

# The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY JULY 30, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 28.

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

**F. DOWELL, Prop'r.**

For One year, in advance, \$10.00; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid at the expiration of the year, six dollars. For One square (10 lines or less) insertion, Three Dollars; each additional insertion, One Dollar. A discount of 10 per cent will be made to those who pay by the year.

## A. F. Jacksonville Lodge

Not to hold irregular meetings on Friday of the next week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 12 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are invited. **SILAS J. DAY, N. O.**

## Letter No. 10. A. F. & A. M.

Hold their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings on the second full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

**ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.**

**E. F. RUSSELL.**

## JACOBS & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Opposite the Court House. Cases committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '64.

## B. F. DOWELL, TORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office in all the Courts of the Third District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and the U. S. District Court at New York, Cal. War Scrip promptly paid. Oct. 18.

## J. GASTON, TORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Station given to collection June 14, 1863. 40

## GEORGE B. DORRIS, CLERK OF THE COUNTY PUBLIC CLERK OF JACKSON COUNTY.

With E. F. Dowell, Esq.

## J. S. HOWARD, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Now on the South end of Oregon. January 7, 1864.

## PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist.

Keeps the latest style of photographic apparatus, and does all the latest improvements. Do not give satisfaction, no charge made. Call at his new gallery, examine his pictures, and be convinced.

## DR. O. J. GATES, DENTIST!!

Permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his services to all those who seek relief from dental troubles. Decaying teeth are put in the best manner, and the work in his line, will find no stranger to give him a call.

## NEW Watchmaker and Jeweler!

Corner street, first door north of the Court House, Jacksonville, Oreg.

## JOHN F. HOUCK,

Manufacturer and repairer of Watches, Chronometers, Clocks and other Instruments, etc. JEWELRY manufactured and repaired in the most approved style of the continent for one year. Prices reasonable.

## JOHN F. HOUCK, Watchmaker and Watchmaker.

Corner street, first door north of the Court House, Jacksonville, Oreg. June 25, 1864.

## W. H. CONTRACT.

For my son to go north, and dispose of the Mall Company's property in Cal., and Wash. for the two years from July, 1864.

**H. GASQUET,** Waldo or Crescent City.

## Our Heroes.

The poem given below has been recited by Mr. Murdoch, before large audiences in Philadelphia, where it was received with shouts and applauded verse by verse:

Cheers! cheers, for our heroes!  
Not those who wear stars,  
Not those who wear eagles,  
And laurels and bays;  
We know they are gallant,  
And honor them, too,  
For bravely maintaining  
The Red, White and Blue.  
But cheers for our soldiers,  
Rough, wrinkled and brown;  
The men who make heroes  
And ask no reward—  
Unselfish, untiring,  
Intrepid and true,  
The bulwark surrounding  
The Red, White and Blue.

Our patriot soldiers!  
When Treason arose,  
And Freedom's own children  
Assailed her as foes;  
When Anarchy threatened  
And Order withdrew,  
They rallied to rescue  
The Red, White and Blue!

Upholding our banner,  
On many a field,  
The doom of the traitor  
They valiantly sealed;  
And, worn with the conflict,  
Found vigor anew,  
Where Victory greeted  
The Red, White and Blue!

Yet loved ones have fallen—  
And still where they sleep,  
A sorrowing Nation  
Shall silently weep;  
And Spring's fairest flowers,  
In gratitude, strew,  
O'er those who have cherished  
The Red, White and Blue!

But, glory immortal  
Is waiting them now;  
And chaplets unfading  
Shall blind every brow,  
When called by the trumpet,  
At Times great review,  
They stand, who defended  
The Red, White and Blue!

## BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

## Monday's Dispatch.

St. Joseph, Missouri, 20th.—Gen. Fisk, commanding the Department of Northern Missouri, issued an appeal for 5,000 men, each with a horse and such arms and ammunition as they may have, to rally for the protection of their lives and property, and for the general extermination of bushwhackers in Northwestern Missouri. He says the emergency is so great that he cannot wait until details are made by United States authorities, or troops transferred from other districts; that loyal citizens are being murdered, and their property given to the flames; that hundreds of widows and orphans are flying to the military posts for safety; that harvests are going to waste, and hundreds of Unionists daily pleading at his headquarters for protection, which he is unable to give in consequence of the small force under his command. Camps of rendezvous for this purpose have been established at Chillicothe and St. Joseph.

New York, 21st.—Dispatches from Niagara Falls say an interview has taken place between Clay, Thompson, Holcomb, who claim to be commissioners from the rebel Government to seek terms of peace—and Mr. Greely, who is authorized by the President to act in the matter. Commissioners proposed a restoration of the Union on this basis: 1st. All negroes that have actually been freed by the war, to be secured in such freedom; 2d. All negroes now held as slaves, to remain so; 3d. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States; 4th. State Rights to be recognized in the reconstruction of

the Union. This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greely. The President at once telegraphed Greely the terms upon which he would propose to make peace, to-wit: Full and complete restoration of the Union, in all its territorial integrity; the abandonment of slavery in the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting property rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war on the interests of slavery. After considerable correspondence, the parties concluded to refer the whole matter back to both Governments for reconsideration.

The Times' Washington special says Hunter asked to be relieved, only so as not to embarrass Gen. Wright in his pursuit of the enemy. No necessity for it however, as the pursuit of the enemy is being carried on by troops under Gens. Wright and Hunter, with great vigor.

Washington special says Col. Jacques of the 3d Ill. Vols. and Edmund Kirk, by permission of the President, recently visited Jeff Davis, at Richmond, and had an interview with him on the state of the country. The dispatch says that they were kindly treated. Of course nothing of the results of the interview are divulged.

Tribune's Headquarters dispatch of the 18th, says deserters report that rebels intended to make an attack the day before but from some cause it was deferred. Deserters are continually coming into our lines. Only a few straggling rebels are on this side of the Rappahannock. The rebel force succeeded in reaching Staunton with the greater part of their plunder. A dispatch to the Tribune says a new mortar mortar has been introduced, and is throwing shells into Petersburg.

New York, 21st.—The rebel officers have been placed in buildings at Cumming's Point. Charleston is being furiously shelled. Sumter has been subjected to a very heavy fire from Morris Island. All the troops have returned from the recent expedition. Refugees report that the Union prisoners in Charleston are treated horribly.

The Herald's special says the Secretary of State has determined to make a formal demand upon the British Government for the surrender of Sommes, thus requiring of that government the same observance of national law that she has exacted from all other nations.

Kansas City, Missouri, 22d.—While Captain Moses, with a detachment of the 2d Colorado, was scouting near Frederickburg, Clay County, he came upon about 300 bushwhackers. The rebels wore faded uniforms and correctly replied to challenges of our men. Their force immediately charged upon our forces, and a bloody fight ensued. Our men were finally forced to retire. Major Richards, with 280 men pursued the guerrillas in the direction of Knoxville, until they scattered into small bands to the brush.

Washington, 21st.—The Republican says the Government has received a dispatch from Sherman, this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and were repulsed each time, with little loss to us. Most of our men fought from behind earthworks. It is reported that the following dispatch has been received from Averill, dated near Winchester the 20th: Breckinridge divided his forces at Barryville, sending Early to Winchester, and taking the other division towards Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early today, in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over 300 officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms and about 200 prisoners. Gen. Tilly is in our hands severely wounded. Rebel loss in officers heavy. Prisoners report the force to have been 5,000.

Reports of Stanton's resignation prevalent to-day, but probably false. The Philadelphia Enquirer says Col. Jacques reports that our prisoners at Richmond are now carefully cared for.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) 21st.—The correspondence between Holcomb and Greely, at Niagara Falls, has been furnished for publication. Their first letter asked for protection from the President or Secretary of War, in order that they might visit Washington. Greely replied, under date of the 17th, as follows: Gents.—I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions, looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission. If my information be substantially correct, I am authorized by the President to tender you his safe conduct on your journey.

They reply, under date of the 18th: The safe conduct tendered us by the President, we regret to say, was under a misapprehension of the facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employ of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on the subject. We feel authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence, were communicated to Richmond, we, or others, would be at once invested with authority to which your letter refers, with a view to the hastening of a consummation so much to be desired, and a termination at the earliest possible moment of the calamities of war. Greely then referred to the President, soliciting instructions, which were furnished:

Executive Mansion July 18th, 1864.—To whom it may concern: Any proposition embracing restoration Peace, the integrity of the whole Union and abandonment of slavery, which comes by and with authority that can control arms now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and bearer or bearers thereof, shall have safe conduct both ways.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

New York 22d.—We have well authenticated report, that the rebels have evacuated Atlanta.

Louisville 22d.—Saturdays Nashville Union says: Decatur was occupied by our forces on the 18th, thus cutting off all communications with South Carolina, except by way of Marion. Deserters come into our lines in great numbers since we crossed the Chattahoochee.

More Indian Troubles.—We clip the following extract from the Daily Oregonian of the 26th:

JORDAN CREEK, July 14, 1864.  
EDITOR OREGONIAN:  
Last Friday news reached this place of the arrival of a large band of Indians, about 14 miles from here on the lower part of Jordan Creek, and that an Englishman, who was ranching stock, near that place, had been killed by them and about 30 horses and mules, and 15 head of cattle driven off.

On Sunday, twenty-one men well equipped and led by Mr. Jordan, left here to overtake and punish the Indians. After two days' travel in a southwesterly course, at a distance of about 80 miles, the Indians were overtaken. They were supposed to number from 300 to 400, large and small.

The party immediately attacked them where they were posted in a deep canyon, and after a brisk fight of about one hour, they were repulsed. During the engagement, Mr. M. Jordan was shot through the heart and died instantly; Geo. Barry was wounded in the hand, and O. Eastman was slightly wounded in the thigh—then commenced the retreat, and the little band was closely pursued for fifty miles, by about twenty-five Indians. Seven of the Indians were supposed to have been killed, and one horse captured. Mr. Jordan's horse was recovered, but the party were so closely pursued that they were forced to leave Mr. Jordan's body. The Indians are supposed to be 1,000.

Below we give the curse pronounced by "Pestus," a Grecian author of older time, upon a rebel. Pestus must have been a fanatical, black Abolitionist:

"My country, if a wretch should ever arise out of thy countless sons, who would curtail thy freedom, dim thy glory—while he lives may all earth's people curse him—for of all hast thou secured the blessing. And if one exist who would not arise for liberty, be he too cursed living, and when dead let him be buried downward with his face looking to hell, and o'er his coward's grave the hark skulls his form. I would have him wrought into a living wire, which beaten out might make a golden net-work for the world—then melt him inch by inch in hell."

Big Guns.—The guns for the defence of the Columbia River, says the Oregonian, have arrived. The largest consist of two 15-inch Columbiads, 18 feet long, 4 feet in diameter at the butt, tapering down to 25 inches at the muzzle. The weight of the largest is 49,439 lbs., and so accurately have they been finished, there is not 60 lbs difference in their weight. They were cast in the celebrated Pitt foundry, in Pittsburg, Pa. Two other guns of 10-inch calibre came at the same time with a very large supply of ordnance stores.

SLIDING SCALE OF GRIT.—Punch has a picture of a worthy gentleman calling upon an "expert" hatter. This dialogue gives the point of "illustration": Customer.—"A slight mourning hat-band, if you please." Hatter.—"What relation, Sir?" Customer.—"Wife's uncle, Sir." Hatter.—"Favor, Sir, your uncle, Sir?" Customer.—"Um—well, yes." Hatter.—"May I ask, Sir, are you mentioned in the will?" Customer.—"No such luck." Hatter (to his assistant, briskly) "Couple o' inches, John."

A woman will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum-tree, and you can't separate her without snapping strings no art can mend, leaving a portion of her soul on the upper leather of your affections. She will sometimes see something to love where others can see nothing to admire; and when her fondness is once fastened on a fellow, it sticks like glue and molasses in a bushy head of hair.

"I wonder where those clouds are going!" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her thin, delicate finger to the heavy purple masses that floated lazily in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder!" said her brother.

An editor became martial, and was created captain. On parade, instead of "two paces in front—advance!" he unconsciously bawled out, "Cash—two dollar a year in advance!"

Exclamation of an old "wooden liner" on hearing of the 600-ponder—"Well shiver my timbers!"

## List of Letters

REMAINING Remains Unclaimed in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, State of Oreg., on the 1st day of August, 1864.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

In mailing letters, place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Batcheller J W   | Nicholas G W        |
| Bidwell G S      | Nyswanger Biby      |
| Broadax U W      | Orndoff Wm S        |
| Bayley T S       | Schmitting Peter    |
| Burnet A J 4     | Sprien John         |
| Dean Z H         | Stephenson Mrs L F  |
| Duke J T         | Stuart Will         |
| Eastlick M D     | Runels A D          |
| Grayson G W      | Turpin John         |
| Gardins F G      | Turpin Mrs M J      |
| Harris Emory     | Tate Geo            |
| Harger Hermon    | Thomas Geo C        |
| Hughes Elias     | Thompson A F        |
| Hendershot Jas   | Williams Mrs A W    |
| Hill Mrs M A     | Webster M           |
| McMullen John    | Wincer Olin         |
| Mcspie Trounaint | Yates Thomas 39     |
|                  | E. E. HAINES, P. M. |