

# The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

VOL. VII—NO. 45.

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

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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.

### ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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**E. F. RUSSELL,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq., Third street, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 29

**R. B. MORFORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WILL practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court.  
October 20 '62.  
J. H. REED, J. GASTON.

**REED & GASTON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

J. H. REED having determined to continue the practice of his profession, has associated Mr. GASTON with him in business, and they will give prompt attention to any legal business entrusted to their care, in any of the Courts of the First Judicial District.  
Office in same building formerly occupied by Mr. Reed. August 18th '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.  
October 26-41

**B. F. DOWELL,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly collected.  
Oct. 18.

**PLYLE & 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 18.

**L. H. DEWEY,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Clocks and Jewels, 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

**Dan's Barber Shop.**  
Between Bradbury & Wade's and El Dorado Saloon, California street.

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Curling and Hair Dyeing. On hand and for sale, a genuine article of Fish's Hair Restorative, and Cristadora's Excelsior Hair Dye.

**PETER BRITT,**  
Photographic Artist.

Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likeness.

**County Treasurer's Office**  
—AT—  
**BRADBURY & WADE'S,**  
E. S. MORGAN, Treasurer.  
Jacksonville, August 16. 31cm

## DR. CH. DESCH,

WALDO, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.  
Dr. Desch is prepared promptly to attend to the curing of all diseases according to the treatment of Prof. F. V. RASPAIL, without the use of Mercury, Arsenic, or any poisonous drugs. For the past nine years he has been a practitioner of medicine at Crescent City, and is well satisfied that he can give speedy relief to the afflicted who may call on him. Ample arrangements for Cold, Warm, Hot and Steam Baths.

## DR. F. G. HEARN,

SURGEON DENTIST.  
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he can be found at his office, next door to D. Lion's Cabinet Ware Rooms, where he is prepared to operate in the various branches of his profession.

**G. W. GREER,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office at the City Drug Store, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 41

**P. H. LYNCH,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS,**

**Wines, Syrups & Cordials,**  
—AT THE—  
**EL DORADO SALOON,**

Corner of California and Oregon Sts.  
All orders promptly filled. 35tf

**DUGAN & WALL,**

**FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
Crescent City, CAL.

Will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch. Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage.  
Crescent City, April 19, 1862. 15  
N. B.—No goods delivered until the freight and charges are paid. D. & W.

## REDUCTION OF PRICES

**Stoves & Tinware**  
**G. B. DORRIS**  
—AT HIS—  
**Stove and Tinware Shop,**  
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 wares.

Every kind of JOB WORK done to order. My own ware repaired without charge.  
**GEORGE B. DORRIS,**  
Jacksonville, Nov. 9, 1861. 43

**M. A. BRENTANO**  
Is daily in receipt of a large assortment of

**Groceries & Provisions,**  
**LIQUORS, WINES,**  
**CORDIALS, GLASSWARE,**  
And all kinds of

**MINING TOOLS.**  
He recommends his large, new stock of

**CIGARS & TOBACCO,**  
**MATCHES,**  
**STATIONERY, CARDS,**

**Toy and Fancy Ware.**  
And a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell **LOW FOR CASH,**

Or in exchange for  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
Jacksonville, August 23, 1862.

NOTICE—I have authorized John S. Drum, of this place, to act as my agent during my absence, to transact business for me in my name. **WILLIAM BYBEE,**  
Jacksonville July 15, 1862. 30tf

NOTICE—All those knowing themselves indebted to me for a longer period than ninety days, will please call and pay up, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection.  
**HERMAN BLOOM,**  
Jacksonville, July 16, 1862. 27

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**I. O. O. F.**—JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10, holds its regular meetings every **SATURDAY EVENING,** at their Hall (McCully's Theater building), at 8 o'clock.  
Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. **E. F. RUSSELL, N. G.**  
**WILLIAM RAY, R. Sec'y.**

**Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.**  
HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evening or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
**G. W. GREER, W. M.**  
**H. Bloom, Sec'y.**

**OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4,**  
—OF—  
**ROYAL ARCH MASONS,**  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will hold its regular communications on the **First Saturday Eve. of Every Month.**  
All sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.  
**W. H. S. HYDE, H. P.**  
**JAS. T. GLESS, Sec'y.** dec8:47

**RYAN & HINDE** have now for sale a good stock of every variety of **Merchandise,** and will be pleased to see their friends, whether they wish to buy goods or not.

Call at their Brick Store, on California street, opposite the United States Hotel.  
Jacksonville, Sept. 27, 1862. 37tf

**Special Notice.**—All who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, will please call immediately and settle with **E. F. RUSSELL,** (of Jacksonville, Oregon), Notary Public, who is fully authorized to receive and receipt for me. By so doing, you will confer a favor and save yourselves cost.  
**G. W. GREER,**  
Jacksonville, Ogn., Sept. 25th, 1862.

**HEIMSTREET'S**  
**Inimitable Hair Restorative.**  
**IT IS NOT A DYE.**

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All **instantaneous dyes** are composed of **lunar caustic**, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

**Luxuriant Beauty,**  
promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates the dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original hair-coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of **D. S. BARNES,** Proprietor, New York.  
Two sizes, 50c, and \$1. [eow21y]  
**SMITH & DAVIS,** of Portland, Agents.

**Wire Rope!**  
Is 75 Per Cent. **CHEAPER!**

**THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY?**  
BECAUSE, Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX TIMES MORE DURABLE!

BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent. LIGHTER!

BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the diameter, and only ONE-SIXTH of the BULK!

BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the IRON ROPE!

BECAUSE, it does NOT STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather!

BECAUSE, it does NOT ABSORB WATER, and double its original weight!

BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength!

**Wire Rope** is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, etc., etc. Those who have once given our Wire Ropes a trial, will use NO OTHER, at any price.

Circulars giving scales of weights and strengths, prices, testimonials, etc., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents throughout the State, **39-3m A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,** Clay street, 414, San Francisco.

**LOVE & BIGLER, Ag'ts, Jacksonville.**

**Publisher's Notice.**—Subscribers who wish to pay for their subscriptions to the SENTINEL in wood, are requested to deliver it as soon as possible; and those who prefer to pay their subscriptions in Oats, Hay, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, or any other article that can readily be disposed of at market rates, should do so before the fall rains set in.

## One Year Ago.

It is not to glorify the progress that we have made, but simply to mark the rapid procedure of important events in our history, that we call attention to the position of American affairs one year ago. Winfield Scott was then, under the President, Commander-in-Chief of our army. War had been formally declared against the United States by the Confederate Congress five months before (May 5, 1861). Our force on land and sea numbered two hundred and fifty thousand men. When the war broke out we had 14,000 regulars in the army and 5,000 seamen in the navy. On the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln called (April 15th) for 75,000 volunteers. On the third of May he called for 42,000 additional volunteers, 22,000 additional regulars and 18,000 additional seamen. The prompt response to these calls gave us a total force of 176,000 men. On the 5th of July he called for 400,000 men additional, but on the 5th of August 70,000 of the first called volunteers—three months' men—were mustered out of service, leaving probably less than 500,000 on the muster roll of army and navy one year ago.

We were then still freshmen in the art of war. The victories that we boasted were not numerous and had been believed with what now we would call a very small expenditure of blood. In June (17th) Gen. Lyon had won the battle of Boonville, Mo.—much talked of in those days—but the rebel loss counted all told 15 killed and 20 wounded. Lyon's loss was 6 killed and 9 wounded. In July, young McClellan's division had attracted all attention to its handsome successes in North-western Virginia. The rebel Pegram, had been beaten at Rich Mountain, by Gen. Rosecrans—(July 11th)—Union loss 20 killed and 40 wounded, rebel loss 135. Next day, Pegram surrendered his 600 rebels to McClellan at Bearly. On the 13th was the battle of Carrick's Ford, where the rebel General Garnet was killed, and his force lost two hundred, while the Union loss was but 13 killed and 40 wounded. These figures seem small now, but while many generals understood the science of war, the art of war was with us in its infancy. The rebels were well equipped, had not taught their courage—they braved bravely but fought with an eye wide open to their personal safety. Before that month closed came the shameful affair of Bull Run, under the shadow of whose defeat we went sadly for the remainder of the summer.

One of the least pleasant facts in connection with our present condition is that a year ago, as now, the Potomac was the division line between loyal and traitorous territory. Perhaps then we had a little longer strip of Virginia soil opposite Washington indisputably ours. But this is not a fair view of the subject. Then Maryland was only held true to the Government by force; now, as Lee's late experiment shows, it is reliably with us. Then Missouri was the enemy's ground and the Union army in Kentucky was regarded as an army of invasion. Tennessee was as largely a sympathizer with rebellion as it is now loyal. New Mexico and Arizona were theirs—given away by Major Lynde's surrender of 750 regulars at Fort Fillmore on the 2d of August. The Mississippi Valley, and all east of it and south of the Ohio, was substantially with the Confederates. We had but two footholds on the coast—the Hatteras forts taken by Butler and Stringham on the 2d of August, and Ship Island, which the enemy had evacuated, and we occupied on the 16th of September.

The glorious work that Halleck accomplished at the West had been planned but not begun. McClellan was doing his part holding the great army of Richmond at Manassas "in a vice;" but Fremont, who was entrusted with the opening of the Mississippi, failed to commence his part. He failed to reinforce Lyon at Wilson's creek and Igon fell (August 10th). He failed to relieve Mulligan and Mulligan had to surrender Lexington. Everything went wrong in Missouri, and by rapid raids and as rapid retreats when he was chased, Price succeeded in keeping occupied at the north all the forces that Fremont was expected to move Southward with. It is in the twelve months past that we have planted the rebel flag in every rebel State, except Texas—within that time that the war has ceased to excite the ridicule of Europeans as a bloodless, ludicrously safe entertainment—within that time that we have made the Mississippi ours, sown Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi thick with victories, and brought the battle up to Virginia soil, where summer is as favorable as winter for our campaigns.

It was one year ago yesterday (Oct. 12) that HOLLIS turtle made the unsuccessful attempt at the Mississippi passage, to sink

a ship or two of our blockading squadron. Nobody was hurt, but the commander of one of our ships was intensely frightened. In consequence, he was mercilessly ridiculed at the North. Steam rams were thought to be a great humbug, at which no sound naval officer had the slightest reason to be alarmed. It is since then, and within the year, that our iron-clad navy has sprung into existence, that our fleet of Monitors has been constructed, that forts for the protection of seaports have been erected a sorry reliance, that England has awaked to the fact that her wooden walls are no safeguard against invasion, that France has begun quietly to reconstruct her navy, that the United States, still engaged in civil war, has assumed a first-class position among the Great Powers of the Earth.

We have not quelled the rebellion yet—we are farther from it than we thought we were a year ago. Meanwhile, the enemy has mustered its whole strength and has been exerting it all in futile efforts, with a changed policy to regain what it has lost, to invade the North. It has been thoroughly aroused these nine months—we have just discovered that we need to exert our full force to quell the rebellion. The enemy has called all its men to the field; drafting and conscription with them have been in full play. We have only talked of drafting, yet have to-day a navy of which foreign powers no longer speak with contempt and army of 1,200,000 men. They have one motive that we lack—hunger; one incentive that we miss—despair. The emancipation proclamation has at last united all the North, the East and the West, and sounds a new key-note. It has stopped the mouths of foreign carpers and opened the vista that shows the greatest glories of the new nation that we shall be when we emerge from the war.—S. F. Bulletin, Oct. 13th.

**SET LOVEGOOD AND THE DOG.**—When I was a boy, and my legs no longer than John Westworth's, Dad fetched home a dandied, worthless, mangy, flea-bitten, gray, old fox hound, good for nothing but to swallow up what other lined the bowels of us brats. Well, I naturally took a distaste to him, and had a sorter bunkin' arter him in his kennel and discomfort in him, every time Dad's back was turned. This sorter kept a big sleep allers afore his eyes, and an orficial yell ready to pour out, the first motion he seed me make. So he learnt to swallow things as he run, and allers kept his legs well under himself, for he ne'er neard how soon he must want to use em in totin his infernal carcass beyon the reach of a flyin rock. He knowed the whizz of a rock in moshion well, and he ne'er stopped to see wharfing it, but just let his head fly open to gin a howl room to cum, and so his legs agwine the way I guess happened to be painin. He'd shy around every rock he seed in the road, for he looked upon it as a calamity to cum arter him sun day. Georgy, that runnin on the greatest invenshion on yearth, when used keerfully used, wharf'd I bin by this of I hadn't relyed on these ere legs? D'ye see em? Don't they mind you of a pair of compasses made to divide a mile inter quarters? They'd do.

Well, one day I tuck a pig's bladder, of an tin the size of a duck's aig, and filled it with powder and cooked it up with a piece of spunk, and rolled it up in a thin skulp of meat, sot the spunk on fire, and flung it out; he swallowed it at a jerk, sot into a gitten away for doin it. I heard a noise like bustin squantin and his tail lit on the top of my hat. His hed wer way down the hill, and had tuck a deth holt onto a root. His forelegs wer fifty feet up the road a makin a rannin moshion, and his hind ones a straddil of the fence. As in the dog himself, as a dog, I never seed agin. Well, Dad, darn his onsanctified soul, flung five or six hundred over my short with the dried skin of a bull's tail, and gin me the remainder next day with a waggin whip what he borrowed from a feller while he wer watterin his hosses; the waggon got sorry for me, and hollered to me to turn my bezzin and squallin into frustrate rannin, which I inejutely did, and the last lick missed me about ten feet.

A country girl, desirous of matrimony, received from her mistress a \$20 bill as her marriage gift. Her mistress desired to see the object of Susan's favor, and a diminutive fellow, swarthy as a Moor, and as ugly as an ape, made his appearance.

"Oh, Susan!" said her mistress, "how small! what a strange choice you have made!"

"Is, ma'am?" answered Sue, "in such hard times as these, when all the tall and handsome fellows are off to the war, what more than this could you expect for twenty dollars."

To keep warm on a cold day, women double the cape and men double the Aorn.