

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 38.

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. STOROS, N. G. Geo. B. Downs, R. Sec'y.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications on 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. Dec 8:47

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.

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JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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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.

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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

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

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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.

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BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Sunday Night's Dispatch.

Philadelphia, 28th.—The Bulletin has a Murfreesboro dispatch to the following effect: We have reports from rebel sources that Pemberton repulsed six assaults on Vicksburg, but they greatly feared the next one, which was about the same. The rebels also say that Gen. Loring cut his way through at Haines Bluff, and escaped. The facts of the matter are, whoever commanded the rebel forces at Haines Bluff was cut off from communication with Vicksburg.

Washington, 28th.—The latest information received by the Government from Vicksburg is contained in unofficial dispatches from Memphis, with dates to the 27th, which states that two boats had just arrived at Memphis from Vicksburg. A telegram says that no official dispatches were received by these boats, but they report that the attack on Vicksburg was progressing, and that Grant was still gaining ground.

Chicago, 28th.—The rebel reports of our repulse at Vicksburg seem to have been correct. The Memphis dispatches of the 27th say the steamer Sullivan, from Youngs Point, reports that last Friday, the 21st, the Federal troops were repulsed at Vicksburg, but the next morning retrieved their position. At one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders. Gen. Hovey led the assault. The rebels rolled shells down the hill at the Federals, which exploded amongst them, making a fearful havoc. Further fighting was going on when the boats left. The Federal losses are said to be very heavy. Correspondence dated in the field, Saturday night, the 23d, says no fighting to day. The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete at all points along the line. No discouragement need be apprehended as to the success. We are entrenching and digging rifle pits. Cavalry have been sent out towards Canton, to ascertain Johnson's whereabouts.

Murfreesboro, 27th.—Dispatches arrived from Grant to-day, the tone of which is highly encouraging. The army was in excellent condition, considering the trying ordeal of marches and battles through which it has lately passed. The General says the city is completely invested. The enemy were driven from the outer works by storm, and are huddled within the inner works, with every prospect of being captured soon. Dispatches received from reliable sources, represent Johnson as in the immediate vicinity of Jackson, receiving heavy reinforcements that come pouring in from every direction. He is reported to have said that if the city could hold out fifteen days he would throw into it 100,000 men, if he is compelled to relinquish every foothold in his department to effect it. If the condition of affairs at Vicksburg be correctly reported, the rebels cannot possibly hold out five days.

Washington, 28th.—A Washington letter to the Commercial says Grant telegraphed to the President that it is impossible for Johnson to get together more than 10,000 men in fifteen days. Col. Grierson having destroyed railroads to such an ex-

tent as to prevent it. He also says Pemberton cannot hold out fifteen days. Grant is sanguine of success.

Cairo, 28th.—We have nothing to-night from below of any importance. It is stated that Johnson is at Jackson with 15,000 men, and that the rebels also hold the Big Black Bridge.

Chicago, 28th.—The Memphis telegram of yesterday just received, says Vicksburg dates to the afternoon of May 26th have been received. There has been no fighting since Monday 24th.

A special dispatch contains the following: No rebel camps were visible on the heights beyond Fredericksburg yesterday. Many of the horses which used to graze in herds on the plains below have also disappeared. The rebels have also shown renewed activity along the Rappahannock, mass troops at U. S. and Kelly's Fords, where they intend to cross. The prospect of an early battle begins to be discussed in the army.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 28th.—The rebels are evidently moving. Lee issued an order, which was read to the troops a few nights since, congratulating them on their past achievements, and foreshadowing a raid into Maryland. He tells them they are to have long and rapid marches through a country without railroads, and calls upon every man to be prepared for the severest hardships. Wonderful victories are promised them, and the overthrow of our army is predicted as an inevitable result. Trains of the enemy have been seen for several days moving supplies below Fredericksburg. A balloon reconnaissance discovered a large column pushing rapidly in the direction of Culpeper. The enemy intend making a raid into Maryland, or are endeavoring to get between Hooker's army and Washington, we are unable to determine which. Every one is on the qui vive. Startling news may be expected from the Army of the Potomac.

Washington, 29th.—Murfreesboro dispatches to the 26th state that the movement commenced 15th that Bragg's army under Breckinridge had been general. Polk and Hardee had withdrawn their forces in the direction of Vicksburg. Bragg keeps his quarters at Shelbyville to watch Rosecrans. A letter dated 20th, says that Col. Bunn's division was actually sent to Mississippi, and Bragg's army is now falling back to the Tennessee line. New Orleans correspondence announces the arrival of reinforcements, so that city is thus made perfectly safe during the absence of Gen. Bank's army.

New York, 29th.—Sterling 157a157 1/2. Gold active at 44a44 1/2.

New York, 30th.—The Tribune says, "At two o'clock this morning, our Washington correspondent telegraphed facts about the situation at Vicksburg which may be thus summed up by high authority: Grant has step by step driven the enemy into their inner entrenchments, turning guns and other materials against them. They, however, have troops sufficient to relieve each other as often as may be desired in defending their line of works. He is continuing without serious dread of army molestation from Johnson."

The Times says there is no prospect that anything will be attempted in the Department of the South this season. Orders have been sent there giving furloughs to five per cent of the men. Their instructions are to be carried out forthwith.

Chicago, 30th.—The following special dispatch is published as a fact: General Rosecrans contemplated a movement upwards of a week ago, which tends to confirm the reports of Bragg's falling back from his front.

New York, 30th.—The Herald's special from Washington says private advices from Ganley, Va., state that warm work may be expected in that region before long, as the enemy have of late been making demonstrations which indicate that they are bent on mischief. 12,000 of Beauregard's forces are being brought up from Charleston. An active campaign in this direction will be inaugurated by the rebels to offset their Vicksburg disaster.

Washington, 30th.—A Murfreesboro dispatch of yesterday, says orders were sent to the camps last night to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice with rations.

San Francisco, 30th.—A dry goods house in this city has received a telegram from a party in New York, dated May 28th, saying the ship Challenge, from New York to this port, had been burned by the Alabama. These vessels left New York thirty-six days apart, and the Challenge is now about due at this port. Each ship

had 10,000 barrels of pork on board belonging to the U. S. Government.

Monday Night's Dispatch.

St. Louis, 30th.—C. Scott, a well known river man, arrived last night, having left Young's point on Sunday. He has been with Grant's army, and says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in the rear. They are in fine spirits, and confident of capturing Vicksburg and its garrison. He says the attack upon fortifications was not made by the entire line as reported, but by a force under Gen. Blair which was met by the big battery and failed. Whenever the rebels attempted to plant their guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters. Our wounded were brought up rapidly to the river near Chickasaw Bayou, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. Our supplies on the Yazoo are sufficient, and reinforcements are arriving.

New York, 30th.—A special to the Commercial and Advertiser says no further exchange of prisoners will be allowed at present. The rebels have taken the initiative step in this direction, and all rebel troops on parole are ordered under arrest for imprisonment. It is probable that negotiations will soon be resumed for continuance of exchange under liberal terms. Advices from front of army of Potomac to-day state that the rebel army across the Rappahannock is very active. Their position at the river fords is decidedly offensive. Numbers of troops are massed in front of them. Their main picket line is as strong as ever, but the troops behind have been moved in another direction. A Washington letter says a balloon reconnaissance showed the rebels are massing their troops near Chancellorville, and making preparations as though they expected to cross at U. S. Ford. Hooker is preparing for every emergency.

Washington, 30th.—A gentleman who arrived to-night from the army of the Potomac, says large columns of the enemy were in motion. They were traced, by lines of dust in the rear of the river front, while one body is moving Southward. The probability of the mass is going in the direction of Kelley's Ford and Culpeper. The rebel infantry guards at Barco and U. S. Fords have been considerably increased in the last day or two, and it is believed they are preparing a demonstration.

New York, 30th.—Exchange steady at 157 1/2 @ 158. Gold 45. Government stocks less active. Coupons 3 @ 108 1/2.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

The Hamilton Times, one of the liberal journals in Canada, pays a handsome tribute to the American character, in an article relative to the movement in New York for the relief of the Lancashire sufferers. Alluding to the "almighty dollar," Englishmen and Canadians are so fond of applying to our people, it says:

"We vent to assert, without fear of truthful contradiction, that they are as a people less prone to worship the golden calf, than those nations from whose springs their avarice issues—and that they are more humane, more inclined to relieve the distressed, without regard to country or origin, and possess more of the genuine milk of human kindness, than almost any other people on earth."

"That we are right, and doing but simple justice to a great and magnanimous people, when we ascribe to them the possession of so many noble characteristics, is proved by innumerable facts with which every intelligent man in Canada must be thoroughly familiar."

"In what other nation, Asiatic or European, suffering all the horrors of a civil war, could fifteen merchants be found to contribute \$40,000 to relieve the sufferings of a foreign people? We unhesitatingly answer, none. We firmly believe that neither the British nor the Canadian public know anything of the American heart; for if they did, our ears would be less frequently assailed in public places with jeers, and our eyes called to witness in the newspaper press, despised Yankee. We ask what have the rich merchants of Hamilton, Toronto, Quebec and Montreal done towards the relief of their starving Lancashire fellow-subjects, compared with the fifteen generous, noble-hearted merchants of New York? This question is a sufficient answer to the whole tribe of libellers and traducers of the American character."

A young gentleman who had just married a little under-sized beauty, says she would have been made taller, but she is made of such precious materials that Nature could not afford it.

Young ladies who are accustomed to reading newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, and invariably make good wives.

ONE OF THE CHIVALRY.—Dr. Gustavus Holland has been glorifying himself of late in the Richmond papers by representing that he performed most redoubtable feats of valor as one of the party that boarded the Harriet Lane. He has blown his own trumpet so loudly and persistently that it is not unlikely he has succeeded ere this in getting appointed to some paying civil office (a safe as well as a profitable thing is what he wanted), under Jefferson Davis. It may not be unacceptable to the public to lay before them a brief sketch of his life, especially as he is now a shining light among the chivalry.

Dr. Gustavus Holland is a German by birth. Our first accounts of him state that he resided for a time in Switzerland county, Indiana, where he got married, and after having become the father of several children, he abandoned his wife and them, without leaving behind him any means for their support. We next hear of him at Louisville, Kentucky, where he achieved some notoriety by having been publicly horse-whipped by a woman. This circumstance probably led to his emigrating to Texas, where he married again. His wife number two was the daughter of one Compton, a planter on the Brazos, and she also became the mother of several children. After a while he abandoned his second family, as he did the first, and went to London, where he has a brother, to experiment with some railroad bubble. Then he went into a Te-hantepec or Lettums swindle, which kept him in funds for some little time.

Not long after the rebellion broke out he attempted, as an agent of the rebels, to pass through New York, but was arrested. By means he's known to himself (he understands how to procure witnesses on a pinch) he got released and passed beyond seas. While there and out of funds he represented himself, as we are informed, to Sanford, our Minister to Belgium, as a necessitous and thoroughly loyal Union man, and so wrought upon his sympathies that he was employed and paid to do copying for the legation. Having obtained some inside information in this way, he soon after sold it to the agents of Jeff. Davis' Government. Afterwards he returned South on a blockade runner via Charleston, when he went to Galveston and is now in Richmond as an office secker.

This bigamist and swindler is a fair specimen of the sort of chivalry that are trying to convince the white people of the South that a republican form of government is a failure, and that a stronger sort of Government is desirable. He is certainly not an unworthy companion for Yancey, Floyd and Slidell, whose characters are of record.—New York Evening Post.

INDUCEMENTS TO LOUIS NAPOLEON BY REBELS TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who has recently returned from Paris, where he has spent most of the time since the outbreak of the rebellion, writes that he recently received from a friend in the French Capital, who is intimately connected with the Court, the following information:

On the 21st day of January last a letter was received at the court of France, dated Richmond, Va., November 2, 1862, and signed by 73 of the leading men of the Southern Confederacy, including Jeff. Davis, Cabinet and many Senators, but (as we both remarked, with some surprise) by only two generals of their army, viz. Toombs and Wise, urging upon Napoleon a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and as an inducement offered the following reasons:

1st. That it was the intention of the leaders of the South, (which intention, however, was to be kept secret until the war was over) so soon as their independence was declared to establish a nobility in the South, before their army was disbanded. That the poor whites, or non-slaveowners, who would help them fight and conquer their independence, so soon as a nobility is established and they are left free to act, will emigrate North and leave only the noble and his slave, constituting the firmest nobility, because the peasant will be the property of the noble, while the line of demarcation between them will be that of color and race. That their ability so to establish a nobility cannot be doubtful when it is well known that the leaders of the South had forced this war and established the present Confederacy in opposition to a majority of every State.

2d. That it is the duty of France, as of other monarchies, to encourage nobility and to discourage democracy.

3d. That in accordance with the above intention they (these 73) designed to secure (or had secured, I forget which) a remodeling of their conscript law, so as to exempt and preserve for their future Confederacy as many slave-owners or future nobles as possible.