

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 45.

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. C. P. 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.

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.

J. GASTON, (Successor to Reed & Gaston) ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Special attention given to collection cases. June 10, 1863. 46

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. may6:17

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

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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.]

Wednesday Night's Dispatch

Indianapolis, Ind., 20th.—Dispatches have been received at the Governor's office stating that some two hundred rebel cavalry crossed the Ohio river, below Louisville, and endeavored to destroy the bridge at New Albany. They had a fight with the guards, in which three of the latter were wounded, and twenty captured. A force has been ordered down the river to intercept the rebels' retreat. It is understood that the object of the raid is to destroy the bridges, and thus prevent the transportation of supplies to Louisville.

Philadelphia, 21st.—Recent intelligence states that the main body of Lee's force is now at the gap of the Blue Ridge. Stewart has 15,000 men at Warrenton. It is stated that Lee's army is massed in the Shenandoah Valley, between Port Royal and Winchester, numbering about 90,000 men. It is also stated that Lee's whole army is preparing to turn Hooker's right flank, and cross into Maryland. The stage for Hagerstown got as far as Boonsboro, when it was stopped by rebel cavalry. All is quiet at Harper's Ferry. Our troops captured twenty of White's cavalry at Point of Rocks.

Cairo, 21st.—Vicksburg papers of the 13th have been brought within our lines. The leading articles are all quite despondent in tone, but there is nothing in them which gives even a hint as to the quantity of ammunition and provisions on hand. It is plainly stated, however, that there is much suffering for want of medicines and sanitary stores.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent, writing on the 19th, says: Your special messenger, direct from Hooker's headquarters, brings the important intelligence that the enemy have moved upon Centerville, and in an encounter with our forces at that point, defeated them. Gens. Lee and Ewell took possession, on Thursday, of Thoroughfare Gap. Longstreet is in the neighborhood of Louisa, and is constantly threatening Gen. Slocum. Gen. A. P. Hill is known to have reached Dumfries on Thursday night. Nothing is known of his movements since that time.

There are now 50,000 troops in Camp Curtin, and they are constantly increasing.

Thousands in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina have organized a powerful force, and are being joined by thousands of deserters and conscripts, to whom protection is guaranteed against the rebel Government. Citizens have petitioned Gov. Vance for protection against this organization. Vance replied that he had no troops to send, and that they must protect themselves. 20,000 insurgents have openly offered to join the Union army as soon as a military post is established.

Thursday Night's Dispatch.

New York, June 21st.—The rebels are scouring the country near Greencastle, and have got about 200 head of cattle. Rhoads has 10,000 men at Williamsport, Md. The opinion in official circles at Harrisburg is that the rebels have serious designs on Baltimore. Their movements indicate this. Fears are entertained that the ene-

my, consisting of 300 rebel cavalry, fired Mercersburg, Pa., in several places.

Harrisburg, June 21st.—A dispatch received late this evening states that a rebel cavalry force was within eight miles of Gettysburg. They had crossed South Mountain, and were advancing east to attack the Northern Central Railroad. An ample force is prepared to resist the attack. Dispatches contain the following: The rebels are reported 40,000 strong at Hagerstown, Md., fortifying. Milroy's headquarters is at Bloody Run. Gov. Curtin to-night received a dispatch from Chambersburg, stating that Jenkins had arrived at Waynesboro, and threw out pickets five miles this side, but withdrew them this morning. Jenkins has been stealing horses in the mountains. Gen. Couch received a dispatch this morning, confirming the report of rebel cavalry being at Gettysburg.

Baltimore, June 14th.—The latest advices from Dam No. 4, says that firing has been heard there at intervals throughout the day.

Baltimore, June 22d.—About 7 o'clock Saturday night, June 20th, a body of rebel cavalry reached Monocacy Bridge, four miles this side of Frederick. They paroled all the sick in the Hospital and every Government employe. They searched the stables for horses, and seized all marked U. S. Very large forces of rebel infantry and cavalry, and artillery crossed at Antietam Creek during the day. Refugees say they number 40,000, but the pickets report them at 25,000. Earthworks are being erected on the East and North sides of Baltimore, thus completing the chain of fortifications. A line of fortifications is being erected within the city. The Union men are confident the rebels will not be so rash as to attempt a raid in that direction.

New York, 22d.—A special to the Herald, dated Monocacy Station, June 21st, says at 4 o'clock yesterday, a Federal officer made a dash into Frederick with 40 men, driving out the enemy. Our cavalry passed through the city and immediately 15,000 rebel cavalry occupied the place. A number of horses were taken.

Headquarters, Army of Potomac, June 21st.—Gen. Hooker authorizes the following facts to be published: There has been no engagement whatever up to this date, excepting cavalry skirmishes.

Baltimore, 22d.—All the information received at the American office, is to the effect that the rebel force at Frederick is only a small party of not more than 7,000 or 8,000.

Headquarters of Cavalry, near Upper-ville, 21st.—Brig. Gen. Williams moved this morning to Middleburg, and attacked the rebel cavalry under Stuart, steadily driving him all day, and inflicting heavy loss at every charge. We took 3 pieces of artillery, besides carbines, pistols, swords, etc. A large number of wounded rebels are in the town of Upperville. They left their dead and wounded on the field.

Boston, 22d.—Letters from the fleet blockading Charleston, say on the evening of the 12th, the rebel batteries on Morris Island opened fire on the troops on Folly Island. The Pawnee and Gen. McDougal steamed up to within good range of the rebel batteries and poured in a deadly fire from their heavy guns. The Federal batteries on Folly Island also opened fire, and for three hours shot and shell fell thick and fast. The rebel shot fell short, while those from our batteries burst in the midst of the rebel batteries. The firing lasted until sunset, result not known. The same night the whole bay and shipping were illuminated by an extensive conflagration at Charleston.

Friday Night's Dispatch.

Charleston, Mass., June 22d.—The schooner Juliet arrived this afternoon. She reports that she spoke to the schooner Florence off Gloucester this morning 40 miles off Charleston light house, having on board 150 prisoners from the pirate brig Tacony, which took the Florence yesterday and ordered her to New York with the prisoners. Tacony took and burned six schooners yesterday belonging to Gloucester, and three ships.

Monocacy, Md., June 22d.—A special to the Philadelphia Press says a messenger just arrived from Maryland Heights, he thinks the place is strongly defended. The nearest rebels are at Little Antietam about six miles from Harper's Ferry.

Baltimore, June 22d.—A body of cavalry belonging to Couch's command entered Frederick, yesterday, and drove the rebels out.

New York, June 22d.—A Chambersburg dispatch says a detachment of the 1st N. Y. cavalry had a skirmish on Monday with the rebels ten miles this side of Green-

castle Pa.

A special dispatch from Harrisburg dated last night says that there is no doubt that the enemy is fortifying Hagerstown, they hold the country between Hagerstown, and Williamsburg with at least a corps. Probably Ewell's.

The enemy re-entered Greencastle, Pa., after a skirmish with our cavalry.

Harrisburg, June 23d.—News from Pittsburg shows that great excitement exists there.—The rebels are reported forty miles distant. The rebels occupied Chambersburg this morning.

Baltimore, June 23d.—The American of this morning informs us that no rebels had advanced on that place yet. The nearest approach of rebel cavalry was the arrival of a small body of scouts at Monterey ten miles distant, where they stole a few horses and made a rapid retreat, as if fearful of capture.

Philadelphia, June 23d.—The Washington Star of this evening has the following: Monocacy 22d. The rebels have destroyed every Baltimore and Ohio R. R. bridge from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry a distance of 70 miles, thus inflicting very serious damage to the road; this they have done within the last 36 hours. General Kelley came up with them this morning at Cumberland and drove them out of town. It is supposed in this direction.

Chicago, 23d.—The details from the battle of Winchester shows that Milroy had 7,000 men. The 8th Conn., and 5th Md., were captured almost entirely. The former was 900 strong. We lost 3 full batteries of field artillery, all the siege guns, 6,000 muskets and 280 wagons; of the 7,000 men engaged 600 reached Maryland Heights, probably 300 escaped to Hancock and Cumberland. Since the foregoing was received 17 more of Milroy's command has arrived. We hear of the safety of 400 more.

New York, 23d.—Stirling, dull at 156, gold, quiet at 43@43½.

Carthage, 23d.—News has been received that a body of rebels 300 strong crossed the Ohio river at Oil creek on Sunday morning for a raid into Indiana. A dispatch dated yesterday morning says that their purpose is to burn the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. The citizens were arming themselves to repulse the invasion.

Murfreesboro, 23d.—The Savannah Republican of the 18th, says in the recent expedition of Col. Montgomery on the Combahee, he stole 700 negroes. A negro regiment 15,000 strong from Boston arrived at Hilton Head.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 21st, says Gen. Carter has made another raid into East Tennessee with 2,000 cavalry. He went to Leonard's station, destroyed the factory and tore up the railroad track.

Cincinnati, 23d.—A telegraph operator at Bloomington reports an encampment of 1,000 citizens one mile from that place for the purpose of resisting the enrollment act.

New York, 23d.—The Herald says we have reports from Vicksburg to the effect that all the railroads have been destroyed from Lagrange, Tennessee, to Grenada.

Rebel telegrams dated Mobile 20th, says the rebels repulsed the Federals twenty-seven times at Fort Hudson and that aid was near at hand. They also state that a courier had arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, who states that the enemy (Federals) were severely handled and that the garrison had sixty days provisions, and will hold out to the last.

Cairo, 23d.—Steamer Luminary with official dispatches from Gen. Grant's army to the 18th, has arrived. Everything progresses finely.

"I am dying, Egypt, dying," said Cleopatra when the asp had fastened upon her voluptuous bosom. "I am dying," says the poor old outcast Democracy, as the gilded skirmishers of Death ascend its hollow marrow bones. The ghastly smile of Sardis is already upon its blanching countenance. Its cheeks are hollow; its eyes are sunken and filmy; its knees smite together; its nails dig into the palms of its hands, and ravenous worms are hovering about its midriff. The waves of its black eternity are heard wailing along the shore; the malefactor becomes penitent and with zig-zag steps slowly descends to hell, waving a last good night to its "Southern brethren," and faltering this dismal psalmody:

"My thoughts on dreadful subjects roll, Damnation and the dead; What horrors seize the guilty soul Upon a dying bed!"

—American Flag.

The Golden Hour.

Another opportunity to give the rebels a fatal blow has presented itself. Lee defiantly throws down the gauntlet of battle in the vicinity of Washington, far away from his base of operations, and without reserves. He carries with him the fortunes of the rebel power, which must stand or fall as his army is victorious or defeated. The golden hour we failed to improve on the 21st of July, 1861, and which was lost on the 25th of June, 1862, by McClellan before Richmond, again shines forth for us to seize. Probably ere this date a contest has been inaugurated in Virginia which will determine—not the fate of our nationality, for that is beyond the disastrous influence of any single defeat—but whether the bloody strife and enormous waste of war are to be continued for another year. We may add that the question whether the loyal States are to remain exempt from the horrid havoc of war upon their own soil, also depends upon the result of this fight. It is a critical moment—a time when the sympathy of every patriot goes with the brave army that is battling for liberty and law against treason and anarchy. Victory for the National arms means a speedy return of the blessings of peace; defeat means another year at least of terrible anxiety, fearful waste and diminished prestige. The war has been pushed to the gates of Washington with the spasmodic energy born of desperation. There can be no indecisive encounter for either party; it must be a rough triumph or a crushing defeat, with no room for discussion of comparative advantage. The enemy has sought this field with every available man and gun. We have had ample warning and abundant facilities for meeting him with a greatly superior force. Each army has a powerful corps of cavalry, the peculiar province of which is to turn defeat into rout. The army nearest its base has, of course, the least to fear from pursuit in case of retreat, but defeat on our part, under such circumstances, would be sufficiently disgraceful and disastrous without taking losses during a pursuit into consideration. To Lee defeat must be fatal, if the Union cavalry shall sustain its newly acquired fame; and, as we before intimated, he carries with him in defeat the gloomy power which has so long defied the Government and robbed us of the best and bravest of the land. For there can be no mistaking the despairing wail of the enemy over the movements that have rendered the fall of Vicksburg a mere question of time. The great valley of the Mississippi is already under control of the National arms, and all the vast region west of the river is severed from the dominions of Davis. The capture of Vicksburg must be followed by the retirement of Bragg from Tennessee to escape the combined forces of Grant and Rosecrans. All rebel hopes are, therefore, centered in Lee and his army, who confront Hooker and the Army of the Potomac within a day's march of Washington. We can only hope and pray that the Union General and his noble army may be equal to the emergency. The interests of individuals are of minor importance at such a time; but if Hooker shall turn this golden opportunity to a glorious account, he will earn an immortal name and the gratitude of a suffering country.—*Sac. Union, June 21.*

A GOOD CAMP STORY.—A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, attached to the Army of the Potomac, writes the following:

To show you how rumors will spread in the army, I will illustrate an incident. The lady friends of our fifth corporal sent him a box; among the many good things in the said box was a life size doll, dressed in full Zouave uniform, which they won at a soldiers' fair in your city. The corporal, after getting the box, was taken sick; the boys started the rumor that the corporal was a woman, and gave birth to a boy. The rumor spread like wild fire; hundreds flocked to our quarters to see the wonderful phenomenon—a new born babe—but we guarded the tent with zealous care, only allowing prayers to catch a passing glimpse of the supposed mother and babe. We could find a number of men to swear they had seen both. But the cream of the joke was to come off; the corporal received a ten days' furlough; all thought it was the mother going home with her babe—some had it, that she was a rich heiress escaping from a tyrant father; but hundreds believed in the mother corporal and young recruit of Company I, of the Zouaves d'Afrique.

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