

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY DECEMBER 10, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 47

Proclamation.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
October 24th, 1864.

Whereas, I have received a requisition from Major General Irwin McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, acting under authority of the War Department, for one regiment of Infantry, in addition to the volunteers now in the service of the United States, to aid in the enforcement of the laws, suppress insurrection and invasion, and to chastise hostile Indians in this military district:

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW C. GIBBS, Governor of the State of Oregon, and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, do hereby call upon the citizens of this State to organize themselves into companies sufficient to fill the foregoing requisition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State of Oregon to be affixed. Done at Salem, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1864.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Attorney: SAMUEL E. MAY, Secretary of State.

The following is hereby promulgated: The plan of recruiting and organizing the above force, will be as follows, until further notice:

RECRUITING:
The regiment will be known as the First Infantry, Oregon Volunteers. The field, staff and line officers will be commissioned by the Governor. The State will be divided into districts, according to the number of persons in each district liable to do military duty. When such district has furnished its quota of men, there will be no draft in the same, under this call. Each district will furnish one company.

Commissions will be issued, by the Governor, to company officers, conditioned that they shall recruit their respective companies, and be ready to be mustered into the service, within a time hereafter to be named. A company rendezvous will be established at some central point in each district, and if practicable, recruits will be retained there until the company is filled and ready to be mustered into service.

The State has provided by law for the payment of a bounty of \$150 in State interest bearing bonds payable in gold to each volunteer, mustered into the service, in addition to the bounties authorized to be paid by the United States (See statute 1863, page 486).

The wages of a soldier in addition are \$16 per month, besides clothing, equipments, rations, and allowances furnished by the United States. (See statute 1863, page 662.)

ORGANIZATION.
The proper organization and strength of a regiment is as follows:

One (1) colonel, one (1) lieutenant colonel, one (1) major, one (1) adjutant (an extra lieutenant), one (1) quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), one (1) surgeon, two (2) assistant surgeons, one (1) chaplain, one (1) regimental major, one (1) regimental quartermaster sergeant, one (1) regimental commissary sergeant, and one (1) hospital steward. Two companies form a regiment.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.
One (1) captain, one (1) 1st lieutenant, one (1) 2d lieutenant, one (1) 1st sergeant, four (4) sergeants, eight (8) corporals, two (2) musicians, one (1) wagoner, sixty-four (64) privates, minimum, and eighty-two (82) privates maximum, besides the non-commissioned officers.

Musicians may be enlisted in each company, who will be rated and paid as privates.

TO THE COUNTY OFFICERS:
Other States have filled, with commendable promptitude, every call that has been made upon them. The people have a very natural repugnance to a draft, under which every drafted man must serve or furnish a substitute. Under it there must inevitably be some cases of severe but necessary hardship. Opportunity is now given to avoid such a draft. The men are needed promptly, and every consideration of patriotism and of State, local, and personal pride requires that you commence promptly, and promote vigorously the business of obtaining volunteers.

The officers of the State feeling the most earnest desire that the entire State should avoid a draft, appeal to the patriotic citizens of your county, through you who are their officers and legal and natural representatives. As guardians of their rights and of their honor, it is incumbent upon you to respond to the appeal by earnest and successful work. Call to your aid the assistance of the active and influential citizens of the county. Let every loyal citizen of the county understand, and, if possible, induce him to realize that he has an immediate and personal interest in the success of your efforts. If necessary, call meetings in your school districts and bring the matter home to every inhabitant. Funds will be needed to pay expenses, not provided for by law. Let subscriptions be circulated in each county for that purpose, and preserve a record of the names of the donors among the archives of the county.

In short, the Governor, upon whom the relation is made, expects, and justly, that you will respond to this call upon you with an earnestness of purpose which shall insure success. Due notice of the districting of the State will be given as soon as it can be made.

QUOTA OF MEN DUE FROM EACH COUNTY:

Jackson	55
Josephine	25
Curry	5
Douglas	50
Cocoon	12
Linn	64
Linn	100
Benton	41
Polk	40
Marion	98
Clatsop	49
Yamhill	46
Tillamook	3
Multnomah	122
Washington	43
Catop	7
Wasco and Grant	120
Walla	35
Asa and Union	58

Having this day sold out my entire stock to M. A. Brentano, I take this method of notifying all those indebted to me, either by note or book account, to come forward and make payment immediately, or the demands will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection.

H. BLOOM,
Nov. 10, 1864.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Prop'r.

Subscriptions—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. Advertisements—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.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge
No. 14 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Thursday 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. O. Trustee.—Jas. H. Sutton, Wm. Ray and Silas Day.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
Hold their regular communications the Wednesday evenings of the preceding full moon, in Jacksonville, Oregon. ALEX. MARTIN, W. M. H. Bloom, Sec'y.

JACOBS, & RUSSELL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office opposite the Court House.
All business committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '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,
—AND—
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.

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.

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, unless absent upon professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

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. set 1864.

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, Oga.

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

Kitty Clover.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Did you see Kitty Clover go by, mother dear,
Did you see how she tripped at the stile,
And twisted her wrist? I did, and was glad,
The lass was so saucy the while.

I hate her, I think, with her soft, childish face,
And her step like a fairy's foot-fall;
I hate her, I know, I will and I must—
Captain Murray is coming this fall.

And I must look calm as I see them pass on;
He, a great overgrown soldier-chap,
With buttons a-bine; and she, hardly nigh
To the bars on his new shoulder-strap.

She's gone for a letter, you see mother dear,
Oh didn't she look shy and glad?
I wish—no I don't—mother, you'll love me well,
Tho' I am only a poor farmer lad.

Let false Kitty go; mother-love never fails,
Thank the Lord for it; something is true;
And lights are not all Will-o'-wisp by the way.

But star-guides to trust the world through,
Ah, homeward she comes; she glances around,
And stops by the old beechen tree.

To open the letter her bodice has held
Till now, that no gossip should see.
Tear it open, Miss Kitty, as true lovers do—
Ha! what was that fluttered away?

And see how she pales—she is drooping—
she falls!
Dear mother, I go—I can't stay.

Kitty Clover, dear Kitty, my darling, my life,
Lay your head on my shoulder once more;
Unclasp the pale lips and tell me the woe
That has hooded my poor blossom o'er.

Nay, speak not, I see it—a crisp chestnut curl
Has caught on the sweet-briar spray;
Lie still, little Kitty, here close by your cheek,
The poor shining circle I'll lay.

All, all that is left of him under the sky
Or above where the buttercups grow;
God knows I would spare her these shud-
dering woes.

Would it, could I save her this woe,
And now by the sad little maiden I dream,
As she sits by my dear mother's knee,
To hear the old hymns of loved and the lost,
Sung soft, like a child's lullaby.

And she calls me her brother and clings to my arm,
Till my soul to its center is stirred,
But knowing her heart is alone with the dead,
I utter no soft lover's word.

But gravely and tenderly watching her still,
I'll wait till the years dim the pain,
And then—Would I be very foolish and weak
If I wooed Kitty Clover again?

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.
[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

New York, 28th.—Notwithstanding the anxiety unmistakably felt by the rebel authorities and papers, of Richmond, to conceal intelligence of Sherman's movements, they cannot avoid disclosing a great deal of credit to him, but probably not all they know. We have all they are willing to disclose up to last Friday.

Richmond papers say a fight occurred on the 23d, on the East side of the Coconoe river between the rebels and a force of Sherman's cavalry, in which, of course Union troops were repulsed. They are said to have still been on the west side of the Coconoe river on the following day. The Augusta Constitutional, let says the railroad bridge, over that river, was burned by them on the 20th. The report of the burning of Millidgeville is said by Richmond editors, to lack confirmation, though it is believed that a portion of Sherman's force has been there. In the Savannah News, of the 23d, is a dispatch which says Millidgeville was captured on the 21st, and the State House, Governor's Mansion, and penitentiary, were burned, and that the town of Gordon was also captured by the Yankees. The Governors of South Carolina and Georgia have issued a proclamation, calling out all the males of those States, between the age of 16 and 55.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says the Yankee Government can well afford to pay a million dollars a day, for the information which the Richmond papers furnish to it, gratis, regarding the movements of Sherman in Georgia.

New York 24th.—Commercial's special says: It is not certain that Sherman intended to occupy Macon. His advance on that city may have only been a feint. Probably he has passed east of Macon and seized the railroad at Gordon. By this course, he would be enabled to pass eastward more rapidly.

Times' special says advices from the vicinity of Charleston, represent the rebels along the coast and in Savannah and Charleston as dreadfully excited about Sherman's advance. Everybody is ordered to the front.

The Mobile Register states that the corn crop in northwest Mississippi is a failure. The same paper says that the gun manufactory at Montgomery, Ala., will be able in a short time to furnish all the arms needed for the rebel army.

Richmond Dispatch, of the 23d, says one body of Sherman's army advanced to within a short distance of Augusta, and the other struck the Georgia Central railroad, leading from Macon to Savannah, at two points within a few miles of Macon. He is everywhere laying waste the country with fire and sword.

New York, 28th.—Post's special says Richmond papers, of the 26th, suppress latest news from Georgia. There are indications that Sherman is still successful. A special messenger, just arrived from Savannah, reports that no doubt exists of Sherman's reaching the sea coast of Georgia.

World's dispatch, from the Army of the Potomac, says within the last few days we have been receiving a greatly increased number of deserters from the enemy, who corroborate the statement that their army is demoralized. They state that the Richmond authorities are entirely in the dark in regard to Sherman's movements, and are extremely apprehensive that he will strike some unguarded point where he is least expected. Their terror has caused them to double their pickets along the Danville road, and extend their cavalry pickets. The rebel authorities say Sherman may attempt to form a junction with this army or with Sheridan. A Nashville correspondent says Beauregard's army consists of twenty-five thousand infantry and fifteen thousand cavalry.

Washington 26th.—From information received at the Indian Bureau, it appears that peace prevails in an unusual degree with all the Indian tribes.

Louisville, 26th.—A Union force, of 200 men, sent from Fort Donelson and Clarksville yesterday, attacked Hawk's guerrillas, near Yellow Creek road. They will probably capture the whole gang.

General Thomas is reported to have retreated to Franklin, ten miles southwest of Nashville. Our military authorities say that if this report is correct, Thomas is preparing to reorganize the large reinforcements now on the way to him, before giving battle to Hood.

Washington 28th.—Dispatch to Navy Department, from Admiral Porter, dated Fort Monroe, states that one of our steamers has arrived, bringing Admiral Buchanan and his two aids.

An order was issued to-day for raising and organizing a new volunteer corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, enlisted for not less than one year. It will be designated as the First Corps, and will be organized in the District of Columbia. The privates will be men who have served honorably for not less than two years. The officers will be commissioned from such as have served honorably not less than two years. Gen. Hancock is assigned to this corps.

Fortress Monroe, 28th.—To Wells, Secretary of the Navy: I have just received a dispatch from the commander of the prize steamer Florida, informing us that she was sunk in nine fathoms of water. She had been run into by an army steamer and badly damaged. I will inform the department as soon as I receive particulars. PORTER.

A steamer has arrived from City Point, but brings no news.

Washington, 28th.—The mail steamer which arrived to-day, reports that yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard at City Point. During the rain and storm the rebels gobbled up 110 colored men. As the steamer was coming down James river yesterday, it discovered near Hay Island, the Greyhound, Butler's dispatch boat, on fire. Guns, Butler and Schenck, and Admiral Porter were on board the Greyhound. The steamer Pioneer took them off. The Greyhound was burned to the water's edge. Ten horses belonging to Butler's staff were burned to death. Captured officers and men of the pirate Florida, have been sent to Fort Warren. Maj. Gen. Couch has been transferred from the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to report to Gen. Thomas.

Nearly all the factories and mills of Lawrence have stopped running, owing to a break in the canal.

New York, 28th.—The Commercial's special says there is no fear of a diplomatic rupture between this country and Brazil. Gen. Watson Webb took steps immediately on the seizure of the pirate to ally any feelings on the part of the Brazilian Government, and render an amicable adjustment of the difficulty certain. It is believed here that in a few days we shall have intelligence direct from Sherman, via Savannah or Charleston.

Tribune's Washington special says solicitor Whitney and Judge Lewis are spoken of as Attorney General to succeed General Bates. The Times says Judge Advocate Holt stands the best chance to succeed Bates. Lincoln will not bear of Stanton quitting the War Department, so that the bullion speculation amounts to nothing.

Judge David Davis of Ill., will certainly be Chief Justice. Judge J. P. Usher will succeed Davis on the Supreme bench.

Our military authorities are in high spirits over the general situation.

New York 30th.—Post's special says Richmond papers of the 28th are silent respecting Sherman's movements. They show rebels to be in great trepidation. There is every reason to believe that Sherman is making his way triumphantly to the coast. The Augusta Constitutional, of the 22d, says a raiding party of the enemy tapped the railroad ten miles from Macon east, and destroyed a number of trains. Freight trains turned back in haste. Heavy cannonading and musketry fire heard east of Gordon. It was supposed Gen. Hayne, at Gordon, had been attacked. Millidgeville had been entirely evacuated by our forces before the enemy arrived. Everything of value was brought away.

An Augusta dispatch of the 21st, says movement of Sherman on Millidgeville was only a feint to concentrate our forces at Centralville, and keep them there while the whole force of the enemy moves on and captures Augusta or Savannah. The same paper says ten thousand cavalry visited Madison, Morgan county, on the Georgia State railroad, and burned it, on the 19th. On the 20th an engineer went up the road and found the enemy at Buck Head Mills. On the 19th some of their men were 75 miles from Augusta, probably a raiding party. Augusta Chronicle of the 26th, says a large cavalry force left Greenville, South Carolina, bound across the country in the direction of Atlanta, with a view of cutting off the Yankee column, moving down Georgia road in this direction. It is said Breckinridge was to leave upper East Tennessee with his troops on the 12th, for Georgia line. With Hood in his rear, Breckinridge on his flank, and 30,000 veterans in his front, Sherman cannot creep. The Augusta Constitutional, let says: As we write, the glad and familiar shout of veteran troops, coming from the South Carolina depot, comes up from the street. If Sherman retreats this way, he will hear the whistle of the trusty guns that have so often been pointed at the fanatics on the banks of the Potomac and James rivers.

Washington, 28th.—Edward Bates' resignation of the Attorney Generalship will take effect on Nov. 30th. The trial of Col. North, charged with election frauds, will not be resumed before the 9th of December.

New York, 28th.—The first meeting of the California, Nevada and Colorado board of Brokers announced for to-morrow. It is reported that the king of the Sandwich Islands has sent an ambassador to France to say that he would gladly accept the protection of Napoleon.

Late rebel papers, in giving an account of the appearance of Early's army in front of Sheridan's lines, on the 12th, and his sudden flight with Union cavalry at his heels, furnish some explanation of his movement on that occasion. Early had understood that a considerable portion of the Union army had left the Valley. He found out his mistake, and was glad to go back up the Valley as expeditiously as possible.

The Richmond Whig says there are now only about four thousand Yankee troops at Newbern, North Carolina.

Chicago 28th.—A Louisville letter says Gen. Buhrdige has reached Cumberland Gap with his force. The rebels under Breckinridge are now confronted by a formidable army. Cumberland gap is safe, and so long as it is held, Breckinridge will be prevented from invading Kentucky from that quarter. He will scarcely venture an attack on us. Should the rebels attempt to advance and harass them.

Wheeling, Va., 29th.—The enemy, under Gen. Hayne, surprised, captured and burned New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad yesterday. They sent a force of about three hundred men to Piedmont, but they were stubbornly opposed by company A, of the 6th West Va., who fought them three hours, when they retreated on the Elk Garden road. The damage to the road at Piedmont is very slight. Communication between this point and Cumberland has been re-established.

Nashville, 28th.—We have had no dispatches from Hood's army in our front, since yesterday afternoon. Hood made an assault on the works at Columbia, south of Duck River, on Saturday, and was badly repulsed. A small portion of rebel cavalry succeeded in crossing Duck River. Hood has made no other development of his plans. Thus far he has accomplished nothing further than the conscripting of some of his dear friends. The military situation is satisfactory to the authorities. An impression gains ground that Hood will move across the Chattanooga road, if possible, with the hope of accomplishing something by co-operation with Breckinridge.

Times special dispatch says Hood's movements in Tennessee seem to be made for the purpose of making a raid into the

eastern part of the State. The line on which he is moving would indicate an intention to leave Nashville to the east side and make his way to form a junction with Breckinridge. It is believed he will then essay the capture of Knoxville, which will give him railroad communication via East Tennessee, and thus with Lynchburg and Richmond. The successful termination of Sherman's movements will have severed communication between the two rebel armies. Hood's army, in this case, would be in position to join Lee, should this move become advisable.

New York 15th.—Coast Pilot reports that he saw, on the evening of the 12th, while 17 miles distant from this point, three vessels burning. Later in the evening he saw a large ship in flames. Accounts from Providence, Boston and other ports, give the arrival of vessels reporting themselves and other vessels captured by the Tallahassee. Several of them were bonded and some burned.

Washington, 15th.—Official information has been received that the pirate Chickamauga arrived at Wilmington, after a slight brush with the blockading fleet. The Tallahassee was safely in port, and would leave in a few days, with a cargo of cotton, for Bermuda. There were no blockade runners at Nassau, on Nov. 12th.

Newbern, 17th.—It is reported that all the available rebel forces at Wilmington and other points in this State, are moving to the assistance of Georgia. Bragg is assigned to the department of North Carolina, which will constitute his command.

Rebel papers report the abandonment of the Wilmington expedition by the Union forces, which appears to give them great relief.

Governor Vane is figuring for admission into the rebel Senate, with a good prospect of success.

New York, 30th.—The North Star from Aspinwall is signaled.

By the steamer Fort Morgan, we have late advices from the Gulf. Five of our gunboats lay in Mobile bay, only three miles from the city. The rebels have an important earth work a little below the city.

At Bagdad, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, an expeditionary Union force, under Lieut. Col. Stanley, captured a company of rebels. Their number was small.

Washington, 30th.—The subscriptions for the seven-thirty loan, during the past week, amounts to three and a half millions.

New York, 30th.—The rebel, Roger A. Pryor, acting as a private soldier in the rebel army, was captured on the 25th by our pickets, whilst attempting to exchange papers. This was done in retaliation for the recent capture of Captain Partridge by the rebel pickets. Pryor says Lee issued an order for the return of Captain Partridge, on Saturday, and Pryor will probably be returned as soon as Partridge arrives. Pryor is now in the Old Capital prison. The World's correspondent says Pryor desires the idea of putting faith in the statements of deserters and refugees. He don't seem much cast down by his present misfortune, but regards the means to secure his capture as not strictly in accordance with the code of honor, and thinks it is more particularly severe in his case, as he had used his influence to secure the release of Partridge and to prevent the recurrence of such captures by the rebels. He contends that the election of Lincoln is just what the South wished, and although apprehensive that it may prolong the war another four years, he declares it has united their people, and rendered the probabilities of their ultimate success much greater. He would give no information about Sherman, or converse on any subject connected with army movements. The Commercial's Washington special says Pryor has just been escorted along Pennsylvania Avenue, under guard, to the Old Capital. He wore a uniform of grey, and nodded familiarly to old acquaintances.

A singular phenomenon occurred lately on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Wooster, Ohio. All at once the embankment and track disappeared in a most mysterious manner. Upon examination it was found that a hundred feet of the road had sunk and was continuing to sink, while into the cavity formed black mud and heavy streams of water gushed from below. With the water there was thrown up a number of eysel-fish, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in filling it.

Our little friend Bobby religiously believes that babies come from Heaven by a sort of celestial express. The other day he was called in to see a newly born babe, which lay very still among the flannels. "Poor little thing!" said Bobby; "tired coming so far, isn't he?"

To deceive mosquitoes, enter your room in the dark quietly, fix a pillow under the sheet representing a person. In bed, fix the mosquito bars snugly around so as to prevent their entrance, undress and get under the bed, and you will have good sleep.