

The Holt County Sentinel.

VOLUME I.

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Holt County Sentinel.

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Professional Cards.

Zook & VanBuskirk,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Real Estate, Claim Agents, and Conveyancers,
OREGON, - - - MISSOURI.
WILL give special attention to the collection of Claims, the sale of lands, the payment of Taxes for non-Residents, and the Redemption of Delinquent Lands for Northwest Mo.
OFFICE—One door West of City Hotel.
nl-ly

W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE—East side of Public Square.
OREGON, - - - MISSOURI.
WILL practice in this and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the prosecution of claims for soldiers, to-wit: Pensions for invalid soldiers, widows, fathers, mothers and sisters under sixteen; bounties and back pay for soldiers, widows, fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers under sixteen; claims for lost horses and equipage, for property lost or destroyed, and property taken by Government, &c., upon terms the most reasonable.
32 3m

R. D. MARLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OREGON, MISSOURI.
OFFICE—Southeast room in court house.
WILL GIVE prompt attention to any business entrusted to his care in the Twelfth Judicial District.
nl-ly

T. W. COLLINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OREGON, MO.
OFFICE—In Brick Block, Northwest corner Public Square.
WILL Practice in the courts of Holt and adjoining counties.
nl-ly

T. H. PARRISH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Oregon, Mo., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in North-West Missouri and Kansas.
Office—One door west City Hotel, up stairs.
nl-ly

JAMES SCOTT,
TAX-PAYING AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Oregon, Holt County, Mo.,
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Has a number of good farms for sale.
OFFICE—At Residence
n6 1f

DR. V. L. ALLEN,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oregon and vicinity.
OFFICE—At Ira Peter's Drug Store.
1841y

DR. R. KING,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oregon and vicinity. Having had an experience of twenty-four years in the practice of medicine, he hopes to be able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Office at residence, west of W. H. Sterrett's store.
n35-ly

DR. C. S. MEEK,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Oregon and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention day or night, except when professionally engaged.
OFFICE—At Residence.
n41m

DR. H. M. WILSON,
OCULIST,
FOREST CITY, MO.,
SPECIAL attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the Eye. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.
OFFICE—At Residence. n17-6m

J. S. BUMPS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE—At Peter's Drug Store,
OREGON, - - - MISSOURI.
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Oregon and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention, day or night.
n2-1f

DR. J. P. YOUNG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
FOREST CITY, MO.,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Forest City and vicinity. All calls will receive prompt attention, day or night.
1 24 9m

Business Cards.

A. C. BEVAN,
HOUSE, SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER
OREGON, MISSOURI.
SHOP—Over Walters & Noland's Blacksmith Shop.
nl-ly

CHARLES S. BIGGERS,
MOUND CITY, MO.,
IS PREPARED TO DO
Blacksmithing and Turning Iron,
—ALSO—
Manufacture and Repair Mill Irons, Spindles, Step-Gudgeons, Smut Spindles, etc.,
127 6m

HAMILTON DILL,
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND GROCERIES,
MOUND CITY, MO.,
DESIRE to inform the public of Mound City, and vicinity, that he has just opened a large stock as above, which he offers at the *Lowest Possible Figures.*
118 1y

WILLIAM BASKINS,
BLACKSMITH,
OREGON, - - - MISSOURI.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Holt County and the public generally that he is prepared to do Blacksmithing in its various branches, promptly and on reasonable terms.
SHOP—Second building east of City Hotel.
nl-ly

JAMES H. NIES,
Dealer in Stoves,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE,
Northeast corner of Public Square,
OREGON, - - - MISSOURI.
Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter taken in exchange for Tinware.
128-ly

STUPPY & BEHR,
No. 16, North 6th st.,
ST. JOSEPH, - - - MISSOURI.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, and Prince's Celebrated Organs, Melodeons,
(All warranted for five years.)
Violins, Guitars, Flutes, &c., &c.
Fine assortment of Sheet Music, Genuine Italian and German Violin Strings, always on hand.
126-3m

PRICE HOUSE,
PETER PRICE, Proprietor.
West Side Public Square,
OREGON, MISSOURI.
The citizens of the county and the traveling public are informed that this house is still open and in good repair, with accommodations for the comfort of boarders and travelers. The house has with it a good stable for horses and a lot for teams and loose stock. Thanks for past and present patronage I solicit a share in the future.
1 23-ly

War with Mexico
INEVITABLE!
10,000 REGULARS! 20,000 VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR!
WHICH are to rendezvous at Oregon, before JOE UTT'S Saddle and Harness Manufactory, where they will be completely outfitted with Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, &c., the Government contract having been awarded to "Joe" because he sells a better article for less money than anybody west of St. Louis. Come and see the "army," and the outfitting establishment of
11 1y

PHOTOGRAPHER,
OREGON, - - - MISSOURI.
I am prepared to do any thing in my line of business. Pictures, such as
AMBOTYPES, FERROTYPES,
&c., &c.,
Taken in a superior manner, and at
Low Prices.
nl-ly

T. HALL,
OREGON, - - - MISSOURI,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Confectioneries, Tobacco, and Fine Cigars,
TOYS AND NOTIONS,
Embracing in part
Oysters, Canned Fruit, Pickles,
Salt Fish, Sardines, Nuts,
Fine Teas, etc., etc.
Oysters Served up in Every Form.
1 24 6m

BREWERS,
FOREST CITY, - - - MISSOURI.
HAYING enlarged their Brewery, they are now ready to supply their customers with good Beer, in such quantities as may be desired.
Come and try it.
n19-6m

HOLT COUNTY.

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL.
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

I propose to give the readers of the SENTINEL which circulates so extensively in this county, throughout the State, and adjoining States, a descriptive and historical sketch of Holt County. I have availed myself of all the aids within my reach to gather the materials which make up the work, but have had but little time to devote to this important subject and have no doubt that, although short, it may possess many imperfections which more time would perhaps have obviated, and trust that able pens will take up this subject and do it that justice which its merits demand.

HOLT COUNTY
Is a part of the Platte Purchase, which was annexed to this State (if my memory serves me correctly) through the influence of THOMAS H. BENTON, in 1836, and is situated in the North-western part of the State of Missouri.

It is bounded on the South and West by the majestic waters of the Missouri River, which separates this county from the virgin State of Kansas, and Nebraska Territory. On the North it is bounded by Atchison County, which separates it from the beautiful State of Iowa; and on the East by the Nodaway River, which divides it from Nodaway and Andrew Counties.

WHEN ORGANIZED.
Holt County was organized in 1849. A short time previous to its organization, all the country that lies between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs was embraced in one county, and was mostly inhabited by Indians.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.
The first settlements in this county, were made in 1837, in the South-eastern part of the County by a man by the name of NICKOLLS, and from that time to this, the Grove in which he located bears his name. The next settlement was commenced in the North-western part of the County, in 1839. Mr. SHARP was the first one there to break the virgin soil, and hence his name will probably be handed down to generations yet to come through the Grove that still retains it.

NAMES OF PIONEERS.
It may not be uninteresting to give the names of a few of the first men who entered this County. It is true that some of them may have passed away, but some survive to tell us of their former sufferings, and now share with us the blessings and honors which, to a very great extent, we owe to their industry and perseverance in overcoming the difficulties incident to a new country: SMITH and GEORGE MCINTYRE, R. H. RUSSELL, WIDOW JACKSON, H. G. NOLAN, JOHN GIBSON, ROLAND BURNETT, WM. BANKS, and A. C. BEVAN. To the latter gentleman I am indebted for many items.

SQUARE MILES.
This county contains six hundred and forty (640) square miles, making nearly four hundred and ten thousand acres of land.

WATER.
The water is of the purest quality. Springs are found in great abundance. The only exception to the above is that in some locations, on the bottoms of the Missouri River, the water contains a mineral substance which gives it, to most persons, an unpleasant taste.

TIMBER.
Nearly all the little spring branches throughout the County have more or less timber growing along their banks. Along the bottoms and banks of the following streams, quite an abundance of timber is found: Kinzie and Squaw Creeks, Nodaway, Missouri rivers, Little and Big Tarkio. The bottoms of the Missouri are from five to ten miles wide and have a large amount of timber.

FRUIT.
The apple, peach, plum, grape, gooseberry, currants, pears, strawberries, and in fact all fruits which will grow in the Middle and Northern States, will grow in great abundance. The peach, however, is sometimes injured during the winter.

Judging from the large vineyards which we have in this County, and the desire of their owners to enlarge their vineyards, I would infer that wine making is profitable. There is no question about this County being in a few years a large wine growing community.

OTHER PRODUCTIONS.
The principle crop is corn. Fall and spring wheat is raised quite abundantly, also hemp, tobacco, and cotton. Oats does well. The farmers have given but little attention to raising grass, owing to the abundance of prairie grass.

HEALTH.
There can be for two reasons no question in regard to the healthiness of this locality. One is that there is scarcely any stagnant water, and the other reason is the fact that this County is so providentially diversified with prairie, that it gives the air such a free circulation that the poison or miasm must be so diffused through the vast aerial regions, as virtually to destroy its deleterious influences, and ensure a healthy and salubrious climate.

It is true that during the past remarkably wet season along the streams of water where miasm in great abundance is generated, there has been some cases of chills and fever.

One thing which has its influence to produce fever in this county, and throughout the South west is the excessive amount of pork that is eaten during the warmer months of summer and fall. We are in the West, decidedly a hoggish people.

As soon, however, as fruit becomes more abundant, the people here will eat more fruit and less meat, and health will be materially increased. In view of the adaptability of this soil and climate to the productions of fruit, every one violates his obligation to himself, his County, and his children, and to coming generations, if he has the power and does not use it to cause his garden and fields to yield more abundantly of the precious fruits that are calculated to paint upon the cheek the rose of health. Vegetables are but little used. The Irish potato should be more largely eaten at all seasons of the year than it is, as it is cheap nutritious and healthy.

OREGON LOCATED.
Oregon, which is the County Town, is situated about ten miles from the South-eastern boundary of the County—three miles from the Missouri River, and about twenty miles from its northern boundary.

It was located in 1841. It lies, so to speak, in a bay of timber, bounded or surrounded on the South and West by beautiful forests, and on the North and East by undulating prairies dotted here and there by houses and farms which to the eye of the gazer, resemble islands in the ocean.

This Town, in view of its delightful situation would have been, no doubt, larger than St. Joseph had no misfortunes befallen it. The land on which it is located had been pre-empted and the person making the preemption refused to give up his claim and resisted with such determination that some, after they had purchased lots, gave them up, while others refused to buy, and others were unwilling to build upon their purchases or make any other improvements.

In 1842, the title to the land was given, and for a time prosperity smiled upon it. From 1844 to 1846 building went on rapidly. About the close of the latter date, the Mexican war broke

out, which stagnated its prosperity, as many of the citizens enlisted to fight for their country's honor. After this came the Kansas difficulty, followed by the John Brown affair, which startled many of the people here into fear and great jealousy of strangers. It was with difficulty that northern teachers and preachers could get schools or congregations. Its proximity to Kansas and Iowa prevented Slaveholders from locating in it, and the existence of slavery prevented the northern people from making homes here, and in their anxiety to obtain homes for themselves and children they moved further west.

In 1861, the rebellion commenced, and from that time the bitterest animosities were awakened. The scales of power, for a time, seemed to hang in even balance. When news of rebel victories reached the people, the union men would flee to the woods, or fly to Kansas or Iowa. Soon union victories would gladden the hearts of the union loving, and then the rebels would flee to the brush for protection, and to hide from their avengers. When life itself was so uncertain, property controlled but little the minds of both parties, and hence some of the most delightful residences were forsaken, and in some instances nearly destroyed.

Since the close of the war, however, new buildings have been erected, and some of the old dilapidated ones have been repaired, and the town now presents more prosperity than it has since its early infancy.

Oregon contains the most beautiful Court House and yard that I have seen in the West. It, with the jail, was erected in 1851. The School District has a brick school house of two stories and is divided into four rooms, and employs four teachers. It has also an excellent select school. An academy without doubt, will soon be erected.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

An Obedient Private.
During the war, a good story was told of a private of one of the Massachusetts regiments, (the 14th I think). It seems his captain was noted for his love of good things, and one day told the high private to go for some oysters; also giving him in his jocular way, the command,—
"Don't come back without them."

Off went the man and no more was seen of him for several days; and the indignant and disappointed captain reported him a deserter, and gave him up as a "lost child." But, lo! after the lapse of nine days, the captain beheld his reported deserter, Baily, coming into camp; leading in a train of four wagons loaded with oysters. Approaching and respectfully saluting the amazed captain, Baily reported.
"Here are your oysters, captain: couldn't find any at Alexandria; so I chartered a schooner, and made a voyage to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk for them. There's about two hundred bushels: where do you want them?"
Baily, it seems, did really make the trip, hired his men, and sold oysters enough in Georgetown, before "reporting," to pay all expenses, and leave him a profit of a hundred and fifty dollars. The two hundred bushels were divided among the regiment, and Baily returned to his duty as if nothing had transpired.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is worth while for all farmers, every where, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farm. That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.
That good fences pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.
That hay is a great deal cheaper made in the Summer than purchased in the Winter.
That more stock perish from famine than founder.
The scripping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain.
That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

We never respect persons who aim simply to amuse us. There is a vast difference between those we call amusing men and those we denominate entertaining; we laugh with the former, and reflect with the latter.

Something About "Office Seekers."

Of all the passions that move, regulate, govern, and often *infatuate* individuals, the love of political preferment, of public offices, beats all. It makes small men absolutely ridiculous, and a great man, under its belittling influence, gets wonderfully small. It cleans the manhood all out of his nature by his hypocritical cringing to every rascal whom he thinks can influence a vote; it belittles his soul by its being constantly dragged by his absurd ambition into pretended harmony with every man's views however false, narrow, and silly they may be. An office seeker may be known by his countenance. Those facial characteristics are never to be mistaken, though they bear a faint covering of a pious frame of mind, or the sad, gentle, benevolent smile of the philanthropist who has the woe of the world's heart and the sadness of the world's sorrow upon his own shoulders. Did you never, beloved reader, have them grasp your arm with the greatest apparent cordiality, ask you concerning the state of your health, how you prosper, how he has long been desiring to see you, how he thought you must be absent from town on important business, and so on, through the whole catechism which filial affection would suggest at the inquiries of a brother, until he found occasion to mount to the important climax of "how do you stand on the matter of political nominations?" Certainly you have; and the probability is that when you lay down this paper and go upon the streets, you will encounter one of this species who is not quite sure of your political predilections and sympathies, and who is anxious to ascertain whether he can rely upon your support, if his name, accidentally, should be suggested in connection with some office. Why it is that some are so excessively patriotic that their sense of duty fills their capacious bosoms with remorse and regret unless the commonwealth throws some of the burdens of its necessary offices upon their shoulders, unless they are selected to represent a load of responsibilities (which to them looks like a stock of greenbacks), many honest and conscientious men do not understand.

And when, perchance, one of these chronic office-hunters gets his claws upon something fat, one might as well strive to drive crows away from carrion as to prevail upon him to step one side for the benefit of the public and to let in a successor. He will utter the blackest maledictions against any man who dares to hint at the possibility of a successor. He looks upon a proposition to fill his office, while he lives, with another, as a conspiracy against the ruling powers and equivalent to treason; and to a lucrative position he hangs, like a leech to a well filled artery, until his capacious ambition is gratified with its own peculiar kind of financial satisfaction. Whenever he hears the opening shots of a coming political contest, he robes himself in official authority, shakes what limited power he has gained in his adversarial faces and valiantly and determinedly utters his terrifying manifesto, that
"He who dare these necks displace, bedad! Shall meet Bonapartes face to face, bedad!"

Now we will not pretend to deny that there are many good men in office, whose eminent qualifications have elevated them to the positions which they occupy. We only speak of a class which every body recognize and to whom "office" is the eternal, devoted, all-absorbing love for their salary-enamored souls.

But with the people, these office-seeking gentlemen all, sooner or later, have a settlement. Their brief political glory is soon obscured by those better selections which follow, and when each is quietly stowed away into his political grave the people cherish his memory as one of those political cormorants
"Who carried so much, and carried so long,
He was carried at last, and is now carrion."
—[St. Joseph Herald.]

DIE IN THE LAST DITCH.—To William of Orange may be ascribed this saying. Buckingham urged the inevitable destruction which hung over the United Provinces, and asked him whether he did not see that the Commonwealth was ruined. "There is one certain means," replied the Prince, "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin—I will die in the last ditch."

Why is a husband like a steamboat? Because he never knows when he may get a blowing up.