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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.

J. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge
NO. 10 holds regular meetings 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.
W. L. J. DAY, S. O.
J. M. McLAUGHLIN, R. Sec'y.
Treasurer—Jas. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and Elias Day.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. E. & A. M.
HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding 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.

I. D. HAINES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Will practice in the Courts of Oregon.
Office, Post Office Buildings.

GEORGE B. DORRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
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SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,
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Residence near the South end of Oregon street.
January 2, 1864.

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.

P. J. Ryan
Dealer in

Dry Goods, Groceries,
BOOTS, and SHOES,
Hardware, & Cutlery,
DRUGS, and MEDICINES,
Fine Liquors, etc., etc.
In his old FIRE-PROOF BRICK, south side of California Street, Jacksonville. oct18

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 Breton's Jacksonville, Ogu.

JOHN F. HOUCK,
Manufacturer and repairer 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 Stages from Jacksonville to Kerbyville and Waldo, Oregon. Leaves Jacksonville every

Monday & Thursday, 4 A. M.
Returning, leaves Waldo every

Tuesday & Friday at 9 P. M.

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

JOSHUA A. LANDIS, Prop'r.,
Oct. 28th, 1864. oct18

The Copperheads of this coast have been claiming Gen. Rosecrans as a disciple of the Grave Digger. The following lines from his pen, which we clip from the *Central Illinoisian*, seem to indicate which way the wind blows.

Take off thy Sword McClellan

Take off thy sword, McClellan,
Take off thy coat of blue;
Strip quickly from thy shoulders
Those Starry badges two;
You are no more a soldier,
You've changed your base again;
On Peace's platform standing
The garb of war is vain.

When first we met, McClellan,
You led a hero band;
A grand devoted army
Was then at thy command,
The finest on the planet,
It longed to meet the foe;
It needed but a leader,
To strike the crushing blow.

And then, how fall, McClellan,
You filled a nation's eyes?
When'er thy name was mentioned,
We felt our courage rise.
We thought you were a saviour
Sent to our country's aid,
To bring us back the Union,
The same our Fathers made.

Where are they now, McClellan,
These heroes whom you led?
A cry of anguish answers,
"Alas, they're with the dead!"
They sleep in peace eternal,
Those true, devoted braves;
The only peace you conquered,
The peace of soldier's graves!

Alack, alack, McClellan,
Our faith was hard to shake,
We trusted long your promise,
That you would Richmond take;
Till back you staggered, leading,
Your back towards the foe,
With column's torn and bleeding,
And banners drooping low.

But now you hold, McClellan,
Another high command,
Again a fever is mustered,
And you lead on the band,
And is that force enlisted
To fight the Union's wars,
And plant on Richmond's hill-tops
The flag of stripes and stars?

Alas, alas, McClellan,
A cry from you we lead,
"Peace" glitters on their banners,
While yet our soldiers bleed,
They barely cry "surrender,"
Ere the Union is restored,
They kiss the feet of traitors,
And throw away the sword.

Have you no shame, McClellan?
Have you forgot the past?
Have you so long led freemen,
To herd with slaves at last?
Alas, alas, McClellan,
It seemeth so to be,
When you raise the flag of traitors
And drop that of the free.

Take off thy sword, McClellan,
Take off thy coat of blue,
Strip quickly from thy shoulders
Those starry badges two,
You are no more a soldier,
You've changed your base again,
On Peace's platform standing,
The garb of war is vain.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Saturday's Dispatch.

New York, 29th.—The World's special correspondent with Sheridan's army has the following, under date of the 19th: Every morning during the present week, but this one, the troops have been roused at daybreak for the expected attack. For some reason this morning, the caution was omitted, apprehensions of an attack having probably died away. The army was posted along the north bank of Cedar run—Army of Western Va. on the left, on the Winchester and Strasburg pike, the 19th corps in the center and the 6th corps on the right. In the absence of Sheridan, Gen. Wright commanded. A dense mist enveloped the country, favoring the enemy's movements. While our army was soundly sleeping, dreamless of danger, the assault was made on the right. Rapid and continuous fire charged of sentinal's muskets extended along the line towards the left, and simultaneously the rebel infantry advanced among the works in a solid column, pouring in a fierce fire on our flanks and front. Only a portion of our troops had manned the breastworks when the assault commenced, which was so deadly as to break our lines immediately, and the men were swept from the works, into which the enemy came pouring like a sea.

Cedar Creek, Va., 19th.—To Lieut-Gen. Grant: I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning, before daylight. My left was turned and thrown into confusion, with loss of twenty pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester and found the army between Middletown and Newton, having been driven back 4 miles. I here took affairs in

hand, quickly mustered a corps, and formed a compact line of battle in time to repulse the attack of the enemy, which was done handsomely about one p. m. At three o'clock, after some changes of cavalry from left to right flank, I attacked the enemy with great vigor, driving and routing them, capturing, according to last accounts, 43 pieces of artillery, and many prisoners. I do not yet know the loss of the enemy. Wagon trains, ambulances and caissons in large numbers are in our possession. Gen. Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, severely wounded. I have to report the loss of Gen. Bidwell killed, and Gens. Wright, Grover and Ricketts wounded. Affairs at times looked badly, but by the gallantry of our brave officers disaster was converted into a splendid victory. Darkness intervened and shut off further results. I now occupy Strasburg.

SHERIDAN.
The boldness, vigor and success of the enemy's attack, strongly indicates that heavy reinforcements have been sent from Richmond, with the expectation of fulfilling Longstreet's boasts with regard to Sheridan. Longstreet had assumed command, and confident hopes of disaster to Union arms had been boastfully expressed.

[Signed] STANTON.
New York, 29th.—Particulars of the raid into Luray Valley, says they captured 6,500 cattle, 500 horses and 32 mules, destroyed a tannery containing \$800,000 worth of leather, and laid the country entirely waste, from New Market to Woodville, also in a circuit to Madison, Little Washington, back to Luray, and thence to Front Royal.

St. Louis, 19th.—One hundred rebels, under Col. Rathbone, entered Lexington Friday. All male citizens between 17 and 50 are mustered into the Confederate army. Five hundred men, under Shelby, captured Paris, Monroe county, and are conscripting all able-bodied men for Confederate service.

Monday's Dispatch.

New York, 29th.—The World's correspondent says: In the surprise and attack on Sheridan's army, the enemy entered the encampment in the rear of the works, where the soldiers had scarcely wakened and were actually just rising from their blankets. To save the artillery at the breastworks became a desperate object when the assault was first discovered, but the nature of the ground rendered this next to impossible. Battery of 6th Pennsylvania, eight guns, was captured. By superhuman efforts, all but one gun of the 5th regular battery was saved. Meanwhile the enemy advanced, completely turning our left flank, and were nearing the pike on the Heights above. The whole army was by this time aroused, wagons and ambulances making for the rear. The 19th corps, which had stood firm during the assault on the works, now found itself confronted by the second division of the enemy, which had moved up the pike and attacked it fiercely on the front and flank with masonry and artillery. Col. McBauley's brigade of the 2d division, on the left, swung its position in front, to receive the flank fire of the enemy. The assault increased fiercely and the whole division reformed itself to meet the shock. Rebels advanced, mounted the breastworks in its front, and with withering volleys drove it back in retreat. The 19th corps advanced along its works, and now fought retreating and partially broken. The left was completely surrounded half the Army of Western Va. was lying in dismay through the fog. Its camp, and the greater part of its camp material, fell into the hands of the enemy. The 19th corps, fighting stubbornly, fell back, constantly losing stragglers. The country about Middletown and beyond, in the rear, was populated with demoralized soldiers. The moment the Army of Va. and the 19th corps were found to be falling back, Wright sent orders to the 6th corps to change front and stem the torrent. Scarcely a moment elapsed, when his columns were seen moving by the left flank straight into the heat of the contest, opening for the passage of stragglers and then closing up immediately. This movement caused the rebels in the center to pause. Some of their cavalry had already appeared at Middletown on the left, capturing a portion of Crook's ambulance train. Their infantry had just swung around, and were just passing the pike above, when Merritt's, Power's and Custa's divisions were withdrawn from the right to the center, to prevent the further advance of the rebels. After the check of the enemy in the center, the lines of the 6th and 19th corps, reformed—the 6th on the left and the 19th on the right. It was then found necessary to withdraw the whole line some distance, in order to connect with the cavalry, who were advancing to drive the enemy from the pike on the left and hold the field at that point. The retrograde movement was not accomplished without loss. The enemy followed so closely and vengefully that their bullets rained on the artillery like hail, killing horses and men, and embarrassing the attempt of the artillerymen to move the guns to the rear. The guns were fought splendidly. They fought everywhere until the last moment, when it

was found they could not be removed. Six guns were lost in the attempt to remove them. When the lines had reached the creek, just to the right of where the second was made, and where the charges of the enemy were repulsed, nearly every field officer of the 1st division of the 2d corps was wounded. Ricketts, commanding the corps, was so badly wounded that he was compelled to leave the field. Bidwell commanding the 3d brigade of the 2d division, was mortally wounded by a shell, which tore his left shoulder in pieces. Here at 10 o'clock, for the first time during the day, the army presented a consistent front towards the foe, and held its own against further attack. Results of the contest everywhere ghastly. We had been surprised, driven from a splendid position, lost heavily in prisoners, lost 23 guns, 34 ambulance wagons, all the medical wagons, supplies of the 19th corps, and several quartermaster's wagons. We had lost many of our finest officers. The enemy were reforming to commence the attack, when a great, grand cheer rang along our rear line. Sheridan had ridden post haste from Winchester, and was approaching. His appearance created the wildest enthusiasm. Beginning at the left, he rode along the whole front of the army, waving his hat, amid the huzzahs of the men. Retreat was stopped in an instant, and from that time till three o'clock, every nerve was strained to get the army into offensive position. At three o'clock the whole army, the 6th in the center, the 19th on the right and Crook's command on the left, with Merritt's cavalry on the extreme left, and Custa's division on the extreme right, made a magnificent and resistless charge, sweeping the enemy off the face of the earth everywhere before it. The enemy had actually begun to throw up breastworks, and were preparing to go into camp when the charge was made. He was driven back at a double quick, through Middletown, across Cedar Creek, whence he came, and thence pursued by the cavalry through and beyond Strasburg. 43 pieces of artillery, including those taken from us, were captured. At Strasburg over 100 wagons, and ambulances and caissons innumerable, fell into our hands. One thousand prisoners were picked up along the road. Two hours more daylight would have given us the whole rebel army. The army is ordered to move against the enemy at five A. M. to-morrow.

Rebels correspondent says our losses are five thousand. Prisoners say Early lost three-fourths of his artillery. We captured 3,000 prisoners.

Washington, 21st.—The following has been received: Cedar Creek, noon, 20th. Attack was made on the enemy about 3 p. m. yesterday. The whole line advanced and turned each flank of the enemy, who after a stubborn resistance broke and fled. They were pushed with vigor. The artillery captured is probably over 50 pieces, including what was taken from us in the morning. At least 1,500 prisoners taken. A number of our cavalry made a dash on Fisher's Hill this morning, and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear guard. We have to regret the loss of many valuable officers.

Nashy on Confederate Victories.

Churchy of the No. Dispensary, }
May 4th, 1864

To THE FAITHFUL:—The recent victories achieved by our friends in the south, is worthy of special thanksgiving. I trust devoutly that the fallen Sam shall be exalted in every church on the last Sunday in May.

A SAM BY PRAYER.

I was cast down and trodded under foot,
B-coz the wicked, woz exalted, and the saints waz unbled.

B-coz the people worshipt Linkin and spat upon Yalalandygam, becuz they trustid Chals and woodcut hev authin to do with Fernandy wot at no price.

B-coz the hosts w/ Linkin parvaled over the hosts of J. G.

Ther'd my mind waz troubled and my sole waz constipatid.

And I cast ashes upon my bed and bewald sayin:

Wo is me!

Linkin will agin sit in high plasit—him and his servance—and we shall hunt our holes.

Ther shall be of apintments and plasins no profit a thousand and tenakore, but for us nary win.

Our enemies shall hev post offices and shell be clothed in goodly raiment, while we shall hev to dig or beg.

Our food shall be sorer, and our whisky shall be maid weck with our own tears.

Thas weptid we.

For Forrest bath smoted the niggers at Fort Pillow, and spared not one. [Hunky.]

And Dick talar hev whipt Banks at Red River. [Hunky.]

And Hoke hev taken Plymouth and

slayed the defenders thereof. [Hunky.]

And Lee, him who afortime spilled Mick-Lellan, and Burnside, and Hooker, shall chew up Grant; yea he will bust him.

And he shall talk Washington; and Linkin, and Chals, and Seward shall be hang upon a gallus forty cubits.

Ther shall the faithful hev their rewards, and be happy for keeps.

Fer niggers shall be plenty, and every wun shall hev ut them men servance and maid servance, and conebions.

And the Rivers shall be whisky, and the banks thereof sugar, and the faithful shall drink their fill.

And I shall berrer no more, for lo I shall revel upon the spoils of the Ablast.

And my nose shall shine w/ the fire, and my face shall glisten w/ fatness.

Sing a new song, o my people, for uv lait did yo sing smail.

Maik a joyful noise, for yer enimiz shall be put under yer feet, and yoo shall hev Post Office.

Note to the Pastors—If Grant whips Lee, maik a fast uv the day, and omit th last half uv the sam.

PATRICK V. NABBY,
Pastor uv sed Church in charge.

Specific Contract Law.

Written for the Sentinel.

"How to pay our debts honestly is the" question that really is at the bottom of all State laws referring to the currency, and the only one that should be considered in making a Specific Contract Law.

On the third of March, 1863, Congress passed a law—containing the germ of a Specific Contract Law, such as is needed in Oregon—authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give "certificates" for deposits of gold coin and bullion, payable in the gold coin or bullion so deposited.

That is all we want, or are entitled to— that principle of honesty and justice—no more. Let people make contracts payable in grain, or greenbacks, or gold or silver coin, or whatsoever they may choose, but bind them to their engagements—make them pay as they agree to, and all should and will be satisfied. A law, however, is necessary to do this; for, although I may agree to pay a debt in grain, yet that grain must be of a specific standard value; or if in money, also of a standard value. Why is it that greenbacks are prohibited by the law authorizing them, from being a legal tender in all cases? (And, for a quibble, why were they not expressly made legal tenders at their expressed face value?)

Government can exact gold coin for the payment of duties, why cannot the merchant who has to pay those duties also exact gold? How else is he to obtain the wherewith to pay duties? "He must sell for cash, down," says one. But where is the difference in the legality of the payment, whether it be "cash down," or cash to be paid in three days, or thirty days. He is equally entitled by commercial usage to do either, and laws should sustain him in so doing.

A Specific Contract Law, similar to the Statute of California, is in reality carrying out the true meaning of the Act of Congress making Treasury Notes a legal tender, because they are not prohibited, from being used as gold; whereas, the usual spirit of the people of the Pacific Coast is, to use gold, and all are afraid to "talk trade," for fear of being taken in on greenbacks. In fact, they are avoided as far as possible, but give them their proper status, and knowing that a law watches for you, gives you confidence and a feeling in their favor; you handle them in security, and more currency will in time be given them.

Ellensburg, Oct. 17th, 1864.

WALDO, Josephine Co., Oct. 20th 1864.

Mr. Editor:—The Hon. Geo. H. Williams addressed the citizens of this place and vicinity, last Thursday, the 17th.

Taking all things into consideration, the gathering was large, and everything passed off pleasantly. To praise the speech would be to

"Gild refined gold or paint the lily."

Suffice it then to say that it would convince any one but a Copperhead, that the salvation of our country depends upon the reelection of Abraham Lincoln.

That it does, and that Judge Williams will fill the high position of U. S. Senator with honor to himself and the State of Oregon, is the humble opinion of

Yours truly,
KRAKABERG.

The Grass Valley National thus speaks of Little Mac's West Point oration:

It is claimed that the oration delivered by Gen. McClellan recently at West Point, over which Shoddyism has been exultant, was written by that prince of empires, Thomas Francis Meagher. There was just enough of sky-scrapings, enough of word millinery and soporific tawdles in the oration to make it probable that Meagher wrote it.

"I have a place for everything, and you ought to know it," said a married man, who was looking for his bootjack after his wife was in bed. "Yes," said she, "and I ought to know where you keep your late hours, but I don't."

"I wish you wouldn't give such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer who had an outstanding bill against him. "And I wish you wouldn't give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.

Resolutions of the Union National Convention.

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 8, 1864.

1. Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves, as Union men, animated by a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority; and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors armed against it.

2. Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in the full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and to its free institutions.

3. Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be, always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of republican government, justice, and the national safety demand its utter and complete extinction from the soil of the Republic. And that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

4. Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have perished their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their valor, and ample and permanent provisions for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense, shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

5. Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, i. e., the employment of Union soldiers as men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry on these and all other Constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country with full and complete effect.

6. Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National Councils, and we regard as worthy of official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

7. Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws, or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress.

8. Resolved, That foreign emigration, within the past has added much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

9. Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

10. Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

11. Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force and supplant by fraud, the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western Continent, and will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force in near proximity of the United States.

"I wish you wouldn't give such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer who had an outstanding bill against him. "And I wish you wouldn't give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.