proprietors upon the stream
of the natural flow thereof. "Whether
or not," in the language of Harris, J.,
in *Van Hoesen vs. Coventry*, reported
in 10 Barbour, a *diversion* of water is
reasonable, is a question not so much
as mentioned by any writer or judge.
The very proposition assumes the right
of the proprietor above to use the wa-
ter for his own purposes, to the exclu-
sion of the proprietor below, a propo-
sition inconsistent with the doctrine
universally admitted, as we have seen,
that all the proprietors have the same
rights."

Late Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In the Su-
preme Court to-day Chief Justice
Chase delivered an opinion in the case
of *Thornington vs. Smith & Hasley* and
decided that a promissory note given
in payment of property purchased at
Montgomery in 1864, when the author-
ity of the United States was excluded
from that part of the State and the
only currency in use was Confederate
Treasury notes, is payable in Confed-
erate notes alone, and that the U. S.
Courts possess power to enforce the
same. The Court also ruled that con-
tracts stipulating for payments in that
currency cannot be regarded as made
in aid of foreign invasion in one case
or domestic insurrection in the other.
They have no necessary relations to a
hostile Government, whether invading
or insurgents. They are transaction in
the ordinary course of civil society,
though made indirectly and propose
ends unlawful, Government is without
blame, except when it is proved to
have been entered into with an actual
intention to further invasion or insur-
rection.

Corinne Nov. 1.—J. H. Beadle, edi-
tor of the *Utah Reporter*, while attend-
ing Probate Court to-day, at Brigham
City, was set upon by Mormons and
beaten nearly to death. The cause of
the attack is Beadle's writings against
polygamy. The principal assailant is
a son of the Probate Judge who stood
looking at the attempted assassination.
Trouble is apprehended to-morrow.

New York, Nov. 1.—An agreement
for the consolidation of the Central and
Hudson River Railroad, was ratified
to-day. The capital stock is 45,000,000,
15 per cent. to the Central and 85 per
cent. to Hudson River Company.
Vanderbilt is President of the con-
solidated company and August Schull,
Secretary.

The Treasury Department to-day an-
nounced that it will purchase \$10,000,
000 in bonds and sell \$10,000,000 in
gold during November. The *Express*
says this announcement caused great
disgust among the speculators in gold
and gold bonds. The result was free
sales at lower prices for both. Some
speculators threw overboard all their
gold and bonds to become bears.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—A German So-
ciety of Free Thinkers of this city have
appointed Carl Ludwig a prominent
German scholar, as delegate to a Con-
gress of Free Thinkers to be held at
Naples on the 8th of December.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Harmony Hall, at
Groton Junction, was burned yesterday;
loss, \$3000.

Secretary Boutwell has written a
gold broker here that his reason for
not selling gold at Boston is, that the
receipts of gold at the Boston Custom
House do not exceed the payments,
hence he can't sell gold there.

Boston, Nov. 2.—The vote is com-
paratively small. The city gives Cla-
ffen 7,780, Adams 1,083, Chamberlain
(workingmen's candidate), 510.

George M. Brooks is elected to Con-
gress in the 7th District in the place
of Boutwell.

News from the election says seventy-
four towns foot up for Claffen 20,982,
Adams 11,310 and Chamberlain 4,626.
The complexion of the Legislature is
undecided, but at 8 o'clock the Anti-
prohibitionists were out in force with
bands of music. The indications are
that they have carried the Legislature.
Gov. Claffen is re-elected by a plurality
of ten to fifteen thousand. The vote
in 167 towns and cities give Claffen 42,
145, Adams 37,150 and Chamberlain
10,500. The Legislature is claimed by
both the prohibitionists and license
men, and is probably pretty nearly
divided on the liquor question. The
Republicans have a strong majority
in both branches.

Wheeling, Nov. 3.—Full returns
from 39 counties in West Virginia
show 15 Republicans, 9 liberal Republi-
cans, and 21 Democrats elected to the
House of Delegates, with 11 counties
to hear from, which the Democrats
estimate will elect 3 Republicans, 4
liberal Republicans and 4 Democrats.
The liberals include such Republicans
as favor repealing test oaths and dis-
franchising measures. The Senate
stands 18 Republicans to 4 Democrats.
Eight of the Republicans are regarded
as liberals.

A CORRECTION.—Messrs. Editor of
the *Washington Star*:—Will you have
the kindness to correct a statement
that a lady has been refused an inter-
view with President Grant on account
of the style of "the covering of the
mortal coil."

In justice to the Chief Magistrate of
the United States, I deem it a duty to
state that I have not called at the Pres-
idential Mansion since his inauguration,
and should feel sorely grieved to have
the statement referred to believed; as
it would carry the idea that we are
not the *Republican* country, we so
proudly boast of—no, not even the
half-Republican country, which we
are in reality.

Yours, patriotically,
MARY E. WALKER, M. D.
Washington, D. C., March 31st, 1869.

Correspondence.

"What reams of paper, and floods of ink,
Are wasted by men who never think."

A great number of correspondents
might profit by remembering the above
couplet, but then, I suppose that edi-
tors are willing to publish a great deal
of chaff for a few "granes" of news.
Roseburg alone furnishes but few items,
but then we are surrounded by a great
country,—great for its arable lands, its
mineral deposits, etc.—if not for stalling
news items. The surveying party,
A. R. Flint, surveyor; have re-
turned, after spending several weeks in
surveying and locating a practical
route for the C. B. Wagon Road, from
this point to the tidewater on Coos
Bay; I understand that the road will
be completed as soon as possible. The
Myrtle Creek mines, south of here, are
yielding some flattering prospects, I
hear it reported that men are making
from seventy to eighty dollars per day
to the hand, with rockers; this is only
in small gulches and rich deposits. No
doubt, there are rich mines in that dis-
trict, but from the scarcity of water they
will never amount to much.

A considerable number of old bridges
throughout this county are being torn
down and replaced by new and sub-
stantial ones, greatly to the satisfaction
of the traveling public.

A bed of coal has been discovered in
the mountains, some distance north-
west of here. It is said that the dis-
covery was made by a couple of negro-
es. I believe the "Big Boy" of the
Boisign has an interest in the "coal,"
although he is not one of the "niggers"
that discovered the "coal bed." Hear-
ing of the discovery, "Big Booby"
mounted a mustang, and started to
prospect for coal, hoping to "be pleased
to be able to state" an "assertion"
when he returned; and, sure enough,
after two days riding in the mountains
he returned, very much "pleased to be
able to state" one idea that week—
"anthracite coal" struck in the Ump-
qua valley! "Fletus" is obliged to the
Ensign-man for examining the
docket and giving notice that there
were two divorces granted here at the
late term of Court, I overlooked that;
he can bestow as much attention to the
"grass widowers" as he likes, provided
they are willing—to be bilked. The
Ensign-fellow has conceived the idea
that no correspondent should send a
letter from Roseburg, as he is the nu-
cleus of intelligence for this valley.

Last Sunday I had the pleasure of
visiting General Lane at his country
home; age has laid his finger on the
old man's brow, and silvered his head
with gray. He has retired to his coun-
try seat and private life among the
hills of Umpqua.

During the past week I noticed Hon.
Rufus Mallory in town; he did not
speak publicly while he was here. I
do not know whether he is a candidate
again or not. However many candi-
dates there may be, southern Oregon
must not be ignored.

Respectfully,
FLETUS.
Roseburg, Nov. 3, 1869.

A SAD STORY.—One of the saddest
stories in connection with the power
ardent spirits have over a man is told
by a woman in Milwaukie, who has a
husband whom she has not seen for
nineteen years, but receives letters
from him regularly. He is a hand on
a Liverpool packet, making regular
trips from New York and back. Every
time he ships from the former port, he
writes to his wife that upon his arrival
in New York next time, he will cer-
tainly come home. The ship arrives,
but no husband. Soon comes the in-
evitable letter with the same intelli-
gence. He did intend to come, but
was paid off, got intoxicated, spent his
money, and came to his senses not only
penniless, but shipped on board the
packet again. He declares she will never
be fooled again, and goes to work with
the idea of obtaining means to return
home, and the next trip is repetition of
the old story. Meanwhile, the wife
toils on, and lives in hope that some
day the truant husband may come
back.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—It has been
discovered that the Stevens Battery,
which is building under General Mc-
Clellan's superintendence, will be 250
feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and
will draw 27 feet of water. She is to
be plated with four-inch iron plates,
and her decks will be made entirely of
that metal. This marine monster will
carry four guns of great calibre, which
will throw a solid shot weighing 700
pounds. She will be completed in 1871.

A Neapolitan has invented an instru-
ment which he calls an *amiograph*,
which shows the velocity of a vessel,
the changes in her direction, and the
deviation of the compass.

A Temperance ticket has been placed
in the field in La Salle county, Ill.,
making four distinct tickets—*Republi-
can*, Democratic, Workingmen's and
Temperance.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]