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The Oregon Sentinel.

$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863. VOL. VIII—NO. 1.

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

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. M. 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

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.

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

L. H. DEWEY,
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

DR. CH. DESCH,
WALDO, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.
DR. DESCH is prepared promptly to attend to the curing of all diseases according to the treament 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.

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. 24:y

EL DORADO SALOON,
P. H. LYNCH, Prop'r.
Corner California and Oregon Streets.
The Proprietor has just received from San Francisco a choice assortment of fine
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
ETC., ETC.
Drop in and test them. Dec. 10.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penna.—
For the relief of the Sick and Distressed Afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
Medical Advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2 south Ninth st.,
April 26,:15y Philadelphia, Pa.

LOVE & BILGER
California Street, Jacksonville,
DEALERS AND WORKERS IN
TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
LEAD AND BRASS,
HAVE just received from the Atlantic States and San Francisco, a complete stock of everything in their line, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of the best Tin, Sheet-iron and Copperware.
Brass Pipes, Hydraulic Nozzles, Force Pumps, Chains, Lead Pipe, Hose,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY; NAILS of all sizes;
Bar, Plate and assorted Iron;
Paints, Oils, Sizes and Glass;
All qualities of Powder;
Shot of all numbers;
Brushes of every variety, etc., etc.
Stoves.
Also, always on hand, a large lot of stoves of assorted sizes, "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," and the "New World Stove," the two very best and approved patterns in the world. Parlor, Office and Cabin Stoves, fancy and plain, constructed on latest fuel-saving plans. Boilers, Kettles, Pots, Pans, and everything connected with these stoves, warranted durable and perfect.
All articles sold by them or manufactured, WARRANTED. Their work is made of the best material and of choicest patterns.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and filled according to directions. In everything, their stock is the largest and best ever brought to Jacksonville, and they are determined to sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. [June 23, 1860.-23.
Agents for Halliday & Co's Wire Rope.

MAX MULLER,
— SUCCESSOR TO —
J. A. BRUNNER & BROTHER
The undersigned, having purchased from J. A. Brunner & Brother their entire
Stock of Merchandise,
Now offers the same for sale at
Greatly Reduced Prices,
For Cash.
The stock consists of
Dry & Fancy Goods
Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
And, in fact, a varied assortment of articles pertaining to the General Merchandise business.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
please to give me a call, and examine the Goods and learn the Prices, before you make your purchases.
Do not forget the place—the Brick Store heretofore occupied by Brunner & Bro.
MAX MULLER.
Jacksonville, July 19, 1862. 27

Notice.
WE have this day sold our stock of merchandise to Mr. MAX MULLER. From our friends and patrons we would solicit for Mr. MULLER a continuance of their liberal patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BRO.
Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862. 27

DUGAN & WALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Brick 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.

WANTED.—1,000,000 pounds of Flour, in exchange for goods, at
SACHS' BROS'.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

SUBSCRIPTION—One year, in advance, Five Dollars; Six months, Three Dollars. 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.

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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Congressional Summary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1862.

SENATE.—Not much important business was contracted in this branch of Congress to-day. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the purpose of forfeiting the pay of all army officers during the time they shall be absent from duty, except on sick leave. The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War were directed to report with all convenient speed. Henderson, of Missouri, also gave notice of a bill providing for the emancipation of slaves in Missouri, in accordance with the recommendations of the President of the United States, as set forth in his late Message. The owners of the French brig, Jules et Marie were indemnified in the amount of $9,500, by a bill passed by the Senate in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, the vessel having been damaged in a collision with the United States steamer San Jacinto in Havana. The illegal arrest question came up for some time, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—A resolution inquiring into the whereabouts of army officers, absent from the service, was adopted, and sundry other resolutions agreed to, when the admission of West Virginia came up in the regular order of business, and was discussed at great length by Noell, of Missouri, Blair and Brown, of Virginia, and Bingham, of Ohio, in support of the bill, and Segar, of Virginia, Sheffield, of Rhode Island, and others, in opposition. The bill finally passed by a vote of 96 to 55.

The Jules et Marie Relief Bill passed, when Cradlebaugh of Nevada, having returned from his regiment, offered the following, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish this House, at as early a period as possible, such information as may be in his Department in relation to the mineral resources of the Territory of Nevada.

The House soon after adjourned.

SENATE (December 2d) A message was received from the President recommending the passage of a resolution of thanks to Commander John L. Worden, late of the Monitor, and to Lieutenant Commanding George W. Morris, late of the frigate Cumberland, for gallantry. The message was referred.

Latham of California, from the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for the authorization of a survey for a telegraphic route from San Francisco to the Amoor river, in eastern Asia. The bill had been previously refered to the Committee, and was reported back as amended.

The Senate adopted a resolution, offered by Anthony, of Rhode Island, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of admitting Surat cotton imported into the United States from ports this side of the Cape of Good Hope, upon the payment of the duties, as if cotton were imported from ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

The Senate then proceeded to a lengthy debate upon the illegal imprisonment question, which came up in the regular order of business under the following resolution, offered by Saulsbury of Delaware:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Laws and, Whitely Merdith, or either of their citizens of Delaware, have been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Delaware; when they were arrested and so imprisoned; the charges against them; by whom made; by whose orders they were arrested and imprisoned; and that he communicate to the Senate all papers relating to their arrest and imprisonment.

The opposition Senators gave a different complexion to the question by introducing a private letter from one of the persons mentioned in the resolution, which showed that he was arrested and where he was imprisoned. Morrill of Maine took the ground that the introduction of the letter of one of the prisoners, stating that they were to be confined in Fort Delaware, denaded the resolution of its spirit or form of inquiry, and made it a direct charge upon the Administration. He was not disposed to stifle reasonable inquiry, but that the Senate should, in the midst of a gigantic civil war, encourage an impeachment of the officers of the Government, he thought monstrous and wicked. He tho't that the President was acting in good faith toward the country in defense of the Constitution which he had sworn to protect; and if bad men were in the loyal States, as all admitted, it was not strange that there should be men in prison, who may be rebel sympathizers for all that anybody knew or presumed to say to the contrary. Merrill made a long and sensible speech, followed by Wright, of Indiana, on the same side of the question. He was replied to by Bayard, of Delaware, Powell, of Kentucky, and Saulsbury, of Delaware, on the opposite side. The debate was closed by Fessenden, of Maine, in an able speech, and the Senate adjourned without coming to any vote.

HOUSE—The message sent so the Senate, in relation to naval officers, was received, and Fenton of New York offered the following, which had been anticipated by a previous bill which is substantially the same. So we give the resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed, if the exigencies of the public service will admit of it, to provide a United States vessel of war to convey in safety from the attack of the rebel cruiser Alabama, or any other pirate vessel, any ship or ships that shall contain corn, flour, and other provisions, intended as a free offering by the citizens of the United States, to the starving poor of England; and that the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, and other maritime cities of the United States, shall notify the Secretary of the Navy at what time such vessels shall be ready to sail.

Buffinton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, as inexpedient, the House bill granting bounty lands for services in Indian wars in Oregon and Washington Territory in 1855-6. The bill was laid on the table accordingly.

May of Maryland recorded his vote on the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill and the admission of West Virginia in the following characteristic manner:

Mr. May—Mr. Speaker, I have been detained from the House by sickness, and I ask unanimous consent to record my vote on the several questions which have been up for consideration during my absence. I wish also to vote against the bill which indemnifies Executive tyrannies. I do not know the name of the bill, but it is the bill which justifies arbitrary arrests. I wish also to vote against the bill which mutilates the State of Virginia by admitting a portion of it as a new State into the Union.

The Speaker—Depate is not in order.

Mr. May—I describe the bills as I understand them.

After the consideration of sundry resolutions, Yeaman of Kentucky offered the following:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the proclamation of the President of the United States, of date the 22d of September, 1862, is not warranted by the Consitution.

Resolved, That the policy of emanciption, as indicated in that proclamation, is not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, was not well chosen as a war measure, and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and to the perpetuity of a free people.

The introduction of the resolution was followed by considerable parliamentary skirmishing, when it was finally killed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidgham, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Sammel C. Fessenden, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hickman, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Kilinger, Lansing, Leary, Lehman, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Anson P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Noell, Olin, Patton, Timothy G. Phelps, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vandever, Van Horn, Verree, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—94.

Noes—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Clements, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Robinson, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stiles, Benjamin F. Thomas, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, Woodruff and Yeaman—45.

Hutchins of Ohio then obtained the floor, and made a long speech in defense of emancipation as contemplated in the President's proclamation, the House being in Committee of the Whole on the Message. He was replied to by Menzies of Kentucky in a speech equally as long and dry; soon after which the House adjourned to Monday, December 15th.

DECEMBER 15th.—The business of the Senate this morning was unimportant, and the session was only about a half hour long. At its close the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.—*Correspondent of the Sac. Union.*

MCCLELLAN'S SKILL AS AN ENGINEER, AND HIS EXCESSIVE SLOWNESS.—While speaking just now of McClellan's constitutional timidity, I was reminded of some remarks bearing on that point which I heard the other day, as coming from a gentleman who had, for many years, acted as assistant engineer under the General, while the Michigan Railroad was in process of construction. Possibly the story has already appeared in print, but it will bear repeating here for its aptness to the case in hand. The story is this: When the engineer in question first heard of the appointment of Gen. McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac, his instant remark was:

That will never do. McClellan is the man for fortifications and intrenchments, but he is too slow and timid for field operations. I know him well, and have had good opportunities for guaging his capacity. As a civil and military engineer, Gen. McClellan has no superior in this country. The resources of his mind are inexhaustible, his skill unapproachable, his patience ever-enduring. He will build you a viaduct, sir—he may be a great while about it—but he will, nevertheless, build you one which, when it *is* finished, will be a marvel of strength and beauty, the wonder and admiration of all beholders. While engaged in its construction, and up to the last moment of its completion, his confidence in his plans and workmanship will know no wavering, and yet, when the critical moment for the first crossing over has arrived, when the train, with its steam up and cars full of passengers is impatiently waiting the signal to go ahead, McClellan would hesitate to give the word, for fear that the whole superstructure would tumble into atoms, and perhaps beg for a day or two's further time, for the purpose of making one more reconnoisance of the work.

Has not the truthfulness of this discription of McClellan's character been very fully demonstated in the Virginia campaign?

A COMMON TERM BEAUTIFULLY DEFINED.—A soldier, in appealing lately to his son to go and fight for the Government and the Union, said: "Perhaps you have never thought what your 'country' means. It is all that surrounds you—all that has brought you up and fed you—all that you have loved. This country that you see—these houses, these boys, these girls who go along laughing, this is your country. The laws which protect you, the bread which pays for your labor, the words you interchange with others, the joy and grief which comes to you from the men and things among which you live—this is your country! The little room where you used to see your mother, the remembrances she has left you, the earth where she rests—this is your country. You see it, you breath it everywhere. Think for yourself of your rights and duties, your affections and your wants, your past and present blessings; write them under a single name—and that name will be your country. We owe all that we are, and he who enjoys the advantages of having a free country, and does not accept the burdens of it, forfeits his honor, and is a bad citizen. Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother. Your country is in danger."

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