

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.
HENRY DENLINGER, Publisher and Proprietor.
Office over Clunge & Drum's Saddles.

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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.

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Nearly opposite Magnin's Opera House,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Advertisements and subscriptions collected 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. 26-31.

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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.

C. P. SPRAGUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KERRYVILLE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON.

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
Jacksonville, Oregon.

P. H. LYNCH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic
LIQUORS,
WINES, SYRUPS & CORDIALS,
— AT THE —
EXPRESS SALOON,
Corner of California and Third Streets,
Next door to Beckman's Express.
All orders promptly filled. 334f

SAMUEL E. MAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE IN "SENTINEL" BUILDING,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Bibles and Testaments.
A SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments, in various styles, recently received and for sale at lowest and charges, at the Depository of the Jackson County Bible Society.

Wm. HOFFMAN, Depository.

REDUCTION OF PRICES
— AT —
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 of 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. 43

HEARNES
— AND —
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 such as Heavy Draught Harness (long and short tug) Concord Harness, Buggy Harness (double and single) Ladies' Saddles, Jockey Saddles, Saddle bags, Bridles, Surchings, Halters, Spurs, Carriage 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. 49f

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 13, 1862. 14

Wanted in Exchange!
— AT THE —
HEARNES
— 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. 54

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 19, 1862. 49

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. 24f

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions neatly executed at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

BOUND FOR
SALMON RIVER!!
Within Sixty Days!
GOODS SELLING
— AT —
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
For Cash!
Without Reserve!
— AT —
J. A. BRUNNER & BRO'S.
We are determined and Compelled to place all our Book Accounts and Notes in the hands of our Attorney, for action At the coming term of the District Court, if not paid on or before the 23d DAY OF JANUARY, 1862. J. A. BRUNNER & BRO. JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 11, 52

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
— AT —
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' AT THE VARIETY STORE
In Haines Bros. Brick Building, can be found the choicest and most complete collection ever offered in Jacksonville. Beautifully Bound and Handsomely Illustrated Gift Books, Albums, and Poetical Works. CHILDREN'S TOYS, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, SHELL CABINETS, and BOXES. All the Latest English and American Pictures, Magazines, and Newspapers constantly on hand, at the 18f VARIETY STORE.

M. A. BRENTANO,
Oregon Street,
Is now receiving a regular weekly supply of Fresh Fruits: Apples, Pears and Peaches, And all others in season, in addition to his large and varied stock of Candies and Nuts, Which will be sold on liberal terms, to suit the times. He also offers to the public his well-known assortment of the FINEST BRANDS OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO Several hundred LADIES' BASKETS, Pipes, Perfumery, Toys, And many other FANCY ARTICLES. Jacksonville, August 31, 1861. 294f

DECIDED REDUCTION
In the Prices of Board and Lodging!
— AT THE —
FRANCO-AMERICAN RESTAURANT.
Board and Lodging, per week, \$9 00
Board, per week, 7 00
Board and Lodging, per day, with private room, best style, 2 25
Lodging, per night, in private room, 75
Lodging, per night, in double room, 50
Single Meal, 50

THE TABLE.
Reduction in price, but no reduction or change in table. My table shall not be surpassed by any in the State of Oregon. MADAME DE ROBOAM, Jacksonville April 24, 1862. 13

DAN'S Barber Shop,
Rear of "New State Saloon," on Third St. SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Curling and Hair Dyeing. Also a genuine article of Fish's Hair Restorative and Cretin's Hair Dressing. Jacksonville, Jan. 25, 24

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, by mutual consent is this day dissolved. U. S. HAYDEN, J. C. BROADWELL, Jacksonville, May 30, 1862. 17

The Largest Stock of Goods, and the Finest Assortment of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, in the State of California, can be had at all times at the Store of HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO., FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS & TAILORS — OF — NEW YORK & SACRAMENTO, Who have just opened the largest store in San Francisco, in Lick's new building, corner of Montgomery and Sutter, and in the same block as the new MASONIC TEMPLE. Send your orders and measure, and when you visit San Francisco, we shall be glad to see you. HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO. April 20, 1862. 13ue

Opening Display! GRAND - ON - TUESDAY, the 27th of May, - AT -

Sachs Bros' Cheap Cash Store, - OF THE - Largest and Most Fashionable - STOCK OF - SPRING AND SUMMER Goods! Ever brought to this Market.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. SACHS BROS. Jacksonville, May 23, 1862. 19

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
AMOS E. ROGERS has taken Mrs. J. W. Metcally's new dwelling, on California street, for the above purpose. His table will be furnished with the most market affords, and gotten up in "apple pie order." If any one is disposed to doubt the correctness of the above statements, please do him the honor of calling, and the whole thing can at once be tested. It will only cost \$7 to try it a week, or \$15 for a single call. Jacksonville, Feb. 22. 64

Are They All Abolitionists.
The Cincinnati Commercial, in an article refuting the charge that President Lincoln is conducting the war as an abolition conflict, says: "The great mass of Northern Democrats came heartily up to the support of the Government, when, in spite of its conciliatory policy, it was forced into the war for the preservation of the Union, and the President has not failed to recognize their patriotism and their important services in our Legislatures and on the battle-fields. Democrats are now represented in the Cabinet, the most important position at the President's Council Board—that of Secretary of War—being filled by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, a life-long Democrat. The majority of the great military departments are commanded by men who have been of the Democratic party, and have no sympathy with anti-slavery politicians. Generals Fremont and Banks are the only well-known Republicans who command departments. Generals Pope and Hunter are believed to sympathize with the Republican view of our politics, but they have never been partisan, and we are not certain that even their political tendencies are not misreported. Generals McClellan, Halleck and Buell are Democrats. Generals Dix and Butler are well-known Democratic politicians. We have never heard Gen. Grant's politics mentioned, but he has certainly never shown a symptom of anti-slaveryism. Gen. C. F. Smith is a Democrat, and rather pro-slavery than otherwise. Gen. McClelland, of Illinois, and Gen. Wallace, of Indiana, made Major Generals for good conduct at Fort Donelson, are Democratic politicians of note. The commanders of Divisions in Gen. Buell's army, Generals Mitchell, McCook, Nelson, Thomas and Crittenden, have all been opposed to the Republican party. The commanders of Divisions in Gen. Grant's army, with a single exception, have been against the R. politicians in politics. Gen. Curtis is a Republican. Gen. Rosecrans is a Democrat. We have never heard anything about the political opinions of Gen. Burnside. We are not sufficiently familiar with the history of the Commanders of the Divisions and Corps de Armee of the Potomac to classify them, politically. The President, as is evident from his record, has not attempted in the army appointments to favor his political friends. Indeed, it might be seriously argued that his partiality, if there is any, has been the other way. When the war commenced there was but one Democratic Governor in the Northern States, and he (Sprague of R. I.) has won immortal honor by his zeal, courage and ability in the cause of sustaining the Government.

A BUCKEY MONROE BOY.—The Desert News of April 30th relates the following account of a combat between a Mormon boy and a wild cat, or California tiger, as it is called in this State: A few days since, a young lad, son of Charles Lambert, of this city, while riding over the prairie west of Jordan, came in contact with a large wild cat, or California tiger, as they are frequently called in this country, which immediately showed "fight," and attacked a large dog which was with the boy, and was in a fair way to use him up, when the lad, who is an adept with the facia, and had one with him, but was not armed with gun, pistol, or knife, succeeded in taking a "hitch" on the ferocious beast, but not around his neck, the rope at the same time passing around a sage bush, so that in drawing it up in the usual way, the animal, which still held fast to the dog, became fastened somewhat to the bush. The boy then got down from his horse and applied the heel of one of his heavy boots to the wild cat's head, until it released its hold upon the dog, but subsequently got disengaged from the bush and made flight with the lad, when he sprang into the saddle and started off under whip and spur, the wild beast making efforts to seize him, jumping higher than the horse several times, just missing him, as they were moving swiftly over the prairie, the horse gradually gaining ground and the wild cat falling behind, until the latter brought him up and he was dragged by it about a quarter of a mile, when the boy, supposing him dead, held up his horse. On dismounting, however, he found that the animal was yet alive, and having no other means of dispatching him took off one of the stirrups from his saddle, and beat him therewith until life became extinct. The animal was of the largest size, the body over three feet in length, and was taller than a greyhound. From the boy's statement, it fought most desperately, and was certainly lucky for the lad that it did not get a hold of him, for if it had the boy would not have been able to disengage himself from his grasp, and would have been killed.

A PHILOSOPHICAL DABBER.—I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly dandy with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundle, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged into a state of profound meditation. Finding upon inquiry that he belonged to the Ninth Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavily-armed regiments at the Port Donelson battle, and part of which was absent, I began to interrogate him upon the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that I will give his views in his own words as near as my memory serves me: "Were you in the fight?" "Had a little taste of it, sa?" "Stood your ground, did you?" "No, sa, I run." "Run at the first, did you?" "Yes, sa, and would hab run soona had I knowed it war coo'n." "Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage." "Dat ain't in my line—cookin's my por-culm." "Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?" "Reputation's nuffin to me to de side ob life." "Do you consider your life worth more than other peoples'?" "It's worth more to me, sa." "Then you must value it very highly?" "Yes, sa, I does—more dan all de world—more dan a million ob dollars, sa; for what would dat be worf to a man with de beef out ob him? Selfpreserbashun an de feat law wid me." "But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?" "Because dif-rent men set dif-rent values upon dar lives—mine is not in de market." "But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country?" "What satisfaction would dat be to me when de power of feelin was gone?" "Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?" "Nuffin whatever, sa—I regard dem as among de vanities." "If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government without resistance." "Yes, sa, dar would have been no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in de scale 'gainst our Government dat ever existed, for our Gubernment could replace de lose to me." "Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?" "May be not, sa—a dead white man ain't much to dese sogers, let alone a dead nigga—but I missed myself, and dat was de pint wid me." "It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.—Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

AN EDITORIAL BRUTIS.—An editor out West tells this to his non-paying subscribers: Hear us for our debt, and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have regard for our need, as you have been long trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pocket that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you, one single patron, that don't owe us something, then we say to him—step aside, consider yourself a gentleman.

W. C. HARRIS, a lieutenant in Hakers California Regiment, has published a narrative of his experience as a prisoner after the battle of Ball's Bluff. The following describes an incident on the route to Richmond, and gives us a fascinating glimpse of chivalric life: "On a very small mule an immense ravened negro sat, whose broad grin and great glaring eyes actually illuminated the man's countenance of his master, by whose side he rode. The master possessed a grey horse-suit, large slouch hat, great iron spurs, rope bridle, and a gigantic white horse, the lilliputian form of whose rider appeared to fade into air as he sat perched upon the immense animal. A lady rode by his side, on a small horse, with sleek limbs, and stylish trappings. The lady herself presented a strong contrast with the least, and her figure was large, and her raiment gaudy, and her general appearance coarse and masculine. On meeting the front of our line they halted; the negro's eyes popped, the master's face freshened slightly, and the lady broke forth in a stentorian voice, 'Is them the Yanks?' Without waiting for a reply, she continued, her loud voice reaching the entire length of the line, 'Oh, if I had my way, I'd lil' you, a blood-thirsty villain, you! You came down here to murder us, did you? What are you doing in that wagon, you sneaking Yankees? Can't you walk? And so she continued until we had moved beyond the reach of her voice. We were subjected three times during the day to abusive language—on two occasions from old women, and once from an elderly gentleman, when a request was made by the officer in charge of us for the loan of a wagon to convey the sick and wounded privates. The old fellow not only refused, but showered a tirade of abuse on the officers for making the request, winding up by thundering out, 'Let them walk and die!'"

INDIAN CORN BREAD.—The editor of the American Agriculturist offered three prizes, of \$10, \$5, and \$2, for the three best specimens of corn bread. There were two hundred and nineteen competitors. The first, second and third prize winners were as follows: First Prize—Take 2 quarts of corn meal, about a pint of (thin) bread "sponge," and water enough to wet it. Mix in 1/2 pint of wheat flour, and a tablespoonful of salt. Let it rise and then knead well second time, Bake 1 1/2 hours. Second Prize—Mix 2 quarts of new corn meal with 3 pints of warm water. Add 1 tablespoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, and 1 large tablespoonful of hop yeast. Let it stand in a warm place 5 hours to rise. Then add 1/2 pint (or 1 1/2 teaspoonful) of wheat flour, and 1/2 pint of warm water. Let it rise again 1 1/2 hours; then pour it into a pan well greased with sweet lard, and let rise a few minutes. Then bake in a moderately hot oven 1 1/2 hours. It is best when hot. Third Prize—Take 2 quarts of white corn meal, 1 tablespoonful of lard, 1 pint of hot water. Mix the lard in water; stir it well. Cut it may get heated thoroughly, and add 1/2 pint of cold water. When the mixture is cool enough, add 2 well beaten eggs, and 2 tablespoonful of home-made yeast. Bake 1 hour in a moderately heated oven. If for breakfast, make over night.

OLD ABE.—As soon as it was known among the Washington politicians that Lincoln had appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, a tremendous delegation called upon him and protested in the strongest terms against the appointment of a Democrat to so important a position. "Old Abe" listened to a throng of arguments in silence, and after they were through, terminated the interview with the following: "Gentlemen, I have been considering the question for some time, whether I would have four Democrats and five Republicans in my Cabinet, or five Democrats and four Republicans. If I could find four more Democrats just like Stanton, I would appoint them. Good day, gentlemen." This bayonet charge of "Old Abe" cleared the coast.

JOHN C. HECMAN, the pugilist, accompanied by his brother, James Hecman, arrived in Liverpool April 31. He was warmly greeted on landing by a large number of friends who were waiting his arrival. The object of Hecman's second visit to England is to encounter Macs for the belt and championship. He will probably visit the International Exhibition at London.

SECRETARY STANTON has ordered that any person caught cutting the telegraph wires used by the army, shall be shot down on the spot. One scamp detected in such an act in Virginia was so avenged.