

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY DECEMBER 24, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 49

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 abate 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 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 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.

Commissioners will be issued, by the Governor, to company officers, commanding 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 1853-4, page 486).

The wages of a soldier in addition are \$16 per month, besides clothing, equipment, 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 assistant), one (1) quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), one (1) surgeon, two (2) assistant surgeons, one (1) chaplain, one (1) sergeant major, one (1) regimental quartermaster, one (1) regimental commissary, one (1) regimental surgeon, one (1) hospital steward, ten companies form a regiment.

COMPANY OFFICERS:
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 loss or 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 as 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
Cocoe	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 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.

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.

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.

Legal notices received at current rates.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge
No. 10 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 Jacksonville, Oregon.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday evenings, or preceding the full moon, in Jacksonville, Oregon.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
H. Bloom, Sec'y.

O. JACOBS, E. 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 Building.

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 21st

G. W. GREER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at his residence on Oregon street.

DR. L. S. THOMPSON
OFFICE
CITY DRUG STORE,
RESIDENCE
Opposite the County Jail,
Jacksonville, Ogn. Dec 24th

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 Jacksonville 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. Oct 1st

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

FLOUR AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at
July 19.—27 MAX MULLER'S.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPRODUCED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

SATURDAY'S DISPATCH.

New York, 12th.—Reuben E. Fenton, Governor elect of New York, has sent on his resignation as member of Congress, to take effect Dec. 20th. It is thought that the speaker will appoint D. C. Little John to fill the vacancy caused by this resignation.

Advisers from City Point state that a storm was raging there yesterday. It is reported that one of Lee's important railroad communications has been cut by our troops.

Headquarters Army Potomac, 11th.—It was known that the enemy were procuring large supplies by way of the Weldon railroad to Stony Creek where they were engaged. The cavalry force sent there ten days ago not being able to stop these operations, the fifth corps, with Gregg's cavalry, and the third division of the 2d corps, have been detailed to effectually put a stop to them by destroying the railroad as far south as Hieklford, if it was possible to reach that station. On Wednesday, at daylight, the column started south on the Jerusalem plank road. The cavalry advance arrived at a point 12 miles from Petersburg, diverged from the road to the right almost one mile, when it reached the Nattoway River, and at once commenced crossing. On reaching a point two miles beyond Sussex Court House, some cavalry were encountered, and driven back to where the Weldon railroad crosses the Nattoway. About noon, a small force of the enemy dashed in between our cavalry and the advance of the infantry, but were soon repulsed with slight loss. Our advance then commenced the destruction of the road by burning the bridges across the Nattoway. They continued on to Garnett's Station and bivouacked there Thursday night. On the afternoon of Friday, our advance reached Hixford. The enemy were found to be in some force, having a battery in position with strong works on both sides of the Meherren river, an attack was found impracticable, on account of the strength of the works, and the difficulty of approaching them, particularly with artillery. It was determined to carry the works on this side and destroy the depot, which was successfully done.

Washington, 12th.—Arrangements are rapidly being made to put the new first corps of Gen. Hancock's into the field at the earliest moment. Many old and tried officers will be placed in command. Their names will be announced in a few days. Steps have been taken which will induce each State to forward veterans to join this corps. It is said arrangements are in progress by which State and other bounties may be paid here to a veteran recruit who may have himself credited to any particular locality he may prefer. For any veteran sent to Washington to be accepted in the corps, a certificate will be given. It is the interest of all localities, to send on as many veterans as possible as they are not subject to draft, and as many as are enlisted are a clear gain on the quota under a future draft.

Chicago, 14th.—The new first corps, may possibly give a chance for some of your discharged veterans an opportunity to go into the army on this side with transportation from San Fran. to Washington furnished by the Gov't. The bounty offered by the General Gov't, for this corps of veterans is 300 dollars greater than that offered for other corps. The whole bounty is as follows: for one years service, 400 for 3 years 600 of which 400 are paid down the balance to be paid in installments during term of service.

Louisville, 12th.—Breckinridge's position seems to be in doubt. He is reported at Sparta Tenn., with 10,000 men. This indicates that he intends to reinforce Hood if possible; but the position of our troops under Stoneman and Barbridge indicates he will have difficulty in forming a junction with Hood.

Washington, 13th.—In the House today Cal. introduced a bill granting lands to certain Cal. railroad companies, also one to establish a mining department and moved to refer to select committees.

MONDAY'S DISPATCH.

New York, 12th.—Special dispatch to Tribune, dated the 11th, says Sherman, on the 5th, was marching in the direction of Savannah. Rebel papers contain the message of Gov. Smith of Virginia. He recommends the repeal of the law exempting certain citizens from conscription, and says he is utterly unable to understand why these men should not be swept into the army as well as others. He also expresses himself in favor of arming the slaves, and thinks the Legislature should pass some act regulating the prices of necessities of life. The exchange of prisoners, which was to be made in Savannah, was changed and is now progressing as fast as practicable at Charleston. In consequence of this

arrangement, the bombardment of that city is temporarily suspended, and will not be resumed until after the exchange is concluded. The bombardment ceased on Sunday, the 4th, and the transfer of prisoners was soon after commenced. It is expected two or three weeks will be required to complete the exchange.

Nashville, 12th.—Official reports from Gen. Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, have been received. Blockhouses five and six were abandoned by the garrisons. The enemy surrounded them, but they bravely fought their way out and escaped to Murfreesboro without loss. On the 4th, the block house at Orville Creek was attacked by the rebel Gen. Bates Davidson, with 5 pieces of artillery. 74 shells were fired, doing no damage. The same afternoon three regiments, with the 2d artillery, went from Murfreesboro, under Gen. Milroy. The enemy's force was unknown. Our troops attacked and routed the enemy. Federal loss, four killed and forty wounded. Enemy's loss unknown. Night coming on, our forces retired to the fort. Monday morning the enemy were reinforced by two brigades of infantry and 2,500 cavalry, under Forrest in person during the day. Wednesday, the enemy demonstrated against the forts at Murfreesboro and the town, coming up within a mile of the fort. On yesterday the enemy's infantry moved around to Wilkerson, about 11 miles north west of the fort, where the rebel command was formed at the battle of Stone River. Three regiments and a battery were sent out on the Salem Pike, who encountered the enemy on the Wilkinson Pike, behind breastworks of logs and rails. The rebels were completely routed and driven off in great confusion. Forrest's cavalry making a raid on them in their hurry to escape. Our loss was 30 killed and 175 wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceeded ours. We took 207 prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Two 12 pounders were captured and are now in position in this fort. Previous to Milroy's attack on the rebels, Buford's division of cavalry attacked Murfreesboro, entered the town, shelled it and destroyed several houses. Rosecrans sent one regiment of infantry and a section of artillery to drive him out of town, which was done so effectually that he has not made his appearance since. Gen. Ganger is reported all right at Stevenson. The weather is cold and no movements are in progress. Persons from the rebel lines report intense suffering among the troops. All carpets in the neighborhood have been taken up and made into blankets. The report seems to be gaining ground that the Tennesseans in Hood's army are willing to fight now, but will not again leave their State.

New York, 14th.—World's special has an account of a battle in front of Savannah on the 10th, which it says came from a loyal resident of Richmond. He says 20,000 of Sherman's men, at an early hour, crossed the Ogeechee river, below Bloomfield, 12 miles below Savannah, marching between that point and Telfacer. The left wing was extended so as to cut the Charleston railroad. Communication had been effected the preceding day with Foster, who was again rapidly advancing on Grahamville. The rebels retreated from their strong position south of Ponce de Leon bridge. Sherman found himself confronted by a large force of regulars and militia, entrenched. The battle began early in the day, and continued with great fury on both sides. The garrison of Savannah—12,000 veterans participated in the fight. Towards noon their left and center works were carried, and a charge of our whole line doubled them up in confusion. They then retreated to the works immediately in the rear of Savannah. We lost about 2,500. The rebels lost 3 or 4 thousand killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners.

TUESDAY'S DISPATCH.

New York, 12th.—The last news left Sherman's army close to the coast, able to form a junction with Foster or the fleet, or attack Savannah with a prospect of success.

Hilton's Head, 12th.—Captain Duncan, one of Gen. Howard's scouts, has just arrived, having descended the Ogeechee in a small boat. He left the army on the evening of the 9th. Sherman's whole army was then within ten miles of Savannah, and advancing to attack the enemy's works, five miles from the city. They were probably attacked yesterday, the 11th, as heavy firing was heard in that direction. Capt. Duncan represents the troops in the best possible position. Very little opposition has been met with on the march.

Washington, 15th.—The Department has just received an official dispatch from Nashville, announcing that Gen. Thomas, with the forces under his command, attacked Hood and his command, in front of Nashville, at 9 o'clock this morning, with the battle undecided to night. The enemy were driven from the river and from their intrenchments on the right and center. Hood was driven back over three miles

with a loss 19 guns, and about 1,300 prisoners. Hood's whole army, except his cavalry and a small force at Murfreesboro was engaged.

Washington, 16th.—The following has just been received: Nashville, Tenn., 15th, 9:30 P. M.—I attacked the enemy this morning on the left, and drove him from the river below the city, very near to Franklin. I have captured 100 wagons, between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners and 16 pieces of artillery. Our troops behaved splendidly, all taking a share, and frequently charging the breastworks. I shall attack again to-morrow if he will stand fight. If he retreats to-night I will pursue. I have been throwing a large cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains, if possible.

THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

No later intelligence from Sherman.

[Signed] STANTON.

Washington, 17th, 8:30 A. M.—The following official report of a great victory obtained yesterday by Thomas and his gallant army over the rebel force under Hood, in front of Nashville, was received this morning at 1 o'clock. A surprising circumstance connected with this great achievement is the small loss suffered by our troops, evidencing, among other things the admirable skill and strategy of Gen. Thomas in the disposition of the battle. In our congratulations at the defeat of the enemy, thanks are due the Almighty for the protection of our gallant officers and soldiers in the great conflict which they have passed through.

Headquarters, Dep't. Cumberland, eight miles from Nashville, 16th, 6 P. M.—I have the honor to report that the enemy have been pressed back at all points to-day, and is now on the line of retreat. A large number of prisoners have been captured, 17 to 20 pieces of artillery to-day. I have ordered the pursuit to be continued at daylight in the morning. Although the troops are much fatigued, the greatest enthusiasm prevails. The number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeded the number telegraphed last evening. The woods, fields and intrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms, abandoned in the retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been accomplished with but small loss of life to us. Our loss probably does not exceed 3,000, of whom very few were killed.

[Signed] THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

Baltimore, 16th.—The American's Annapolis special dispatch says the Steamer Havana has just arrived Savannah with 15,000 prisoners after 8 hours fighting.

Washington, 16th.—Richmond papers of to-day contain unofficial reports of the battle of Franklin, in which they acknowledge the loss of many officers and men. Among whom they mention, Gen's B. Johnson, Williams and Granby killed, Maj. Gen. John Brown, Brig. Gen. Carter, Mangart, Cockerill and Scott, wounded. They also state that on Wednesday, 14th, Sherman carried Fort McCallister, commanding the entrance to the Ogeechee river by storm, and that the capture of this position places Sherman in communication with the Yankee fleet and necessitating the reinforcement of Savannah. Up to this hour, 8:30 P. M., nothing has been heard from Nashville, since last night. Nothing later from Sherman than that the rebel papers report the capture of Ft. McCallister.

[Signed] STANTON.

Headquarters Army Potomac, 15th.—An unusual quiet has prevailed along the lines in front of Petersburg for the last few days; scarcely a shot has been exchanged.

Detroit, 16th.—A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk railway last night caused by a collision of the western bound passenger train with a freight train from this place; after the collision the cars took fire, and many wounded persons who were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck were burned to death; the full extent of the loss of life is not yet ascertained.

Washington, 16th.—An official dispatch from Gen. Canby shows the complete success of an expedition sent by him to co-operate with Sherman's operations by cutting Hood's communications with Mobile.

An Austrian Love Story.

A new species of the truly inexhaustible genus of matrimonial snits has recently turned up in a case tripe and decided in Vienna. In the house of one Her Klumac, a teacher of languages, Dr. Kant a young lawyer, happened to make the acquaintance of a lady, burdened with some property and thirty years. The lady, being unmarried, evinced particular interest in the young, shy, and rather abashed man of law. She talked much with him in company, preferred him in the dance, and ended with inviting him to her house. Dr. Kant, who, as the unhappy lover of another girl, was not particularly inclined to pay visits, at first did not comply with the courteous request of the fair, but, seeing her again at a friends and her invitation being repeated, at length allowed himself to become an habitue of her and her mother's hospitable house. It appears that the lady waited several months

for him to "pop the question," until, getting weary of his melancholy mien and led as it were, she resolved to open a way for her retiring Adonis to propose or retreat forever.

One evening, when the doctor, according to his wont was sitting opposite her labourer, conversation—accidently, of course—turned on marriage and the happiness of harmonizing souls. The Doctor pictured the fetters of Hymen in rosy colors; the face of the lady brightened, and with a palpitating heart she put the question: "With your favorable idea of matrimony, may I ask if you ever thought of marriage yourself?" Dr. Kant sighed, and his eyes resting on the ground hesitatingly muttered in reply: "I have already thought of marrying, and made my choice, but—" "But!" the lady hastily interposed, "But," he continued, the lady is rich, very rich, and I am poor. I am afraid I could hardly aspire to her hand, and rather than allow myself to be taxed with sordid designs, I will bury my passion in my breast, and leave it unavowed forever."

A short pause ensued. Both parties were embarrassed, and the doctor rose to take his hat, to leave the lady at an unusual early hour. Miss Martini bade him good evening in a friendly and cordial way, without, however, adding another word on the subject of their conversation. At an early hour of the following day, she, however, betook herself to a solicitor, and in legal form, declared her wish to present, and hand over as his sole property the sum of 150,000 guilders—(\$25,000)—to Dr. Kant. When the document had been signed, countersigned and duly completed, she sat down in the office and enclosing it in an elegant envelope, added a note to the following effect: "Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in enclosing a paper, which I hope will remove the obstacle in the way of your marriage. Believe me, etc."

ALICE MARTINI.

Dr. Kant, for he and no other was the happiest man in the world on receiving this generous epistle.

But alas! that he should have put a different construction to that expected. Reporting at once to the parents of Franklin Fischele, the lady of his love, he proposed for and received the hand of a girl who had long been flattered by his delicate though unavowed attentions. His reply to Alice Martini, besides conveying his sincerest thanks, contained two cartes de visite, linked together by the significant rose-colored ribbon. Miss Martini forthwith used the happy bridegroom for restitution; but as no promise of marriage had been made, the case was by two successive courts decided against her.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN FIGHTING.—The details of the great battles in America are calculated to enhance rather than diminish the sensation with which the telegrams were received. There has been no exaggeration, no overstrained description of the conflict and the carnage. If, indeed, it be recollected that even the long reports of furious fighting, which we, yesterday published, still leave the days of sanguinary action unaccounted for, it must be allowed that what never came before in a shape so appalling. Perhaps the Americans may be proud of the pre-eminence, but they certainly fought more desperately, for a longer time, and with more dreadful slaughter than any nation before them. It would not be impossible to match the results of any one day's battle with stories from the wars of the Old World; but never, we should think, in the history of man, were five such battles as these compressed into six successive days. It is hard to conceive how nature could have supported the exhaustion and strain. We have been told that after a single day's hard fighting, the lassitude and reaction is even a victorious army are such that only fresh force might snatch its laurels from it; whereas, here are two armies hotly engaged in the work of slaughter, from the morning of Thursday until the night of Tuesday, with scarcely the intermission of an hour. On every day, except Saturday, there was a pitched battle, contested with the utmost fury; and even Saturday was devoted to marching and fighting on the march. Nor were these prodigious operations divided amongst immense numbers brought into action by relays. Neither army numbered apparently over 100,000 men, and of these every man seemed to be engaged in every battle. Indeed, we are expressly told that the Federal "reserves" were brought up on the very first day.—London Times, May 16.

RECRUITING.—The number of recruits obtained in this county so far is seventy-two. Twenty-six more will fill the quota. There is every probability now that Marion will be the second county to fill under the new call. The meetings at Silverton and Sublimity last week were very enthusiastic, and the people out there showed that they had a good deal of the spirit of 1776 left. We have no particulars from other counties.

Since the above was in type thirty-five of the recruits from Yamhill county have arrived.—The quota of that county is full, and thirteen to spare.—Statesman.

Can you make a thorough-bred dog hunt a tune? No, but it is the easiest thing in the world to make a horrid cur-sing.