

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 14.

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.

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

J. H. REED having determined to
continue the practice of his profession, has as-
sociated 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 Broadway & Wade's and El Dorado
Saloon, California street.
SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Cur-
ling and Hair Dressing. — a hand and for
sale, a genuine article of Fish's Hair Res-
torative, and Cristadoro's *Exquisite Hair Lye*

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 Gal-
lery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and
ask 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 prompt-
ness and warranted. Shop on California
street, two doors west of Love & Bilger's.
Jacksonville, July 26.

DR. CH. DESCH,
WALDO, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREG.
Dr. Desch is prepared promptly to attend
to the curing of all diseases according to
the treatment of Prof. F. V. RASPAILL, with-
out 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-cy

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. 19.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadel-
phia, 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 Act-
ing Surgeon. Valuable REPORTS on SPERMA-
TORRHEA OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other
diseases of the sexual organs, and on the
NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispens-
ary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of
charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2 south Ninth st.,
April 26, 45y Philadelphia, Pa

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 7 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. JAS. M. SITTON, N. G. GEO. B. DODD, R. Sec'y.

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular commun-ications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. ALEX. MARTIN, 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. G. W. GREER, H. P. L. SACHS, Sec'y. dec3-47

M. W. DAVIS, R. H. HAINES, HAINES & DAVIS, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Post Office Building. REGULAR SALE DAYS, Wednesdays and Saturdays. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1863. feb11

DUGAN & WALL, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Brick Building, Cor. Front & F streets. CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

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

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

H. Bloom
Offers his entire stock of
WINTER DRY GOODS, AT COST,
For Cash only.

The consists, in part, of
LADIES' Woolen Shawls, CLOAKS, HOODS, NUBIAS, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Delaines, Poplins, Trimmings.
And all kinds of

FANCY GOODS
Of which I have a large stock on hand.

I will also sell all other Goods at VERY LOW PRICES.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are cordially invited to come and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I consider it no trouble to show Goods.
Jacksonville, Jan. 10, 1862. jan10f
WANTED.—1,000,000 pounds of Flour, in exchange for goods, at SACHS BROS'.

The Voice of Illinois Soldiers.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
Springfield, Feb. 5th.—The following resolutions speak for themselves, and should prove a warning to those traitors in Illinois who are giving all the aid and comfort in their power to the enemy. They must have a blustering effect upon the men in the Legislature who have been scheming and plotting ever since they have been here in the interest of Jeff Davis:

Corinth, (Miss.) January 30th.—At a meeting of officers of the Illinois Regiments stationed at this post, the following proceedings were had. The meeting being called to order, Lieutenant Colonel Phillips of the ninth Illinois was elected President, and Adjutant Letton, Sixtyeth Illinois, Secretary.

Colonel Chetlain of the 12th Illinois, stated that the object of calling the Illinois officers together was to adopt resolutions to show Governor Yates and the other officers of Illinois, and all our friends at home, that we are still in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that we will uphold our President and Governor in all their efforts to put down the rebellion.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions was elected, consisting of the following officers: Colonel Chetlain, Twelfth Illinois, Commanding post; M. M. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois, Commanding Third Brigade; Lieut. Colonel Wilcox, Fifty-second Illinois; Colonel Burke, Sixty-sixth Illinois; Colonel A. J. Babcock, Seventh Illinois; Colonel Meery, Ninth Illinois, Commanding Second Brigade; Lieut. Colonel Morrill, Sixty-fourth Illinois.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Government is now engaged in a struggle for perpetuation of every right dear to us as American citizens, and requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men in its behalf; and whereas, we have beheld with feelings of sadness and deep regret the bitter partisan spirit that is becoming dangerously vindictive and malicious in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the plans of the Federal and State authorities in their efforts to suppress this infamous rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That, having pledged our most cherished earthly interests to the service of our common country in this hour of national peril, we ask our friends and neighbors at home to lay aside all party jealousies and party animosities, as one man, stand by us in upholding the President in his war measures, in maintaining the authority and dignity of the Government, and in upholding again the glorious emblem of our nationality over every city and town of rebellion.

Resolved, That we tender Governor Yates and Adjutant General Fuller our warmest thanks for their untiring zeal in organizing, arming and equipping the army which Illinois has sent to the field; and for the timely attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, and we assure them of our steady and warm support in their efforts to maintain for Illinois the proud position of pre-eminent loyalty which she now occupies.

Resolved, That we have watched the traitorous conduct of those members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, who, misrepresenting their constituents, have been proposing a cessation of war, avowedly to arrange terms of peace, but really to give time for the nearly exhausted rebels to recover their strength, and plotting to dethrone Governor Yates of the rights and authority vested in him by our State Constitution and laws, and to them we calmly and firmly say: "Beware of the terrible retribution that is falling upon your conspirators at the South, and that, as your crime is tenfold blacker, will swiftly smite you with tenfold horror, should you persist in your damnable deed of treason."

Resolved, That in tendering our thanks to Governor Yates, and assuring him of our cordial support in his efforts to crush this inhuman rebellion, we are deeply and belatedly in earnest. We have left to the protection of the law he is to enforce all that is dear to men—our wives, our children, our parents, our homes—and should the loathsome treason of the madmen who are trying to wrest from him a portion of his just authority render it necessary in his opinion for us to return and crush out treason there, we will promptly obey a proper order so to do. For we despise a sneaking traitor in the rear much more than an open rebel in front.

Resolved, That we hold in detestation and will execrate any man who in this struggle for our national life offers factious opposition to either the Federal or State authorities in their efforts or measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this Godless rebellion.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all propositions for a cessation of hostilities or a compromise, other than those propositions which the Government has constantly offered: "Return to loyalty and obedience to the laws, on a common level with other States of the Union, under the Constitution as our fathers made it."

Lieutenant Colonel Morrill, of the Sixty-fourth Illinois, not being able to attend, sent the following telegram, which the meeting decided to have inserted in the proceedings:

Glendale (Miss) January, 30, 1863.—To Colonel Chetlain—Colonel: I am sorry to say that indisposition makes it impossible for me to attend on the Committee, but I will authorize the Committee to sign my name to any resolution expressive of our utter abhorrence of the treasonable sympathy shown to Southern traitors at the North, and especially those who may have found their way into the Legislative halls of our own noble State.

Respectfully, JOHN MORRILL, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Glendale.

Colonel Bane, Lieutenant Col. Phillips, Lieutenant Wilcox, and other officers present, then addressed the meeting. On motion it was decided to have a copy of the resolutions sent to the commanding officers of each Illinois regiment in this district, to be read on dress parade, and be voted upon by the men of each regiment; also, that copies of the proceedings be sent to Governor Yates, the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Illinois, and to the Chicago and Springfield papers.

Three rousing cheers were then given for our National and State Government, three for our old flag and three for the army and navy, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

The above patriotic resolutions were afterwards presented to and voted upon by the following Illinois Regiments, to wit: The 7th, 9th, 12th, 50th, 52d, and 57th, and were adopted without a dissenting vote (excepting ten votes in the fifty second.) These regiments are all under Rosecrans, together with two others whose votes have not been heard from yet.

Gen. John A. Logan, under Grant at Vicksburg, says he would like to take his division up to Illinois and annihilate the traitors there.

The army generally would like to send these traitorous scoundrels in our State and Indiana to that place where a drop of cold water will be more agreeable to them than the sign of the "Golden Circle."

THE PROSPECT.—The Washington correspondent of the *Sacramento Union*, under date of Feb. 4th, thus discourseth on the events impending:

I have referred to great preparation, and you may be certain that at this present time the War and Navy Departments are making preparations to risk all upon the campaign of the next three months. Every nerve is being strained, every available source of power is called into exercise, and a concentration of the strength of this nation will make one last effort for a triumphant conclusion of the war before ninety days shall have gone. The struggle will be decisive; and if we fail again at Vicksburg, Richmond and Charleston, we shall have failed for the last time. It is easy to see now with all the facts staring us in the face, it is unavoidable to comprehend the necessity as well as the magnitude of the struggle, and it is useless to conceal or slur over the real issue now impending. A peace of some sort is nigh at hand; we may as well prepare our minds for it and be prepared for the combat now so imminent, and pray that God may speed the right. The signs of the times are hopeful. Large reinforcements are being sent to Federal forces around Vicksburg, and the downfall of that citadel of the Southwest will be the severing of the main channel between the two wings of the Confederacy. Realizing the importance of the position, the rebels will make a desperate resistance; but our Government also realizes the importance of a victory to us and is prepared to risk all for its capture. Vicksburg must be ours. Nearer home, the Army of the Potomac, with which the hopes and affections of our people have always so rested, was never in better condition than it has grown into in a short week. Hooker has already shown himself to be the vigorous, thorough man which his friends have claimed him to be; and under his plastic, firm hand the army is assuming a shape and character to which it has long been a stranger. Thorough is the word, and Hooker goes to work with an energy which shocks into vivacity the demoralized ranks of the Army of the Potomac. He is to have supreme

and absolute control of the army, and can command the relief or removal from command of every officer in the field, from the division General down to the lowest non-commissioned subaltern. This he exacted of the President in advance, and it was granted him, and he has given his subordinates to understand that any interference in his plans, any criticism of his views, other than in the way of military council, will result in instant removal. Everybody who knows "Joe" Hooker knows his self-reliance and his bold energy, and will not, therefore, take it as an idle boast in him that he said that he will have Richmond in sixty days, or secure a peace which he will not live to see. Charleston is a doomed city, and Mobile will fall when the time shall come for its overthrow. Burnside once more in command in North Carolina and Butler in the Department of the Mississippi, repeated and simultaneous blows north and south of Richmond and upon Vicksburg—all of these promise well, and, as has been iterated, will save or ruin us. Let us hope for the best, and believe that our long hours of humiliation and defeat draws to a close.

IRELAND AND IRISHMEN.—The Tuolumne Courier gives place to an article from the *Sacramento Bee*, the spirit of which was that any revolution in Ireland that would not restore to the people the land would be no revolution at all, and consequently not worth struggling for—that a more change of masters would be no benefit if the peasant had still to pay the same amount of rent and taxes, and follows it up by these remarks:

"All this is very true; but yet we see daily Irishmen, and not a few of them either, here in this country, struggling for the Southern plantation system, and for the success of the Southern nigger aristocracy! These must be imbued with vastly different ideas than what they now appear to entertain before they can have any reasonable hope of a successful revolution in Ireland. The Dublin Nation, in one of its articles on the cause of Ireland remarks: 'When we see one plank of an American ship destroyed by goss that speak from under the shadow of a British flag, then a duty will be placed upon the people of Ireland which we trust they will be able to discharge; yet we daily see here Irishmen—and not a few of them either, as we have said above—who seem to rejoice at the plundering of American trading ships by the English pirate Alabama! Verily, one might with too much show of good reasons assert, that the Irishmen of Ireland and their brethren here, cannot be of the same stock; or else, that a residence in a land of liberty only begets in them a love for aristocracy and its inevitable oppressions.'

ADVICE TO A TOPER.—Don't let your spirits go down.

THE COMMON LAW ON SURNAMES IN ENGLAND.—Great consternation fell on the souls of Great Britain, not long ago, through a butcher named Smith, or something like that, determining to call himself Norfolk Howard. The Butcher asserted his right, by the law of England, to change his surname whenever he pleased, and to take any surname that pleased his ear. Presently a Mr. Jones, a Welshman, determined to use the same privilege, and began to write himself Herbert—a prettier name than Jones. Now Mr. Jones-Herbert was not a butcher, but a gentleman of property; so it was determined to make an example of him. Lord Lincoln, in his capacity as Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, refused to call Mr. Jones anything but Jones. Thereupon ensued much bitterness and gnashing of teeth. The snobs declared that a man must not change his name without act of Parliament; the Joneses laughed and signed themselves Herbert, without saying a word to Parliament or Herald's College. One result of the controversy is the publication of a pamphlet on the rules of English law affecting the change of surnames, by an able lawyer. From this we learn that, according to all law and precedent in England, "A man may assume what surname and as many as he pleases," and that the law recognizes the new name when assumed publicly and bona fide. Lastly, that "when any person has legally assumed a name by his own act, it is compulsory on courts of law to recognize the legal act."

A country boy who had read of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea-sickness that made them do it.

Why cannot the Emperor Napoleon insure his life? Because no man can make out his policy.

Why does a duck go under water? For divers reasons.

Why does she come out of the water? For sundry reasons.

What comes after cheese. Mouse.