

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY JANUARY 14, 1865.

VOL. IX.—NO. 52

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 fill in the service of the laws, suppress insurrection and invasion, and to chastise hostile Indians in this military district:

Now, therefore, I, Amoson 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.

AMOSON 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:

REGIMENTING:

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.

Companies 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 each 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 is 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, page 487).

The wages of a soldier in addition are \$10 per month, besides clothing, equipment, rations, and allowances furnished by the United States. (See statute 1863, page 602.)

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), one (1) quartermaster (an extra), 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 hospital steward.

One company form as follows:

One (1) captain, one (1) 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 promptness, 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. Oppugnancy 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 districts of the State will be given as soon as it can be made.

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—As per rates.

L. 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 7 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, N. O. T. J. M. LAYMAN, R. S. JAY, and J. M. TROTTER—Jas. M. Patton, Wm. Ray and Atlas Day.

O. JACOBS, E. 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 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

47th 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,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 2, 1864

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. oct22/

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at his residence on Oregon street.

DR. L. S. THOMPSON, OFFICE CITY DRUG STORE,

Opposite the County Jail. Jacksonville, Ogn. dec24/

PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist,

Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. 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 profession at business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

Dissolution Notice.

The undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of Thompson & Davis, and will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, in Jacksonville and vicinity, and solicits a share of the patronage. Office at his residence opposite the Catholic Church. T. L. DAVIS. Dec. 13th, 1864. dec17/

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER!

On Oregon street, first door north of Brennan'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

ADAM'S GERMAN TONIC

— AND —

AROMATIC BITTERS.

These bitters are highly refined, grateful to the taste, warming, stimulating and invigorating to the debilitated system. They are a thoroughly medicated compound, powerful and concentrated, and have been brought to their present state of perfection by nearly twenty years experience, and are beyond question, one of the best remedies for all diseases of the digestive organs. Where the system has been reduced by Fevers, etc., they will prove one of the most valuable auxiliaries for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength. Price—50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and Grocers. oct2m3

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.)

Rumors of a change in the Cabinet.

Price reported dead—Anti-slavery convention in Kentucky.

WORLD SAYS FRANCE AND ENGLAND WILL RECOGNIZE THE CONFEDERACY ON THE 4TH OF MARCH.

GREAT RIOT IN MEXICO.

Sherman preparing for a great campaign.

MORE ABOUT HOOD.

Resolutions for the abolishment of slavery introduced in Kentucky legislature.

Failure at Ft. Fisher BRAZIL AND URUGUAY.

Georgia authorities applied to come back into the Union

Resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature.

New York, 5th.—The Herald's Savannah correspondent says that many citizens have taken the oath of allegiance.

The World has a rumor from Washington that Senator Morgan is to be made Sec'y of the Treasury, that Seward is to be made Senator in place of Morgan, and Adams is to succeed Seward in the Cabinet; it is not known who will succeed Adams. The Richmond Sentinel has a report which it credits that Price is dead.

Courland Ala., 4th.—The cavalry of Steadman's command have pursued, captured and burned Hood's poston trails. They also captured 800 mules and 100 wagons. Forrest is reported near Russellville. A deserter says Hood's army has been ordered to Alabama to reorganize his shattered columns. Riddle's cavalry is almost entirely disbanded.

St. Louis, 4th.—John Thompson, a member of the lower house of the Mo. Legislature was expelled yesterday for disloyalty.

Chicago, 5th.—The Legislature of Ill. to-day elected Ex-Governor Richard Yates U. S. Senator for six years.

Augusta Me., 5th.—Wm. P. Fessenden was unanimously elected U. S. Senator for 6 years by both houses this evening.

New York, 5th.—A collision between 2 trains occurred to-day in Bergen tunnel—5 persons were killed and a number wounded.

Cincinnati, 5th.—An anti-slavery convention was held at Frankfort Ky., yesterday. Resolutions were adopted adhering to the Baltimore platform, requesting the Representatives in congress to vote for the amended abolishing slavery, inviting the Legislature to instruct them to that effect and in favor of repealing the slave code of Kentucky.

New York, 5th.—The Herald's Savannah letter says the City is remarkably quiet. When our troops first entered the citizens remained in their houses through fear of personal insult; these fears have passed away and the people now come freely on the streets, and a majority appear desirous of placing themselves in a loyal position towards the Government.

The Times correspondent at Savannah says I have no active operations to record but on every side are evidences of immense preparations for renewed activity, every man in the army talks of a grand overwhelming march on Charleston. When the next blow will be struck is not yet developed. A number of merchants formerly connected with the business community of N. Y. are to proceed north by the next steamer and propose settling up accounts and starting again on the old basis.

New York, 6th.—The World has a Washington special despatch, going to show that England and France will recognize the South on the 4th of March, because Lincoln did not carry the Southern States, and that England has been for sometime quietly organizing a military force in Canada; that an order perpetually refusing leave of absence to officers in the regiments of the English army has been issued. But the recent articles in the Richmond papers are prompted by Louis Napoleon. The South is now being harder pressed than ever. England and France cannot see the Union restored, and will never permit the South to be conquered. Montreal papers are putting forth the same views.

The Herald says it is reported that official information has been received that Kilpatrick's cavalry have seized Hardville, on the Charleston and S. C. road. The Herald's Savannah correspondent says: Information direct from Richmond, says troops are being hurried off to Branchville, S. C. and the adjacent region, to attempt to check Sherman's northward movement.

The Richmond papers pretend to have information which places Hood's army south of the Tennessee river. They admit that he is suffering for rations and commissary supplies. The Richmond Examiner says the damage done by Union raiders to the salt works can be repaired long before the railroad is.

New York, 6th.—Herald's correspondent,

of Charleston the 29th, reports the capture of the blockade running steamer, Julia, with a cargo of cotton, of 453 bales, from Charleston for Nassau, a short distance outside the former port, on the 26th, by the U. S. steamer, Opesola. The Julia and cargo are valued at 200,000.

Allies from Vera Cruz to the 23d have been received. Maximilian's troops have moved in various directions, having recently captured the towns of Manantlan, Montan, Colima, Tepic, and various other places. Several additional victories are also claimed over the Republican forces. A riot, growing out of a drunken General, occurred at San Luis Potosi, where the Imperial officer arrested over three hundred persons. Over two hundred were shot on the spot.

San Francisco, 6th 8 p. m.—Legal Tender, 464971. Yesterday's telegrams quote gold at 228.225. The military department expect a million dollars next week. This department's total probably lower greenbacks two cents.

Baltimore 6th.—The California, from Hilton Head, arrived at Ft. Monroe yesterday, with Col. Ewing, bearer of dispatches from Sherman. Sherman's army was preparing for a great campaign. Kilpatrick was actively engaged in watching Hood.

Official dispatches show that the people of Savannah are becoming loyal. A brother of Hardee, a resident there, is said to be decidedly in favor of the restoration of the Union.

Herald's special despatch says Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition has been received at the War Department. It is very lengthy, and tends to exculpate the army from the responsibility of the failure. It reflects severely on Admiral Porter. A Washington special despatch says considerable pressure is being brought to bear in the Senate, to defeat the bill for the adoption of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

The rebel papers have news that Hood & General Thomas at Columbia, Tenn., captured a brigade of our men, and that at the same time Forrest captured an entire brigade of cavalry and 600 wagons. Forrest has been made a Lieut. General.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 2d, has a long account of the Union expedition up the Roanoke river, and claims that six gunboats were destroyed by torpedoes, and nearly 1,000 men killed. Our accounts say one gunboat and four or five barges were destroyed. Nearly all the same escaped.

Nashville 6th.—The last of Hood's army crossed the Tenn. river, on the 29th, with eight pieces of artillery and about 18,000 men. He left Macon with 35,000, was reinforced by 5,000 and had 110 pieces of artillery. After the battle of Nashville Thomas floundered in the mud for ten days. Hood and the remnant of his infantry stumbled off in the night. His cavalry stubbornly resisted the pursuit. During ten days, it is believed Hood has buried or thrown into the river at least 30 guns. He abandoned a large number of wagons and ambulances. The official list of prisoners numbers 9,700, not including 500 captured from Riddle, on the 27th. Over 900 deserters have already reported. It is said Hood is going to Meridian to reorganize again. The chase in force has been abandoned, although Steadman is across the river with orders to harass them as much as possible. A new campaign is already projected, and the corps of Wood, Smith and Schofield are already moving.

New York, 7th.—Tribune's Norfolk correspondent says of the Wilmington expedition: The transports were off Fort Fisher three days before the war ships arrived, in good weather, and the enemy were known to be in full force. Their coal was exhausted, and they had to return to Beaufort, leaving again as soon as possible, and that without waiting for their return, as agreed. Porter exploded the powder boats and opened fire; that the troops were to land when the powder boats exploded, and take advantage of the shock produced; and when the troops did land, Weitzel found the fort unimpaired, and an assaulting party would meet only a bloody repulse.

Cincinnati, 7th.—Resolutions were introduced into both houses of the Legislature of Kentucky, declaring for the immediate abolishing of slavery. Governor Bramlette recommends in his message gradual emancipation, and ultimate removal of slavery. He rejoiced over and thanked Sherman and Thomas for their victories. He denounced the arrest of Col. Wolford and Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, and says his object in attempting to regulate the enlistment of slaves, was not to save the institution but the people of Kentucky from unnecessary hardships in its accomplishment. Kentucky has forwarded nearly 70 thousand troops for the U. S. army.

New York Herald's Washington correspondent says: It is rumored that Lee has been placed in command of all the rebel armies, and had put Beauregard in command of the defenses of Richmond, intending himself to proceed to South Carolina

and concentrate the rebel forces in that quarter, to check Sherman's proposed movement northward. Sherman's movement was considered by Lee to be of more importance than any Grant can make upon Richmond in five months. A Washington letter says the rebels are preparing to detach a force from Lee's army to co-operate against Sherman, supposing that Grant can be held in check by a small force.

New York, 7th.—Persons lately from the South, say the recent articles in the Richmond papers on the subject of foreign powers, was put forth to feel the temper of the people. The opinion expressed by the majority of the people opposes this plan, and prefers an unconditional return to the Union. Southern Sympathizers say these articles caused much discontent and lack of confidence in Jeff Davis. The Richmond Sentinel says the North is becoming bankrupt, by which the South is sure to gain its independence. Late rebel dispatches show that anti Jeff Davis men accuse him in the most open and vehement manner of being the cause of their recent disasters.

Montreal, 7th.—The court decided today that it had jurisdiction in the case of the St. Albans murderers, and the case will proceed.

Memphis, 3d.—Gen. Dana has received information from his cavalry expedition, sent out from here Dec. 21st, that they struck the Mobile and Ohio road five miles below Corinth, and had, on the 27th, entirely destroyed it to below Oklawaha. 27 bridges, a great deal of treble work, thirty-two cars, 300 army wagons and 4,000 carlines were destroyed. Forest's camp of dismounted men, at Verona, was disposed of, and six officers and 20 men captured.

Nashville, 7th.—Taylor's rebel force occupied Devensboro, Ky., on the 6th, conscripting the citizens and firing upon steamers.

New York, 7th.—The Herald's letter from Buena Ayres, dated Dec. 28th, says: The war pressure of Brazil on Uruguay is likely to obliterate that republic, unless the executive is aided by some strong foreign power.

Washington, 8th.—Letters from the Army of the James, dated the 6th, say all is quiet in that department. A severe rain storm prevailed all day, making the road almost impassable.

Times' correspondent says the investigation in regard to the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg, has closed, and the verdict will show a divided responsibility, falling upon Burnside, Meade, and the Gen. who led the assault. Nor can Gen. Grant hold himself entirely blameless, especially in permitting the selection by lot of the officer who led the assault.

Washington, 8th.—The reports of Sherman crossing the river are confirmed. He is believed to be moving on Gordonsville.

New York, 8th.—The Times says it is rumored that Sherman has communicated to the President the fact that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is in consequence of this subject.

New York, 9th.—Resolutions have been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature, opposing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and opposing impressments and conscriptions. A majority of the committee on resolutions to enter into negotiations for an honorable peace, report that while every effort is being made to strengthen our arms, they should be accompanied by some manifestations of an effort to secure an honorable peace. Commissioners having heretofore been refused by the United States on the ground that it would be a recognition of the Confederacy. This objection is sought to be removed in the resolutions, by appointing commissioners whose State existence and State authority has never been doubted. The commissioners are not to have power from these States but only to extend to the President a proposition for a peace conference.

The Richmond Whig, of the 6th, says that a large number of deserters and cavalry men are roaming over the country in upper Georgia, committing depredations on the inhabitants.

Richmond dispatch says that since Sherman left Millidgeville, he has changed his policy. In that town and at Atlanta he was all hardness and cruelty; at Savannah he has been all conciliation. The Dispatch forgets that Sherman announced that his conduct would be governed by the treatment he received.

West Va. papers report Gen. Forest killed by one of his own men.

Washington, 8th.—It is known that a bill is pending in the House of Representatives for the reconstruction of the States, the government of which have been subverted or overthrown by the rebellion, thus establishing a rule applicable to them.

New York, 8th.—The Post says Gen. Thomas has been made a Maj. General in the regular army, vice Fremont resigned, dating from his victory over Hood. Sim-

ilar nominations have been made for Meade and Sheridan.

New York, 9th.—Herald's off Charleston correspondent, says Commodore Probb's naval brigade has been disbanded and sent back to the vessels to which they belong.

Owyhee Mines.

We are permitted to make extracts from a private letter written by ex Governor Carry to Colonel Drew with reference to portions of these mines. The Governor spent some months there last summer, and gained a personal knowledge of their extent, so far as it was then known, and also something of their richness.

Under date Portland Dec. 10th, he says: We have just organized three companies under the laws of Oregon—the "Ophir of Idaho," the "War Eagle," and the "Alabama." All three of these are first class lodes. All the stock in these companies is unassailable, the owners having devoted five per cent of their capital stock to the working and development of their mines. A brick from the War Eagle shows a product of two hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton. A brick from the Ophir, where the shaft is not so deep as that upon the War Eagle, being only twenty-two feet, shows a result of seventy-five dollars per ton. The Alabama has a shaft down fifty-five feet and the quartz is doubtless fully as good as the Ophir. These are lodes which I examined and tested while on the Owyhee last season, and I therefore know them intimately. These stocks will be paying dividends by mid-summer next. Their par value is one hundred dollars per share, each share representing a foot. There are fourteen hundred shares each in the Ophir, and Alabama, and twenty four hundred in the War Eagle. Some of the shares in either of these companies can be bought now at a very low figure.

Distances.

Table of distances from Jacksonville, to Idaho City Idaho Territory.

STATION	Inter-medi-ate dis-tances.	Total dis-tance from J. ville	Remarks.
Fort Klamath	9 miles	90 miles	via St. Louis
Williams' r. r.	25 do	124 do	do do
Springer's River	25 do	149 do	do do
Glenn Lake Val.	66 do	215 do	N. Y. r. r. by
Evans' Pass	12 do	227 do	S. R. R. by
Warner's Valley	216 do	443 do	Wash. r. r. by
Warner's Valley	1108 do	1551 do	Idaho r. r. by
Head Creek C.	23 do	1574 do	at Springs
Grays River	20 do	1594 do	Crossing
Jordan Creek	5 do	1600 do	Lower C. R.
Valley	5 do	1605 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1648 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1691 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1734 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1777 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1820 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1863 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1906 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1949 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	1992 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2035 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2078 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2121 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2164 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2207 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2250 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2293 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2336 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2379 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2422 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2465 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2508 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2551 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2594 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2637 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2680 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2723 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2766 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2809 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2852 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2895 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2938 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	2981 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3024 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3067 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3110 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3153 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3196 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3239 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3282 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3325 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3368 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3411 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3454 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3497 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3540 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville	43 do	3583 do	Idaho C. R.
Boonville			