

# The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

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G. W. GREER,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office at the City Drug Store,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.  
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

SUBSCRIPTION—One year, in advance, Five Dollars; Six months, Three 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.

## ADVERTISERS.

By application to Postmasters and Mail Carriers, you can learn that the Semi-weekly OREGON SENTINEL has by far a larger circulation in the counties of Southern Oregon and Del Norte, California, than any other paper. This fact should commend the SENTINEL to you as a superior medium for advertising.

LIST OF AGENTS, who are authorized to transact any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publisher:

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WILL practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. October 26, '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.

Dan's Barber Shop.  
Between Bradbury & Wade's and El Dorado Saloon, California street.

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Cutting and Hair Dyeing, in a hand and for sale, a genuine article of Fish's HAIR RESTORATIVE, and Cristadora's EXCELSIOR Hair Dye.

PETER BRITT,  
Photographic Artist,

Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. 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.

L. H. DEWEY,  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Clocks and Jewelry, which he offers for sale at very low prices, for cast. REPAIRING—Clocks

Watches and Jewelry repaired with promptness and warranted. Shop on California street, two doors west of Love & Bilger's. Jacksonville, July 26: 28

R. W. DAVIS. R. H. HAINES.

HAINES & DAVIS.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Post Office Building.

REGULAR SALE DAYS.

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1863, 1001

EL DORADO SALOON,

P. H. LYNCH, Prop'r.

Corner California and Oregon Streets.

The Proprietor has just received from San Francisco a choice assortment of fine

Wines, Liquors, Cigars,

ETC., ETC.

Drop in and test them. Due 10.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

—PRACTICAL—

BOOK-BINDER,

PAPER RULER, and

Blank-Book Manufacturer.

517 Clay and 514 Commercial streets,

between Montgomery and Sansome,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Binding of every description neatly

executed; Blank Books ruled and bound to

any desired pattern. 245

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons

indebted to me by note or Book ac-

count, to pay the same to my agent, JOSKEH

JACOBS, on or before the 15th February,

1863; otherwise the same will be placed in

the hands of no attorney for collection.

JESSE ROBINSON,

Per Joseph Jacobs,

Eagle Mills, January 22d, 1863.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.—A

supply, in various styles, on hand, and

for sale at costs and charges, at the depo-

sitory of the Jackson County Bible Society.

WM. HOFFMAN, Depository.

HORSE BILLS neatly executed at

this office.

March 18, 1862.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS—Harpers'

Weekly, Frank Leslie's, Yankee No-

tes, etc., regularly received and for sale

at the VARIETY STORE.

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE OREGON SENTINEL.]

### Wednesday's Dispatch.

San Francisco, 28th.—The steamer Constitution arrived to day at three o'clock p.m., with 840 passengers, and the Atlantic mail of the 1st inst. She brings a large quantity of freight, but only a small amount of newspaper mail.

St. Louis 27th.—Dispatches from Bellar county say that Marmaduke has stripped that section of everything moveable, robbing Unionists and Secessionists alike. His loss, in the attack on Cape Girardeau, last Sunday, was from 55 to 60 killed, and over 200 wounded. Seventy-three horses were killed. Later dispatches from Gen. McNeil say that Gen. Vandue, Federal, attacked the enemy last night, taking a large number of prisoners and arms. The enemy were pursued in the direction of Brookfield.

Nashville, 27th.—Part of Gen. Green Clay Smith's brigade made a dash this morning on the camp of the Texan Legion, eight miles south of Franklin, and captured 128 rebels, including three captains and five lieutenants, a number of horses and fifty mares. They burned eight wagons and a quantity of arms. Col. Brook, commanding the rebels, was captured, but afterwards escaped. No loss on our side.

3,300 citizens have already taken the oath of allegiance, giving bonds.

A small party of rebels attacked a Louisville train on the passage from this city, and killed two passengers. No damage was done to the train.

A fire occurred Saturday night, destroying the candle factory. Loss, \$17,000.

New York, 28th.—The Times says that a rumor reached them last night that the Army of the Potomac is moving.

The steamer Burkton, from New Orleans, with dates to the 19th, and from Key West to the 23d, has arrived. The steamer Circassian, at New Orleans from Galveston, brought a number of prisoners, recently captured by our blockaders off Sandbar Pass. Among them is Commodore Fowler, who commanded the steamer which captured the Morning Light and Quaker City. On the 13th, an expedition from General Dudley's brigade crossed the point opposite Port Hudson, to communicate with Commodore Farragut. Letters from the Secretary of the Navy accompanied the expedition. They found the Admiral in good spirits, believing that the enemy had but four days' supplies at Port Hudson. The ram Switzerland is still in company with the Hartford and Albarross, blockading the rebel river. The movement of General Banks toward the same point will tend materially to cut off rebel supplies from Texas and Louisiana.

The pilot of the iron-clad, Keokuk, is under arrest, charged with running her ashore at Morris Island so the rebels might capture her.

A Government agent, residing at Hoboken, was robbed on Sunday night of \$30,000 belonging to the Government.

Advices from Bermuda state that the Anglo-rebel trade continues brisk. No American vessels of war are at that place. A line of steamers owned at Liverpool is constantly running the blockade to Wilmington.

New York, 25th.—A special to the World says a partial revolution has been effected in the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, in consequence of the failure of the attack on Charleston. New instructions have been issued respecting the armament of iron-clads. The Daugherty guns are to be removed, and an entirely new 13-inch gun capable of using 75 pounds of powder at a charge is to be substituted. This will be before the attack on Charleston is renewed.

A special to the Tribune from the Army of the Potomac says continued rains have swollen the rivers and streams so that even the brooks are unfordable.

General Fremont, in a letter to Hallett & Co., suggests the occupying the Pacific Railroad lands by bodies of men freed by the President's Proclamation.

It is estimated that the rebel losses in the late attacks on Suffolk and the Nonesuch were eight to one to one.

New York, 27th.—The Express learns that there are private letters in this city, stating that the policy of the British Government is now settled, viz.: to resolutely stop the fitting out of any more privateers or vessels of war in British ports. The same paper learns that the rebel investment of Washington, N. C., was a feint to cover the carrying off of all the grain in

Hyde county, in which they were successful.

Intelligence from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac mentions an important arrest, at Falmouth, of persons who had control of a sub-marine telegraph cable, under the Rappahannock, for communicating information to the enemy.

Stonewall's Station, Va., 25th.—An expedition, consisting of two regiments, reached Port Conway on the 23d, and at daylight they built several pontoons, crossed the river and seized the town of Port Royal, which was occupied by body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering over two hundred men. The cavalry was speedily dispersed, and thirty or more of them captured, and a number of army wagons were captured and burned. Several horses and mules were brought away.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 26th.—The enemy have increased their force along the heights back of Fredericksburg, and strengthened their pickets. Their camps are much more numerous, and their troops can be seen drilling at almost all hours of the day.

New York, 27th.—A Fortress Monroe letter of the 25th says that yesterday morning a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under Gen. Corcoran, was sent out from there on the Edenton road, to drive the enemy from their rifle pits, which were doing a great deal of damage. Our troops advanced cautiously and drew the enemy's fire, the artillery opened on the rebels, and the infantry carried the rifle pits at the point of the bayonet, dislodging the rebels; the cavalry started in pursuit and captured a number of prisoners.

A correspondent from Key West of the 21st says there were in port 30 prize vessels, whose cargoes were disposed of by the Court. The gunboat Sagamore, during a cruise up the west coast, destroyed two blockade-runners, loaded with cotton and grain.

St. Louis, 28th.—Gen. Van Denver left for Rolla, Mo., on Wednesday, with a brigade of cavalry and artillery.

It is stated that Marmaduke has a force of 20,000 men in southeast Mo., and Price has 12,000 in Pocahontas, Ark.

Pilot Knob, 25th.—Intelligence as to the number and intention of the rebels under Marmaduke is satisfactory. Their number is estimated at 8,000. A number of our troops is stationed within half a mile of them.

St. Louis, 26th.—Dispatches from Cape Girardeau say the rebels, 8,000 strong, attacked our forces there at 11 o'clock a.m. Hard fighting continued three hours, at the end of which the rebels were repelled.

Cairo, 27th.—Last Wednesday night six transports, loaded with stores, etc., protected on the larboard side by cotton and hay bales, ran the blockade at Vicksburg. They left Millikin's bend at nine o'clock accompanied by the Von Pauli, with Generals Grant, McPherson and Logan, and some 200 prominent army officers on board the Tigress, led the way without a light, intending to float down until discovered, and then steam down at the greatest possible speed. The other boats were to follow in the same manner at intervals. The Tigress had been gone about half an hour when a flash, followed by a peal of distant thunder, told us she had been discovered, and the upper batteries had opened fire on her. The Von Pauli dropped down to the head of the canal, and from that point we witnessed a grand demonstration. As the boats wheeled round the bend, battery after battery opened on them; great bonfires were lighted, overspreading earth and sky with a ruby glow.

The cannonade lasted three hours, 600 shots were fired. But four boats escaped unscathed. The Monitor was disabled by the explosion of a shell in her engine room, but can be soon repaired. The Tigress was struck between wind and water, near the stern, tearing away a piece large enough to sink her in a short time. She is thought to be a total loss. The whole thing was, however, a complete success. The crews of the vessels were volunteers from the various regiments.

Thursday Night's Dispatch.

Murfreesboro, 28th.—The rebels are reported as having made important movements in our front, materially altering the situation, whether in reply to our movements on McMinnville, or that the rebels are wary of waiting for us to advance, is not known. It is known that Bragg has been reinforced by one brigade from Mobile. General Johnston is reported to have removed his headquarters to Shelbyville. One division is at Bay's Gap, 12 miles from Murfreesboro. Two brigades are at Bell's Back, while a third force is said to have been at Doolittle's Pike for

some days. It is believed in rebel camps that if Rosecrans does not advance, Bragg will make an attack. One in authority says that Bragg has 75,000 men. A late Richmond Enquirer, speaking of affairs in South Carolina, says there are indications of the Yankees moving, and it is supposed their intention is to make a raid in the vicinity of Cossatot Hatchet, probably to destroy the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. A Fredericksburg correspondent of the Dispatch of the 26th says, we are quiet, but expectant and hopeful. The same paper says the Federals are advancing to Jackson, Miss., by the meridian road. They had destroyed a stone bridge on the river.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, April 27th.—Rumors have been circulating during the last few days, that the rebels are beginning to abandon their present position. Nothing definite, however, is yet known concerning the movement.

New York, 28th.—The Tribune says that Wood, Engineer in the United States Navy, has made a proposition to the Secretary of the Navy to the following effect: He offers to take a Monitor up the harbor of Charleston, removing on the way any obstructions that may impede the progress of ships; or if the Department only desires the destruction of Fort Sumter, he will accomplish that. A State Senator of California, who enjoys the confidence of engineers offers to accompany Wood on the important expedition named. It is understood that the President and Secretary Welles look upon the proposition with favor, but the decision of the Government is of course unknown.

A Washington dispatch says, at the instance of foreign bankers, agents were sent to Europe, four weeks ago, to make sales of our bonds authorized to be issued by the last Congress. The late steamer brought news that a large sum will be supplied on Government credit from Hamburg, London and Paris. Robt. J. Walker is understood to have sailed on the 8th, fully empowered to perfect arrangements.

The Tribune's Hilton Head correspondence, dated 20th, represents that the monitors and the army were ready for a movement, and says that before the close of this week all the iron-clads will be again over the bar at Charleston. The attack must come off this time in co-operation with the land forces. The rebels are hard at work strengthening the land defenses on the island south of Charleston—troops have been sent from Savannah to assist them.

From Florida, we learn that there are no armed rebels east of St. John's river. A sufficient force was left to hold St. Augustine and Fernandina against any force that the rebels can bring against them.

The rumors that the rebels are marching on Wheeling, Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa., rest on the fact that a force appeared at Morgantown, Va., on the Monongahela river, near the State line of Pennsylvania. No fears are entertained for either place. It is not probable that the rebel force will proceed further north.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., today, says many contradictory reports are in circulation relative to the rebel raid. They have taken Morgantown, and engaged it with from 4,000 to 8,000 troops under Jenkins. One troops are in motion to intercept him, and artillery is being sent from Harrisburg.

A dispatch from Uniontown, Pa., states that the rebel flag is flying over Morganstown, and men, women and children are flying in every direction. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Cumberland and Grafton was destroyed.

Baltimore, 28th.—Large bodies of troops have been moved to all important points on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which guarantees ample and permanent protection. It is not believed that the delay in working the road will exceed twenty-four hours.

Cairo, 28th.—Advices from Cape Girardeau, this forenoon, says everything was quiet. The women and children who had crossed to Illinois were returning. The rebels were in full retreat on the Bloomfield road, with McNeil in full pursuit. It was McNeil's intention to send a force to the enemy's rear, for the purpose of destroying the bridge over which they were obliged to cross, thus cutting off their retreat. Should he succeed, most of their force will be captured.