

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 35.

I. O. 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. SUTTON, N. G. GEO. R. 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, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Will hold its regular communications on the First Saturday Ev. of Every Month. All sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend. G. W. GREER, H. P. L. SACHS, Sec'y. dec847

E. F. RUSSELL, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office with H. 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 Scintilla building. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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 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.

Dan's Barber Shop. Between Broadway & 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 Excellent 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, 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.]

Thursday Night's Dispatch.

San Francisco, 20th.—The city election on the General ticket has resulted in the election of twelve of the People's nominees and one of the Citizens'. The average majority for the Peoples' ticket is 1,800. The Citizens ticket elected Supervisors in the 25th, 6th, 10th and 12th Districts, which makes the Board a tie.

M. T. Ross and Chas. Dane, for participation in squatter riot, were to-day fined \$100.

The railroad loan of \$1,000,000 was carried by 1,168 majority.

New York, 18th.—The special Washington dispatches in the morning papers are barren of much else than speculation.

The Tribune's dispatch says that movements are on foot, and strongly supported in and out of the Cabinet, for the appointment of General Butler to the command of the Department of the West. The Times' dispatch says Senators Wade and Chandler, who have just arrived from Falmouth, report our troops in a most efficient condition. The soldiers are in the best of spirits, and impatient for an immediate advance on Lee's army. Captain Flages, our chief ordnance officer, reports that we lost eight guns on the 9th, captured by the enemy.

Fortress Monroe, 16th.—Two small boats, the Emily and the Arrow, engaged in carrying the mails, etc., from Norfolk, through the Di-mal Swamp Canal, to North Carolina, were captured yesterday, near Conituck bridges, 16 miles from Norfolk. The Richmond Sentinel, of the 15th, has the following: Jackson, Miss., May 12th, the enemy advanced upon Raymond, Miss. yesterday, with a column of 12 regiments, where General Gregg had 4,100 infantry a few cavalry and no artillery. Skirmishing began at nine o'clock in the morning. The enemy was continually reinforced until one p. m., when he opened battle heavily with musketry. Gregg fought two hours with musketry alone, when learning that the enemy were heavily reinforced, and that the reinforcements were ready to engage, he retreated to Raymond. He will make a stand at Miss. Springs, where he has been reinforced with infantry and artillery.

The Charleston Mercury says that the guns of the Keokuk now lie on South Commercial wharf. They will soon be mounted for our defence, and are valuable acquisitions as well as handsome trophies of the battle of Charleston harbor.

Fortress Monroe, 19th.—The Petersburg Express, of the 15th, says the retaliatory resolutions adopted by the Confederate Congress, provided that every commissioned officer in command of negroes, and against the Confederate States, should be put to death, and the negroes be delivered to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws. The same paper speaks despondingly of affairs at Vicksburg.

New York, 18th.—The steamer City of New York, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th, and Queenstown to the 7th, has arrived. A deputation, headed by Mr. Brighton, presented an address, adopted at

a late meeting, sympathizing with the North, to Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams made a speech, expressing his great pleasure at its reception. The address admitted the difficulties of steering clear of collisions between the three nations, but he trusted that friendly relations would be maintained. He asserts that notwithstanding the tone of some American speakers and journals, there is no nation for which Americans entertain a greater regard than for England, and that if the real sentiment of each could be clearly established towards the other, there would be no fear of a collision. He believes that the traitors and Unionists had taken the right course for an understanding. The London Times looks upon Adam's speech as most reasonable. The Times looks forward without mistrust for a mutual forbearance. England must expect some interruption and annoyance to trade, and must tolerate short comings in consideration of neutrals. In another article, the Times argues that it behooves England to look leisurely upon the proceedings of Commodore Wilkes, in view of the administration of her rights when she should become a belligerent. The London Observer, in a pacific editorial, credits the Lincoln Government with a desire to cultivate friendly relations. The reply of Russia to the remonstrance of the Powers on the Polish question has been published. It agrees to negotiate in a pacific manner, on the basis of the treaty of 1815. The reply is not generally considered satisfactory. The insurgents continued active.

San Francisco, 19th.—The overland telegraph continues out of order, and we have no later Eastern news. A heavy storm of wind and hail prevailed throughout the State, last night, which it is feared will somewhat injure the maturing of crops.

The steamer Golden Gate, from Panama, arrived at eight o'clock. She shipped a heavy sea while crossing the bar, which caused a great deal of damage. Rumors are current that several children were washed overboard, but we can learn no particulars. Two seas boarded the steamer about the wheel, carrying all the water casks on board away, about twenty feet of her rail, from twenty to thirty feet of her bulwark, and her port after guard deck is badly sprung, and second cabin ventilators are all stove in, and several are completely filled with water.

Friday Night's Dispatch.

New York, 18th.—Special dispatches to the Tribune say the Provost Marshals have been directed to report forthwith, but it is supposed to be doubtful whether any can be made before the middle of July. Volunteers may be called for in the meantime.

Sterling active at 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 165. Gold quiet. Bank statement shows an increase of loans to the amount of \$596,000; increase of specie, \$454,000; increase of deposits, \$2,222,000.

New York, 19th.—The army correspondent of the Herald, under date of May 17th, states that the rebel pickets on that day were very uncommunicative across the Rappahannock. Our soldiers inferred that they had heard bad news from some point.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says that the rebels delivered to Col. Ludlow about 7,300 prisoners, who have arrived at Camp Parke, at Annapolis. The rebels do not conclude in the release of commissioned officers, except as we have rebel officers to exchange for them.

Secretary Stanton has not made any authoritative declaration of suspending the \$200 provision of the conscription act.

Philadelphia, 19th.—J. Cook reports that the sale of Five-Twenties last week amounted to \$10,000,000. This week promises to exceed that amount.

New York, 19th.—Sterling, lower, 163. Gold 49 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Washington, 19th.—The official report of Col. Davis, commanding a portion of Gen. Stossem's expedition through Va., says our total loss in the expedition was two commanding officers and thirty-three enlisted men. We brought with us 100 mules and 75 horses, captured from the enemy. In the course of our march we captured a much larger number, but could not bring them with us. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Chicago, 19th.—A Washington special says Senator Wilson, who is now here, and who drew up the Conscription Bill, is said to differ entirely from the decision of the War Department in regard to the \$300 exemption clause. The section relating to it is nearly a verbatim copy from the French law, which is executed as the present law was intended to be by its framers.

New York, 19th.—The Times' special dispatch contains the following: The

Richmond Inquirer, of the 16th, says trains from the White House, on York River R. R., have been making regular trips to the interior. In speaking of the retaliatory resolutions of the rebel Congress, relative to the officers of the negro regiments, it says the Yankees will in turn hang rebel officers, and seems to be in grief over the matter.

Gen. Stahl is impressing all horses, whether rebels' or Unionists', he can find. This being necessary to prevent their being seized by guerrillas.

Two negro regiments were mustered into the service to-day. Contrabands have commenced working on abandoned farms on the opposite side of the Potomac.

New York, 19th.—A Casselle letter of the 16th, states that a severe infantry fight took place near Suffolk, Va., on the morning of the 15th. A heavy rebel force is reported to have driven in our pickets at Beaver Dam Church. Troops were sent out to oppose them, and the rebels retreated, but again opened soon after on our troops, and were again repulsed. Our forces now occupy a strong position in and around Canville. Our loss was 2 killed, and 21 wounded, and 6 missing.

A steamer from Port Royal reports that off Charleston she heard heavy firing from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m., in the harbor. It is supposed that our iron-clads were attacking the batteries on Morris Island.

Cincinnati, 19th.—A general order was issued yesterday, announcing the finding of the court martial in Vallandigham's case. The court finds him guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be closely confined in some Fortress in the United States during the war. Gen. Burnside approved the sentence, and has selected Fort Wayne as the place of confinement.

Cairo, 18th.—On the 15th, a party of guerrillas fired on a train near Louth river. The guard of the train returned the fire.

Washington, 19th.—The following is received to-day: Memphis, Tenn., 17th, Hollock papers May 14th, from Vicksburg and Jackson report that Gen. Grant defeated Bruz's brigade at Raymond, on Tuesday, May 12th. The rebel loss was admitted in the paper to have been 700. The next day Gregg was reinforced by Gen. Walker, when he was attacked at Miss. Springs, and driven towards Jackson. A telegram dated Thursday, from Canton, Miss., says the Federals had taken Jackson, from the east. Probably by cavalry movement. Gen. Joe Johnson arrived at Jackson, May 13th, and went out toward Vicksburg with three brigades. He must have been west of Jackson, when the capture was made by our forces.

Chicago, 18th.—The latest dates from Grant's army through Federal channels are to the 11th, and stated that at that time Logan and Osterhaus were marching toward Jackson, driving Bowen before them, while Grant was marching up the Black river, expecting to engage Pemberton, near the bridge over that stream. Women and children with all valuable moveables have been moved from Jackson. All the men had been forced into the rebel army. It is further stated that Osterhaus had made large captures of men, ammunition, artillery and commissary stores, a few miles from Raymond. Bowen's force was estimated at 15,000, Pemberton's, at 50,000. The latter was reported strongly entrenched near the bridge. A great battle was eminent. The health of the army there was better than ever before. The rebels, 300 strong, with two or three pieces of artillery fired into the steamer Warner, 35 miles above Greenville, Miss., on Thursday 14th, killing two and wounding four. The fire was returned and several rebels killed.

Chicago, 19th.—It is reported that our forces burned the State Capitol, at Jackson, Miss. Heavy reinforcements, were hurrying to the rebels, 12 miles east of Jackson.

New York, 19th.—Col. Thorpe, from Gen Banks department, states that Gen. Uman's brigade is more than filled, the country just opened by Bank's campaign will furnish two or three divisions, of negroes.

No response to Bank's call for a corps de Afrique. There is no doubt that the rebels are engaged in raising negro regiments, as it is only from such material they can, in the extreme Southern States, recruit their ranks. The negroes are not backward in adopting a uniform which is their death warrant, if taken by the rebels, and routed the rebels. The rebels are collecting a large force of infantry in east Tennessee.

Louisville, 19th.—A rebel force is in Wayne and Clinton counties, New York, said to number 17,000 with 44 pieces of

artillery and four regiments of infantry passed through Jamestown, on the 16th. More regiments are at Morristown, east Tenn. Buckner is said to be at Clinton. The rebel pickets are said to be on the Cumberland, at every available point. A letter from Richmond, Ky., says the rebels have crossed the Cumberland, and are advancing on that place. It is unquestionable that another invasion on Ky., is contemplated.

A Rich Catechism.

The Petaluma Argus publishes the following catechism, for the benefit of the Sonoma county Democracy. It is worth copying, to promote a general diffusion of useful knowledge:

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the "Father of Democracy."

Who gave the negro the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic Party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to the negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Van Buren President of the United States? The Democratic Party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic Party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen in the State of Maine? An overwhelming Democratic majority.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? A Democratic majority.

Who gave the negro a right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic Party.

Who permitted every negro worth \$250 in New York, to become a citizen? A Democratic General Assembly.

Who repealed the law of Ohio, requiring negroes to give bond and security before settling in the State? The Democratic Party.

Who passed a law by which in Ohio the negro is placed on the witness stand with the white man? The Democratic Party.

Who voted for the bill in the Ohio Legislature repealing all laws making a distinction on account of color in that State? George E. Pugh.

Who afterwards elected Geo. E. Pugh to the United States Senate? The Democratic Party.

Who voted in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, against a provision to prevent negroes coming into that State? Rufus P. Rancy.

Who supported Rufus P. Rancy for Governor of Ohio, in 1859? The Democratic Party.

Who decided in the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1850, to remedy the practice established by that decision? The Democratic Party.

Who, with the above facts, and many others staring him in the face, are continually yelping and hypocritically whining about "Nigger suffrage" and "Nigger equality?" This very same Democratic Party.

All these things were done by the Democrats, and yet they have the assurance to deny being in favor of negro equality, and the impudence to charge it upon others!

Gen. Butler.—Butler made a speech at Baltimore, recently, in which he said: "The nation is but in its infancy. The giant of the western world has scarcely begun to put forth its strength. These throes and agonies are but pains of parting, and when his teeth are cut fairly through, let traitors beware, and tyrants stand back everywhere!"

The taking of Gen. Stoughton by the rebels at Fairfax Court House, suggests to Mrs. Partington the idea that it wasn't much of an exploit for the rebels to brag of, for her Paul took Stoughton regularly for a good many years, and never thought anything of it.

The last case of absence of mind is that of a ship carpenter, who bit off the end of a spike and drove a plug of tobacco into the vessel's bottom.

A Christian had better go to any place of amusement than to go home whining because he can't go.