

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 37.

I. O. O. F.—JACKSONVILLE LODGE NO. 16, 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. 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 adjoining Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend. G. W. GREER, H. P. L. SANTS, Sec'y. Dec 24/7

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 entrusted to his care. Office in Seaside 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, 1862.

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. 15.

Dau's Barber Shop. Between Broadway & Wade's and El-Dorado Saloon, California street.

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Curling and Hair Dyeing. Cut hand and for sale, a genuine article of Fish's Hair Restorative, and Cristador's Excelsior Hair Dye.

PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist. Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the latest 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 Jewellery, 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.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL, PRATIONER—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 15, 1862.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Prop'r and Prop'r

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

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:

L. P. Fisher, San Francisco; Wadsworth & Haynes, Yreka; Dyer Emery, Ashland; S. C. Taylor, Phoenix; W. W. Fowler, Apple-gate; R. S. Dunlap, Williamsburg; John R. Prindle, Korbville; A. B. McElwain, Waldco; R. J. Forbes, Waldco; W. A. M. Evans, Albion; Joel Thorn, Canyonville; A. E. Flint, Roseburg; Isaac R. Moores, Salem; J. B. Underwood, Eugene City; F. Chapman, Oregon City; D. W. Wakefield, Albany; Benjamin Cook, Corvallis; J. H. Smith, Crescent City; Albert Doolittle, Happy Camp.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO ARIKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Thursday Night's Dispatch.

New York, May 26th.—The *World's* special dispatch says, private letters from substantial citizens of Louisiana, stating that she will willingly re-enter the Union, as soon as the army hordes of the Confederacy, are driven from her borders, has been received.

Halifax, May 25th.—The *Asia* from Liverpool May 16th, with European dates to the 17th has arrived. Jamaica letters received from England by the West India mail, reports that on the 7th of April, a sea fight took place near great Pedro Bluff on the southern extremity of Jamaica, between a large war steamer, strikingly like the pirate Alabama, and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at 9 A. M.

The vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 P. M. No particulars are given.

The Army and Navy *Gazette*, says the Federal's efforts made in London to raise a loan had not been successful.

Cairo, May 25th.—A steamer which left the mouth of the Yaxoo at noon May 21st, says all the gunners at Milliken Bend, had been sent up the Yaxoo, in order to be prepared for every possible contingency.

The battle still rages, and the forces in the rear, and the gunboats and mortars below were all engaged. It was asserted that Grant had taken the batteries near Walnut Hill. The rebel force at Haines Bluff, had evacuated it and fell back on the fortifications at Vicksburg, before our forces came up. Johnson had evidently intended to do the same thing but was prevented by Grant's rapid movements, who got between him and the fortifications, and Johnson was left out in the cold. It is possible that the rebels may hold us at bay several days.

Washington, May 26th.—The latest advices from Vicksburg, are to Friday night May 22d. The city was not taken, but great advantages had been gained. The enemy offered firm resistance. It is thought that we would take it next day. Our men had their colors planted in the enemy's works. We have captured 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery. Our troops were within a mile and a half of the Court House. The mortars and gunboats in front of the town of Vicksburg, are hard at work.

Philadelphia, May 26th.—The Washington *Star* says of the New York *Tribune's* report of the capture of the whole rebel army at Vicksburg, that the facts within our knowledge satisfy us that it is entirely unfounded.

St. Louis, May 26th.—A band of guerrillas entered the town of Richmond, Clay county, on Tuesday and captured a small Federal force. The town was robbed of everything. The same band plundered Plattsburg, Clinton county, robbing the Court House of \$11,000.

New York, May 26th.—A Murfreesboro dispatch says that the indications are that large bodies of rebel cavalry are going southward. Breckinridge has fallen back, and now the rebel troops are between Murfreesboro and Manchester.

Washington, May 26th.—The Richmond

Enquirer, of yesterday has the following: Mobile, May 23d.—A courier reports that Yazoo city was captured by the Federals, and that the navy yard was burned by the Confederate troops.

The Richmond papers had Mobile dispatches of the 23d, which claims that the Federals made three assaults on Vicksburg on the day before but were repulsed. To offset this Gen. Halleck received to-day a dispatch from Memphis, containing the substance of a letter dated the 22d, from Ordnance Officer LaFord to Gen. Hebert, which says that our loss was not very heavy, for the position we have gained. The rebels make firm resistance. He thinks that we shall have the place by to-morrow.

Cincinnati, May 26th.—The rebels crossed the Cumberland yesterday, at Fishing creek and Hartford, Kentucky, but were driven back by our forces, after slight skirmishing.

Chicago, May 26th.—A private dispatch received in this city, to-day, dated near Vicksburg 24th, says, in reference to the city, that it had not been captured up to that time.

New York May 26th.—Sterling unsettled, 157½ @ 158½. Gold unsettled, in consequence of the conflicting reports from Vicksburg, closing at 143½ @ 144½.

San Francisco, May 26th.—To-day a rumor is prevalent that a silver mine has been discovered in this county, northeast of the Ocean House. Over 500 men are reported to have taken up claims on the ledge, and prospecting is going on briskly.

The schooner, privateer, J. M. Chapman, was sold to-day by U. S. Marshall, for \$7, 100, in coin, to W. C. Wadsworth, who purchased her for U. S. Consul, Robertson, at Manatua. The armament was purchased by an agent of the Government. The two brass 12-pound howitzers, brought \$3, 900 in greenbacks.

Friday Night's Dispatch.

New York, 27th.—The correspondent of the *World*, who has been a prisoner in the Confederacy for three weeks, and has just arrived, says that at Atlanta, Ga., Columbus and other places, he with other prisoners, were greeted with substantial evidences of kindly feeling. The solid men of the South are asking what terms we can offer, and what is their fate. The impression is gaining ground in the Confederacy that we can not last them, and over-run their country. In relation to the capture of Col. Straight's command, the correspondent says that Col. Straight fought until his ammunition was exhausted and his animals gave out. Forrest's loss was 5,000. This correspondent says also that there are no forces in the interior of the Confederacy. The railroads are in bad condition. The strength of the rebel army may be put down at 300,000, half of whom are in middle Tennessee and Virginia.

New York, 27th.—Special Washington correspondent of the *World* says it is rumored there, and believes the rumor to be true, that great fears are entertained by the Administration, of an invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate forces. Gen. Schenck, at Baltimore, is said to have communicated his fears to the Washington authorities, and to those of Harrisburg.

The *Times'* special correspondent says a dispatch from Grant says he is perfectly confident of taking Vicksburg but it must be done by investments and approaches. A week may be consumed in it.

Murfreesboro, 26th.—The rebels are falling back again. There are little or no forces on this side of Duck river. Scout intelligence indicates that the rebel force in the vicinity of Tusculum number 50, 000, of whom 45,000 are infantry and 5,000 cavalry. Gen. Forrest has been made a Maj. Gen., and has gone with his cavalry to Mississippi. Wheeler takes his place at Columbus. Gen. Morgan has charge of the line of Caley Fork and the Cumberland river. Two regiments of rebels are left at Bridgeport, where they are strongly fortified. Miners have been engaged for two months laying out the works at Chattanooga, but as yet they have done little work on them. But few rebel troops are in east Tennessee. The mountains are full of refugees, who, on Thursday, at the turn out, repulsed a considerable force sent to arrest them. The rebels have supplies for six weeks at Chattanooga.

New York, 27th.—Washington dispatches to the *Herald* says some uneasiness is felt hereabout, particularly among traders and sutlers, and reports that a large force is moving this way. The facts as ascertained are that the rebels have repaired the railroad from Culpepper, where there is quite a large force—principally cavalry.

Their extreme pickets towards our lines are at Brady's Ford, where Gen. Halibton's brigade is doing duty. These troops carry

shelter tents, and are well provided. The impression prevails that Stuart is concentrating a large body of his cavalry between Culpepper Court House and Brandy Station.

Chicago, 27th.—A Cairo dispatch brings news from Vicksburg. On Thursday last, the rebel batteries on the hill north of the town were taken, and turned on the enemy. On the evening of the same day water batteries at the foot of the hill were captured. On Friday morning Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant, offering to surrender Vicksburg, if he would allow the rebels to lay down their arms and march out. The offer was refused. Grant moved on his works and the rebels were driven to the river fortifications. Gen. Logan is stationed at Big Black bridge. Grant feels certain he will be able to take care of Johnson. The latter has only about 10,000 men, exclusive of what may be received by way of reinforcements. Grant's army is larger than is generally supposed and quite numerous enough for the work on hand. It stretches completely around the doomed city, our right resting on the river. Vicksburg is full of women and children, not only the original inhabitants are there, but many have come in from the country for safety.

San Francisco, 27th.—Gen. Wright has issued an order prohibiting the circulation of the N. Y. *Call* through the post-offices and express offices in his department.

The Polish sympathizers have issued an address. Doubne, Raletin & Co. will transmit all funds to Europe in aid of Poland freedom.

The Governor of Nevada Territory has tendered to Lieut. Winder, now in command at Ft. Alcatraz, the colonelcy of the first regiment N. Y. Volunteers. He will accept with Gen. Wright's permission.

The testimony upon which the late U. S. appraiser was removed is published this evening. The statement is that whole cartloads of valuable merchandise were sampled and sent to the private residences of Judge, McNulty and Marshall.

Overland line down this evening.

The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take their initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial either for a tender or a riper age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing well there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring with an absolute certainty that in a few moments all eyes will be upon him; is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a tour of the room, without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them in his pockets, is an achievement few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it off at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening. Let him not flatter himself that the trials of the evening are over. The dear girls don't their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and mischievous, so unimpressible and independent, as if they did not want anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy who has got the most pluck goes up to the prettiest girl in the room, with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and crooking out his elbows, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her fingers to his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two goadings. As soon as she gets at her own door, he struts home, and really thinks he has gone and done it.

A NEW DICTIONARY.—"Mr. Epanonidas Scroggs" says he is about to publish a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, which will exclude every word calculated to hurt any one. The following is a specimen:

Murder.—An eccentricity or accident, frequently done from the purest motives.

Forgery.—A slip of the pen; a playful habit, writing another man's name.

Theiving.—Borrowing of a man without the absurd pretence of asking his consent.

Bigamy.—A generous way of making two women happy instead of one.

Treason.—The loftiest effort of patriotism.

Abuse.—Liberalism of epithet.

Miser.—A man who, knowing that money is the root of all evil, nobly sacrifices himself for the good of his fellow-creatures by hoarding all he can.

Burglar.—A man who visits another man's house without a formal invitation.

Wife.—One who halves our sorrows and doubles our joys—*or vice versa*, as the case may be.

Marriage.—A mutual delirium, or double swindle.

Bribe.—A disinterested compliment, or the reward of virtue.

SEXUAL.—Gen. Halleck, in his late letter to the great Sumter meeting in New York, remarked as follows:

I think no man who has carefully observed the course of events in the rebel States, since the commencement of this war, can now hope for any other peace than that which is imposed by the bayonet. The loyal States must conquer this rebellion, or it will conquer them. Loyal men of all parties, and of all shades of political opinion, must unite in supporting the Government of our fathers, or consent to see the glory and integrity of this great nation utterly destroyed by rebels and traitors. This rebellion cannot be put down by peaceful measures. Those who pretend to think so are either madmen or traitors in disguise. We must either conquer or submit to terms dictated by the Southern oligarchy. There is no other alternative. The great North and West, can conquer, if they will act together. If, through factions and dissensions, they fail to do this, they will stand forever disgraced in the opinion of the world, and will transmit that disgrace to their posterity.

A DEPERATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—In these war times some of the incidents of the past become interesting. One of the most desperate naval engagements we ever read of, occurred in 1757. On December 23d of that year, the British privateer, *Terrible*, Capt. Death, of 26 guns and 200 men, captured a large French ship, after an obstinate battle. Capt. Death lost his brother and 16 men killed. A few days after, he fell in with a French privateer, *Vengeance*, 36 guns and 300 men, who recaptured the prize, and having manned both her ships, bore down on the *Terrible*, whose main mast was shot away by the first broadside. After a desperate engagement the *Terrible* was boarded, when but 26 men were found living, 16 of those having lost a leg or arm, and the remaining 30 being seriously wounded. There is a strange combination of names here, as the *Terrible* was fitted up at Execution dock, and commanded by Death, with Devil for Lieutenant, and Ghost for Surgeon.

POURING THE QUESTION.—One evening as I was sitting by Hetty and had worked myself up to the stickin' pint, sez I, "Hetty, if a feller shud ask you to marry him, what wud you say?" Then she laughed, and sez she, "that wud depend on who asked me." Then sez I, "suppose it was Ned Willis?" Sez she, "I'd tell Ned Willis, but not you." That kinder staggered me. But I was to eute to lose the opportunity, and so sez I again, "suppose it was me?" And then you ought to have seen her put up her lip, and sez she, "I don't take no supposes." Well, now, you see there was nothin' for me to do but touch off the gam. So bang it went. Sez I, "Lar, Hetty, it's me. Won't you say yes?" And then there was such a hollabaloo in my head, I don't know 'aactly what tuk place, but I heard a yes whisperin' somewhere out of the skirmin'.

HARD STONY.—Montgomery, recently editor of the *Vicksburg Whig*, tells a good story of the landlord of a hotel at Holly Springs (Miss.). It was a large fashionable hotel, and the landlord was a pompous man, with a huge corporeosity and a ruffled shirt-bosom. Printed bills of fare were provided, yet the landlord stood at the head of the table at dinner, and in a loud voice read off the list of articles in a rhyming way: "Here's boiled ham and raspberry jam; baked potatoes and cooled tomatoes; turnip smashed squashes squashed," and so on. Montgomery asked him afterward why he read it aloud when printed copies were on the table. "Force of habit," replied the landlord; "got so use to it I can't help it. You see, I commenced business down here at Jackson" (the Capital of Mississippi), "and most all the Legislature boarded with me. There wasn't a man of 'em could read, so I had to read the bill of fare to 'em."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

By this Evening's Stage.

Chicago 25.—Special dispatches from Memphis, say the steamer *Luminary* which left Young's Point near Vicksburg on Saturday morning the 23d has arrived, a passenger reports that the two outer works of the enemy had been taken at Vicksburg, leaving but one to take. Grant's army stretching entirely around the city, from river to river. Grant had certainly captured 8,000 prisoners and eighty-one guns. Jackson, Mississippi, had been destroyed. The Federal army that captured that place is now acting as reinforcements for Grant at Vicksburg.

"Speaking about coffee's hurting one" said an old tar. "I know it does, because I seen a bagful ones fall onto a man and kill him. In such cases as that 'ere 'tis very unhealthy."