

# The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 42

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

MAILED 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.

### L. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

No. 10 holds their regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on the 25th of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. SILAS J. DAY, N. G. JOHN McCLAREN, R. Sec'y. Trustees—Jas. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and Silas Day.

### Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.

Hold their regular communications on Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock, preceding the full moon, in Jackson, Oregon. ALEX. MARTIN, W. M. H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

### G. JACOBS, R. F. RUSSELL,

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, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Will practice in the Courts of Oregon. Office, Post Office Buildings.

### GEORGE B. DORRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Notary Public. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

### J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 2, 1864.

### J. H. STINSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Oct 22d

### G. W. GREER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office at his residence on Oregon street.

### DR. A. B. OVERBECK.

Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jackson county and vicinity, that he has returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of medicine. He will always be found at his old stand, the Overbeck Hospital, or at his residence opposite Wetmore's Brewery, unless absent on professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

### 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.

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BOOTS, and SHOES.

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In this old FIRE-PROOF BRICK, south side of California Street, Jacksonville. Oct 17

### NEW ENGLAND

### FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE.

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

J. NEUBER, Agent. Jacksonville, June 4th, 1864. 3m

### WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER!

On Oregon street, first door north of Brennan's Jacksonville, Ogo.

### 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

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REGULATING LIBRARY.

## BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

San Francisco, 29th.—The pressure of private business has prevented the transmission of any Eastern news up to this morning. It is asserted that Sam Brannan has made a lot of \$10,000 to \$5,000 that Lincoln will get ten thousand majority over McClellan in this State. He challenged W. T. Coleman to make a similar bet, but he declined. The campaign is being vigorously prosecuted by both parties, and political excitement is running quite high.

New York, 29th.—Special from Washington says it is rumored Mosley's gang made a raid on Marlinton, Va., last night, capturing Gen. Duffo and staff.

It is stated on good authority that there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of hostilities in the Shenandoah Valley, unless the rebels make another desperate effort to obtain possession of the key of the valley.

Grant has been heavily reinforced, and will soon receive greater reinforcements, required for the great move on Richmond.

Admiral Porter's arrangements are nearly completed to attack fortifications, at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

Brant's correspondent with Sheridan, of the 25th, says our position is nearly the same as before the battle. Official reports say we captured, on the 19th, 1,200 prisoners, 40 commissioned officers, 48 pieces of artillery, 49 caissons, three batteries, 298 horses and mules, with harness, 65 ambulances, 59 army wagons, 1,500 rounds of artillery ammunition, 15,800 small arms, all medical stores, and a large quantity of ammunition for small arms, and a number of battle flags. A reconnaissance was made to Mowerytown. It is asserted rebel cavalry were at Mount Jackson. The remnants of Early's and Longstreet's corps have gone to Richmond to be reorganized and filled. Very few of them saved their arms, and but one piece of artillery.

Cincinnati, 29th.—Cassell's Nashville Dispatch says Sherman is at Galesville, near Cosum river, pressing Hood, who is retreating towards Gadsden. Hood will be compelled to move south to Jacksonville. His army is reported to be without shoes.

St. Louis, 27th.—Dispatches say a train from Fort Smith was attacked by bushwhackers, south of Fort Scott, and sixteen men killed and a portion of the train burned. 100 guerrillas, under Capt. Taylor, entered Marmont, a few miles from Fort Scott, at 12 o'clock Saturday night, and murdered Col. Knowles, Brown, Hawkins, McGarl, and Stuart, en route for the North. The Federal loss in the battle of the 23d, was 75. The rebels were chased all Sunday night, and a constant fight with the rest kept up. At daylight they made a stand and were again handsomely whipped. Most of the Kansas militia have gone home. Martial law has been abolished and business resumed. Five hundred rebels, under Lieut. Col. McDonald, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, near Bucktown, Monday, going north. A strong force was sent after them. Our forces have been driving Price rapidly since Sunday. At last accounts he was 25 or 30 miles south of Fort Scott. His army is sore and dispirited. Tuesday we had a fight with him between Mound City and Fort Scott, in which he was badly whipped, losing 150 prisoners and 12 pieces of artillery. Among the prisoners were Major Gen. Mansueto, Cabell, several Colonels and other officers. He was again attacked yesterday morning, and driven pell mell in a southerly direction. He burned 200 wagons yesterday to prevent their being captured. Nothing is said about the loss on either side, but no doubt Price's army is completely demoralized and scattered. Steele, with strong reinforcements, is at Fort Smith, probably with the view of containing Price's return into Arkansas.

New York, 27th.—Tribune's correspondent, with Butler, the 24th, says in connection with action of rebel Governors' policy indicates their desire that slavery should add them in their desperate straits. Their army confronting us before Richmond and Petersburg is known to be reduced to not exceeding 35,000 men, all told. Jeff Davis, Lee, Longstreet, and other distinguished rebels yesterday rode along the line in our front, and went into Richmond. Rebel rans came down the river last night, under cover of the darkness to their last position, and fired away again at dawn this morning.

New York, 28th.—Richmond papers of the 24th, contain the proceedings of the convention of rebel Governor's, held at Augusta, Georgia. After a free interchange of opinions, it was decided that necessity demanded a change of policy, and they recommended that slaves hereafter be used in the army, and that Confederate authorities, under proper regulations, appropriate such portion of the negroes as may be required.

New York, 27th.—Election in Western Va. resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket. Gov. A. J. Bowman had no opposition, and received a heavy vote. Returns indicate election of Hubbard, Union, to Congress by over 1,200 majority. Legislature largely Union. Gov. Bradford has just proclaimed the new Free State Constitution of Md. who are in favor 30,104 against 29,789. Gov. of Maine has appointed N. A. Farwell to fill unexpired term of E. Seaden in Senate.

St. Louis, 29th.—Latest accounts put Price near Carthage, still skedaddling, with our cavalry in hot pursuit. Pleasanton was slightly injured by a fall from his horse.

San Francisco, 28th.—The following telegram has been received here:

New York, Oct. 27th.—To M. C. Rier: Political and military prospects here are most encouraging. Lincoln will be triumphantly elected, and I conscientiously believe that McClellan has not the ghost of a chance except in Missouri, Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware, and he is by no means sure of these. Let all who propose armistice on no terms with rebels until they lay down their arms, be inspired by the prospect of Right's victory at the polls and in the field.

The Serenade, just built, has been under surveillance for some time, suspected of piratical purposes. Yesterday, while making a trial trip, she was brought to by a shot from the Revenue cutter, Shaubrick. A guard was placed on board. She still remains under arrest.

No Eastern news to-day. Legal Tenders quiet at 49.

### Phrenological Character of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln has a tall, spare, large boned frame, with which his thin, prominent features perfectly correspond, and a head above the average size, and most fully developed in the superior portions. Mr. Lincoln has not a poetical or a sentimental organization, nor has his training been such as to foster romance or fancy. His mind make-up denotes a matter-of-fact mind. Taken separately, his features are by no means classical, but, in combination, they assume a very decided and strongly marked expression of character. Nor is this the repulsive face his prejudiced opponents or enemies would make it out to be. On the contrary, it will pass, in all coming times, for the face of a well meaning man. Let us look again at this not unattractive face which has been so much caricatured and so often held up in the South as that of a monster to frighten foolish people. What do we see? A well formed nose, neither too large nor too small, and between the Roman and the Grecian. Its prominence is an evidence of a developed mind and a strong character. It is neither beefy nor infant, but is in every way a first-rate nose. An unexceptional mouth, with full and well cut lips, inclining up rather than down at the corners, indicating affection, wit, and playfulness; eyes not large, but well set and very expressive, indicating no guile, no treachery, no fox cunning, but the simple, honest, and earnest truth; and a forehead ample, but not ponderous, the perceptive faculties—Individuality, Firmness, Order, Eventuality, and Locality—being among the largest; hence he is very practical, and abounding in facts. There is more mechanism than music indicating, more prose than poetry. The chin is rather prominent, but not too heavy, while the cheeks are concave rather than convex; this is owing partly to the spare build of man, and partly to other causes. But there is nothing incongruous in this face.

On the contrary, there is, in Mr. Lincoln's face, when listening to pleasant and animated discourse, a most interesting and winning smile, the whole countenance being lighted up with a sunny and benignant glow. The size of the head is in fair proportion to that of the body. It is not the head of a fighter, and he can take no pleasure in combat or contention. Were there more of the lion in him he would be less patient and more executive. This is not a Nero head, but is narrow rather than broad, and indicates the herbivorous rather than the carnivorous nature. Mr. Lincoln has been called a gorilla, a Nero, etc., when the truth is, he is far more like a lamb or a Howard, both in feeling and in character. He is called "slow." He is certainly not fast, but proceeds cautiously, leaving it for circumstances or for Providence to indicate the when and the way to act. Time alone can determine whether this or that course would have been best, and Mr. Lincoln is simply the instrument in the hands of Providence and the people to do a certain work. There is no man living who could fill Mr. Lincoln's place acceptable to all. There are great and conflicting interests at stake and to be protected and conciliated. Where is the man who could do what is required to be done and make no mistake? For our part, we accept Mr. Lincoln as no worse, if no better, than other men. If he is not a Solomon in wisdom, neither is he a knave or a fool. If he is not an adroit, scheming politician, neither is he an ambitious or a selfish man. If he has made mistakes—and who has not?—he has been honest enough to confess them. Men may say what they will of his acts, we can vouch on the authority of his organization for the correctness of his motives. He has large benevolence, large conscientiousness, and large hope. His Veneration is full, and his Spirituality average. His religion consists more in kindness and justice than in faith, humanity or devotion. To do right and to do good are his moral characteristics. Social, he is strong in his at-

tachments, constant in his affections, and well adapted to wedded life. Intellectually, there is nothing wanting. His Casualty is full, Comparison is large, and nearly all the perceptive large and attractive. In conclusion; he is open to conviction, true to his higher nature, and governed by moral principles rather than by policy. He is firm, persevering, generous, kind hearted, all-otiose, intelligent, with a high degree of strong, practical common sense. If not great, is he not good? If not the best man for the situation, where can you find a better?

A client came to Abraham Lincoln in a case relating to a certain land claim, and Lincoln said to him: "Your first step must be to take thirty thousand dollars and go and make a legal tender; it of course will be refused, but it is a necessary step."

"But," said the man, "I haven't the thirty thousand dollars to make it with."

"Oh, that's it. Just stop over to the bank with me and I'll get it." So into the bank they went, and Lincoln says to the cashier: "We just want thirty thousand dollars to make a legal tender with. I'll bring it back in an hour or two." The cashier handed across the money to "Honest Abe," and without the scratch of a pen in acknowledgment, he strode his way with the specie all in most aural simplicity, made the tender, and brought it back with as much nonchalance as if he had been borrowing a silver spoon from his grandmother.—S. F. News Letter.

### The Specific Contract Law.

Below we publish the law recently passed by our State Legislature for the enforcement by the courts of specific contracts. It was approved by the Governor, and went into effect on the 13th inst:

Section 1. That the several courts within this State in giving judgment or decree on a written contract, for the payment or delivery of gold coin, legal tender notes, or any other kind of lawful money, specified in such contracts, and in giving judgment or decree for the recovery of money received on deposit, or as agent, or trustee, or otherwise for the use of another, shall if either party require it, adjudge or decree that the principal sum so contracted, or so received, and the interest thereon, but not the costs of the action, or suit, shall be paid in the kind of money so specified in such contract, or in the kind of money so received for the use of another.

Sec. 2. That the several courts of this State, in giving judgment or decree for an action of suit for the non-delivery or failure to account for gold dust received on deposit, or as agent, or trustee, or otherwise for the use of another, shall if either party require it adjudge or decree that the damages assessed for such non-delivery, or failure to account, shall be paid in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Sec. 3. A written contract to pay gold coin or its equivalent in gold dust, or bars, if not performed according to its terms, shall give either party the option of the party entitled to the benefit thereof, to be deemed and held to be a contract to pay gold coin only within the meaning of this act, and may be enforced accordingly.

Sec. 4. An execution to enforce a judgment or decree for a specified kind of money shall require the sheriff to satisfy the same, in the kind of money or currency specified in such judgment or decree, and in case of levy and sale of the property of the judgment debtor, he shall refuse payment from any purchaser at such sale in any other kind of money than that specified in the execution. The sheriff shall pay over according to law the kind of money received on such execution, and in case of neglect or refusal to do so, he shall be liable on his official bond to the judgment creditor, in three times the amount of money collected.

Sec. 5. The certificate of sale of real property, or an execution to enforce a judgment or decree for a specified kind of money received on such sale, and the notice of sale shall specify the kind of money in which bids shall be made at such sale, which shall be the same as that specified in the judgment or decree and the sheriff shall state in his return the kind of money received.

Sec. 6. The purchase at a sale of real property for a specified kind of money shall be entitled to receive from the redemptioner, and redemptioners from each other, the kind of money specified in the certificate of sale. Provided, that no money shall be received in satisfaction of a judgment or decree for a specified kind of money or upon an execution to enforce the same other than the kind of money specified in such judgment, decree or execution. Provided further, that the gold and silver coins of the United States, to the respective amounts for which they are legal tenders shall be received at their nominal values, in payment of every such contract, or liability, and of every such judgment, decree, or execution.

Sec. 7. Inasmuch as there is now no law in this State authorizing the payment of contracts or written obligations in the kind of money or currency specified therein, this act shall be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

THE LEGISLATURE has passed a law allowing volunteers five dollars bounty per month for the whole time of their service; a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, to all who may hereafter enlist.

## 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 extirpation 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 periled 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 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 with 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, and the employment of Union soldiers as men herebefore 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 on 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 usage of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and just policy.

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 Republic 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 monarchial governments, sustained by foreign military force in near proximity of the United States.

## The Copperhead's Ten Commandments.

1. Thou shalt have no other god than a darky in bonds; to him shalt thou give thy soul's adoration.

2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any likeness of anything in the heaven above—for that might indicate progress and not "conservation"—but all thy likeness shall be found in the pit below, where serpents

his and negroes groan beneath the lash.

3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy Southern Masters in vain, for they will not hold thee guiltless in so doing, when restored as thou hopest to the control of the nation.

4. Remember the institution of negro slavery, to keep it holy in all thy censures, conventions, and thoughts; for this shalt thou labor and do all thy work; for it is the institution of the Lord, and we are his appointed agents to see it transmitted to posterity, without defilement at the hands of the Abolitionists or other heathen who mumble their gibberish about "common brotherhood."

5. Honor Jeff Davis and his confederate hordes, that thy days may be long in the offices which they may yet confer upon thee.

6. Thou shalt not kill—a rebel.

7. Thou shalt not commit adultery except on the plantation.

8. Thou shalt not steal—except a la Floyd.

9. Thou shalt not bear false witness except to defame the Administration, to promote the cause of the rebellion, and to bring reproach upon patriotic men.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's honor, nor his veracity, nor his loyalty, nor any good thing that is thy neighbor's; but this thou shalt recognize no right in thy neighbor which a Copperhead is bound to respect.

ROBERT BYRNE Oct., 31st, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—The following is a reliable statement of the melancholy death of Mr. B. H. Baird, of the northern part of Jackson county, Oregon.

Members B. H. Baird, James McDonough, B. Meuch and J. S. W. Smith went out on a deer hunt—rejoined at night with a Mr. Henry McMichael, on Gravel Creek, some three miles below the Gravel Creek House. On the morning of the 27th inst., about sunrise, Mr. Baird started in pursuit of game, taking his faithful dog, Rover, with him. He proceeded about one mile and a half, when his dog bayed three grizzly bears in their bed. Mr. Baird got within fifteen yards of them, and shot the largest one, only wounding it. The bear pitched at Mr. B. who ran about two hundred yards, when the bear caught him and knocked his gun about sixteen feet from him. Getting loose from the bear, he sprang to the limb of a tree, the bear passing under, and hitting his feet, went a short distance down the hill, when he stopped to fight the dog. Mr. B. got his gun, reloaded it, and shot the bear the second time. The bear now came at him more furiously than before, and knocked his gun out of his hand the second time. Mr. B. swung around a bush to keep out of the bear's reach, drew one of his butcher knives and stabbed the bear in the belly. The bear struck him several severe blows, knocking his knife out of his hand. Mr. B. then drew his second knife, when the bear seized his hand in which he held the knife causing him to drop it. The bear now got the better of Mr. B., getting him down, biting him in the face, cutting several severe gashes on the left side, tearing out his right eye, and also tearing off all the right side of his face. It bit several large holes in his right side; in fact, bit him nearly all over his body, down to his boots. The bear now turned to fight the dog, that had saved Mr. B. from having been killed on the spot. The bear and dog then rolled down the hill some distance, still fighting, when Mr. B. gathered up his gun, two knives, the rope with which he had been leading his dog, and started for Mr. McMichael's cabin—distant about one mile and a half, where he arrived, much exhausted, about 10 o'clock A. M., and was assisted into the house, when he related the melancholy event to Mr. McDonough. Being conscious that he could not long survive, he spoke of his family, and his desire to see them before he died. He was reconciled to meet death, and spoke of a hope of future happiness. He died about nine o'clock P. M. of the same day. Mrs. Baird was sent for and hastened with all possible speed—the distance of 18 miles, over a very rough hilly road—but arrived about five minutes too late to see her husband alive. He was brought home and buried near his farm, some four miles north of Regus River, near the stage road. He leaves a wife and sixteen children, eight of whom are but young and live at home.

REV. J. W. MILLER.

An old bachelor in New York offered a lady a pony for a kiss. She gave him the kiss. He refused her the pony. She said him. He pleaded "no consideration." The court decided that a kiss was legal consideration. Certainly it has always been a matter of earnest consideration with us, and we have no doubt, with a good many other young fellows.—Louisville Journal.

Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.