

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 80.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

NO. 10 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
WM. RAY, N. G.
Treasurer.—Jas. M. Sutton, Henry Denlinger and Geo. B. Dorris.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.

H. BLOOM, Secy.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4,

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, Secy.

dec 8:47

O. JACOBS. E. F. RUSSELL.

JACOBS, & RUSSELL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
AT LAW.

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

All business committed to their care will be promptly attended to.

JULY 29, '63.

D. WM. DOUTHITT. JAMES D. FAY.

DOUTHITT & FAY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
AT LAW.

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

MARCH 4, '63.

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.

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.

J. GASTON,
(Successor to Reed & Gaston)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Especial attention given to collection cases.

JUNE 10, 1863. 40

[By appointment]

GEORGE B. DORRIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC
FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq.

J. ROW,
DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, FRESH
FRUITS, STATIONERY, CONFEC-

TIONERY, FIREWORKS, ETC.,

Next door to Bradbury & Wade.

I have just opened a new store and stocked it with a choice variety of the above mentioned articles, and offer them for sale at the lowest living prices. The best of cigars and chewing tobacco will be kept constantly on hand. Those desiring any article in my line will save money by giving me a call.

J. ROW, July 1, '63.

J. ROW, July 1, '63.

DUGAN & WALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

Block Building, Cor. Front & E 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 re-

served on storage.

Crescent City, April 11, 1863. 15

N. B.—No goods delivered until the freight and charges are paid.

D. & W.

G. W. GREER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at his Residence on Oregon St.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Where all those knowing themselves in-

debted to him, on note or book account,

will please call and settle up, or their ac-

count will be placed for collection in the

hands of my attorney.

My old patrons will still find me, as ever,

ready to attend to my professional duties.

May 6, 1863. may 6

A Bachelor's Soliloquy on the Conscription Act.

BY WHICH A MARRIED MAN OF MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD IS EXEMPT.

To be,

Or not to be a Conscript? is the question. Whether 'tis nobler in man to marry—An able-bodied man of six and thirty—And enter upon the dread uncertainty Of matrimonial life with all its accidents. Perchance a fretful wife, a numerous family, And bills interminable of grocer, baker, Butcher and doctor; for such things will follow,

As surely as the night succeeds the day, Or take up arms against a sea of traitors, And, by opposing end them all?—To marry—

To sleep—no more. And by that sleep to end

The heartache and the thousand natural fears

That flesh is heir to on the battle-field—The bursting bomb-shells and the whistling bullet—

The bayonet charge; it were a consummation

Devoutly to be wished. To marry;—to sleep—

To sleep! perchance to dream;—ay; there's the rub;

For in that sleep a horrible dream may come—

A Country murdered through my negligence—

What terrible lectures may assail me there By her who has a legal right to "Candle" me. When thus by marrying I have 'scaped the "DRAFT,"

Must give pause: There's the respect That makes calamity of such a life.

For who would bear the whips and scorn of time,

Be pointed at thro' all the years to come:—

"There goes a sneak who, when his country called him

To bravely battle in the glorious cause

Of Freedom and the hope of all the world. Hid like a treacherous Copperhead, behind

A petticoat!—Who, when he might have been

called him

A hero in the final victory.

Where Right and Union vanquished Wrong and Treason,

Did his quietus make with a—bare woman!

But that dread of something in the south,

That dark, rebellious country from whose

bourne

No traveler returns, puzzles the will.

Thus marrying does make cowards of us all.

And thus the native hue of resolution

Is sickled o'er with the pale cast of fear,

And enterprises of great pith and moment

With this regard their currents turn away.

And lose the name of action.

Softly you know!

My country calls. She whom of all I know

Most worthy to be loved, is whispering—

"Go!"

I go; nor will I press the nuptial bed

Till she, who loves me, with a warrior wed.

AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.—A friend, re-

siding in Port Huron, Michigan, has a lit-

tle son about nine years old. A neighbor

of his had a lovely and interesting daughter

of about the same age. These children

have been playmates and fast friends for

several years, and, as is frequently the case

in like circumstances, have been often ban-

tered on this childish attachment. Lately

Uncle Sam E.—, the father of the boy,

met little Jennie on the street.

"What profession do you want Alva to

study for?" said he with a merry twinkle

in his eye, at the same time stroking affec-

tionately the ears of the little maiden.

"Oh!" said she with a confused hesita-

tion and an interesting lisp. "I don't know,

Mr. E.—, I shouldn't like to have him be

a minister, I gueth."

"And why don't you want him to be

a minister, Jennie?" said the old gentle-

man, smiling.

"Oh, eawth," replied she, blushing, and

looking down with unaffected modesty,

"minithers children never have any fun."

Alexander Selkirk, the original of Rob-

inson Crusoe, lived a great portion of his

life with a Spanish Jewess, viz.: Jew Ann

Fernandez.

Letter from Josiah Quincy.

The following is a letter that was recently addressed to President Lincoln by the venerable Josiah Quincy, now approaching the hundredth year of his age:

Hon. Abraham Lincoln.—Sir.—Old age has its privileges, which I hope this letter will not exceed. But I cannot refrain from expressing to you my gratification and my gratitude for your letter to the Illinois Convention; happy, timely, conclusive and effective. What you say concerning emancipation, your proclamation and your course of proceeding in relation to it, was due to truth and your own character—shamefully assailed as it has been. The development is an imperishable monument of wisdom and virtue.

Negro slavery and the possibility of emancipation have been subjects of my thought for more than seventy years; being first introduced to it by the debates in the convention of Massachusetts for adopting the Constitution, in 1788, which I attended. I had subsequently opportunities of knowing the views on that subject, not only of such men as Hamilton, King, Jay and Pickering, but also of distinguished slaveholders—of both the Pickneys, of William Smith of South Carolina, and of many others. With the first of these I had personal intercourse and acquaintance. I can truly say that I never knew the individual, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, who did not express a detestation of it, and the desire and disposition to get rid of it. The only difficulty, in case of emancipation was, What shall we do for the master, and what shall we do with the slave? A satisfactory answer to both these questions has been, until now, beyond the reach and the grasp of human wisdom and power.

Through the direct influence of a just and generous God, the people of the United States have been invested with the power of answering satisfactorily both of these questions, and also of providing for the difficulties incident to both, of which, if they fail to avail themselves, thoroughly and conclusively, they will entail shame on themselves and sorrow and misery on many generations. It is impossible for me to regard the power thus granted to these people otherwise than as a proceeding from the direct influence of a superintending Providence who ever makes those mad whom he intends to destroy. The only possible way in which slavery, after it had grown to such a height, could have been abolished, is that which heaven has adopted.

Your instrumentality in the work is to you a subject of special glory, favor and felicity. The madness of Secession and its inevitable consequence, civil war, will, in their result, give the right and the power of universal emancipation sooner or later. If the United States do not understand and fully appreciate the boon thus bestowed on them, and fail to improve it to the utmost extent of the power granted, they will prove recreant to themselves and posterity. I write under the impression that the victory of the United States in this war is inevitable. Compromise is impossible. Peace upon any other basis would be the establishment of two nations, each hating the other, both military, both necessarily hostile, their territories interlocked, with a tendency to never-ceasing hostility. Can we leave to posterity a more cruel inheritance, or one more hopeless of happiness and prosperity?

Pardon me for the liberty I have taken in this letter, and do not feel obliged in any way to take notice of it; and believe me, ever your grateful and obliged servant,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

QUINCY, Sept. 7, 1863.

The Oswego Times wants to know if a man has torticollis ankylosis of the radius parelyzation of the iter artetia ad quartum ventriculum, obliteration of the laver labi superios aliquinasi, and besides don't feel very well himself, whether he would be exempt from the draft. Will somebody tell?

Gen. Lee's Report.

This is the first report of Gen. Lee which has seen the light. It is moderate in tone; Lee carefully puts the best face on what was evidently regarded at Richmond as a very serious reverse;

he gives literally a report of his own operations only, and has nothing, or very little, to say of the operations of Kilpatrick, Pleasonton, and our cavalry forces, who so thoroughly beat Stuart. Yet he admits, incidentally, that the rebel cavalry was so worried by ours as to be entirely separated from its main army, keeping Gen. Lee for several days without information as to the crossing of Hooker into Maryland. The object of Lee in moving into the valley of Virginia, was, as he confesses, to draw Hooker out of a strong position, and induce him to fight a battle before Washington, at a disadvantage. In that case, Lee hoped to beat him, and was doubt