THE OREGON SENTINEL.

$4 IN ADVANCE. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862. VOL. VII—NO. 32.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r.

Office over Clugage & Drum'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.

ADVERTISING—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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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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who are authorized to transact any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publisher:

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Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House,
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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.

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L. H. DEWEY,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of CLOCKS and JEWELRY, which he offers for sale at very low prices, for CASH.

REPAIRING—Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired with promptness and warranted.

Shop on California street, two doors west of Love & Bilger's. Jacksonville, July 26: 28

J. GASTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,

WILL promptly and faithfully attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in any of the Courts of this Judicial District. August 16, '62.

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. 26:41

JAMES M. PYLE.....RUFUS MALLORY.
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 26:41

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. my25:49

E. F. RUSSELL,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office with B. F. Dowell, Third Street,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 29

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 Cristadora's *Excelsior Hair Dye* for sale. Jacksonville, Jan. 25. 24

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
Jacksonville, Oregon.

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

PICTURES

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

INSURANCE AGENCY,
JACKSONVILLE.

RISKS taken upon Mills, Hotels, Stores, Dwellings, etc., on the most favorable terms, in Hartford, Phœnix, Girard, Goodhue, and other well known and responsible companies.

18:21 E. C. SESSIONS, Agent.

JUSTICES BLANKS for sale at THIS OFFICE

REDUCTION OF PRICES
— IN —
Stoves & Tinware.
G. B. DORRIS
— AT HIS —
Stove and Tinware Shop
On Third Street, between the Express Saloon and Dowell's Law Office,
Jacksonville, Oregon,

Keeps constantly 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 ware.

Every kind of JOB WORK done to order.

My own Ware Repaired Without Charge

GEORGE B. DORRIS.
Jacksonville, Nov. 9, 1861. 43

HARNESS
— 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)
Spanish Saddles, trees and rigging complete;
Ladies' Saddles, Jockey Saddles,
Saddle bags, Bridles,
Surcingles, Halters,
Spurs,
Currycombs
Whips, Whiplashes,
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. 49tf

Wanted in Exchange!
— AT THE —
HARNESS
— AND —
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY
At Phœnix,
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.
Phœnix, Feb. 14. 5q

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. 14q

NEW STOCK!
J. NEUBER

HAS recently received a large and diversified assortment of
SPRING AND WEIGHT CLOCKS,
SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
PEARL, EMERALD, and CAMEO SETS.
Together with a splendid lot of other

JEWELRY

Breast-Pins, Brooches,
Ear-Rings, Finger Rings,
Lockets, Buckles, Clasps,
Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons,
Necklaces,
Watch-Chains,
Chatelains
and Seals.

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES and warranted.

J. NEUBER still continues REPAIR WATCHES, JEWELRY and CLOCKS, as heretofore, in the best manner and with dispatch. All articles in his line manufactured promptly and with neatness. Call and see his stock at the old stand, corner of Third and California streets, Jacksonville. 44tf.

PACK-SADDLES constantly on hand at my Harness and Saddlery establishment.
51 HENRY JUDGE.

The Democratic Address.

The last platform of the so-called "Democratic" party of Oregon contained a plank advocating the prosecution of the war against the rebellion. We said at the time that the platform was a cheat and a sham gotten up for the purpose of deceiving Union Democrats, and that it did not express the views of the leaders of that party. Since the election, that party has received the "Democratic Address" with open arms, accepted it as the expression of their political faith, and acknowledged its signers as the leaders of their party and the exponents of its views.

A brief glance at the *record* of those leaders, among whom is George K. Shiel, of Oregon, should convince the most skeptical that the prosecution of the war is the last enterprise under heaven to which they would lend their aid.

This Democratic Secret Congressional Caucus Address is signed by twelve Democratic Congressmen, viz: W. A. Richardson, A. L. Knapp, and John Law, of Illinois; D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; W. Allen, Warren P. Noble, Geo. H. Pendleton, Jas. R. Morris, C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; Phillip Johnson, S. E. Ancona, of Pennsylvania; and last and least, George K. Shiel, of Oregon.

It will be remembered that the President called an extra session of Congress in July last, to provide the ways and means to suppress a rebellion which threatened by extended, armed organization to overthrow the Government. Previous to the meeting of Congress, the President had adopted such measures as were demanded by the emergency, and deemed necessary to protect the National Capital, preserve the archives of Government, and check the rebel assault.

On the meeting of Congress, measures providing the ways and means to suppress the rebel outbreak and punish the traitors were introduced, all of which were opposed and voted against by most of the Democrats who signed the Address referred to, as will be seen by the record, which we give from the Congressional *Globe*:

On the House bill to provide for a National Loan to pay Volunteers and meet the expenses of putting down the rebellion, Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Johnson, Law, Morris, Noble, Pendleton, Richardson, Shiel and Vallandigham, ten of the twelve who signed the Democratic address, *voted against it.*

On the bill to provide for an Increased Revenue, to pay interest on the Public Debt and to meet the Expenses of the War to Restore the Union, Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Johnson, Law, Morris, Noble, Pendleton, Shiel, Vallandigham and Voorhees, ten of the twelve who signed the Democratic Address, voted against it, while Richardson and Knapp dodged a vote on it.

On the bill to ratify and legalize the acts of the President in calling out the Militia, and in reference to the army and navy, previous to the meeting of Congress in July, to suppress the rebellion, Messrs. *Allen, Ancona, Johnson, Noble, Pendleton,* SHIEL, *Vallandigham, Voorhees,* nine of the twelve who signed the Democratic address, VOTED AGAINST IT while Richardson, Knapp, and Morris dodged the vote.

On the bill "to confiscate property used by the rebels for insurrectionary purposes," Messrs. Law Voorhees, Allen, Noble, Pendleton, Morris, Vallandigham, Johnson, Ancona, SHIEL, ten of the twelve who signed the Democratic address, VOTED AGAINST IT. Richardson and Knapp dodged a vote on the bill.

On Mr. Crittenden's resolution declaring "that this war is not waged for conquest, nor for interfering with the established institutions of any State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease," Messrs. Ancona, Knapp, Johnson, Morris, Richardson, SHIEL, Vallandigham and Voorhees, nine of the twelve who signed the Democratic address dodged a vote, when the resolution was adopted by 121 to 2.

On the bill to define and punish conspiracies against the Government, adopted by 123 to 7, Messrs. Knapp, SHIEL, Vallandigham and Voorhees dodged a vote, although in their seats.

Vallandigham introduced resolutions censuring the President for calling out volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion; for blockading the Southern ports; for arresting and imprisoning open and avowed traitors; for expending money to thwart the rebels and their Northern sympathizers; for the seizure of telegraphic dispatches, and for almost everything the President did in the exercise of his office to prevent the rebels from capturing the National Capital.

Such is the record of the leaders of a party that would have the people believe that it is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They have one and all done all in their power to embarrass the Government by opposing or voting against every necessary measure to crush the rebellion and punish traitors.

The people of Oregon, by a large majority, have repudiated Shiel and his heresies, and we doubt not that the fall elections in the States will announce the political decease of all the rest of the signers of the Democratic Address.—*Oregonian.*

It is said that the average number of battles a soldier goes through is about five. We know an old maid who has withstood fourteen engagements, and has powder enough for as many more.

Our Iron-Clad Navy.

The position of the country at the present moment is so intimately connected with the condition of our navy that we have taken pains to ascertain precisely how far we have advanced with our iron-clad vessels of war. A statement was made by several of our contemporaries recently, relative to the laying of an iron keel at Jersey City, which has led the public to suppose that a vessel of a novel character was contemplated. So far from that being the case, the event announced with such a flourish was simply the laying of the ninth keel of the Monitor fleet. These vessels are two hundred feet long, forty-six feet beam, and all constructed on plans furnished by Captain Ericsson, and so precisely alike that any part removed from any one vessel will fit its appropriate place in any of the others.

The history of naval engineering furnishes no precedent for a system so perfect, and much credit must be accorded to the Secretary of the Navy for having inaugurated it. The advantages are manifest, and derive additional importance from the fact that before the detail of the machinery and vessels of the Monitor fleet was decided upon, the Department caused a very rigorous scrutiny to be made of the operations and efficiency of every part on board of the Monitor. The most skillful engineers and officers were placed in charge of the machinery and vessel. Everything was carefully noted and communicated from time to time to the constructor of the new vessels. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy paid several visits to the Monitor in Hampton Roads and contributed important information. It has been objected that the Engineer-in-Chief is not employed in the construction of the new vessels; but Secretary Welles, to the surprise and annoyance of many, has lately been found to entertain very peculiar notions on all matters connected directly with the efficiency of the navy, among which may be mentioned that of putting "the right man in the right place." The Monitor fleet wanted for the Western rivers—the construction of which has already been ordered—proves the determination of the Department to attain the end by the direct road. J. B. Eads of St. Louis, an engineer of great experience in constructing flat bottomed iron boats, has obtained the contract for building the pioneer Monitors for the shallow waters of the West, while Ericsson is only employed to furnish plans for their turrets. These Western ironclads must only draw three and a half feet of water. But no fears need be entertained; the man who has undertaken the work is an expert in building flat bottomed boats; he is another "right man in the right place"—(only think of that Mr. Stanton)—and will no doubt furnish a fleet of vessels suitable for hunting the rebels out of the shallow streams of the West.

Our fleet of nine seagoing Monitors will all be ready next Fall. Early in August we may expect to witness in our bay the trial trips of several of them. Including the New Ironsides, Whitney's new iron boat, the large shot-proof iron vessel building at the Morgan Works, and the Roanoke, with her three turrets and heavy deck and side armor, thirteen iron clad vessels will be added to those already afloat, without counting the iron-clads now building on the Western rivers. Europe will view with astonishment this prodigious display of energy and mechanical resources. It was supposed that our power would be taxed to the utmost in arming and sustaining an army of seven hundred thousand men, in addition to the cost of maintaining our active fighting vessels and enormous blockading fleets. Yet, while thus vigorously carrying on the greatest war ever known, we have created an impregnable fleet of nearly four hundred vessels of all kinds, and one hundred and thirty thousand seamen, that will enable us to defy all opponents. Our commerce, manufactures and resources are more than double those of England when she carried on a war of fifteen years with Napoleon and came out victorious at last. The rebels are growing weaker every day; the Union feeling is spreading, and we will be ready to defy all the maritime powers of Europe in less than two months. Napoleon in Mexico may then look out.—*New York Herald.*

JOLLY YANKEE PRISONERS.—The Selma, Ala., *Reporter* of 13th of June says:

The Yankee officers of the Prentiss Brigade, who were captured at Shiloh, were removed from Selma yesterday by a detachment of Col. Kent's regiment. They are quartered in ——, we understand, and exchanged according to the usages of war. They are a hearty looking set. Prentiss in particular, who seems to be the very personation of impudence. The Yankee prisoners, unlike the captive Jews in Babylon, have not refused to sing, and other wise amuse themselves while in Selma. On the night before their departure, they all joined their voices in singing the air of the RED WHITE AND BLUE, which we learn, was quite a respectable performance.

GOOD ADVICE.—The *Herald and Mirror* thus advises the men among us who do not like the Government that protects them:

If there are any politicians whose hearts are in Secessia while they live, grow rich and enjoy protection under the Stars and Stripes, let them exhibit common decency and hold their peace, or seek a habitation where none but the sentiments they entertain are permitted to be expressed—least of all should they band themselves together in any organization to seduce loyal men from their faith.

Stevens and 79th Highlanders.

I. I. Stevenson, Ex Governor of Washington Territory, now a Brigadier General in Hunter's Division in South Carolina, was recently the recipient of a compliment at the hands of a portion of his command. The compliment came from the non-commissioned officers of the 79th New York Regiment, (the Highlanders,) of which corps he took the command after it had been so sadly demoralized by the disaster at Bull Run. This regiment is now looked upon as one of the best drilled and most efficient in the Army of the South. For this officering they are indebted, mainly, to the military tact and untiring exertions of General Stevens, while acting as their Colonel, and fully appreciating this, they had determined upon making him a present, to consist of a sword and a pair of spurs. The last-named articles were presented by the drum corps of the regiment, not, as their address felicitously expressed it, "as a needful incentive to the performance of duty, but to replace instruments actually worn out in the discharge of it."

The presentation address which accompanied the sword is strongly complimentary of the General, and expressive of the profoundest gratification that, when called to a higher sphere of duty, he did not refuse to listen to the appeals of his regiment to take them with him. To both addresses, says our army correspondent, General Stevens replied with emotion, speaking extempore, to the following effect:

"FELLOW SOLDIERS OF THE HIGHLAND GUARD—I have not words to express my gratitude for this unexpected and unmerited mark of your confidence and affection. We came together not only at a critical period of your own history as a regiment, but at a critical period of our beloved country's history, when its armies had been stricken down, and dismay and discouragement had spread over the length and breadth of the land. It was the time for the true and strong to come to the work, and by a firm stand in our country's cause again to make hope and faith spring up in the hearts of men. You recollect we moved from our camp of "Hope" on the beautiful heights in rear of Washington to the camp of the "Advance" on the Potomac. Then I spoke to you words of encouragement, and together in the glorious light of day we won back our colors. We had soon become acquainted. As your Colonel I ever found you brave and true.

"The pathos of your address, its living expressions, touch me. When I was ordered South and rode through your ranks to say farewell, and saw the tear glisten in every manly eye, and heard the words, "Tak' us wi' ye," from every lip, I thought, we cannot part; so on reaching Annapolis I said to our late respected and able commander, General Sherman, "Send for the Highlanders; they want to come, and you can depend upon them." He sent for you. Here you have been, and here you are to-day. Have you not always done well? Who ever finds the Highlanders behind? I know not which feeling of my heart is strongest with you, my pride or my affection. Your firm step, your manly countenances, cold steel for your enemies, and the open hand and heart for your friends. Such are you, beloved comrades. In the late sad, glorious fight, where were you? Laggards or seeking the front on the double-quick to succor your friends, the 5th Michigan, led on by your gallant Lieutenant-Colonel, there, David Morrison? You gained that front and parapet, and some of your noblest and best there found a soldier's grave. It was indeed a sad but glorious field. Not a laggard—not a fugitive—all the regiments in line—all by their colors and in order of battle, but many dead and wounded men. I am personally affected by the circumstance that you have seized such an occasion to show your regard for me. Yes beloved comrades, we are ready to expose, and, if needs be, to lay down our lives for our country. We will keep steadily to the work until this sad, terrible war is ended, and peace smiles again upon the land.

"My friends, I shall endeavor to be deserving of your magnificent testimonial of respect and affection. I accept it, not as my right; but, as your free gift. I accept it most gratefully. God willing, that sword shall ever be borne by me in defence of my country's rights, and in the cause of God and humanity. The spurs, too, from my friends of the drum corps, the boys who scour the battle-field and bring off the dead and wounded men, I will wear, in memory of your mission, and perhaps some day they may urge the fleet steed to your relief and assistance.

"Friends, the thistle of your native land has stung our enemies, and been an omen of hope to our friends. It has been planted here, and glorious properties has it shown in this Palmetto soil.

"In conclusion, permit me to again express my deep gratitude for these marks of your affection and esteem."

There is a "world of wisdom" in the following quotation, brief as it is: "Every schoolboy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down." It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half a dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a higher and a stronger flight than the bachelor who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world tie yourself to somebody."

The total product of a single house-fly in one summer is 1, 952,730!

General Hunter and the Negro Regiments.

Secretary Stanton recently sent to the House of Representatives the following report from General Hunter in relation to the formation of negro regiments in South Carolina:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL (S. C.), June 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington (D. C.)—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of a communication from the Adjutant General of the Army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire:

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this Department.

2. Whether any authority had been given me from the War Department for such organization. And

3. Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms arms, equipments, etc., for such a force.

Only having received the letter concerning these inquiries at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday), this haste preventing me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for.

But in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide-spread interest which must have been awakened by Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer to waiting the period necessary to for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels"—men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves.

So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now one and all working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their *fugacious* and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brigadier General T. W. Sherman by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their service in defence of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for.

There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their service should be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any be found in the department.

No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, and the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with good labor and information.

It is the masters in every instance who are the fugitives, running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only been partially able to see, chiefly with their heels over ramparts, or rifles in their hands dodging behind trees in the extreme distance.

In the absence of any fugitive master the deserted slave would be wholly without remedy, had not their crime of treason given the right to pursue, capture and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogation it is my painful duty to reply that I have never received any special authority for issues of uniforms arms and equipments, etc., to the troops in question, my general instructions from Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the Department, and the country, being my only, and in my judgement, sufficient justification.

Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying these persons with shovels, spades and pick-axes when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lightermen; but these are not points indicated in Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions.

To me it seemed that liberty to employ them in any capacity implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools; and acting upon this faith, I have clothed, equipped and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina.

I must say, in vindication of my own conduct, that, had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been looked for; and that, in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them that in the peculiarities of the climate and country they will prove valuable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiment so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India island.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next Fall, and to be able to present to the Government, from forty-eight thousand to fifty thousand of these hardy and devoted soldiers. Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
D. HUNTER, Major Gen. Commanding.

M. E. CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS for the year 1862:

WILLAMETTE DISTRICT—C. O. SINGLEY, P. E.

Portland.....D. Rutledge
Milwaukie.....C. H. Hall
East Tualitin.....C. G. Belknap
West Tualitin.....(to be supplied)
Dayton and Lafayette..G. C. Roe (1 to be sup)
Yamhill.....N. A. Starr
Salem.....I Dillon
Mill Creek.....B. C. Lippincott
Dalles.....(to be supplied)
Rock Creek.....C. O. Hosford
Oregon City.....C. C. Stratton
Clear Creek.....Albert Kelly
Vancouver.....J. O. Raymor, R. C. Smith
St. Helens, Cowlitz and Astoria G. Hughbanks

Thomas H. Pearne, editor of *Pacific Christian Advocate*—Wm. Royal, Trust Agent (both members of Portland Quarterly Conference).

A. F. Waller, Agent of Willamett University; Wm. Roberts, Agent of American Bible Society—both members of Salem Quarterly Conference.

UPPER WILLAMETTE AND UMPQUA DISTRICT—L. F. WOODWARD, P. E.

Albany and Lebanon..W. S. Lewis, D. E. Bain
Corvallis.....G. Hines
Mary's River.....D. L. Spaulding
Calapooia.....T. B. Sanderson
Spencer's Butte.....J. W. Miller
Eugene City.....I. D. Driver
North Umpqua.....George Geer
Roseburg.....C. Aldrich
Jacksonville.....P. M. Starr

T. F. Royal, Principal of Umpqua Academy—member of North Umpqua Quarterly Conference.

PUGET SOUND DISTRICT—S. POAME, P. E.

Olympia and Tumwater.....A. C. Fairchild
Mound Prairie.....W. J. Franklin
Cowlitz.....J. S. Douglass
Whidby's Island.....(to be supplied)
Seattle....." "
Grays Harbor and Shoalwater Bay " "

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT—JOHN FLINN, P. E.

Walla Walla.....John Flinn
Dalles.....J. F. Devore
Cascades.....(to be supplied)
Lewiston....." "
Powder River....." "
Yakima Ind an Reservation.....J. H. Wilbur

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.—The following was McClellan's address to his soldiers, after the memorable week's battles fought during the withdrawal of his forces from the Chickahominy:

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac—Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier attacked by superior forces; and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number, and necessarily of position, also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belong to the Army of the Potomac." You have reached the new base complete in organization, and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat. Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our Nation's birthday [July 4th], we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the Capital of the so called Southern Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, "must and shall be preserved," cost what it may in time, treasure and blood. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.—The general orders respecting guerrillas are very pointed. We quote some of them:

Secretary Stanton says—"Let them swing."

General Dix advises to "shoot them on the spot."

General Schofield says—"Execute them immediately."

General Blunt says—"Give them no quarter."

General Loan says—"Shoot them when found."

General Halleck's orders are—"Let them be tried immediately by a drum head Court, and punished with death."

A lady called on a witty friend, who was not at home, and, finding the piano dusty, wrote upon it "slattern." The next day, they met, and the lady said: "I called on you yesterday." "Yes; I saw your card on the piano."