

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

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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 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 this 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

J. 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.

JAMES M. PYLE, HUPP'S MALLORY.

RYLE & MALLORY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ROSEBURG, DEUGLAS 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 Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

PETER BRITT,

Photographic Artist,

Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. 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

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. Linn'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. 351f

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

—PRACTICAL—

BOOK-BINDER,

PAPER-RULER, and

Blank-Book Manufacturer.

517 Clay and 514 Commercial streets, between Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books ruled and bound to any desired pattern. 24y

DUGAN & WALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Beck Building, Cor. Front & F streets.

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

—IN—

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,

HARDWARE, 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.

McClellan—Burnside.

A clap of thunder out of a clear blue sky would not more surprise the people of San Francisco than did the news of McClellan's removal. Each man as he read it felt stunned as if a hammer had smitten him on the crown of his head. It was a case of pure surprise, unadulterated with indignation or joy. At our distance from the war, with our patriotism not disturbed by the local influences that make favorites of one general and prejudice us against another, we have as a community practiced believing in every leader who seems to do his best and whose success endorses his ability. It was regarded as of the very slightest consequence whether McClellan was a Democrat or Republican, whether he approved or disapproved of the Emancipation proclamation, whether the Northern Democracy tied to him or the Republicans lacked faith in him. We concluded, from all we could learn, that the army loved him before all other commanders, that he had the power to get more fight out of them than any other man in the Union could, that he never was defeated in battle, that where his plans had failed the fault was always traceable to some cause outside of his control, that his Peninsula campaign was a failure only because he was interfered with after the work was half completed. It was conceded that he did not follow up his victories as rapidly as could have been wished, but the conclusion was that the impatience of civilians required a rapidity of motion which was utterly impossible to great masses of men. The day of dash had passed—it had cut its figure and gone, unregretted. Probably on Sunday night, the Californian whose mind reverted to the position of affairs on the Potomac, thought thus: So long as McClellan commands, the enemy can do us no harm. He travels slowly, but he is sure as fate. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding small," and McClellan is a miller after the same order. Lee may escape him, but he will harass his rear to death. It may take him months yet to do it, but as sure as our cause is just, he marches on to Richmond, and that foreordained city is doomed to fall at his hands.

Suddenly enters the dispatch—and exit McClellan to Trenton, N. J. His command is turned over to Burnside, and "the army is still in motion."

On recovering from the first stunning effects of the news, all turn to surmise the reasons that led the President to shelve McClellan. The meanest and wickedest motive is suggested first—it is purely a political movement. The elections are past. They show a most startling distrust of the Administration. The President is repudiated by the Democracy; with the experiment of John Tyler in memory, he will take no risks of being deserted by the Republicans. Looking back, he sees that the chief sin alleged against him is that he weakens in the backbone—that he succumbs to pressure. Hereafter he will follow his own instincts, adhere to the principles which made him President, stand by his friends. His backbone shall be a crowbar—since *decisio* shall be the doctrine of the White House. He has believed McClellan to be an incubus—a sloth in General's apparel—he has let Lee escape, now he must go. He has proclaimed emancipation on the 1st of January; he will stand by that. Grant that this worst theory of all is the true one, and still there would be a comfort in it—it would be a delightful and novel sensation to believe that what Mr. Lincoln says to-day will be his rule of action to-morrow. His truest friends have been mortified too often by finding that "swearing in his words" the first of the week, they have been compelled to eat their words before the week ended. It would be delicious to have at last a settled policy of some sort.

But a more creditable explanation of the relief of McClellan is that under the rule of the day his removal was an imperative necessity. It is a harsh, but a just rule which makes a general's continuance in position depend upon his success. The old Carthaginians, when their favorite general lost a battle, put him into a barrel pierced on all sides with knives, and rolled him down hill. In consequence, a Carthaginian general only failed for absolute lack of ability to succeed. Some ship owners never give an officer a second ship after he has lost one. It is cruel to the innocent men whom the elements fight against, but the owners know other captains are sure to lose no ships through lack of care. In this war we have adopted the same rule, with some modifications. Fremont lost two campaigns, and for each was shelved. Shields failed of his mission near Port Republic, and he was sent into retirement. Pope was beaten in Virginia, and was exiled to the Indian territory. Buell could not catch Bragg, and Rosekrans replaced him. McClellan let Lee escape out of

Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley—and he must go to Trenton. Buell drove the enemy out of Kentucky, and spoiled the programme of the invasion at the West. McClellan drove Lee out of Maryland, and rolled back the invaders to Gordonsville. A candid Confederate historian would say that both Buell and McClellan achieved successes. But the Union demanded more of each; and as they did no more, they must go to the wall.

If the telegraph had told us the events of the last three days consecutively, it might have put a different aspect on this grand sensation of the season. If it had told us on Saturday evening that when McClellan led his army between the snowy mountains of the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah Valley, he found no enemy north of him, we would have been quite prepared to hear to-day that McClellan was sacrificed. But the announcement of the sacrifice comes first—the statement that "rebel citizens confirm the belief that Lee has succeeded in eluding McClellan, and that a large portion of his army is now at Gordonsville," comes afterward.

But the new dispatches that reach us to-day give assurances that the removal of McClellan is purely a military—not a political—act. The escape of Lee out of the Shenandoah Valley is only a result of McClellan's previous failure in Maryland. He did not know that the battle of Antietam was a victory until it was too late to avail himself of that knowledge to cut the retreating enemy to pieces. A commission, of which General Hunter was president, has just closed its session in Washington. It met to inquire who was responsible for the disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry. Among the testimony taken was that of General Halleck. "Concerning McClellan," we quote the dispatch, "the evidence adduced in the report and the opinion expressed by the Commission are most direct and damaging. The General-in-Chief (Halleck) testifies that McClellan, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average only six miles per day in pursuit, and that, in his opinion, he both could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the Commission fully concurs." Then Halleck, a Democrat, must share the responsibility of McClellan's removal! He lives in a glass house. We did not suppose he would throw stones. How long was it after Beauregard escaped from Corinth that Old Brain's standing order, not to bring on a general engagement, was kept standing? They began to charge the fall of Harper's Ferry to Halleck—as not being in McClellan's Department. But Hunter's Court of Inquiry blames Colonel Ford, and the dead Miles, and General Wool—and Halleck, by his testimony, shows that if McClellan had marched as fast as he was ordered into Maryland, Harper's Ferry would have been in his command, and the surrender and paroling of 8,000 Federal soldiers would have been spared us. So, in the light of Hunter's Commission, McClellan is relieved because he did not relieve Harper's Ferry.

How will the army stand it? Will they prove themselves the good soldiers that they are supposed to be, or will they mutiny and refuse to march on with their favorite in disgrace behind them. Perhaps the least pleasant sign of these auspicious times is this—that Fitz John Porter, who was McClellan's pet general, has been ordered to Washington to answer charges preferred by Pope—as if that proven failure of a Pope were not acknowledged to be an extinguished hero.

But Burnside is appointed in McClellan's place. Of him it used to be thought that his best recommendation was that he was just another McClellan. Cautious, competent, careful, safe, he has not distinguished himself by success. He was given a great expedition to the North Carolina Sounds. He took Newbern gallantly and for awhile met no reverses but such as the elements entailed. He never was defeated, but he did not accomplish what the popular expectation demanded. He cut no railroads below Richmond—but then the time never came when the rebels were compelled to retreat from Richmond, and only in that emergency would his arrival at Weldon be of extraordinary service. He may have done all that the Department ordered him to do, though the people concluded, in the lack of data, that he had managed only passably well his part. He was born in 1826 at Liberty, Union county, Indiana—the omens are good. He graduated at West Point in 1847. He was at Contreras and Cherebusco, and in Bragg's artillery company when Zack Taylor cheaply immortalized Bragg by asking for "A little more grape." In 1853 he left the service and latterly has lived in Rhode Island. When this insurrection put on the form of a war against the Government, he was with McClellan

and Banks on the Illinois Central railroad. He raised a Rhode Island regiment and took it into the war. After Bull Run he was made a Brigadier-General. We do not know his politics—we could wish they might never be discovered. In a speech made just before his expedition sailed for Pamlico Sound, after he had been made a Major-General, he said:

"If that slavery which has been the very cause of the war shall really prove, as it is now thought to be, a positive source of belligerent strength to the enemy, I for one would wish to see it swept away. If one part of our system be bad, in order to save the rest let us destroy that bad part. It would be poor generalship to leave either a positive or latent source of strength untouched. I feel especially gratified, then, that our troops have made lodgment in the very heart of the enemy's country—the very seat of the evil. For one I can not assume the responsibility without putting myself upon a sound platform. But the Government must be sustained at all hazards."

He has fought on three sides of Richmond, and never been beaten. At Antietam he had a most desperate task entrusted to him, and he accomplished it through a terrible sacrifice of his men. Probably no other General except McClellan knows so well the ground on all sides of Richmond. They might have called Rosekrans from Kentucky, but Rosekrans is a stranger to Eastern Virginia. McClellan had faith in Burnside, that taught the public to believe in him. Now that Halleck and the President evince their confidence in him, it is to be hoped that at last "the coming man" has arrived.—S. F. Bulletin, Nov. 10.

SANITARY FUND—AMOUNT REMITTED.

The following is a succinct statement of the amount raised in this county, by the different precinct agents, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, and by them paid into C. C. Beckman, Esq., and by him remitted to Hon. A. Holbrook, agent for Oregon. It is an honorable and praiseworthy contribution. Man has no higher mission than assuaging a brother's woe, no nobler impulse than that of active benevolence for the relief of the afflicted.

Jacksonville, advertised,	\$815 75
" additional, do.	65 50
" S. Humphrey,	5 00
" Major Drew,	4 00
.....	\$890 25
Ashland, advertised,	\$217 87
" Hon. J. Wagner,	20 00
" Mrs. J. Wagner,	5 00
" (name lost),	5 00
.....	\$247 87
Manzaneta, advertised,	\$184 50
" additional,	5 00
.....	\$189 50
Rock Point,	20 50
Dardanelis,	40 00
Pleasant Creek,	49 00
Table Rock,	36 90
Bankum,	67 00
Stirling,	10 00
Phoenix,	271 00
Galilee Creek,	40 00
Star Gulch,	151 00
Applegate,	288 00
Total this day remitted,	\$2,360 12

Taking into consideration the premium on gold, the contribution from this county will be raised to over twenty-five hundred dollars.

Quite a number subscribed in the different precincts, towards this laudable object, who have not paid. They can still have the pleasure of paying the amounts either to the Precinct agents or to Mr. Beckman.

Capt. John Sutton, agent for Table Rock Precinct, has handed us the following additional names and contributions: John Edsel, \$2 50; Chaney Ball, \$2 25. In our former notice of this precinct, we unintentionally got the name of the agent wrong.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Emma, the youngest daughter of E. Stearns, of Robin Roost Farm, in this county, on the 9th inst., while playing near some burning brush, had her clothes set on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished by the other children, was so severely burned that she died next day. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns were away from home at the time the accident happened. She was a lovely little girl, and Heaven must be poorly populated if such as her do not find admission there.