The Oregon Sentinel.

$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY DECEMBER 17, 1864. VOL. IX.—NO. 48

Proclamation.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, 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, ADDISON 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 [L. S.] the State of Oregon to be affixed. Done at Salem, this 24th day of October, A. D., 1864.

ADDISON C. GIBBS
Governor of Oregon.

Attest: 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 each 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 statutes 1863 4, page 436).

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) sergeant major, one (1) regimental quartermaster sergeant, one (1) regimental commissary sergeant, one (1) regimental commissary sergeant, and one (1) hospital steward. Ten 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 prosecute 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 this 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 requisition 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
Coose	12
Lane	64
Linn	100
Benton	41
Polk	40
Marion	98
Clackamas	49
Yamhill	46
Tillamook	3
Multnomah	122
Washington	43
Clatsop	7
Wasco and Grant	120
Umatilla	35
Baker and Union	58

Pay Up!

Having this day sold out myentire stock to M. A Brentano, I take this method of notifing 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.

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. 13, holds its 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.

SILAS F. DAY, N. G.

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, R. Sec'y.

Trustees—Jas. H. Sutton, Wm. Ray and Silas Day.

Warren Lodge No, 10. A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.

H. Bloom, Sec'y.

O. JACOBS. R. F. RUSSELL.

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 23, '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 E. DORRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
— AND —
Notary Public,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
oct8 tf

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. oct22tf

G. W. CREER,
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 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. oct8tf

P. J. RYAN. P. J. RYAN.

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 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

Answer to "Serenade to the Leaves"

To Sarah E. Carmichael, Salt Lake City.

Oh! sweet are the musical echoes
The soft winds are breathing to-night,
As they sweep with their light viewless pinions
Adown o'er our proud eastern height:
Adown where the Autumn reposes,
Adown where the woodland waves thrill,—
And the ashes of sunset's bright roses,
Lie scattered o'er valley and hill.
Their crimson leaves throbbing in amber
Are purpling a near and afar—
And lo! from their embers outflashing,
The gleaming of Hesper's pale star;
But oh! not a tone of its beauty,
Not a spark of the sunset's bright fire,—
Not a ray of the glory falls tumbling
O'er the rude sounding strings of my Lyre.

I've heard the low winds breathe their dirges,
I've seen the glad lark sing and soar;
I've heard the deep heart of the surges
Throb out its wild love for the shore;
I have gazed on your greenwoods aquiver
With the tremulous thrills of the Spring,
On our vales like a broad flowing river,
And our hills as the billows they fling.
I've stood where the spray of their fountains
Flushed bright from their flower studded vines,
And heard 'mid our soar'ing mountains
The thunder peal shock from their pines.
I've listened and gazed till the pulses
Of heart and of brain were afire;
But their memories are only a mockery,
Of discords flung back from my Lyre.

I've roved in a rapture of wonder
'Mid the splendor our Summers unfold,
For here since the world's early dawning
The dead days have buried their gold.
I've gazed on the blue skies above me
Through the waves of the clear fragrant air,
Askest thou if our young land is lovely?
Askest thou if the blossoms are fair!
Askest thou if her roses upspringing
Tower and in shadow and sun?
Askest thou of her smiling year blending
All beauties and seasons in one?
With her songs of her birds and her blossoms,
My heart and my brain are afire—
But my cold hand lies feeble and pulseless,
'Mid the chords of my rude-sounding Lyre.

On night winds!—to dip your free pinions
In the spray of our star-jeweled sea—
Then bear to the wild, desert bloosom
Thy sigh is an answer from me.
Like a free bird's her musical carol
Has chilled through the woodland's calm shade,
And my thyme-r heart throbs as it listens
To the fonce of her sweet "Serenade,"
Now trembling with eloquent beauty,
Now tender with wishes and praise,
Oh! would that my dumb lips might borrow
One breath from her glad minstrel lays!
But my bowed head in silence reposes
Though the pulse of its brain is afire,
'Mid the garlands of bright, blooming roses
She has flung o'er my rude sounding Lyre.

—*Occidental.* ANNIE A. FITZHUGH.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

New York, 1st.—Herald's correspondent at City of Mexico, under date of 31st Oct. represents the state of the country under Imperialism as very deplorable. Many people in the cities of Mexico and San Louis are said to be starving.

Nashville, 30th.—Army movements for the past few days been simply for positions. Federal forces not retreating except to improve location. Armies are near Franklin to-day, but will probably select ground for battle much nearer Nashville. Skirmishing occurs with little or no advantage to either side, and the probabilities are that a battle will be fought within the next 48 hours. Our Generals are fully confident. Large accessions of troops have reached here, and they have been sent to advantageous positions.

New York, 1st.—Times' dispatch, dated Nashville 30th, midnight, says the enemy, at four o'clock P. M., made a heavy attack at Franklin, 18 miles southwest of Nashville, with two corps, but after persistent fighting were repulsed with a heavy loss of killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, including one Brigadier General. Our loss small.

Washington 1st.—The following official dispatch, confirming the reported victory in Tennessee has been received at headquarters: Franklin, 30th.—The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with about two corps, commencing at 4 P. M. and lasting till after dark. He was repulsed at all points with very heavy loss, probably five or six thousand men. Our loss is not more than one-tenth that number. We captured 1,000 men, including one Brig. General.

SCHOFIELD.

Washington, 2d.—Richmond papers of the 29th contain dispatches from Augusta, of the 26th, which stated that Sherman's army had not approached the city, and doubted the statement in a Savannah paper that he had been defeated in his efforts to cross the Oconee river and that his attempt to march eastward had been baffled.

Cairo, 30th.—Up to the 29th, no quorum in the Arkansas Legislature. Memphis papers of yesterday give detailed accounts of a plot by which rebel agents were to burn the Charleston and Memphis railroad depot, containg one million dollars' worth of Government stores.

Richmond papers of the 29th, contain no intelligence from Sherman. They state that neither Macon or Augusta had been taken up to the 26th. Trains were running regularly between the two cities.

Nashville, 1st.—Parties who have arrived from the front, and who witnessed the battle yesterday, describe the attack of the rebels as most desperate. Four charges were made on the Federal masked batteries, and were each time repulsed with great slaughter. It is rumored that Forrest was killed. The city is full of flying refugees from Williamson and other counties South. They say Hood is gathering up all the horses, mules, cattle and hogs he can find, and sending them south.

Washington, 5th.—The Republican extra, says Government has received news to the 2d, to the effect that information had reached Savannah that Sherman's advance cavalry was within six miles of the city.

Louisville, 2d.—This morning's Journal says Thomas has wheeled his position from Franklin, and formed his line of battle three miles from Nashville. Yesterday the two hostile armies were engaged in strengthening. The rattle of musketry was heard in Nashville.

The battle of Franklin was one of the most brilliant victories of the war. For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up, during the moving from Duck river to Franklin, and during that time a multiplicity of successes resulted to the Union arms. The battle, although one of the most brilliant victories, was an impromptu affair, brought about by the necessity of checking the rebels' advance, and insuring the safe crossing of the river with our trains. Commodore Fitch is here with a fleet of boats and iron-clads. Sufficient reinforcements have arrived to insure not only the safety of Nashville but another Union victory in case of battle.

Cincinnati, 3d.—Gazette's correspondent gives some additional particulars of the battle of Franklin. The plan of battle was very simple. We had no time to get up a complete plan, as the enemy pressed us so close, and obliged us to fight them off hand. The original plan was to withdraw, and if successful in meeting our reinforcements to give them battle much nearer Nashville. During the battle, 17 direct assaults of the enemy were repulsed at all points. The firing did not stop until after nine o'clock. At least five thousand rebels were killed, wounded and captured, while our loss will probably reach 1,500. We have taken 30 battle flags. Gen. Schofield directed the battle from a Fort on the North bank of the stream, where some heavy gun batteries were placed, which did great service in damaging the enemy's right wing.

New York, 3d.—A few ship brokers in Liverpool have chartered three steamers, each of 2,000 tons burthen, for conveying the recently formed troops, raised in Austria and Belgium, for the service of the Empire of Mexico. The New York Times London letter says: Should the Government sustain the action of the Captain of the Wachusetts, it is threatened to forbid the entrance of any armed Federal vessel into any English or French ports.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 2d.—From information received through scouts and deserters, it is ascertained that the rebels are constructing a railroad from Stony Creek Station, on the Weldon railroad, towards Dinwiddie Court House, and that a large lot of supplies were accumulating there. Orders were given Gregg's cavalry to proceed in that direction, and destroy all property found.

New York, 5th.—The Richmond Whig of November 28th, says it does not seem that our authorities have any suspicicion of the effect the movements of Sherman will have. At least we judge so from the feeble efforts thus far made to check his advance. It is plain that he is moving to the coast. We think it probable that Sherman will reach the Atlantic in comparative safety. His next movement, in our opinion, will be by sea to Richmond. Gov. Brown has pardoned all convicts in the Penitentiary, and with arms in their hands sent them to the front, except those put in for life, whom he could not reprieve according to law. Heavy cannonading heard all last night in the direction of Macon. It was believed to be a battle between Sherman and our forces. In the rebel Senate Wednesday, Nov. 30th, resolutions denouncing the seizure of the Florida were introduced. They say it is the duty of the Brazillian government to protect Confederate property in its territory, and demand the restoration of the ship, and provide for the appointment of commissioners to Brazil on the subject. Foote in the House, introduced a resolution that Congress can't interfere with reference to emancipation of slaves, as suggested by Davis, and that he thought it impolitic for States to act separately in negotiating for peace.

Washington, 5th.—News from Savannah, received here to-day from Southern sources, leaves no room for doubt but that Sherman has succeeded in reaching the coast, with his entire army.

Nashville, 6th.—Everything is quiet in front to-day. Hood's headquarters are said to be six miles from the city, on the Pike. The rebels are said to be intrenching themselves, and have taken possession of a hill, near Hide Forest. There was cannonading at six p. m., our gunboats being engaged in shelling the rebels to prevent them from planting batteries.

Louisville, 6th.—A Nashville special says the rebels lost ten General officers in the battle of Franklin.

Sanitary Kitchen.

In account with Mrs Flora G. Davenport.

1864.	Dr. COIN	Dr. CURRENCY.
Sept. 15, Paid for hauling and freight bills to the fair grounds	$ 3 75	$
Oct. 3, for labor done	51 00	
" " Stationary, telegrams, etc	8 50	
" D. Jefferson for constructing building	45 00	
" Miss M. E. Allen, Treas. Sanitary Kitchen	14 75	1 00
" J. W. Cook Treas. Sanitary Fair	22 75	279 00
" Thomas J. Nixon, 646 doz. eggs	16 00	
" Davenport & Wolford dif. on 316 doz. eggs	31 60	
	193 45	280 00
Balance due	10 45	20 00
	203 90	300 00

1864.	Cr.	
Sept. 3, Rec'd of Mr. Kenoyer, Sublimity	9 20	
" " A Lady	25	
" 15 L Shindler	5 00	
" 21 Citizens of Jackson Co. by H B. Oatman agt.	25 00	269 00
" 28 Miss ——	14 75	
" 29 T & B Graves per Dougherty		5 00
" J C Spores per B Dougherty		5 00
" " Mrs Williams per B Dougherty	2 50	
" " Buffum, per B. Dougherty	2 50	
" " Mr. Schuck	17 00	
" " gold dust	1 00	
" " Mr. Cartwright, Lane county	14 00	
Oct. 1 J B Pratt per B Dougherty	4 00	
" " W D Simons for Stove	39 00	
" " for table linen	2 25	
" 3 Sale of Cake from Amity	2 50	
" " Sale of chickens	50	
" " " Scarfs	5 00	
" " " table linen	56 25	
" " Mr. Parrish (Sm)	2 00	
" " J B Terhune		20 00
	203 90	300 00

The above is a correct account of the receipts and disbursements for the Sanitary Kitchen, as far as I know that my personal responsibility extends. The other am'ts will be found in the report of J. W. Cook, Treasurer of the Sanitary Fair. Several of the items of money contributed to the Kitchen were received and receipted for by Miss Mary E. Allen, the Treasurer of the Kitchen, who had the safe keeping of all amounts obtained at the door, and for which she became responsible to the general Treasurer, Mr. Cook.

Upon examination of Miss Allen's book I find the following:

	COIN.	CUR'Y
Rec'd of—, by B. Dougherty, clerk,	$10 00	$ 2 00
" J. Sweitzer, con. from O. City	26 25	5 00
" H. A. Johnson, of Jefferson,	8 50	
" Miss J. R. Wallen	8 50	
" John Fletcher,		10 00
Making a total of	$53 25	$17 00

These amounts were included with the door money and cannot therefore be fully explained without giving the entire acc't of Miss Allen. Her book is entirely correct and square.

Some may think that an apology is due the people for the delay in publishing my account, but when they think of the amount of business done since the Fair, in settling bills, returning borrowed articles, and in selling at reasonable rates such as were purchased for Kitchen use, they will not require that a person in my delicate state of health should have done more.

FLORA G. DAVENPORT,
Sup't San. Kitchen.

The cognisance of Russia is a bear, but considering the designs of that empire upon the Ottomans, it ought to be a Turkey gobbler.

When is a thief like a poor billiard player? When he makes a strike for the nearest pocket and misses it.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—From Lieutenant Tolls, who is now in this city, we learn that a remarkable cave has been discovered in the mountains, ten miles north of Fort Ruby. He had heard about two months since that there was a large quantity of water issuing from the mountain in that vicinity, and determined, if possible, to learn from whence it came. In company with several brother officers, from the fort, he started out on a tour of inspection. On the side of the mountain they discovered a hole two feet wide, and three and a half high, from which a sufficient quantity of water came to run a good sized overshot wheel. Near by, and a short distance higher up, were two other holes. They procured a skiff, and by turning it on its edge managed to get it into one of the upper holes, and worked it down into the channel of water below. They then got into the boat and commenced exploring this strange lake and cave. The water was twenty feet in width and six in depth where they started in, with high walls of limestone on either side; but as the party proceeded on their singular journey it increased in size and grandeur, and having an ample supply of candles which were lighted, it presented a magnificent sight. The water increased to a depth of twenty feet and to one hundred in width, and was as clear as crystal. The bottom could be easily discerned by the light of a single candle. Numerous sandbars were seen in various places, the sand was fine and dark. The ceiling, or arch, is nearly fifty feet high, except in one place, where it comes down so near the water that they had to stoop to get past it in the boat. They went in about half a mile, and found no indications of coming to a stopping place. They could find no bottom at that point. It is the intention of the Lieutenant to explore it further on his return. The atmosphere in the cave was mild and pleasant and a candle burns brilliantly. This may eventually prove to be as celebrated as the Mammoth cave in Kentucky, and have its hundreds and thousands of admiring and curious visitors. —*Reese River Reveille.*

GALICE CREEK Josephine Co., Oregon, Dec. 5th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—We, the undersigned, citizens of Josephine County, wishing to see our county furnish promptly the number of men called for, by his excellency, Gov. Gibbs, and not being able to enlist ourselves, propose to pay the sum attached to our respective names towards making up a private bounty to be paid to the volunteers enlisted in Josephine County. Believing that the twenty five men due from this county can be raised by such means, we wish to call the attention of our fellow citizens in each precinct, to the importance of the subject. Other counties have raised like bounties, and why not Josephine?

Hoping that some energetic citizen in each precinct will take the matter in hand, we wish this inserted in your paper:

J. G. Adams,	$25, coin.
Jas. Neely,	$15 "
N. Thoss	$10 "
Wm. M. Crow	$25
Chas. Sanders,	$25
Jones Schmit	$19.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—The recruiting under the direction of Lieut Reynolds in this county is progressing rapidly. On Saturday last the citizens generally, devoted the day and evening to assisting the officers. Speeches were made at the Court House during the afternoon by Messrs. Reed Crandall, Parrish, Moores and others, and in the evening by Judge Boise, Capt. Drake and several others, whose names we do not recall. The ladies enlivened the evening with songs, and refreshed the volunteers with a supper.

Sixteen recruits obtained, and bounties raised for them amounting to from $45 to $100, coin, each. The total amount raised was about $1,000.

The number already enlisted in this county 51—more than half the quota.

Yamhill county has filled her quota and several over. Clackamas has over half. Benton is said to have hers full. From other counties we have no details.—*Statesman.*

An unfortunate printer, who found himself unexpectedly "strapped," gets off the following:

We had sweet dreams the other night,
When all around was still—
We dreamed we saw a host of folks
Pay up their printer's bill.

We wish the dream would come to pass
And our empty pockets fill,
Tar ump ta da de diddle dum,
Te ump te diddle dill.

Question for Astronomers. Is the dog star a sky terrier or merely a tarrier in the sky?

The child who cried for an hour, one day last week, didn't get it.

If twenty grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt?

If seven days make one week, how many will make one strong?