

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

VOL. VII—NO. 17.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

HENRY DENLINGER, Print and Prop.

Office over Clague & Pruett's Stables.

Subscription—One year, in advance, Four Dollars; Six months, Two Dollars and Fifty cents; Three months, One Dollar and Fifty cents. Unless renewed, papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Advertisements—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.

ADVERTISERS.

By application to Postmasters and Mail Carriers, you can learn that the OREGON SENTINEL has by far a larger circulation in the counties of Jackson, Josephine and Douglas, Oregon, and Del Norte, California, than any other paper. This fact should commend the SENTINEL to you as a superior medium for advertising.

List of Agents for the Oregon Sentinel.

Persons wishing anything in my line are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of my wares. Every kind of JOB WORK done to order. My own Ware Repaired Without Charge. GEORGE B. DORRIS, Jacksonville, Nov. 9, 1861.

L. P. FISHER'S Advertising Agency

No. 629 Washington Street, Nearly opposite Magnin's Opera House, SAN FRANCISCO.

Advertisements and subscriptions solicited for the OREGON SENTINEL, and for the principal papers on the Pacific coast. Advertisements forwarded to papers published in any portion of the Atlantic States.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. W. GREER,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE, CITY DRUG STORE,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

ORANGE JACOBS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will attend to business in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. Oct. 26/61

JAMES R. PYLE & MALLORY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Roseburg, Douglas County, Ogn.

Will attend to any business confided to them, in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. October 26/61

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. May 25/62

C. P. SPRAGUE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KERRYVILLE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.

Will punctually attend to business entrusted to his care. April 13, 1861—13/61

PETER BRITT,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

Jacksonville, Oregon.

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

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. 13/61

P. H. LYNCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS,

WINE, SYRUPS & CORDIALS,

—AT THE—

EXPRESS SALOON,

Corner of California and Third Streets,

Next door to Beckman's Express.

All orders promptly filled. 25/61

SAMUEL E. MAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

OFFICE IN "SENTINEL" BUILDING,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Notice.

I HAVE authorized E. D. FOUFRAY, of Phoenix, as my agent, during my absence, to transact business for me in my name.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or account, are notified to call on him immediately and pay up.

S. M. WAIT.

Jacksonville, April 25, 1862.

REDUCTION OF PRICES

Stoves & Tinware.

G. B. DORRIS

Has now opened a

Stove and Tinware Shop

On Third Street, near the Post Office,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Where he will keep on hand the best patterns

COOKING STOVES,

PARLOR STOVES,

SALOON STOVES,

And every kind of

Tin, Iron and Copperware,

Besides a great variety of Culinary articles too numerous to mention.

Persons wishing anything in my line are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of my wares.

Every kind of JOB WORK done to order.

My own Ware Repaired Without Charge.

GEORGE B. DORRIS,

Jacksonville, Nov. 9, 1861.

HARNESS

SADDLERY

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties that he has on hand and will manufacture to order

All kinds of Saddlery & Harness

Heavy Draught Harness (long and short tng)

Common Harness, Buggy Harness (double and single)

Spanish Saddles, trees and rigging complete

Ladies' Saddles, Jockey Saddles, Saddle-bags, Bridles, Surcingle, Halters, Spurs, Currycombs

Whips, Whip-lashes, And all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of

SADDLERY.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Store in "Sentinel" Building, California street.

HENRY JUDGE,

Jacksonville, Dec. 21, 1861.

I. D. HAINES & BRO.

Are now Closing Out

their entire stock of

Goods, Groceries &

Liquors, at the Very

Lowest Rates,

FOR CASH!

Give us a call, at the Post Office Building, corner of California and Oregon streets, April 19, 1862.

CANYON HOUSE!

Changed Hands.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the traveling public that they have taken charge of the

CANYON HOUSE,

Canyonville, Douglas County, Oregon.

Where they will be personally present to attend to the wants of travelers and boarders—where a "square" meal can be furnished, and particular attention paid to the comfort of guests at all times. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

BOWMAN & BOYLE,

Canyonville, March 10, 1862.

Wanted in Exchange!

—AT THE—

HARNESS

—AND—

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY

At Phoenix,

OATS, WHEAT & BACON

—FOR—

Harness, Bridles and Saddles.

Of all kinds, and all kinds of Saddle rigging.

Boots and Shoes made and repaired to order in a neat and workmanlike manner. Inquire of

E. E. CHAPIN,

Phoenix, Feb. 14.

Oregon War Scrip.

I HAVE made arrangements with a responsible Banking House to attend to the collection of War Scrip in Washington City. Having occupied the position of Chief Clerk in one of the Departments during the war, scrip-holders will find me prepared to give all necessary information relative to their claims.

I will also give my attention to posting and arranging books and accounts.

Office in the Sentinel building.

SAMUEL E. MAY,

Jacksonville, June 29, 1861.

Clocks!

A GOOD assortment of Clocks at the Jacksonville Book and Variety store, corner California and Oregon streets.

You're Right, Sir, says Mr. McFinnigan.

Two Irishmen out of employ

And out of the elbows as astly,

Adrift in a grocery store.

Were smoking and taking it lazily;

The one was a tooth of a boy, [turned in again,

Whose cheek bones were turned out and

His name was Paddy O'Toole—

The other was Mr. McFinnigan.

Bad luck to the rebels, says Pat,

For kicking up all this boshery!

They call themselves gentlemen, too.

While practicin' murder and robbery.

Now, if it's gintale for to stale,

And take all your creditors in again,

I'm glad I'm no gintleman born—

You're right, sir, says Mr. McFinnigan.

The nagra States wanted a row,

And now, 'pon me word they have got it.

They have chosen a bed that is hard.

However they strive for to cotton it.

Now if it's the nagra they mane

By eivilry, then let's a sin again

To fight for a cause that's so black—

You're right, sir, says Mr. McFinnigan.

Joost mind what old England's about,

A sending her troops into Canada,

And all her old ships on the coast

Are ripe for treachery any day.

Now if she should mix in this war—

To think so makes me head spin again—

Old Ireland would have such a chance!

You're right, sir, says Mr. McFinnigan.

There's never an Irishman born,

From Maine to the end of Seecolondom,

But longs for a thim and a chance.

To fight for this country in His-lan-dom.

And so if Old England should try

With a treacherous friendship to sin again,

They'll be all on one side at once—

You're right, sir, says Mr. McFinnigan.

Horror for the Union, me boys!

And the devil take all who would loathe it.

Seecolondom a nagra so black

The devil himself ought to father it.

Horror for the Union, me boys!

Now they are bound to go in again!

It's Corcoran's sense they're at—

You're right, sir, says Mr. McFinnigan.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

The following

erratic report of the legal proceedings on a

case of petty larceny, occurs in a California

exchange:

A man named Reers, accused of stealing a

pair of boots, was hauled up, on Wednesday

last before Chief Justice Kappie. Plea of

not guilty returned. The just and merciful

people of California then proceeded to prove

that he was guilty and succeeded better than

that charming multitudinous plaintiff generally

does. The defendant shows: 1. That he

did not take the boots. 2. That they did not

belong to plaintiff. 3. That he did not want

any boots, no how, for he had one good pair

already. 4. He took them in self-defence, as

the weather being very cold, and the snow

deep, he certainly would have frozen out if

he had not secured some covering for his feet.

5. Loasantry. 6. The decision of Justice Terry

and Burnett on the Sunday Law, that every

man was constitutionally entitled to pursue his

"pursuit of happiness" as he pleased, it being

then shown that defendant's chief happiness

lay in the pursuit of boots. 7. He wished to

be let alone. When the summing up was

done, Justice Kappie proceeded to give the

jury a charge which was singularly bold, original

and comprehensive. He told the gentle

men of the jury that every man was presumed

to be innocent until he was proved to be

guilty—that if they had any doubts, they

were to give them in favor of the defendant,

etc., etc. The jury, after weighing the

evidence on a pair of Fairbank's scales, borrowed

for the purpose of Cushing & Bush, or Bob

Stevenson, or some other grocery man, (who, by the way, have good stocks, which they will sell reasonably), found that it preponderated against Mr. Reers. The Court then, in some remarks that brought tears from Reers, proceeded to pass sentence. Shelves of gold or silver to the amount of thirty dollars must be forthcoming on instalments or fifteen days, office free, in the new Court House, lately purchased by order of the Board of Supervisors.

SIX OF THE QUARTERS IN RICHMOND.

The New Orleans Crescent has a Richmond correspondent, who expresses his conviction concerning the scare in the Confederate Capital in a very blunt way. He says: "You will naturally like to know how the people in the Confederate metropolis stand these trying times—for it is evident that we are not safe in these days of light-draft gunboats and high water. I answer, in the main, we stand it very well. Some, to be sure, are down-hearted, and nobody wears as broad a grin as they did the day after the battle of Leesburg. Still there is a universal determination to do or die—to go down, if need be with our harness on, warring like a brave people to the last. I passed Gen. Wigfall, on my return from dinner, and asked him if there was any news. 'No,' said he, 'I don't believe we have been whipped since dinner; I expect, though, to hear of another defeat in the next five minutes.' Somehow I can't help thinking of Halleck's assertion by telegraph to McClellan, that 'the Union flag is on the soil of Tennessee, never to be removed.' This is brag, but the Yankees have, up to this time, stuck like leeches wherever they have effected a landing. They entrenched themselves, and if the first spadeful of earth thrown up by them, our Generals give right up and say all is lost. They have attacked us repeatedly in trenches and forts, and carried the latter invariably, while we, with the exception of the St. Nicholas affair and a few others, have not done a daring thing through the whole war. Another noticeable difference between the Yankees and ourselves, is that they follow up their victories, while we squat down in our trucks the moment a battle is ended. This is a shameful fact, which disheartens me more than anything else. I have no hope now in anybody but God and Beauregard."

Letter from an "Ex-Rebel."

[The San Francisco Alta, of April 29th,

has been permitted to publish the subjoined

letter from a gentleman—a native of Mary-

land—to his father who resides in San Fran-

cisco. As an illustration of the change that

has come over the dreams of "Peace men"

since the brilliant victories obtained by the

Federal arms, it is worth reading.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 1862.

DEAR FATHER: Since the recent and un-

looked for reverses of the South, I have been

induced to calm reflection upon the causes

that inaugurated the present condition of

events. At the time of victory a people are

apt to forget their own errors, and pursue

with unmitigated ardor the path that seems

secure and straight before them; but when the

clouds of disappointed hopes hang heavily

around them, and shut out the light that hith-

erto so cheerily bid them onward—then they

begin to reflect, and honest reflection discov-

ers truth, and truth resolves us to form oppo-

sitive opinions from those we have before

conceived. The South, up to a certain time,

achieved a succession of victories, and bid fair

to accomplish an independent confederacy.

The numerous correspondents of newspapers

in Paris asserted that France was ready for a

recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and

to raise an unlawful and inefficient blockade.

The French newspapers violently condemned

and attacked the Republican Administration,

and widely disseminated the opinion that the

Emperor would, in his speech to the Chambers,

recommend a recognition. But when the favor-

able opportunity arrived, he, in a few pertinent

sentences, avowed friendship toward the

United States Government, and that he would

continue himself to wishes that the struggle

might early terminate. The Emperor forms

the opinion for the people, and straightway the

road is clear for the editors to follow that which

is loyal and decisive. The English journals

teemed with laudatory and profound articles,

confidently asserting that the blockade was odious

to the people of England, and that in a very

short time it would be raised. This and other

movements seemed to foreshadow an early recog-

nition of the South. Hope pointed with such

glowing colors have proved delusive. The

South opened, by a persistent struggle up to the

present time,