THE OREGON SENTINEL.

$4 IN ADVANCE. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861. VOL. VI.—NO. 38.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CITY BREWERY!

(On the Hill)

Jacksonville, Oregon.

THE Proprietors having taken possession of the City Brewery, lately controlled by Mr. Fitz, are prepared to furnish Lager Beer to people of this vicinity by the keg, bottle or on draught.

An experience of many years in brewing

Lager Beer

Gives them an advantage over all competitors and warrants them in promising A BETTER ARTICLE THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE in Southern Oregon.

☞ Be sure to send your orders to the CITY BREWERY, if you wish the BEST BEER. KREUZER & MATTES.

Jacksonville, Sept. 10, 1861. 35tf

SAMUEL E. MAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

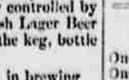
OFFICE IN "SENTINEL" BUILDING,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Dentistry.

DR. J. HERBOLD

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he is now prepared to do



VULCANITE OR RUBBER WORK

for artificial teeth in the best style, and at prices to suit the times.

All kinds of Dental operations attended to in a skillful manner.

Jacksonville, June 24, 1861. 20tf

WAR SCRIP, WAR SCRIP.

B. F. DOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.

He has an agent at Washington, and expects to visit that city and the Atlantic this Summer and Fall, and any business will receive prompt attention. my25:1y

W. G. T'VAULT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend to business in the several Courts in the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. Office on California St., opposite "Sentinel" Office.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

May 25th, '61. 19:6m

SEWALL TRUAX,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,

OFFICE, AT THE COUNTY BUILDINGS,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

ALL business pertaining to Land or Land Laws promptly attended to.

Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861. 17tf

CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D.,

HAS LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE, and offers his professional services to this community in the practice of *Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.*

Office on California street, next door to Neuber's Jewelry store.

Calls attended to at all hours of day or night.

G. W. GREER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE, Oregon.

L. H. DEWEY

HAS opened a shop opposite Anderson & Glenn's, on California street, in Dr. L. Ganung's drug store, for repairing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Jacksonville, Dec. 22d, 1860. 49:1y

PETER BRITT,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

Jacksonville, Oregon,

Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of the Art, with all the latest improvements. It

PICTURES

do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at Funk's Cigar Store, or at the Gallery on the Hill, and see his Pictures. 11tf

C. P. SPRAGUE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KERBYVILLE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.,

Will punctually attend to business entrusted to his care. April 13, 1861.–13tf

GREAT REDUCTION!

ON the First of January, '61, the prices of WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines

were reduced *twenty per cent.* on the Pacific coast. A few of these, the best and cheapest machines made, at San Francisco rates.

E. C. SESSIONS, Agent.

Jacksonville, Jan. 12. 52tf

DAN'S

Barber Shop,

Opposite the Post Office.

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing Curling and Hair Dyeing.

Also, a genuine article of Fish's HAIR RESTORATIVE, and Cristadora's *Excelsior Hair Dye* for sale. Jacksonville, June 22d. .23tf

DR. G. W. BROWN'S

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE,

California st., opposite Sentinel Office,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

TO those who can appreciate truth. Such will not fail to call upon Dr. G. W. Brown.

He also invites the attention of all who are suffering with diseases of the Eye to call at his office.

THE EYES! THE EYES!

No Cure, No Pay.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

June 1, '61. 20:tf

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DENLINGER & HAND,

HENRY DENLINGER, WM. M. HAND,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office over Clugage & Drum's Stables.

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Professional or Business Cards, Each Square, per annum, $30 00; for Six Months, $15 00; for Three Months, $10 00.

A liberal discount will be made to persons who advertise to the extent of four squares.

The number of insertions should be marked on the margin of advertisements.

From the Louisville *Journal.*

Speech of Hon. Joseph Holt to the Kentucky Troops at Camp "Joe Holt," Indiana.

In accordance with an invitation of the troops at Camp "Joe Holt," requesting the distinguished ex-Secretary of War to visit them, Hon. Joseph Holt went over to the encampment on Wednesday afternoon. The camp is beautifully located at the Falls of the Ohio, in the midst of the remains of a former forest. An immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen, both of Indiana and Louisville, were present on this interesting occasion. The troops, uniformed and in arms, were drawn up in front of the stand occupied by Mr. Holt and Gen. Rosseau, and they presented a fine appearance. They look as if Kentucky martial renown will not be likely to retrograde in their guardianship. About 4 o'clock P. M. Gen. Rosseau very gracefully introduced Mr. Holt to the troops, preparatory to the delivery of the speech which we publish below.

The readers of this eloquent contribution of genius will admire its many and its varied beauties, but in the midst of their admiration we can truly say what Æschines said of the great speech of Demosthenes for the Crown. Æschines was the rival orator in this great contest, and the triumph of Demosthenes was accompanied with the banishment of Æschines. He went to Rhodes, and became a teacher in that island. On one occasion he read the two orations to his pupils, and in the midst of their expressions of admiration for the oration of Demosthenes, Æschines exclaimed "If you admire it in my reading, what would you have done had you heard Demosthenes deliver it?" We had the unspeakable pleasure of hearing Mr. Holt deliver the speech at the camp, a pleasure that no one can reach from reading or hearing it from any other source. It was listened to with profound attention by the immense auditory, and it frequently called forth, in its progress, the most rapturous applause.

Mr. Holt leaves here to-morrow, and carries with him the profound gratitude of thousands of the Union men and women of Kentucky, whose hearts have been touched by the electric fires of his patriotic genius and eloquence:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I say citizens, since you are still such, and it is only because you have resolved that no earthly power shall rob you of this proud title, or in any manner curtail the privileges and blessings associated with it, that you have become soldiers. Your soldiership is but the stately armor you have donned for the purpose of doing battle in defence of that citizenship which is at once the most intense and the most truthful expression of your political life.

No poor words of mine could adequately convey to you the grateful emotions inspired by the kindness and warmth of this welcome. I should have been rejoiced to meet you anywhere. How full, therefore, the measure of my happiness must be to meet you here in such a presence, and amid the thrilling associations inseparable from such a scene, you can well understand. I should have felt proud to have my name connected with the humblest trapping of your encampment, but to have linked it with the encampment itself, and thus inscribed as it were upon one of the mile stones that mark your progress towards those fields of danger and of fame that await you, is at once an honor and a token of your confidence and good will for which I cannot be too profoundly thankful.

It is not my purpose to occupy you with any political discussion. The gleaming banner, the glistening bayonets, and the martial music, and indeed all that meets the eye or the ear upon this tented field, admonish me that with you at least the argument is exhausted, and that you have no longer doubts to solve or hesitating convictions to confirm. Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that, let others do as they will, as for yourselves, unchilled by the Arctic airs of neutrality, you are determined to love your country, and unawed by traitors, to fight its battles, and, if need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. It is indeed transporting to the patriots heart to look upon the faces of men that are thus sublimely resolved, and there is to me a positive enchantment in the very atmosphere whose pulsations have been stirred by the breathings of their heroic spirits. Now that the booming of the cannon of treason and the cry of men stricken unto death for fidelity to our flag are borne to us on almost every breeze, it is harrowing to the soul to be dragged into companionship with those who still vacillate, who are still timidly balancing chances and coldly calculating losses and gains, who still persist in treating this agonizing struggle for national existence as a petty question of commerce, and deliberately take out their scales and weigh in our presence the beggarly jewels of trade against the life of our country.

Soldiers, next to the worship of the Father of us all, the deepest and grandest of human emotions is the love of the land that gave us birth. It is an enlargement and exaltation of all the tenderest and strongest sympathies of kindred and of home. In all centuries and climes if has lived, and has defined chains and dungeons, and racks to crash it. It has strewed the earth with its monuments, and has shed undying lustre on a thousand fields on which it was battled. Through the night of ages, Thermopylæ glows like some mountain peak on which the morning sun has risen, because twenty-three hundred years ago, the hallowing passion touched its mural precipices and its frowning crags. It is easy, however, to be patriotic in piping times of peace, and in the sunny hour of prosperity. It is national sorrow—it is war, with its attendant perils and horrors, that tests this passion, and winnows from the masses those who, with all their love of life still love their country more. While your present position is a most vivid and impressive illustration of patriotism, it has a glory peculiar and altogether its own. The mercenary armies which swept victorious over the world, and have gathered so many of the laurels that history has embalmed, were but machines drafted into the service of ambitious spirits and little understood or appreciated the problems their blood was poured out to solve.

But while you have all the dauntless physical courage which they displayed you add to it a thorough knowledge of the argument on which this mighty movement proceeds, and a moral heroism, which breaking away from the entanglements of kindred and friends and State policy, enables you to follow your convictions of duty, even though they should lead you up to the cannon's mouth. It must ever be added, that with this elevation of position, come corresponding responsibilities. Soldiers that you are, by conviction, the country looks not to your officers, chivalric and skillful as they may be, but to you, and each of you, for the safety of those vast national interests committed to the fortunes of war. Your camp life will expose you to many temptations; you should resist them as you would resist the advancing of the enemy. In every hour of peril or of incitement to excess you will say to yourselves, "Our country sees us," and so act as to stand forth soldiers, not only without fear, but also without reproach; each moment not absorbed by the toils and duties of your military life, should as far as practicable, be devoted to that mental and moral training, without which the noblest of volunteers must sink to a level with an army of mercenaries.

Alike in the inaction of the camp, amid the fatigues of the march and the charge and shouts of battle, you will remember that you have in your keeping, not only your own personal reputation, but the honor of our native State, and, what is infinitely inspiring, the honor of that blood-bought and benificent Republic whose children you are. Any irregularity on your part would sadden the land that loves you; any faltering in the presence of the foe would cover it with immeasurable humiliation. You will soon mingle in the ranks with the gallant volunteers from the North and West, and with me you will admire their moderation, their admirable discipline, and that deep determination whose earnestness with them has no language of menace, bluster or passion. When the men from Bunker Hill and the men from the "dark and bloody ground," unestranged from each other by the low arts of politicians, shall stand side by side on the same national battle field, the heart of Freedom will be glad.

Carry with you the complete assurance that you will ere long have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Not many weeks can elapse before this powerful Commonwealth will make an exultant avowal of her loyalty, and will stand erect before the country, stainless and true, as the truest of her sisters of the Union. In the scales of the momentous events now occurring, her weight should be and will be felt. Already she is impatient, and will not much longer, under the pressure of any policy, submit to shrink away into the mere dust of the balances.

Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm either as to the expenditure it must involve, or as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the Administration may be forced from time to time to take. While doubtless all possible economy will be observed, it is apparent that no considerations of that kind can be permitted, for a moment, to modify the policy that has been resolved upon. When the life of the patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fee before summoning him to the bedside.

Besides, all now realize that the system of arithmetic has yet to be invented which could estimate in dollars and cents the worth of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers and duties, was unforseen by the founders of our Government, and by those who subsequently administered it, and it must make laws for itself. The Government has been like a strong swimmer suddenly precipitated into the sea, and, like that swimmer, it has unhesitatingly and most justifiably seized upon any and every instrumentality with which it could subdue the treacherous currents and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that was irregular or illegal in the action of the President that has been approbated by the country, and will no doubt be approbated by Congress, on the broad and incontestible principle that laws and usages of administration designed to preserve the existence of the nation shall not be suffered to become the instruments of its death. So, for the future, I do not hesitate to say that any and every measure required to save the Republic from the perils that beset it, not only may, but ought to be taken by the Administration, promptly and fearlessly.

Within so brief a period no such gigantic power has ever been placed at the disposal of any Government as that which has rallied to the support of this within the last few months, through those volunteers who have poured alike from hill and valley, city and village, throughout the loyal States. All classes and all pursuits have been quench by the same lofty and quenchless enthusiasm. While, however, I would make no invidious distinctions, where all have so nobly done their duty, I cannot refrain from remarking how conspicuous the hard handed tillers of the soil of the North and West have made themselves in swelling the ranks of our army. We honor commerce with its busy marts, and the workshop with its patient toil and exhaustless ingenuity, but still we would be unfaithful to the truth of history did we not confess, that the most heroic champions of human freedom and the most illustrious apostles of its principles have come from the broad field of agriculture.

There seems to be something in the scenes of nature, in her wild and beautiful landscapes, in her cascades and cataracts and woodlands, and exhilarating airs of her hills and mountains, that embraces the fetters which man would rivet upon the spirit of his fellow man. It was at the handles of the plow and among the breathing odors of the newly opened furrows that the character of Cincinnatus was formed, expanded, and matured. It was not in the city full, but in the deep gorges and upon the snow-clad summits of the Alps, amid the eagles and the thunders, that William Tell laid the foundations of those alters to human liberty, against which the surging tides of European despotism have beaten for centuries, but thank God, have beaten in vain. It was amid the primeval forests and mountains, the lakes and leaping streams of our own land; amid fields and waving grain; amid the songs of the reaper and the tinklings of the shepherd's bell that were nurtured those virtues which clustered starlike in the character of Washington, and lifted him in moral stature a head and shoulders above even the demigods of ancient story.

There is one most striking and distinguishing feature of our mission that should never be lost sight of. You are not about to invade the territory of a foreign enemy, nor is your purpose that of conquest or spoliation. Should you occupy the South, you will do so as friends and protectors, and your aim will not be to subjugate that betrayed and distracted country, but to deliver it from the remorseless military despotism by which it is trodden down. Union men, who are your brethern, throng in those States and will listen for the coming footsteps of your army, as the Scotish maiden of Lucknow listened for the airs of her native land. It is true, that amid the terrors and darkness which prevail there, they are silenced and now cower in fear, but be assured that by the light of the Stars you carry upon your banner you will find them all. It has been constantly asserted by the conspirators throughout the South, that this is a war of subjugation on the part of the Government of the United States, waged for the extermination of Southern institutions, and by vandals and miscreants, who, in the fury of of their passions, spare neither age nor sex nor property. Even one of the Confederate Generals has so far steeped himself in infamy as to publish, in choice billingsgate, this base calumny through an official proclamation.

In view of what Congress has recently so solemnly resolved, and in view of the continuous and consistent action of the Administration upon the subject, those who, through the press or in public speeches, persist in repeating the wretched slander, are giving utterance to what everybody, themselves included, knows to be absolutely and infamously false. It will be the first and the highest duty of the American army, as it advances South, by its moderation and humanity, by its exemption from every excess and irregularity, and by its scrupulous observance of the rights of all, to show how foully both it and the Government it represents have been traduced. When, therefore, you enter the South, press lightly upon her gardens and fields; guard sacredly her homes; protect, if need be, at the point of your bayonets, her institutions and her constitutional rights, for you will thereby, not only respond fully to the spirit and objects of this war, but you will exert over, alike the oppressed and the infatuated portion of her people, a power to which the most brilliant of your military successes might not attain.

But when you meet in battle array those atrocious conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and through woes unutterable, are seeking the ruin of our common country, remember that since the sword flamed over the portals of paradise until now, it has been drawn in no holier cause than that in which you are engaged. Remember too, the millions whose hearts are breaking under the anguish of this terrible crime, and then strike boldly, strike in the power of truth and duty, strike with a bound and a shout, well assured that your blows will fall upon ingrates, and traitors, and parricides, whose lust for power would make this bright land one vast Golgotha, rather than be balked of their guilty aims, and may the God of your fathers give you the victory.

I should have rejoiced to meet you within the limits of yonder proud Commonwealth, from whence you came, and whose name you bear, but wise and patriotic men, whose motives I respect while dissenting from their conclusions, have willed it should be otherwise. Here, however, you are in the midst of friends, and have doubtless received a brother's welcome, on the soil of a State which is not only loyal, but proud of her loyalty—a State which, by the marching of her volunteers, announces every hour what a portion of her people have recently proclaimed by formal resolution, that "the suppression of this rebellion is worth more to the world than all our lives and all our money," and that she "cares nothing for life or worldly goods, when they can only be enjoyed amid the ruins of our country." No Spartan hero under the grandest inspirations of patriotism ever uttered nobler sentiments than these. Indiana and Kentucky, it is true, are seperated by a broad river, but in their history it has proved only a thread of light and beauty, across which their hands and their hearts have ever been clasped in friendship and faith.

In those stirring conflicts for principle which have arisen in the past, they have stood together, and on more than one bloody field, shoulder to shoulder, they have borne onward through the thickest of the fight, that glorious banner, whose stars, I trust, will never grow dim; and now, your presence here to-day is a gladdening assurance that in the momentous contest, on whose threshold we stand, these States, so long allied, will not be divided. For myself, I must be pardoned for saying, that next to our own beloved Kentucky, my bosom most overflows toward the noble State, under whose hospitable shelter we have met to-day. It was my fortune to pass my childhood and youth on my father's farm upon the banks of yonder river, and in the light of the morning and of the evening sun my eyes rested upon the free homes and forests of Indiana. I played upon her hills, and fished in her streams, and mingled with her people, when I was to young to know, what I trust I shall never be old enough to learn—that this great country of ours has either North or South, East or West, in the affections and faith of true loyal citizens.

Soldiers, when Napoleon was about to spur on his legions to combat, on the sands of an African desert, pointing them to the Egyptian Pyramids that loomed up against the far-off horizen, he exclaimed, "From yonder Pyramids twenty centuries behold your actions." The thought was sublime and electric; but you have more than this. When you shall confront these infuriated hosts, whose battlecery is, "Down with the Government of the United States," let your answering shout be, "The Government as our fathers made it;" and when you strike, remember that not only do the good and the great of the past look down upon you from hights infinitely above those of Egyptian Pyramids, but that uncounted generations yet to come are looking up to you, and claiming at your hands the unimpaired transmission to them of that priceless heritage which has been committed to our keeping. I say its unimpaired transmission—in all the amplitude of its outlines, in all the symmetry of its matchless proportions, in all the palpitating fullness of its blessings; not a miserably shriveled and shattered thing, charred by the fires and torn by the tempests of revolution, and all over polluted and scarred by the bloody poignards of traitors.

Soldiers, you have come up to your present exalted position over many obstacles and through many chilling discouragements. You now proclaim to the world that the battles which are about to be fought in defense of our common country, its institutions, and homes, are your battles, and that you are determined to share with your fellow-citizens of other States, alike their dangers and their laurels; and sure I am that this determination has been in nothing shaken by the recent sad reverse of arms whose shadow is still resting upon our spirits. The country has indeed lost a battle, but it has not lost its honor, nor its courage, nor its hopes, nor its resolution to conquer.—One of those chances to which the fortunes of war are ever subject, and against which the most consumate generalship cannot at all times provide, has given a momentary advantage to the forces of the rebellion. Grouchy did not pursue the column of Blücher, and thus Waterloo was won for Wellington at the moment that victory with her laureled wreath, seemed stooping over the head of Napoleon.—So Patterson did not persue Johnson, and the overwhelling concentration of rebel troops that in consequence issued was probably the true cause why the United States was driven back, excellent as was its dissipline and self-sacrificing as has been its feats of valor.

Panics from slight and seemingly insignificant causes, have occurred in the best drilled and bravest of armies, and they prove neither the want of dissipline nor of courage on the part of the soldiers. This check has taught us invaluable lessons, which we could not have learned from victory, while the dauntless daring displayed by our volunteers is full of promise for the future. Not to mention the intrepid bearing of other regiments, who can doubt our future when he recalls the brilliant charges of the New York Sixty-Ninth and of the Minnesota First and of the Fire Zouaves? Leonidas himself, while surveying the Persian host that, like a troubled sea, swept onward to the pass where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of such men. We shall rapidly recover from this discomfiture, which, after all, will serve only to serve to yet more extraordinary exertions the nineteen millions of people who have sworn that this republic shall not perish; and perish it will not, perish it cannot, while this oath remains.

When we look away to that scene of carnage, all strewed with the bodies of patriotic men who courted death for themselves, that their country might live, and then look upon their homes which their fall has rendered desolate forever, we realize—what I think the popular heart in its forbearance has never completely comprehended—the unspeakable and hellish atrocity of this rebellion. It is perfect saturnalia of demoniac passion. From the reddened waters of Bull Run and from the gory field of Manassas, there is now going up an appeal to God and to millions of exasperated men against those fiends in human shape, who, drunken with the orgies of an infernal ambition, are filling to the brim the cup of a nation's sorrow. Woe, woe, I say, to these traitors when this appeal shall be answered!

I must offer you my sincere congratulations on the leadership of that true patriot and soldier, around whose standard you have gathered. When others hesitated he was decided; when others faltered he was bold. The Government laid its hand on his loyal bosom and found it burning with the inextinguishable fires of patriotism at a time when so many others from the best motive in the world, were carefully packing themselves away to keep in the ices of neutrality. I honor him. Kentucky will honor him, the nation will honor him.

When you move, as soon as you may, to the seat of war, Kentucky, despite the whispered cautions of politicians, will cheer you on, and will hang with prayerful solicitation over you, alike upon your march and amid the heady currents of battle. Loyal men everywhere are exclaiming "God speed you," and "All hail to your courage and patriotism." Glory beckons you onward and upward, and could the illustrious dead hear in the graves where they sleep, your every footfall, as you advance to your country's battle fields would be music to their ears.

I am grateful to you all, but especially to our fair countrywomen, for this distinguished reception. It can never be forgotten that it was from a Spartan mother that came those words of heroic patriotism which have never been equaled by any that have fallen from the lips of man. For more than twenty centuries the deepening shadows have fallen upon the rivers and the seas, upon the mountains and the plains of the past, and yet, from the midst of all this gloom these words still gleam out upon us like lightning from a Summer's cloud. For more than two thousand years the earth has been convulsed and shaken to its moral foundations; nations and generations of nations have risen and perished by slow decay or amid the shock of battle; and wail of our stricken race has gone up over the sepulchres alike of men and of empires

Yet above all, these words have floated down to us, and still float abroad upon the airs of the world like some kindling strain of music, ever caught up and ever repeated with flashing eyes and heard with wildly pulsating hearts. Such is the power of patriotism, and such the spell its truthful expression exerts over the great spirit of humanity. To women, ever timid in the sunshine, but ever brave in the storm, we offer our thanks for this, and feel that we must shut our ears to the voices of our love, and veil our souls from the illuminations of her presence, before we can cease to be willing to live and die in defense of those institutions, which, more than all others that have existed, have given to her that position of dignity and moral power which the shining impress she bears from her Creator's hands so fully entitles her to occupy.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—The House passed a bill substantially the same as Houston's, which makes felony of the waging of war against the United States, enlisting troops for the Confederates or inducing any one to do so, or joining or parading with any company with the intent to join the Confederates. The invasion of Kentucky by any Confederate soldiers is punishable by death, the Act to go into effect in ten days, and will not be applicable to those who return to their allegiance in sixty days.

Gen. Lander has been assigned a command in the army of the Potomac. He leaves for his command to-morrow.

The *National Zeitung*, a German paper in New York, has been cut off from mail facilities.

AN exchange relates the following incident as having occurred at the last term of the Bolivar County Court: A man was convicted of hog-stealing, and sentenced to the penitentiary. We learn that on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, this worthy very coolly told the court that he killed the hog in self-defence and ate him out of spite.

As the Maine troop were leaving the field of battle, a soldier stepped up to one of the officers, and requested him to lend him a knife. The officer took out a common pocket knife and handed it to the soldier, who sat down at the side of the road, and pulled up the leg of his trowsers, and deliberate dug a musket ball out of his leg, jumped up, and resumed his march.

A LADY asked a gentleman the time of day. He said he kept no watch, and that, in the morning, Chanticleer was his time piece. "I did not know," rejoined the lady, with a serious air, "till now, that the fowl was so accurate a chronometer.

No man can go down into the dungeon of his experience and hold the torch of truth to all its dark chambers, and hidden cavities, and slimy accesses, and not come up with a shudder and a chill, and an earnest cry to heaven for mercy and cleansing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the Oregon Sentinel

Arrival of the Pony.

YREKA, Sept. 28—8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27th.—Pony arrived at Ruby Valley at 7 o'clock this morning, with dates to the 23d.

Advices from Richmond to Sept. 15th state that it is generally conceded that Slidell goes to France soon.

Gen. Floyd had an engagement with the Federals on the 10th, and routed them, killing 600 and wounding 100.

Things are unusually quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

There is no recognition of the rebel flag in Spain. The reported proclamation of the Captain General occupies the attention of the State Department.

Subscriptions to the Federal National Loan exceed $9,000,000.

The Spanish Minister assured Secretary of State that the reports from Charleston, that Capt. Gen of Cuba had issued a proclamation recognizing the Southern Confederacy, were false.

Owing to information received at the P. O. Department, that the Han. & St. Jo. R.R. was unprotected from rebels, that St. Jo. was in their hands, California mails will be carried by way of Davenport to Council Bluffs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—On the 12th the army made an advance on Elkwater, Va., with a force of 15,000, driving back a detachment of 5,000 under Floyd.

It was reported, on 17th, that Price, with 17,000, surrounded Lexington, Mo., and summoned Col. Mulligan to surrender. He refused. Price gave to Monday morning, four o'clock, to surrender; if he did not, he would march on him under the black flag.

It is confidently thought in military circles that General Sturges (Federal), has reached Lexington from St. Joseph, and that Price will be cut off, or forced to retreat.

The steamer *Sunshine* was seized by rebels at Glasgow Mo. The steamer *Sonx* was attacked at Glasgow, but escaped.

All the banks at New Orleans have suspended specie payment.

On the 15th inst., Treasury notes were at par.

The gun boat *Conestoga*, captured the rebel steamers *Stephenson* and *Gazelle* in the Cumberland river on the 16th inst—one contained 100 tons of iron.

Reliable information from Lexington up to Saturday evening, shows that there had been no fight up to that time, though the Federal troops had been summoned to surrender by Price, whose army was 17,000 strong.

Gen. Pope was to reinforce Lexington on the 18th, with 6,000 men.

The Union men in both Houses of the Maryland Legislature refused to meet on the morning of the 19th.

The latest advices from Lexington Mo., on Monday A. M., say that Price sent word to Mulligan, demanding his surrender; Mulligan replied "Go to hell." An attack was immediately made—opening with artillery, and under its cover making a *sortie* on the town They were repulsed with heavy loss, by Mulligan's forces, with but little loss of U. S. forces.

Later—Price commenced an attack on our intrenchments at Lexington on Monday. The fight was very severe all day. Price assailed the works but was repulsed with severe loss. The fight was renewed by Price on Tuesday morning, but feebly.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20th.—A citizen of this place who was at Lexington at the time of the surrender of the Federals, states that the troops had been 36 hours without water. The surrender was unconditional. The rebels claim to have 37,000 men, but were badly armed and without organization, as many had joined but a day or two before. Our informant escaped to this town after the surrender.

The U. S. Marshal seized the office of the Louisville *Courier*, (secession,) and also arrested ex-Governor Morehead and Reuben Duncan, one of the proprietors.

Later advices from Lexington says that the Federals after fighting two days were compelled to surrender, being cut off from water. The rebels were successfully repulsed three times on the 19th by the Irish brigade at the point of the bayonet, and had not water given out they would have doubtless held the rebels at bay until reinforced. Every volley from the Federal guns told with fearful destruction on the enemy's ranks. No statement of the loss is given.

The following items of news are taken from the detailed telegraphic news of the Sacramento Union:

A special to the New York *Herald*, dated Washington, Sept. 11th, says the Government received a dispatch from General Rosencrantz that the latter was driven to his earthworks Rosencrantz will give battle to Floyd again to-morrow.

A large party, under Col. Stephens, of the New York Highlanders, returning from a reconnoisance seven miles beyond Chain Bridge, were attacked by a large force of rebels, consisting of two regiments of infantry and Col. Stewart's Virginia Cavalry, and a battery of four pieces. The battery opened with shell, which was replied to from Griffin's battery. After several rounds, our troops ceased firing to give the rebels an opportunity of meeting them on the open field, the rebels being in the woods. Our forces resumed action with a thirty-two pounder, a shell from which soon silenced the rebel battery, and the cavalry were soon sent flying, with a number reeling from their saddles. Three killed from Nineteenth Pattons and two from Third Vermont Regiment, and four wounded. Lieut. Hancock is supposed to be killed.

On the 12th firing was again resumed in the direction of Chain Bridge. The occasion not known.

Gen. McClellan, in his report, says the men behaved most admirably under fire, and concludes by remarking, we shall have no more Bull Run affairs.

In view of the increasing importance of Fortress Monroe as a backed effective operations against rebels, a large increase of military and naval forces will be placed there.

Sept. 11 heavy firing at Sewall's Point. Confederates were trying to range their guns. The rebels there number 2,000.

PLEASANT HILL, (Md.), Sept. 12.—Firing was heard on Sunday in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. Pickets saw rebel cavalry encamped two miles from the river. Capt. Tompkins, of the R. I. Battery, threw twenty shells into the camp. The rebels will meet a warm reception, should they attempt to cross between Great Falls and Point of Rocks, with a view of marching on Baltimore simultaneously with their threatened attack on Washington.

It is reported that the privateer Sumter had gone ashore on Trinidad Island, port of Spain, about Aug. 20th, and was a total wreck.

PORTLAND Me., Sept. 12—Nineteen towns, casting two-thirds of the aggregate vote of the State, gave Washburne (Rep.) 39,668; Jameson (Union), 15,178; Dana (Peace Dm.), 12,140—majority for Washburn, 11,347, against 12,972 in the same towns last year.

CLARKSBURG, (Va.,) September 12th.—A battle took place about eight o'clock Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville. General Rosencrantz, after making a reconnoissance, found Floyd's army 5,000 strong, with sixteen field pieces, intrenched in a powerful position on the top of a mountain at Carnix Ferry, on the west side of Gauley river. The rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessible, and the front was masked by heavy forests and close jungle. Colonel Lyttle's Tenth Ohio Regiment of Benham's brigade was on the advance and drove a detachment of the enemy out of the camp this side of the position, the sight of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the Tenth and Thirteenth Ohio were brought into action successfully by General Benham, and the Twelfth Ohio afterwards by Captain Hartsuff, whose object was an armed reconnoissance. The enemy played upon our forces terrifically with musketry, rifle, canister and shell, causing some casualties. Colonel Lyttle led several companies of his Irish to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Colonel Smith of the Thirteenth Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Colonel Lowe's Twelfth Ohio directly in front. Colonel Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment, early in the hottest fire, by a ball in the forehead. McMullen's howitzer battery and Snider's two field pieces, in the meantime, were got into the best position possible, under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns. The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached, when the German Brigade was led gallantry into action by Colonel McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartstuff; but after a furious fight of three hours, night compelled the recall of the troops, and the men lay on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest on the next morning. Floyd fled during the night, and sunk the boats in the river and destroyed the temporary bridge which he had made when he first occupied the position. The turbulence of the river and exhaustion of the troops made it impossible to follow him. He left his camp equipage, wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, and fifty head of cattle. Our loss is fifteen killed, and about seventy wounded, generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss is not ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded with them, but it was certainly serious. Captain McIlvraty of Cincinnati, and Captain McMullen, also Lieutenant Snyder of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not dangerously. Twenty-five men of Col. Lyttle's, who were taken by Floyd at Cross Lanes, were recaptured. Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers, was taken. Gen. Benham's brigade, which suffered the most, was commanded by him in person, and McCook led his brigade. Generals Rosencrantz and Benham, Colonels McCook Lyttle and Lowe, Captains Hartsuff, Snyder and McMullen, Major Burke of the Tenth Ohio, and other officers, displayed conspicuous personal gallantry. The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—A Washington dispatch of 11th, to the *Journal*, says Gen. McClellan has carried Holt's Hill, losing fifteen killed. Banks' command is close by, and a general fight is expected to morrow.

Floyd, at last accounts, was about a mile and a half beyond the Gauley river. The enemy, in full force, was at Gauley bridge. Wise was strongly posted in the vicinity of Gauley road. The enemy had been outflanked by General Chapman, who held his position with 2,000 militia.

The Richmond *Examiner* says Jeff. Davis has so far recovered from his recent illness as to take an airing on Saturday in his carriage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is the opinion here that a general engagement cannot much longer be delayed. Good military critics, however, declare that they expect no serious fighting for two or three weeks.

Sept. 13—B. F. Carter, a printer of New York, was this morning ordered to be sent to Fort Lafayette, for printing handbills for the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—[Correspondence of the New York *Times*.] The Government is in receipt of valuable information, relating to the present stock of cotton in the English warehouses, and the prospect of a supply from other sources than the rebel States. The Manchester mills will be able to run on full time for one entire year, even without touching a pound of the new crop. Information received from the Spinner's Association has greatly and agreeably surprised th. manufacturers, and led them to soften down very much in their demand for a speedy termination of the war.

CAIRO, 12.—Gunboats did more execution Tuesday last than was supposed. By a rebel paper received from their camp, they say they had 63 killed and a large number wounded. We had two wounded.

BALTIMORE, 13th.—Pursuant to orders direct from the War Department, the Provost Marshal, at daybreak, arrested Major Brown, E. S. Winans, Charles and Fitz Lawrence Saugston, T. Wallace and T. P. Scott, members of the State Legislature, and delivered them at Fort McHenry. Report says Henry May, member of Congress, Henry M. Morgan and W. G. Harrison members of the Legislature from this city, and Benjamin C. Howard, peace candidate for Governor, have also been arrested. Eight additional arrests have been made—seven members of the Legislature and the editor of the Baltimore *South*.

The Maryland Legislature was to have met on Tuesday, when it was supposed further legislation hostile to the Government was intended.

The President has ordered Gen. Fremont to modify the clause of his proclamation relative to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slave, so as to conform with the Act of Congress passed on the subject at Marshal