

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 34.

I. O. F.—JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10, holds its regular meetings every **SATURDAY EVENING**, at the Masonic Hall (Court House building), at 8 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. **JAS. M. SETON, N. G.** Geo. B. DORRIS, R. Sec'y.

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.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4, OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Will hold its regular communications on the **First Saturday Eve. of Every Month.** All sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend. **G. W. GREER, H. P.** L. Sachs, Sec'y. dec8:47

E. F. RUSSELL, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq., Third street, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 29

ORANGE JACOBS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Will promptly attend to any legal business committed to his care. Office in Sentinel building. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

J. M. DOUTHITT, JAMES D. FAY, DOUTHITT & FAY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State. March 4, '63.

R. B. MORFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. WILL practice in the several Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court. October 20, '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.

Dau's Barber Shop. Between Bradbury & Wade's and El Dorado Saloon, California street. SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Curling and Hair Dyeing. On hand and for sale, a genuine article of Fish's Hair Restorative, and Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

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.

L. H. DEWEY, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Clocks and Jewels, which he offers for sale at very low prices, for cash. 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

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. 24:y

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. Dec. 10.

PAY UP.—All those indebted to me by notes or book accounts, will please call and settle immediately, or their accounts or notes will be handed to my attorney for collection. H. BLOOM. March 18, 1863.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—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 county, 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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BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Saturday Night's Dispatch.

Washington, 13th.—Gen. Lee has issued a general order, announcing the death of Stonewall Jackson, who expired on the 10th.

Philadelphia, 14th.—A special to the *Enquirer* says Vallandigham was convicted of the charges against him, and sentenced to Fort Mifflin until the close of the war. Burnside approved the sentence.

New York, 14th.—The *Express* understands that McClellan, last week, sent a request to the President to either accept his resignation or place him in active service. Rumor says that the President stated that the active service of McClellan would be required at an early day.

Washington, 14th.—A gentleman from Richmond says there are indications of a movement. The censorship over telegraphic reports, instead of being removed, has, if possible, become more stringent.

Stoneman is at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

The *World's* correspondent states the indications are that the enemy is swinging around to his left on the Gordonsville and Richmond Railroad, with his right resting on the Fredericksburg and Richmond road, at Bowling Green, protecting the upper end of the triangle formed by these roads at Hanover Junction.

Appeal of 7th says Grant proceeded towards Port Gibson, with main body of his army, and that he is throwing up intrenchments.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says communications by railroad has been re-established with Fredericksburg.

Summary.

The following is a summary of the dispatch of Sunday night:

The rebel steamer Cherokee was captured by the blockading squadron, off Charleston, on the 8th. The Palmer cotton mills, Mass., were destroyed by fire, on the 10th—loss \$150,000. Gen. Curtis has been relieved of the command of the Department of Missouri. Gen. Schofield succeeds him. Richmond papers of the 13th, say that the Yankees are very active about Charleston. They have built formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing on the southern extremity of Morris Island. They are fortifying Seabrook Island, and the iron-clads and transports are in that vicinity. A difficulty occurred at Camp Sprague on the 13th. One man was killed, several wounded and twenty-eight arrested. By a general order just issued, all rebels delivered at City Point up to May 6th, and all captured and paroled in Virginia or North Carolina up to May 1st, are declared duly exchanged. The *New York Times* says the President received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, an original letter from Jeff. Davis, written to one of his Colonels, in which he speaks gloomily of affairs in the Southwest and Virginia. The French, up to the 21st of April, had not obtained possession of Pa-

lemba. Camoufort had been reinforced, and was about to take the offensive. The Mexicans exhibited the most desperate courage. The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 12th, says that the Natchez *Courier* pretends to have information that Kirby Smith had beaten Banks' forces in Louisiana. The Atlanta *Confederacy* says that the right flank of Bragg's army rests on McMinnville. The line extends westward through Winchester, Shelbyville and Columbia, forming the arc of a large circle. He reviewed and advanced his Alabama troops on the 11th. Rebel papers, of the 10th of April, say that Banks issued an order at New Orleans, requiring all registered rebels to take the oath of allegiance before the 15th. Dispatches from Grant have been received at Washington up to the 8th, which express his satisfaction at the appearance of things in his vicinity, and state that Port Hudson had undoubtedly been evacuated, except by a small garrison and the heavy artillery. The *Springfield Journal* says that Ross, Steele & Co. contracted to build 350 miles of the Pacific railroad. All of the same being in Kansas, beyond which the Union Pacific railroad policy commences. It is intended to have forty miles opened this year. The nails, spikes, rails, etc. have already been purchased, and the work will be pushed forward with vigor. Hilton Head news of the 10th, says that the iron-clads have been thoroughly repaired, and all injuries remedied. It is generally believed that the 15-inch guns will be replaced by those of smaller bore. A scouting party found no rebels in force at Leesburg on the 15th. A skirmish with a few rebel cavalry at Warrington, resulted in killing one and wounding several others, our loss was three wounded. The last of our wounded on the other side of Rappahannock have been brought over. They received as good care while they remained with the enemy as could be expected. Our surgeons have been with them ever since Hooker came over this side. The medical stores sent over by suggestion of Gen. Lee were taken possession of by the rebels, but were dealt out on the requisition of our surgeons. The dead of both armies have been buried. The evidence in Gen. Buel's case has arrived at Washington. There is reason to believe that the finding of the court will show that the President had ample reasons for removing Buel, and that he erred in not removing him sooner. Hooker was at Washington on the 15th, had an interview with the President, and returned at night. The *World* says that rumor has it that he retains his position unaided by Halleck, for another advance whenever it shall be arranged. The rebels report that 11 of Grants cavalry entered and burnt Crystal Springs on the 15th. The Federals are reinforcing at Swollen Springs, and Grant will probably advance east, and not direct on Vicksburg—so say rebel reports.

A barge loaded with coal ran the Vicksburg batteries, on the night of the 10th. The Federal fleet above the city is increasing. The rebel papers say that the steamer or Brittainy loaded with merchandise, ran blockade off Charleston, on the 12th. The steamer Norman, which started with her, had not been heard from. The *Richmond Enquirer* has savage articles on Burnside and his order concerning spies and traitors, and condoles with Vallandigham over his situation. The property of absentees in the Confederate Army is rapidly being confiscated in the District of Columbia. Rebel papers contain an account of skirmishing on the Big Back in Tennessee.

Monday Night's Dispatch.

Louisville, 16th.—On Wednesday evening a party of mounted rebels marching on Franklin, Ky., for the purpose of attacking an up train, were met by a detachment of Federals, and routed, with a loss of five killed and a number captured. Col. Jacobs, in the fight on Sunday last with the rebels, on the Cumberland, lost 42 men, including three officers. Capt. Chenab, with several other rebel officers, and 98 privates were killed and taken prisoners. Gen. John Morgan was in command with nine regiments, in all, an aggregate of 4,000, which are still on the south side of the Cumberland. Only small squads have crossed at different points. Col. Jacobs' force consisted of two regiments and has probably defeated Georgians proposed raid into Kentucky. Col. Graham, at Glasgow, killed several rebels and drove 200 to the south side of the Cumberland on Wednesday. There is now a considerable force of rebels on the south side of that river.

New York, 16th.—The *Post* of last evening says that a serious disagreement exists between Halleck and Hooker. It is positively stated that Hooker's new maneuvers, planned before he left the south side of the Rappahannock, have been countermanded by Halleck.

The Steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brings \$800,000 in treasure, and about 57 of the cavalry for Massachusetts.

Richmond papers say there is no doubt but that Stonewall Jackson's wounds were inflicted by mistake of his own men. He received three balls in his left arm and hand. This occurred after dark, on Saturday, he having given orders to fire on anything coming up the road before he left the lines, and on seeing Federal skirmishers before him, he turned to retreat and was shot by his own men. His funeral was largely attended. Davis and the rebel Cabinet were present. His body was sent to Lexington, and a statue is to be erected in the rebel capital.

Matamoros dates to the 18th of April have been received. It is understood that the schooners Gen. Pinekey and West Florida are fitting out as privateers at Brazos, and are only awaiting crews.

Gen. McGruder has been at Brownville for some weeks. The sloop Lapwing had been seized on the Rio Grande by rebel authorities. She was from New York with a valuable cargo.

A Washington letter to the *Commercial* says it is certain that the Army of the Potomac lost a large number of prisoners and missing, and that its dead would exceed the number in the army reports heretofore published. That it left on the south bank of the Rappahannock 24 pieces of artillery, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and that the majority of the army officers desire a new commander. Hooker probably informed the President that he would resign if the step was thought necessary by the Government.

Washington, 16th.—The Richmond papers have a telegram, dated Tullahoma, 12th, which says that the scouts from the front report the removal of the enemy's baggage to the rear of Nashville. All quiet in front.

Washington, 16th.—The *Enquirer* says five or six transports had landed troops at West Point, on the 13th, who are throwing up intrenchments across from the Matamoras to the Pamunkey river. From the fact that a number of officers and men daily arrive from the Rappahannock to get leave of absence to go home, it is regarded as an indication that the army will not move at present.

An official dispatch from Paducah, Ky., to-day, says that on the night of the 12th, 50 men of the 1st Tennessee cavalry were taken up the Tennessee river on gunboats, and landed at Breckinridge. They dashed across the country to London, surprised a rebel force twice their number, killed three, captured a Lieutenant Col., six other officers, 30 privates and 10 conscripts, a lot of horses, arms, etc., and burned the court house, which was the rebel depot, with a quantity of army supplies. We lost no men.

Cincinnati, 16th.—The application made to Judge Trott to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* two days since, has been refused. The report from Washington that Vallandigham is to be sent south is not credited here. It is understood that Burnside will announce what disposition is to be made of him.

Thursday's *New York Tribune* criticises very severely the operations of Gen. Stoneman, saying the damage inflicted on the enemy is so slight as to have caused the rebels no inconvenience. In conclusion it says, It is idle to deny that the campaign of Gen. Hooker, which began auspiciously, has come to a premature and inefficient end. His losses are considerably heavier than published, and the estimate will not amount to less than 17,000 killed, wounded and missing. The actual per cent. returned exceeds 17,000, but may be a little reduced. Lee is said to admit a loss of 18,000, which is far greater than ours, in proportion to the strength of his army. Gen. Hooker's army still largely outnumbered the rebel forces, and is undeniably in good spirits and condition.

Tuesday Night's Dispatch.

New York, 17th.—The *Times*' Army correspondent says Stuart is for the present in command of Jackson's corps, which consists of four full divisions of 15,000 men.

Washington, 17th.—It is ascertained from a gentleman who has returned from the Army of the Potomac, that Hooker seems highly gratified with his visit to the President. The river front of the enemy has been reconnoitered, and the discovery made, that, during the night of the 14th, they threw up new and extensive works along the right of Hill, in the rear of Fredericksburg.

It is reported that every soldier now in detail service, in and around Wash-

ington, Baltimore and on the railroad of Virginia and Maryland will be forwarded to Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which force, it is said, has been landed by Gov. Curtin.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized, under the Confiscation Act, the real and personal estate of Capt. J. W. Maflit, commander of the rebel privateer.

Murfreesboro, 17th.—Jackson, Miss., is in possession of the enemy. We fought them all day, but could not hold the city.

New York, 17th.—The steamer, George Washington, from New Orleans, with dates to the 10th, has arrived. An Appalosa letter, of the 5th, states that details of the capture of Fort Gibson have been received from Grand Gulf.

The cavalry raid of Col. Grierson caused hundreds of families to leave the interior of the State. The damage done by this raid is incalculable. Grierson has arrived at New Orleans.

Quite an excitement occurred on the evening of the 7th, at the opera, occasioned by the audience demanding that the national air should be played, but nothing serious resulted.

Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, from Brasher City, with the important intelligence that Alexandria was captured on the 4th, by Admiral Porter. Prior to this capture, Fort Detmery, on Red river, was demolished by the vessels of Farragut's. One of the rebel gunboats was captured after the capture of the town. The advance cavalry of Gen. Dwight dashed into the town, forming a junction between Farragut's and Banks' forces. Appalosa dates to the 6th, state our army on the march. Baton Rouge letter of 24 states that Grierson's force, consisting of 5th and 7th Illinois cavalry, with a large number of prisoners, returned to that city on that day. They left Lagrange, Tenn., on the 16th of April. The destruction of property by them was greater than accounts given by the rebels, which were mentioned in the previous dispatches. Near Clinton, near the Louisiana line, they destroyed a rebel camp, and captured 300 prisoners. They crossed Arnie river, 10 miles from Baton Rouge, on the morning of the 1st, and captured a rebel picket of 160 men with horses. Every railroad in Mississippi was cut by them. They supplied themselves with fresh horses on the road, and brought in over contrabands on horses.

GOLD AND REAL ESTATE.—At last the income of the Government equals, if it does not exceed, its expenditures. The duties on customs, the internal-tax, and stamp duties produce an income of over two millions a day, and more than equal to the entire current expenditures of the Government. Hence the fall in the price of gold, and the decline in the value of real estate.

The present aspect of our financial affairs is entirely unprecedented, and is the best proof that could be afforded of the inexhaustible resources of the country. The most that England pretends to do is, to pay the interest on her national debt, while the United States is now in command of a revenue equal to the immense expenditures going on, and which would pay off all the indebtedness we have incurred in a few years, if the drain, consequent on the existence of hostilities, was ended, as it soon will be.

The action of Secretary Chase in providing, for the withdrawal of surplus Government paper from circulation has aided to reduce the premium on gold. The opposite policy had much to do with the depreciation of Government issues, and its abandonment has already produced good, wholesome results. We have only to present a united front to the enemy, and urge the Government to make a fitting use of the great energies of the North now at its disposal, and the end of the Rebellion cannot be far off.

ROSECRANS.—The following is a portrait of the ever victorious commander of the Army of the Cumberland, by a correspondent of the *Tribune*:

Of course I was interested in the looks and bearing of our only General who has actually demonstrated beyond cavil his capacity to handle a great army in the field; to bring victory out of disaster. General Rosecrans is an erect, solid man of 175 pounds weight, whose 43 years sit lightly on his face and frame. He has a clear, mild blue eye, which lights up under excitement until it can flash fire; an intensified Roman nose; high cheek bones; ruddy complexion; mouth and chin hidden under dark mustache and whiskers, untouched by the razor; hair a shade or two lighter, with a few threads of silver, and growing thin on the edges of the high, full but not broad forehead. In conversation his face is illumined by a peculiarly winning smile, and an eye shining with mirth. As Hamlet would take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds, so you would trust that face, in a stranger, as thoroughly true full of character, and reserved power. His talk is like it: direct, frank, overflowing with humor, or strong in emphasis.