

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 42.

I. O. O. F.—JACKSONVILLE LODGE NO. 19, 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. DOHRIS, 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. dec24:47

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.

B. W. 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 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.

J. GASTON,
(Successor to Reed & Gaston)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Special attention given to collection cases. June 19, 1863. 40

G. W. GREER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at his Residence on Oregon St. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Where all those knowing themselves indebted to him, on note or book account, will please call and settle up, or their account will be placed for collection in the hands of my attorney.

My old patrons will still find me, as ever, ready to attend to my professional duties. May 6, 1863. may6:1

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.

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. 24:7

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, 1867.

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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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.

LET 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.]

Sunday Night's Dispatch.

Army of the Potomac, June 11th.

Our forces remain in possession of the flats south of Fredericksburg, the enemy manifesting no inclination to attack us. Our defenses are impregnable. It is not believed that the rebels will risk an assault. Work has been suspended on their fortifications. Their troops, however, display themselves extensively, and are evidently in large force.

A number of prisoners arrived last night from the upper ford, most of them members of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. Stuart's attempt to make a raid into Pennsylvania was frustrated. Lee was in the vicinity of Culpeper, with a large body of infantry. A heavy force remains near Fredericksburg. Troops from the Blackwater, North and South Carolina, and elsewhere, have been hurried up to the Army of Northern Virginia, and there can be no doubt that Lee contemplates a grand and desperate effort for the annihilation of Hooker's army.

New York, June 12.—The transport steamer Albany, from Newbern, North Carolina, June 9th, has arrived. Concurrent testimony of deserters leaves no doubt that the long smoldering fires of revolution are breaking out in the interior of North Carolina, and that disaffection has reached a point far beyond even the significant intimation of the journals of that State. Several thousand armed refugees from the conscription have been for weeks entrenched in the mountains with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate authorities.

The Raleigh Standard bitterly complains that while the rebel Conscription Act has not been enforced in Georgia and Mississippi, North Carolina has been raked as with a fine tooth comb. It appears that in the battle of Chancellorsville twenty-nine N. C. regiments were placed in front to resist Hooker's advance, sustaining immense slaughter, while South Carolina and Virginia troops were held in reserve. This massacre of North Carolinians is boldly and freely denounced, and the Confederacy charged with gross injustice and bad faith. The numerous studied indignities put upon the State and her people are keenly resented.

It is proposed to make Gen. White, of the African Brigade, Military Governor of North Carolina.

Washington, June 12th.—An opinion is entertained in quarters likely to be acquainted with the facts, that not a man has been detached from Bragg's army since Grant opened the siege of Vicksburg. Gen. Rosecrans found means to keep himself so thoroughly informed as to Bragg's designs, and constantly threatening him with an attack in force, that he has deemed it imprudent to weaken his strength in the least, even for the purpose of attempting to relieve Vicksburg. By pursuing this course for the present, Rosecrans is believed to be contributing more toward a permanent triumph than he could do even by such a victory as that of Stone river.

A dispatch received here from an officer engaged in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford states that among the rebels killed was Gen. Stuart himself. The report needs confirmation.

Martinsboro, June 11th.—The Chattanooga Rebel of June 4th, in an article on their situation, declares that Breckinridge's corps has returned to Bragg, and that Johnson was so sure of his position that he needed no more troops. [Other accounts show that Bragg wanted them.—Eds. Union.]

COLUMBUS, (Ohio), June 12th.—The Democratic Convention, held yesterday, was the largest ever held here. Vallandigham was nominated for Governor, Ex-Senator Pugh for Lieut. Governor, and Van Trump for Supreme Judge. A committee of twenty was appointed to wait on President Lincoln, and demand Vallandigham's return. Speeches were made by Pugh, Cox, Medary and others, all bitterly denouncing Burnside and his order. The resolutions proposed "such amendments to the Constitution as experience has proven necessary."

Monday Night's Dispatch.

Cincinnati, 12th.—Considerable opposition is made to the officers under the Enrollment Act in Rush county, Indiana. Two Government officers have been shot. A detachment of cavalry has been sent from Indianapolis to put an end to difficulty. The feeling in that quarter against enrollment officers is intense.

Rebels admit a loss at Port Hudson of 600. Seat of Government of Mississippi has been temporarily removed to Enterprise. It is understood that Vallandigham has gone to some Southern port to leave for Nassau.

Baltimore, 12th.—On Wednesday rebel prisoners on steamer Maple Leaf sent the Captain and crew below, and then took the steamer forty-five miles below Light House and sixty miles from Fort Monroe, and landed on the Virginia shore. Twenty-six rebel officers refused to go with the others. The rebels did no injury to the boat.

Chicago, 13th.—A rebel dispatch, dated Jackson, Mississippi, 6th, says Pemberton sent word "I can hold Vicksburg." And tells Gen. Johnston to take his time to organize his troops.

The expedition of Col. Cornin, from Corinth to Florence, Ala., left on 20th, and crossed Tennessee river on the same night, and proceeded towards Florence, skirmishing and playing the devil generally. On 26th, five miles from Florence, came upon a large body of rebels; after sharp fight rebels fell back, and we were in possession of the town. Left Florence at dark, on homeward march, by different directions. Marched all night, next day and night, fighting all day on the 30th, cut through force sent from Bragg to capture us, crossed river on same night and had a fight on other side, but brought off all prisoners took, and reached Corinth night of 31st. During this expedition burned three cotton factories, costing an average of \$300,000 each. Jeff. Davis' Confederacy had offered for the largest \$1,000,000. Destroyed a large amount manufactured goods, a number of steam saw and flouring mills, Government works, wagons, seven tons powder, large quantity arms of English manufacture, 600,000 rounds ammunition, each cartridge having English crown stamped upon it, burned splendid bridge near Florence. All along the route command marched through wheat past ripe. It and large amount of forage and provision all destroyed. Captured two Majors, four Lieutenants, 100 men, a large number of mules, and over 1,000 negroes—250 of whom are going into a negro brigade. Our loss was thirty killed and wounded.

New York, 13th.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Journal, of the 7th, has the following: "We fear the same conflict between State authorities and Confederate Government that took place last session is to be renewed. The Governor commands officers of the State to resist by force the arrest of any person claimed as conscript, who has once been discharged by decision of the State Judge. We look with alarm upon these unsettled claims."

Newbern, N. C., 7th.—General Foster has received instructions from Washington to place in close confinement all rebel officers captured by him.

New York, 13th.—Advices from New Orleans state that Gen. Sherman is better, and will probably recover. Skirmishing is going on constantly at Port Hudson. Our forces are busily engaged constructing batteries along the entire line, which would be completed and opened on enemy on the 6th. Deserters report but small force of rebels at Port Hudson.

Tuesday Night's Dispatch.

New York, 14th.—A dispatch dated 3d army corps 13th, says the movement of Lee in the direction of Culpeper, has been on a larger scale than was at first supposed, embracing all his army except about 10,000 troops, which remain

opposite Falmouth. No doubt Lee intends to risk everything in a determined effort to cross the Rappahannock and assume the offensive.

The Harpers Ferry correspondent of the Herald, says it is reported by our cavalry that a rebel force of cavalry and infantry passed through Perryville on the 4th, columns occupying three and one-half hours in passing through. The rebels intend going into Pa., when they will make a destructive and bold raid, as we are not prepared to oppose them in that quarter.

Washington, 14th.—Four vessels left New York Saturday night. Three sailed from Hampton Roads, to cruise for privateers. The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, of the 9th has arrived with \$315,000 in treasure, the mails and one hundred passengers. Ship Bocephalus, from Bahia, May 16th, has arrived. She reports the bark Custer had arrived at Bahia from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal and ammunition for the pirates. The pirate steamer Georgia being in port at the time the authorities ordered both out of the harbor, when they left for the Southward.

Nashville, 12th.—the rebels had an attack on Triane, Tenn., yesterday, about five in the morning. Gen. Forrest, with 5,000 rebel cavalry and two batteries, attacked the cavalry division commanded Gen. S. B. Mitchell. Federals formed in line of battle and replied vigorously to the fire of the rebels. The rebels retreated. The Federals pursued the rebels six miles. Rebels lost was 21 killed and 60 or 70 wounded and 10 made prisoners. The Federal loss was 10 killed.

Louisville, 13th.—Two or three hundred rebels entered and took possession of Elizabethtown, in this State. A freight train, with three hundred Government horses, were captured by them. Large Federal force has been sent in pursuit of the rebels. There is no doubt but they will be captured.

Murfreesboro, 13th.—The Chattanooga Rebel has the following: "Jackson, Miss., 9th, one of our officers who was captured and escaped, reports the Federals very much depressed by reason of Johnston missing a heavy force, and by the fact that either defeat or annihilation awaits them."

Washington, 14th.—The following is an extract from letters from officers, dated Haines Bluff, Miss., June 1st: "We reached here yesterday, after a weeks march up the Big Black and Yazoo rivers. The object of the expedition was to destroy the resources of the country, to prevent the rebels from subsisting their armies and to drive out any force he may have in that region, and if possible to ascertain if the rebels were collecting in any considerable force for the purpose of raising the siege of Vicksburg. We had six brigades, numbering over ten thousand men. We marched 100 miles in a week, during the hottest kind of weather, destroying all kind of forage, supplies, cotton, etc., and drove off all cattle, horses and mules, between the two lines, for a distance of six or seven miles, had only one or two slight skirmishes, ascertained where the rebels were concentrating, and much valuable information which may be of use hereafter."

New York, 13th.—A New Orleans letter of the 6th, states that our lines at Port Hudson were in speaking distance of the rebel batteries. The mortars and gunboats kept up a continual fire into that place night and day. The weather is intensely hot.

New York, 14th.—A letter from Ed river, La., states that a portion of our gunboats are blockading Red and Black rivers, up which there are known to be several rebel steamers. Few of them, however, are properly equipped. Refugees from Alexandria, state that the rebels re-entered that place the day after Banks left. Several blacks escaped in canoes and came to our gunboats. They report rebels as treating them horribly. The jails are crowded with both white and black men. All who showed favor to Union forces had been arrested and several shot.

A gentleman, one evening, was seated near a lovely woman, when the company, are and were proposing conundrums to each other. Turning to his companion, he said: "Why is a lady like a mirror?" She gave it up. "Because," said the rude fellow, "a mirror reflects without speaking—a lady speaks without reflecting." "Very good," said she. "Now answer me. Why is a man unlike a mirror?" "I can't tell you." "Because the mirror is polished, and the man is not!"

A compromise is suggested respecting the habeas corpus question. Divide. Hang the corpus and let the habeas go free.

VICTORIES IN PERSPECT.—A crop of victories apparently is ripening for our arms.

There seems to be a perfect understanding and concert of purpose between the armies under Grant, Banks, Rosecrans and Hooker. Grant holds Vicksburg in his gripe—tightening the gripe daily. Though it be the Sebastopol that it is represented, the men behind its works, shut off from all supplies, must finally succumb to want if not to direct assault. Their only hope is in the arrival of Johnston with an army sufficient to raise the siege. But from the northwest Grant is continually receiving reinforcements. He seems to have no lack of men or means to keep Pemberton's army shut within Vicksburg and from behind the fortified hills about that city to hold Johnston at a distance.

The enemy by this time have discovered that they mistook in supposing that Rosecrans would send any considerable portion of his men to aid Grant. Nor can Bragg go to the aid of Johnston without so weakening Tallahoma and Chattanooga that Rosecrans shall dash in and capture those points, where the railroads of the Southwest concentrate, and which are as important to the rebels as Vicksburg itself. Meanwhile Banks invests Port Hudson, which, shut off from all means of reinforcements, is sure soon to succumb.

There is no doubt that Lee undertook to send a good portion of his army to Tennessee. As a preparatory step, he massed his forces at Gordonsville, whence he had railroad transportation to meridian Miss. But a balloon reconnaissance discovering this fact to Hooker, such a force was sent across the Rappahannock to Bowling Green that Lee lost no time in hurrying back 30,000 of his men to Hooker's front, lest "fighting Joe" should push on to Richmond. There was still another trick that might win, however. Lee sent off his whole cavalry strength under Stuart the raidster, well supported by infantry and artillery, to Culpeper, thence to make a dash into Pennsylvania, which he hoped would cause Hooker to draw back his army and stand guard about our capital while he made another attempt to reinforce Johnston. But again our balloons revealed his design, and Hooker's cavalry falling suddenly upon Stuart's quite diverted their thoughts from new raids, and set them to studying what to do with their dead, and how to save their living from slaughter. Thus Johnston fails to receive his coveted reinforcements either from Bragg or Lee, and Grant has time for his ally in the siege of Vicksburg. But the fall of Port Hudson releases an army flushed with victory, to hasten the fall of Vicksburg. The loss of either place to the enemy carries with it speedily the reduction of the other, and of both sets the armies of Grant and Banks free to co-operate with Rosecrans in obtaining control of the railroad system of the South-west. The fruit of the summer campaign ripens evenly, if not early. It promises to be abundant and of the choicest qualities.—Bulletin, June 12th.

A RADICAL SPEECH BY A "CONSERVATIVE."—Among the speakers at the great Union meeting at Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th of April, was Gen. S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, well known throughout as a conservative of the straightest sect. In closing his remarks Gen. Carey said:

Now, a few words on the politics of particular men. I was not in favor of Fremont's proclamation, but I have got religion since then. This war will not cease until slavery is sunk. It has been the economy of God in all past history to make slaveholding nations fight for the removal of the curse. Not at first, but now I am in favor of using negroes in any way to assist in putting down the rebels. When we all come to this we can close the war. Let us save the Union and the Constitution, and God will take care of the white and the black race. When you hear a man vaporing about Lincoln's breaking the Constitution, with nothing to say about Jeff. Davis, set him down as a traitor. If you think Lincoln weak, then the greater scoundrel you are if you do not help him. A rebel has but two rights—a constitutional right to be hung, and a divine right to be damned. God bless Lincoln with all his faults. We are making history; let us pledge to make it well.

READING AND THINKING.—It is good to read, mark, learn—but it is better to inwardly digest. It is good to read, better to think—better to think one hour than to read ten hours without thinking. Thinking is to reading (if the book read have everything in it) what rain and sunshine are to the seed cast into the ground, the influence which maketh it bear and bring forth, thirty, forty or an hundred fold. To read is to gather into the barn or store-house of the mind; to think is to cast seed into the ground to make it productive. To read is to collect information; to think is to evolve power.