

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[From Daily papers of California Associated Press.]

Dates to Nov. 14th.

The Union's dates are to the 14th. The loyal army of the Potomac occupies it old ground of six weeks since in Culpepper County. The rebels have their signal stations upon Clarke's and Thoroughfare Mountains. The Rapidan is the dividing line between the two armies. Meade is, however, steadily advancing as the railroad progresses. It was to have been completed to Culpepper on the 15th instant. Stuart's (rebel) cavalry were handsomely whipped at Mitchell's Station on the morning of the 12th. The Richmond Examiner of Nov. 11th says: "It is believed that Lee expected Meade to advance, but was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. It now appears that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats. Our army is quietly awaiting an attack from Meade. It was thought there would be a flank movement towards Fredericksburg." The Enquirer of November 10th says: "Meade has inflicted a terrible blow on Lee in Western Virginia. The deserters to Gen. Ewell's command (on the Rappahannock) shows that the enemy are active, and apprehensions are felt for the safety of the railroads of North Carolina. The enemy (Federals) have landed a large force at Winton, North Carolina, and threaten the southern line of railroads at Weldon. On the Peninsula, the enemy is reported to be landing in large numbers at Newport News." The Examiner admits a rebel defeat on the Rappahannock and says that Hook's and Hay's brigades were captured. At Chattanooga all was quiet. Disaffection among the rebels still prevailed and was rather on the increase. Bragg is estimated to have 60,000 men. The Examiner forebodes another retreat by Bragg, and speaks of disorganizers and cowards in the councils of their Western army. A rebel correspondent writes to the Atlanta Intelligencer from Missionary Ridge, that "our (rebel) extreme right now occupies London, which gives us command of the Tennessee river to that point, bringing our forces within twenty-three miles of Knoxville. An important movement is expected in that direction. The enemy evacuated the fortifications at London at our approach." The news from East Tennessee is to the effect that all East Tennessee, up to Knoxville, has been recaptured from Gen. Burnside, who is said to be, however, impregnable situated at Knoxville. At Charleston there was no change worthy of note. Captured correspondence, which floated from a blockade runner, containing letters from rebel emissaries abroad shows all hopes of foreign aid to have vanished. De Leon writes from Paris that the Confederates must buy golden opinions if they would have them, and declares that the French are even more mercenary than the English. A collision occurred upon the Opelousas (Louisiana) railroad, killing from 12 to 16 of our troops, and wounding 70 others. A report of a successful battle occurring near Vermillionville has been contradicted, and it is said that the Union forces were whipped there, losing some 2,000 troops. Attorney General McDonald is at Buffalo. In relation to the plot for the release of the rebel prisoners from the islands in the lakes, he says Lord Lyons received information of the scheme from citizens of Baltimore two months ago. It appears that a number of Secessionists were to take passage on the Chicago and Ogdensburg propellers, seize them, and then intercept the Detroit and Buffalo steamers, and then threaten Ogdensburg and Buffalo. They were to be aided by emissaries in Buffalo who would fire that city. The Canadian Ministry have taken ample measures of precaution. There are 18,000 Secessionists in Canada. The Toronto (Canada West) Advertiser, a Secession journal, admits the failure of the naval plot, and says the Confederate Government has fitted out the steamer R. Lee, from Wilmington to Halifax, with a cargo, to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties to a general rendezvous. Their intention was to surprise the Federal garrison at Johnson's Island, release the prisoners there and carry them to Canada. Their orders were not to violate British neutrality, only to release 2,000 valuable lives from such headquarters which were designed to kill by

slow degrees. Major General Dix has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier. The Major has taken steps to guard against incendiarism, and is in communication with Gov. Seymour relative to military affairs. A telegram from Sandusky, Ohio, says: "Everything is in readiness. Troops are now here and others are on the way. John son's Island and Sandusky are considered safe. Batteries have been posted so as to fully command the entrance to the harbor and bay. The U. S. steamer Michigan is off the Island." Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of the rebel army, and heretofore a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, has been forwarded to Fort Lafayette. The Government has authorized General Neal Dow, now in a Richmond prison, to draw upon General Meredith for every article of clothing needed by the Union prisoners. Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of the 10th Connecticut regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, and who was exchanged last Wednesday, says that two days previous to his leaving Libby prison the officer's daily rations consisted of about one-third of a pound of bran and water. No meat had been served for several days. The rebel Quartermaster told the prisoners it was not his fault—that he had none to give them, and that day he had been unable to furnish anything whatever to the prisoners on Belle Isle, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get the smallest supply of meat for the hospital. Captured correspondence indicates that the Lord Mayor of London is said to have entered into negotiations to furnish ammunition and ships of war to the rebel Government. Wilmington, North Carolina, papers were also found on the Prazo, in which it was stated that ex Mayor, Wood of New York, was going into a joint stock company with a firm under the name of Train & Co., to furnish vessels for running the blockade. Senator Conness of California, presented to the President an elegant gold-mounted cane, which was presented to Conness by Broderick when the latter was Senator. Conness deemed it appropriate to present this gift to President Lincoln. The inscription is as follows: "Broderick to Conness." "Conness to President Lincoln." B. Graiz Brown (radical), of St. Louis, was, on the 14th, elected U. S. Senator from Missouri, on the first ballot, by seven majority. There had been some commotion in naval circles in England, owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take to sea, by force, the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a war vessel to Liverpool; and, after some indecision and countermanding of orders, the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort started for Liverpool. Meantime another gunboat reached the Mersey, October 28th, and was anchored opposite Laird's yard, ready to start at a moment's notice. The pirate Georgia had arrived at Cherbourg, to victual and coal. The State Department has encouraging advices from England and France, indicating that the construction of iron-clads for the rebels will in future be prevented. The Mersey rams remained in possession of armed marines. Two gunboats also kept watch over Laird's yard. Rumors were current that the French army would soon evacuate Rome, leaving only a garrison at Civita Vecchia. Spain would send 10,000 troops to Rome.

Dates to 18th.

Gen. Banks' expedition had landed in Texas and was in possession of Brownsville, opposite Matamoros—the rebels evacuating the place as he entered. The rebels tried to fire Brownsville as they left, but the Union men began to extinguish the fire, whereupon Jeff's troops began to murder the citizens, and quite a street fight ensued. The Government received information through our Consul at Monterey, a few days before the capture of Brownsville, Texas, by General Banks, that a large cargo of Enfield rifles, enough to arm all the military in the State, had landed there. Banks may secure most of them. Meade is still pushing forward in Virginia, and an engagement is daily expected there. He is on the south side of the Rapidan, while the rebels are on the north side. There has been no fighting at Chattanooga since the seizure of Lookout Valley, two weeks ago. Hooker's position is considered impregnable. Communications are open, supplies plenty, and all danger past. Bragg maintains a bold front around the city. The Chattanooga Rebel, of November 10th, admits that Bragg cannot take Chattanooga without a greater loss than the South can sustain. The Savannah Republican says

the same, and urges the reinforcement of Lee from there to defeat Meade, when Grant could easily be whipped. The same paper says: "The Federals have fortified Lookout Valley, and it is almost if not quite as strong as Chattanooga. If attacked in the valley, they can reinforce faster than we can. The move by which the Federals got possession of the Valley and the railroad to Bridgeport was a masterly conception, most brilliantly executed. It was an admirable combination, and everything slipped from us so easily that we hardly knew when it was done. The operation changed the whole aspect of the situation." General Sherman has marched from Memphis and joined his army with Grant's right wing.

The monitors Montauk and Passaic have returned from Port Royal to Charleston fully repaired. Gen. Gilmore threw three ordinary shells into Charleston to try the range of his guns, but may not shell that Sodom until he has gained such a position in the channel that he can demand its surrender in accordance with the rules of civilized war. The rebels have two thousand negroes working on James and Sullivan Islands. A rebel dispatch from Weldon, N. C., says: "Ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Currituck, on Currituck Sound, on Friday, filled with troops. It is thought another force from Newburn, consisting of 2,000 cavalry and fifteen pieces of artillery, is destined for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check them."

The Richmond Enquirer is much exercised at the result of the late election in North Carolina, two Peace men having been sent to Congress.

Richmond papers say the Yankee prisoners will be sent to Danville, Lynchburg, and other places.

A large number of Georgia and North Carolina Unionists, some 5,000 strong, have escaped with arms in their hands into East Tennessee, where they will swell the ranks of Gen. Burnside. They met, gave battle and defeated a rebel regiment at Warm Springs, Buncombe county, N. C. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, noticing their exit, says: "The enemy have withdrawn to East Tennessee, and they carried off several prominent citizens."

A letter dated October 30th, from Lieut. Parnell, confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, has been received, stating that the clothing and provisions forwarded to the prisoners reached them safely. Their only hope of escape from starvation was by their friends at home sending supplies. The Richmond Dispatch says: "If we are starving ourselves, how can we prevent them from starving? But the truth is, that, though straitened for our own means of support, we are caring as well for the prisoners as for ourselves. Our own people, as we know of our personal knowledge, have denied meat to their own families, because necessary for the Yankees."

Ex-Congressman Casey, of Kentucky, will soon be appointed Military Governor of Mississippi, for the purpose of reorganizing the loyal Government there.

Secretary Seward informed a distinguished Senator to-day, that at no time since the war commenced have his advices from Ministers Adams and Dayton been of so cheering a character. The official sentiment is undergoing a great change in England and France.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions, duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon for the county of Jackson, on a mandate order and judgment of the Supreme Court of said State, and to me directed; one in favor of Allen F. Farnham, and the other in favor of Smith & Trash, and both against Jesse Robinson and others, for the recovery of the aggregate sum of Ten Thousand Three Hundred and fifty-three and forty-six one-hundredths dollars, interest, costs and accruing costs, I have levied upon, as the property of Jesse Robinson, the following described real property, to-wit: Donation Land Claim known on the maps and plats of the United States, as Donation Land Claim of Alonzo A. Skinner—notification No. 6,366, claim No. 58, township 37 south, range No. 2 west; also one tract of land, containing 160 acres, more or less, the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 36 south, range 1 west.

Also, I have levied upon, as the property of all the defendants, to-wit: Michael Thomas, Tobias Thomas, Henry A. Breitbarth, Joseph Jacobs, Anton Obert, J. C. Weiss, W. Bittner, V. E. Margraff, Field Lammie and Jesse Robinson, donation land claim known on the maps and plats of the United States as Donation Land Claim of John Barrett—notification number 6,200, claim No. 48—containing 320 and 65 100 acres—township 38 south, range one east. Also, Donation Land Claim known on the maps and plats of the United States as Donation Land Claim of William Newhouse—notification 6,194, claim No. 49, township 38 south, range 1 east. Also, a piece or parcel of land, being a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining the said donation land claims Nos. 48 and 49 and Wm. Chase's land claim, it being the tract of land purchased by Thomas & Jacobs from Thomas Barrett.

All of said property is situated in Jackson county, Oregon, and will be offered for sale, together with the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, for cash, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said executions, on Saturday, December 5th, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., of said day at the Court House door, at Jacksonville, in said county. W. H. S. HYDE, Sheriff of Jackson county, Oregon. November 6th, 1863. nov74w.

Ordinance No. 1.

IN RELATION TO DOGS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN OF Jacksonville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That each and every dog owned and kept within the corporation of the town of Jacksonville, shall be taxed each, to the owner or keeper thereof, two dollars for every six months, (excepting sluts, which shall be taxed two dollars and fifty cents for every six months, to the owner or keeper thereof.)

Sec. 2. And every dog kept or harbored within the corporation of Jacksonville, shall wear at all times a leather or metallic collar around the neck, with the name of the owner or keeper in plain and legible letters, written, printed or engraved thereon. But no slot shall be allowed to run at large when in heat.

Sec. 3. And if any dog be found running at large within the corporation, without a collar as aforesaid, and any slut when in heat as aforesaid, be found running at large within the corporation, it shall be the duty of the Marshal, and lawful for any person, to kill every such animal. And the Marshal shall receive, for each dog so killed by him, the sum of two dollars, to be paid out of the Town Treasury, upon his account being presented and audited by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to collect all taxes as aforesaid, and no tax shall be collected for less than six months; and the Marshal shall give his receipt for said tax when paid, in the following form, to-wit:

Received of A—B—, — dollars, tax for six months (as the case may be) upon his, the said A. B.'s, dog, or slut, called —, —, —, Marshal.

Jacksonville, Oregon, — 186—. Sec. 4. Any person owning or keeping any dog or slut within this corporation, refusing or neglecting to pay said tax, as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five nor less than three dollars, which may be on the complaint of the Marshal before the town Recorder.

Sec. 4. All taxes collected by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance (the marshal deducting therefrom twenty-five per cent of the amount for his fees), shall, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, be paid over to the town Treasurer, for the use of the town.

This ordinance shall be in force ten days from and after its publication.

Passed October 29th, 1863.

Attest: U. S. HAYDEN, Recorder.

NEW FIRM.

KENDALL & BOLT,

SUCCESSORS TO

M. B. MORRIS AND WM. NANCKE,

Kerbyville, Josephine County, Ogo.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of M. B. MORRIS, and also the interest of WILLIAM NANCKE, of the firm of NANCKE & BOLT, would most respectfully inform the citizens of Kerbyville and vicinity that they have secured the two firms into one, under the name of "KENDALL & BOLT," doing business in the building formerly occupied by Nancke & Bolt, where they intend to keep a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

MINERS' TOOLS,

ETC., ETC.

We would most respectfully request the citizens of Kerbyville and vicinity to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods delivered in the vicinity free of charge.

DAVID KENDALL, JOHN BOLT.

Kerbyville, June 24, 1863. jylms

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE,

SUCCESSORS TO

FRANK BAKER,

416 and 418 Clay St., San Francisco,

Importers and Dealers

—IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Dry Goods,

Carpets, Oilcloths, Matting,

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—AND—

PAPER HANGINGS,

For sale in quantities to suit.

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Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

SACRAMENTO STREET, Below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s office, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician, DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. Late in the Hungarian Revolution, War; Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Huns; Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary; the late Lecturer on Diseases of the Human Urinary Organs, and Diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of Diseases of Women and Children.

Office hours—from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Consultations, by letter or otherwise, FREE. Address, DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

To the Afflicted.

Of all diseases, the first great cause springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED in all Secret Diseases, Self-abuse, nervous debility, syphilis in all its stages, stricture, gleet, gonorrhea, diabetes, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, mercurial rheumatism, scrofula, pains in the bones and ankles, diseases of the lungs, throat, nose and eyes, ulcers upon the body or limbs, cancer, dropsy, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, and all diseases arising from a disarrangement of the natural organs, such as nervous trembling, loss of memory, loss of power, general weakness, diseases of vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, loss of sight, weakness, dyspepsia, liver diseases, eruptions upon the face, pain in the back and head, female irregularities, and all improper discharges of both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has defied the skill of eminent physicians, and resisted all their means of cure. The medicine prescribed are pleasant and without odor, entirely vegetable, causing no sickness, and free from mercury and poison. During twenty years' practice in Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have recovered from the jaws of death many thousands who, in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases, had been given up to die by their physicians; which warrant me in promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, a perfect and speedy cure. Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of consumption, scrofula and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. A permanent cure is scarcely ever effected, a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the disease, but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which, with the disease, increases the sufferer into a rapid consumption. But should the disease and treatment not cause death speedily, and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in scrofula, tetter, skin eruptions, and other affections of the skin, eyes, throat and lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF-ABUSE is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victims, through a few years of suffering, to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system, rapidly weakens away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence, I assure the unfortunate victim of self-abuse, that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and, with the abandonment of vicious practices, the patient can be restored to robust and vigorous health.

Irregularities, and all diseases of males and females are treated on principles established by twenty years practice, and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures. Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the State, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territories, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential. Address, DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco.

The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. july20p

S-T-1860-X.

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They purify, strengthen and ——— They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to every water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmia and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure dyspepsia and constipation. They cure diarrhoea, cholera and cholera morbus. They cure liver complaint and nervous head ache. They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York. 25y SMITH & DAVIS, of Portland, Agents.

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Wool.—Highest price paid for Wool at BRADBURY & WADE'S.