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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Prop'r.

Subscription—For One year, in advance, Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars. 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.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

NO. 10. To hold its regular meeting on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

WARREN LODGE NO. 10, A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular communications on Wednesday Evenings on the 1st of each month, commencing on the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.

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JACOBS & RUSSELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

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, '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.

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PETER BRITT,

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Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the latest 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 likenesses.

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Dry Goods, Groceries,

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DRUGS, and MEDICINES,

Fine Liquors, etc., etc.

In his old FIRE-PROOF BRICK, south side of California Street, Jacksonville. oct15

NEW ENGLAND

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE.

For further particulars, call at Neuber's Store, and see the Machine in operation. Machines on hand for sale.

J. NEUBER, Agent.

Jacksonville, June 4th, 1864. 3m

NEW

Watchmaker and Jeweler!

On Oregon street, first door north of Brentano's Jacksonville, Ogn.

JOHN F. HOUCK,

Manufacturer and repairs of all sorts of Watches, Chronometers, Clocks Musical and other Instruments, etc.

Also, JEWELRY manufactured and repaired, after the most approved style of the art, and warranted for one year. Prices according to times.

JOHN F. HOUCK,

Chronometer and Watchmaker.

Jacksonville, June 25, 1864. 3m

LANDIS'

EXPRESS.

Sem-Weekly line of Stagers from Jacksonville to Kershville and Waldo, Oregon. Leaves Jacksonville every

Monday & Thursday, 4 A. M.

Returning, leaves Waldo every

Tuesday & Friday at 2 P. M.

Through passengers will be furnished with good saddle-horses at Waldo, for Crescent City.

JOSIAH A. LANDIS, Prop'r.

Sept. 28th, 1864. oct15

American Slavery—The Prophecy.

BY MRS. HENRIETTA WILKINSON BOATH.

[The following lines were written in Europe twenty years ago, in answer to a slaveowner's family, who invited the author to travel in the Southern States. They were first published many years ago. The lines were indeed prophetic.—Flag.]

You tell me of a bright land far over the sea,
But, ah! can you call it the land of the free?
Where the image of God, for a handful of gold,
Like a boat of the field, in the market is sold—
Where the child from the mother's fond bosom is torn,
Where the father is chained leaving orphan children—
Where the maiden is bartered like merchandise
And the woman is sold to the hands of despair?

Who! for the fair land? for over the main;
For the ranker of death—dark slavery's stain—
Shall grow to thy vital, while every sigh,
From the victims who write, moans for justice on high,
And He, the great Lord of the universe wide,
Shall send thee to earth in thy strength and thy pride?

For vengeance must fall for evil crimes done
On the being redeemed by His own beloved Son?
The sound of the war-drum shall thrill thee, straight,
As thy sons and thy brother are borne to the fight,
The slave and the cotton shall stab thee with pain,
And the North and the South be divided in twain,
And brother 'gainst brother shall strike in the fight,
And battles be fought in the dead of the night,
And the white mail and widow in sorrow shall moan,
And the Bays of thy freedom in waters be torn.

The North in her might, like a whirlwind shall rise,
And the notes of the cannon be borne to the skies,
And though the warm blood of her heroes be shed,
The light of her Freedom shall never be dead;
The Stars and the Stripes and Escalator shall be,
Proud Liberty's banner from East and by sea;
And the Union though spurned by the slaveholder's
sons,
Shall be guarded by Northernmen, for ages unborn.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPRINTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

St. Louis, 2d.—Rebel accounts state that Price is moving three columns on Rolla. The right is under Shelby and Marmaduke, the center under himself and the left under Cooper, whose force is composed mainly of half-breed Indians. Five hundred entered Union, the county seat of Franklin, and captured one hundred militia. Washington had a garrison of six hundred men, under Col. Hall, who evacuated the place on the approach of the rebels, and took the men and stores across the river. Information from Jefferson City reports all safe. Depot at Jacksonville on the North Missouri railroad was burned by guerrillas this morning. Nothing yet heard from Ewing. All the fortifications around St. Louis are manned to-day.

The following received from Carter's Station, East Tenn., 1st.—We arrived here yesterday, and found the enemy strongly entrenched on both sides of the river. Heavy cannonading and skirmishing all afternoon, and still noon to-day, when the enemy was driven out of the fort, and fled towards Zollicoffer.

St. Louis, 4th.—A train which left Hannibal yesterday morning, and was captured by guerrillas on the 17th miles from Palmyra. Guerrillas seized the express, containing \$20,000, searched the soldiers, took fifty revolvers, and compelled one of the employees of the train to fire the cars. A freight train arrived shortly after, and was also burned. Three soldiers on the cars, through the aid of passengers managed to escape.

Cincinnati, 4th.—Hooker has relieved Heintzelman, and assumed command of the Northern Department—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

New York, 5th.—Herald's City Point correspondent, says in the fight for the south side of the railroad, about 2,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the rebels, belonging to the 51st New York, 21st Pennsylvania, and the 17th New Jersey. Both the Times and World's correspondents put the number at only 500.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 4th.—Perfect quiet prevails in front of Petersburg since Friday. In going over the battle field, we found our dead entirely stripped of clothing, and horribly mutilated. Some have been murdered after they were wounded.

Nashville, 4th.—On Saturday, Buford, with a part of Forrest's command, including all his artillery, attacked Athens. After shelling it two hours, he demanded its surrender of Col. Wade, which was refused. Buford soon after retired. Fears of an attack on Columbia are unfounded. Forrest having gone in the direction of Florence.

From Chattanooga we have a report that a demand for the surrender of Dalton was made yesterday, by a body of rebels, claiming to be Forrest's force. No further particulars.

San Francisco, 8th.—Gold in New York on the 6th, 189. Legal Tenders, 54. New York, 4th.—Arpaual steamers have to have convoys to Panama.

Herald's London letter says Georgian petitions, are now receiving signatures to go to the President of the U. S., praying for peace; they will probably receive a million signatures. Promiscuous Pole made

statement that, 3,500 Poles to be furnished for the Confederate army.

New York, 5th.—Tribune's special dated Martinsburg, 4th, says the latest intelligence from Sheridan up to Saturday morning. At that time his infantry was still at Harrisonburg, while his cavalry were at Staunton reconnoitering towards Charlottesville. The rebel reports of the disaster to our cavalry at Swift Run Gap is untrue. Instead of meeting with a repulse they gained a victory and captured about 100 prisoners, driving rebels to 8 mile creek which was fortified. Rockfish and Brown's Gaps are strongly fortified by the rebels, and defended by considerable force. Their positions are flankable on either side. It is probable the next information from Sheridan will come via Alexandria. Supplies continue to go to the front and there is a direct indication that Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry will be abandoned as bases of supplies.

Correspondence of the Herald, City Point, it is reported that our cavalry recaptured 600 of the prisoners captured by the rebels in the fight near Poplar Grove Church.

Philadelphia, 6th.—Inquirer's special despatch from Washington, says: I learn from a rebel Sergeant, who left Stone's bridge a week since that Lee has acknowledged that his position is critical. He has fortified Danville at all points, and repaired all the temporary defenses on the railroad. He had also taken a number of heavy guns from Richmond to Danville. Supplies in Richmond entirely given out, and great difficulty is experienced furnishing rebel army even with corn meal. Davis and Cabinet left Richmond for South Carolina. All newspapers, except the Whig, are moving from Richmond, and its well known that the Government archives have been sent to Danville, which is Lee's base of supplies.

St. Louis, 4th.—Official despatch from Jefferson City says 60 of Col. Fletcher's men belonging to Ewing's command reached Hermann, no report of their operations received. Gen Ewing and principal portion of his troops arrived at Rolla. All quiet at Jefferson City. No enemy appeared in that vicinity. Rebel army is between the Pacific and Southwest branch railroads with a train of 200 wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla. The Pacific road reported not materially injured, but the Southwest branch almost entirely in hands of the rebels. Several depots, and other property at various places destroyed. A despatch from Cape Girardeau, says Col. Hillery, commanding there has reconquered Charleston and sent a force to Bloomington. Cavalry scouring country in all directions.

New York, 6th.—Herald's correspondent with the cavalry on our left line, date of 4th, says has been no fighting by this division, since Gen. Davis gave Hampton such a whipping a few days since. We still hold the ground and are ready at moments notice, to resume the battle, but we are waiting for other movements before taking the offensive. Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of Gen. Dohbin. Our pickets are now only 50 yards distant from the enemy.

St. Louis, 8th.—Now ascertained that the bridge over Gasconade river, 18 miles this side of Osage, was burned by the rebels; Cole Creek bridge 30 cars and locomotive also burned. Reports have reached here that a rebel force under Magruder, marching towards Missouri, was attacked and defeated by Steele on White river on the 4th. The fact that Magruder is known to be following Price with a view of protecting his retreat if necessary, and securing the supplies that Price's expedition may get in this State, gives color to this report. No apprehension felt for the safety of Jefferson City. Gen. Pleasanton is in command.

Clarksville, 8th.—700 rebels under Lyon captured the steamer Chambers and crossed the river into Kentucky yesterday, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, then released the boat.

Nashville, 6th.—The following has just been received from Chattanooga: The enemy retreated last evening from Altoona, in the direction of Dallas, leaving their dead and from four to six hundred wounded on our hands. Our loss is 100 killed and 200 wounded. Reserves bridge will be restored to-morrow, and trains will be able to run as far as Altoona, via Dalton. Retreat of the enemy indicates Sherman close on their rear, near Altoona. Nothing heard from Roseau or Washburn to-day. It is presumed they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the state of the roads will permit. We have had heavy and continuous rains the last five days, rendering the roads almost impassable.

Just received the following from Grainger: Huntsville, 6th, 10 p. m.—Courier says reports of two o'clock yesterday, state that Forrest was at Lawrenceburg the night before crossing south. Morgan's advance is skirmishing with the enemy this morning on Shell Creek, he being unable to cross on account of the high water. He hopes to cross to-morrow, when he will push them.

[Signed.] THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

Another despatch reports the telegraph repaired to Altoona to-day. The action of

yesterday was severe. Rebel General attacked with his division seven thousand strong, and suffered severely, leaving killed and wounded to the number of 1,000, while we lost only 300. Fight lasted six hours. From Florence to Huntsville, Gen. Morgan (Federal) has carried Forrest & Co., and has captured his transportation. The gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tenn. River.

Despatch from Stevenson reports that an officer of Sheridan's staff has just arrived. Sheridan is still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains are all right, though occasionally interrupted by guerrillas. Roseau reports that Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, leaving only a few stragglers. The killed and wounded are very few in number.

[Signed.] STANTON: Headquarters, Department of Va. and North Carolina, 7th, six a. m.—The enemy having moved Field's and Pickett's divisions from the left of Chapin's Farm Road to our right, attacked with spirit. Kanter's cavalry, in the trenches, drove them back with small loss to our men. The enemy suffered considerably. They then swept down the trenches towards Birney's, who having thrown back his right, availed the assault, and repulsed them with heavy loss. In the meantime the enemy advanced toward New Market, when they met a force at Signal Train. At three o'clock I took the offensive, sending Birney with two divisions up Darbytown road. The enemy retired as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupied the trenches which the enemy took from Kanter. Our loss is very small, not over one 10th as much as the enemy. We have about 1,000 prisoners.

[Signed.] HEADQUARTERS 10th Army Corps, 7th.—We have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The loss is to be Field's and Pickett's divisions on my right flank; enemy seem to be retreating on Darby road.

[Signed.] HEADQUARTERS DEPT. VA., 7th 10:30 P. M.—Birney holds the enemy to the inner line of trenches around Richmond, extending from Darbytown road to connect with Gen. Wright on left near Fort Harrison. No movements at Petersburg to-day, we have much the best of this day's work, a thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded and one thousand prisoners, besides we have given them a bloody repulse.

[Signed.] No dispatches been received from Sherman, Sheridan or Roseau later than those before telegraphed. STANTON.

Tuesday's Dispatch. Washington, Va., 7th.—My command is at this point to night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. Grain and forage in advance of these points had been previously destroyed. The whole country from Blair Ridge to North Mountain has been made untenable for the rebel army. We destroyed over 2,000 barns, filled with wheat, hay and farming implements; 70 mills filled with flour and wheat, and have driven in front of our army over 4,000 head of stock, and killed and issued to the corps not less than 3,000 sheep. A large number of horses have been obtained. Lieut. Meigh was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton, for which atrocious act all the houses within ten miles were burned. Since we came into the valley, every train and small party, and every straggler, has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been in the valley previously. The rear guard of the 10th and 8th Ohio cavalry, stationed at the bridge over the mouth of the Shenandoah, was attacked, while asleep, by McNeil, with 170 men. The whole party was disposed of or captured. Think they will all turn up. Fifty-six of them have reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. He was the most daring and desperate of bushwhackers.

[Signed.] SHERIDAN: Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 9th.—5th and 9th corps advanced a half mile since yesterday, driving the enemy's skirmishers into the breastworks. The enemy was to feel this part of the rebel lines, and see if they had been weakened to strengthen forces elsewhere. We held the ground gained, but have not yet made an attack on the main works.

Washington, 10th.—Grant telegraphs that the losses the other day were much less than at first reported. 400 will cover the entire killed and wounded. The enemy's loss not less than ten or twelve hundred.

[Signed.] STANTON: Altoona, 9th, 8 p. m.—I reached Kanawha Mountain on the 6th, in time to witness at a distance the attack on Altoona. The attack was met and repulsed. The enemy's loss was 200 killed and 1,500 wounded and prisoners. The enemy captured a small garrison at Big Shanty, and burned seven miles of railroad. We have at Altoona and Atlanta abundance of timber. Hood, observing our approach, moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van West. I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us. This army is better off than in camp.

[Signed.] SHERIDAN: Nashville, 8th.—Roseau reports that Forrest captured by crossing the Tennessee

River on flatboats, above and below, Florence, on the 6th, while Roseau was detained by high water on Shell Creek and Elk River. [Signed.] THOMAS.

St. Louis, 9th.—Official despatch from Jefferson City states that the advance of Price to Mormon Creek, 10 miles from Jefferson City, was spiritedly contested by our cavalry. Morning of the 8th, enemy drew up in line of battle before our works, but after being well punished by our batteries they moved off toward the west.

St. Louis, 10th.—News from the West to-day says fighting is going on between our cavalry and Price's rear, about fifteen miles west of Jefferson City, this morning. Price is south of the Pacific railroad, moving westward. Whether he will strike the Missouri river, or push south with the view of escaping from the State, is not known. He destroyed the railroad bridge four miles west of Jefferson City.

The Democratic Platform.

The task which the Democratic party will have before it, if it gets into office at the next election, and resolves to meet the legitimate expectations of those who trust in it, and to keep its own promises, will be of such tremendous weight as to entitle those who are saddled with it to the deepest sympathy of all beholders. Amongst the little duties which it will have to perform, in order to save the nation in its own way will be:

1. To make a "frank and straightforward tender of the Constitution" to the rebel States, and get them to accept it, and come back under it—a job which we hope will not have to be performed in the hot weather.

2. In case this proper offer is refused by the rebels, to raise all the men that may be needed to carry on the war by volunteering, without any draft. No difficulty is anticipated on this point, as it is confidently expected that about a million Democratic voters will rush to arms as soon as McClellan assumes the direction of the campaign.

3. To raise all the money necessary for the expenses of the war by taxation, without resort either to loans or issue of paper, and at the same time to draw in all the legal tender now outstanding, and nevertheless keep the taxes so light that the working men shall never feel them, and never know anything of the war except what they read in the newspapers.

4. To catch all pirates and sea rovers sent to sea by the Confederates immediately on their leaving port, and before they have come in sight of any merchant vessel.

5. To catch all the guerrillas south of the Ohio river, and prevent any further disturbance of any kind along the Mississippi anywhere above New Orleans, and make all that part of the country as pleasant and as safe as New York or Connecticut.

6. To prevent all negro slaves leaving their owners in any part of the continent, or to restore them as soon after they leave as possible, or in case the said owners should be absent, setting in the rebel army, to keep the said negroes at honest labor for their masters' benefit, supplying them with clothing and food out of the Government stores, which shall, however, cost nobody anything; and to prevent all negroes dying of any contagious disease.

7. To win all battles, wherever fought, and against whatever odds, at small loss to ourselves.

8. To fill all departments of the public service with the wisest and purest men in the country, so that no mistakes or frauds shall ever be committed by any Government officer.

9. To carry out our foreign policy in such a way as to fill all foreign nations with a mixture of fear, respect, admiration and love in equal proportions.

10. To conduct the Government that everybody shall be perfectly satisfied, and that no complaint shall ever be made of the Administration in any newspapers or other periodical.

These things, as we have said, are doubtless very difficult, but as a great many people expect them of Mr. Lincoln, they can not be impossible.—N. Y. Times.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Too fast—too slow—too radical—too conservative—too lenient—too despotic—too independent of his Cabinet—too much under the influence of the Blairs. This is the sum and substance of the complaints against President Lincoln, and they kill each other. They prove that the President does his own thinking and acts according to his own convictions of his own judgment at his own chosen time, which is what the President is elected to do, what the country admires in Washington and Jackson, and what has convinced the masses that Abraham Lincoln is the man for the crisis. A conscientious patriot loving truth and right, with strong practical sense, enlightened by years of experience such as no other man in the Nation has ever had, the idea of substituting for him a weak, vain, ambitious puppet of disloyal politicians, without force of intellect or settled convictions of public policy, is the dream of men who want a tool instead of a President.—Sac Union.

The sweetest of all pleasures, and one that will never decay, is to cherish the heart that loves you.

A Romance of Modern Times.

In a quiet and peaceful place, on the banks of a tributary of the Illinois river, there lived a Miss Th—commonly known as Mrs. P—with husband and children, indulging, of course, in the luxuries of a married couple. They enjoyed a happy life for quite a number of years, until the demon aroused happiness from its slumber, and what is ironically so called they had a falling out, the husband went north, and Mrs. P—married another. This second union was also crowned with success, and no person apprehended any fears of separation very soon. Months passed on, and nothing disturbed the happy pair from enjoying the honey days. A few weeks ago, however, husband No. 2, had occasion to be absent from home; in the meantime, husband No. 1—by mere accident—returned from the northern mines, his pockets full of Boise River's chief product, induced his not forgotten consort to flee with him, and both absconded for parts unknown, leaving husband No. 2, on the return from his journey, to mourn his loss and amuse himself over the following lines:

"She loved me, she said, and she swore it;
She swore it a thousand times;
She treasured my gifts like jewels,
And learned and repeated my rhymes,
And numberless tokens she gave me;
Her kisses were many and sweet;
And I thought her an angel from Heaven,
When she was but a womanly cheat."

She robbed me of rest and of comfort,
And gave me bright hopes in return,
And now in my bedchamber, lonely,
Her pictures I smiling burn.

But hark the dinner bell is pealing;
Not many are blessing the light—
She leans on the arm of another,
Who was once my love and my pride,

Ah, well! let her live and be happy;
Her pictures are burned, and I see
'Tis bitter the rid of such tokens,
And keep the heart healthy and free.

Those who think that peace and Union may be had by compromise, would do well to crack the following not from the Richmond Inquirer:

"As Lincoln wants peace on his own terms, so we also want peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other. Is it therefore, the same peace we desire; and therefore itself, banded about in this way, loses all meaning and signifies literally nothing at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of buffalo orators in a neighboring State, if any of that sort still drive and shivel. Let us rid the whole vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until, as Davis is said to have said, 'the last of this generation falls in his tracks,' and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those, who have unjustly, and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the soil of these Confederate States and the felon flag of stars and stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that, it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is nonsense."

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.—The Chicago platform means aid and comfort to the rebels—disgrace and dishonor to every Union soldier, to every loyal man; and its success will bring about one of three things; 1st. An armistice, which will give the now almost exhausted rebellion a new lease of life; or, 2d. a peace, which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; or, 3d. a cowardly, truckling to the rebellion, which shall trail our old flag in the dust at the feet of traitors, and welcome, cap in hand, the chief rebels to the highest seats in our political synagogues. Either of these three results is too terrible to think upon; each of them, in the guise of peace, is only the prelude to a fiercer state of civil war.—N. Y. Herald.

UNPARALLELED.—The wife of Jose Castro, of Monterey, has given birth to thirty-six children, all of whom are living together in that county. The first twenty are twins, each pair representatives of either sex. Of the remaining children, eleven only were singly born. A yearling calf is eaten at a meal by this family, and for desert they usually consume an enormous quantity of jewelry. It is safe to say that a more prolific couple cannot be found on the globe. At least a parallel instance is not a matter of record according to the Atlas.

A collier having taken a looking glass home in his trunk, one of his helpful offspring was anxious to see the contents of the box. The mirror was on the top when the youngster opened it. He gave one brief look at his own shock head, dropped the lid, and with joy depicted in every feature, ran to his mother, exclaiming, "Oh, mother, mother, father has brought home a young puppy!"