

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 6th.—This portion of our lines has been materially changed at many points since the 3d; especially the front of the 6th and 8th corps. Our lines are well fortified, but at other points subjected to a galling fire, against which it is impossible to fortify.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 8th.—Under a flag of truce last evening, the dead and wounded between the two opposing lines were brought in. Very few wounded seen in some places; while at others quite a number were found. A portion of the 5th corps is reported to have arrived at a point on the Chickahominy, near Bottom's Bridge. Considerable firing heard in that direction yesterday afternoon.

New York, 9th.—Times special says an officer from the front reports Lee withdrawn from the southside of the Chickahominy.

The Commercial's Fort Monroe correspondent says the indications are that a portion of Butler's corps will soon make a forward movement.

Philadelphia, 9th.—Reports have reached here of the capture of the U. S. Steamer Water Witch, in Osibaw Sound, by eight armed rebel boats, from Ft. McAllister. Only one of the crew escaped. He says a desperate resistance was made but overpowered. An expedition was fitting out at Port Royal to recapture or destroy the vessel. The Water Witch carried five guns and was considered fast.

New York, 9th.—The steamboat Berkshire, with 130 passengers, was destroyed by fire last night, fifteen miles below Hudson, and 40 persons are reported lost.

Washington, 9th.—The U. S. Court rendered decrees in 14 cases under the Confiscation Act of 17th July, 1862, ordering sales after advertisement of all right and title of respective owners during their natural lives, except in cases of personal property where forfeiture is absolute. Ex-Gov. Letcher, of Va., Truett Polk, of Mo., Smithson, and other prominent rebels, are among the number.

Cincinnati, 9th.—The rebels are near Fairmount, on the Kentucky Central Railroad and Williamstown, on pike 30 miles from Cincinnati. A large force is reported 12 miles east of Lexington, another approaching from Richmond, and are also reported between Crab Orchard and Stafford. They burned a large warehouse and station at Cynthia yesterday, and now have possession of Paris, Germantown, Cynthia and Williamstown.

New York, 9th.—The Herald's correspondent says: Immediately on assuming command, General Hunter issued orders for instant move. Sigel had sent out a party of 400 N. Y. and Pa. cavalry to overtake McNeil's raiding party, which they met and defeated. The enemy returned, reinforced to 1,300, and our men, after repulsing several charges, finally retreated to Romney and Springfield, destroying all their trains. When Hunter started, the rebels attempted to check his advance near Harrisonburg, but were driven away and the place occupied.

Washington, 9th.—The Bankrupt Bill was rejected to-day—yeas 64, noes 65.

Baltimore, 8th.—A mass meeting held to night, the Mayos presiding. Resolutions were adopted cordially ratifying the nominations, and commending them to the support of all loyal voters throughout the country.

Washington, 10th.—Rebel dispatches from North Georgia, to date of 6th, states that the Federal army was still moving towards Atlanta. Hooker's command was fortifying the hills between Ackworth and Atlanta. Heavy rains for two days had made the roads almost impassible for the army, and considerably retarded their movements. Late accounts say that the Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee, near Ackworth. Hooker is said to be five miles east of it, on the Attoona road. Johnston's headquarters are west of Marietta, his right under Hardee, at Lost Mountain.

Rebel dispatches, dated Mobile 6th, announce the capture of the steamer Dragon, while attempting to run the blockade. Marmaduke's blockade on the Mississippi, near Greenville, succeeded in destroying three steamers and securing two cargoes.

A Richmond dispatch says that the Confederate Treasury, for the first time in its history, is without a dollar to pay anybody, and that there is much grombling in consequence. The Examiner thinks that Grant will attempt to take Richmond from the south side of James river, but that he will not succeed.

Louisville, 10th.—The ordnance train from Frankfort was attacked near Bagdad, by Jenkins. Sharks, a Union member of the Kentucky Legislature was killed in the encounter. Railroad men think the train may have returned safely to Frankfort, as its engine was reversed immediately after the attack.

Cincinnati, 10th.—Gen. Barbige, who has been following the rebels since they left Pound Gap, came up with them yesterday at Mt. Sterling, and whipped them handsomely. A portion of Morgan's command entered Lexington at two o'clock this morning and burned the central depot, and robbed a number of stores. They left at ten o'clock in the direction of Georgetown and Frankfort. Barbige is following them.

Washington, 11th.—The President sent to the Senate the following enclosed letter from the Secretary of War and Provost Marshal General, recommending the repeal of the \$300 clause.

San Francisco, 12th, 10 p. m.—The steamer Constitution sailed to-day with \$23,000 in treasure and 200 passengers. Overland line down near Fort Laramie. Business dull. Legal Tenders have fallen to 52 1/2.

Radical Democratic Convention.

Fremont's politico-body-guard assembled in Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st of May. It was thinly attended, as is evident from the course pursued by the Convention in reference to credentials. To admit to seats only those duly accredited would have made the body insignificantly small; therefore, to avoid such an exposure of weakness, everybody and anybody was admitted to seats.

We suppose that everybody knows the animus of this Fremont gathering—that it was composed of the off-shoots of the Union party who at first lent a cold support to the union of the Republican and Democratic parties, to make one common cause against the enemies of our country. The Convention was anti-Lincoln, anti-Administration, anti-union with loyal Democrats, and anti-everything but anti-office holding. It was the gathering of the class discarded by the Administration in civil and military office, and its inception dates at the Convention which nominated Lincoln, instead of Seward or Fremont, in 1860. It has been gathering head, though very slow, during the last four eventful years. But Fremont, by great perseverance and industry, has thus managed to assemble what is called a National Convention, and place himself in nomination for the Presidency in opposition to Lincoln.

We have no means of knowing the strength of this party in the Eastern States, but we judge it is not powerful; and the only distinction it will obtain will arise from the exhibition of the folly, criminality and foolhardiness of its leaders.

At such a time as the present, when the re-election of Lincoln is synonymous with the success of the Union cause over rebellion, and his defeat the forerunner of disaster to the Union armies, very few wise, patriotic or loyal men will lend aid and comfort to build up a second party in the North in opposition to the Administration. This Convention must have been composed of fanatics, desperate politicians and fools, and sensible and calm-minded people will look at the conclave and laugh at its impudence and folly.

In this State there will be no Fremont party, unless the Copperheads support the ticket. If there are a few Fremonters, they can unite with the Copperheads and Secessionists, as we observe the Cleveland and Copperhead platforms are quite congenial, and dove-tail in several planks. The Copperheads claim as an 'inalienable right' that of abusing and maligning the President and his Cabinet, and the Fremonters do the same; the Constitution and laws are in danger cry the Copperheads, and so say the Fremonters; the rights of free speech—free to abuse Lincoln and praise Jeff—are in danger, and they must be guarded, cry the woolly-horse admirers—and so declare Vallandigham, Sam Medary and Beriah Brown; the Fremonters charge

the Administration with want of integrity and economy, and so do the Copperheads; the underground railroad party is opposed to military arrests, and so is the opposition line. The Cleveland Convention Secessionists favor the one-term principle, and so with the Copperheads when they cannot secure a second term. The Democrats oppose the President's plan of reconstruction, and so do the nincompoops of the Cleveland Convention. In their platform we find thirteen planks—the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th 7th and 8th, are heartily endorsed by the Copperheads. No wonder, then, that the Copperhead press has generally pronounced for Fremont. He may yet be the nominee of the Chicago Convention! If he should be, and jointly supported by the Impracticals and Copperheads, his vote when counted would still be classified among the scattering. There is "no kicking against the pricks." Nine-tenths of the people in the loyal States, and many thousands in the disloyal, desire the re-election of President Lincoln—and there is only One Power which can prevent its consummation. The Impracticals and Copperheads may skir-mish around, and amuse themselves like children with Fremont or McClellan toys, but the great loyal mass of the people will triumph at the hustings, Lincoln will be triumphantly re-elected, the rebellion put down, and the country restored to union and peace.

The Cleveland movement is so insignificant in its conception and promised results that we are somewhat surprised at the importance the Copperheads give it. It is only a re-proof of the adage that drowning men catch at straws. To us it seems a very small straw—imperceptible to any other than a Copperhead eye. Desperate, dark and hopeless must be the cause of Copperheadism, when it can discover savor and anticipate relief from such an ephemeral thing as the Cleveland Free-love Convention. The rebels in arms against the Government, in the vicinity of Richmond and Atlanta, also will seize the Cleveland straw and hug it with the desperation of the drowning man. They, too, like their unfortunate confreres in the North, will admire and endorse the Cleveland platform. Fremont and Jeff. Davis make a splendid span of ambitious politicians, and it is gratifying to know that Jeff will become President of an acknowledged Independent Confederacy at just the time when Fremont enters the White House at Washington.—*Maryville Appeal.*

The following is their platform:

- 1st. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.
- 2d. The Constitution and laws of the United States shall be obeyed.
- 3d. The rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise.
- 4th. Rights of free speech, press, habeas corpus must be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.
- 5th. The rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and secure to all men absolute equality before the law.
- 6th. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times, in the administration of Government. That in time of war the want of them is criminal.
- 7th. Right and asylum except for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked.
- 8th. The national policy known as the Monroe doctrine has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of anti-republican government on this continent, by any foreign power, cannot be tolerated.
- 9th. The gratitude and support of the nation is due the brave soldiers and earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements in defense of our imperilled country.
- 10th. Favors the one-term policy for President.
- 11th. That the Constitution shall be so amended that the President and Vice President will be elected by direct vote of the people.
- 12th. That the question of reconstruction of rebellious States belongs to their people through their Representatives in Congress, and not the Executive.
- 13th. That the confiscation of the lands of rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a sound measure.

Reconstruction.

Beriah Brown and his associates in treason, are howling for "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." The demand is in vain. The Union "as it was" is a thing of the past. The new Union will be one in which there will be no slaves, and the Constitution must be so amended as to afford no recognition or countenance to that horrible system which has justly been characterized as "the sum of all iniquities."

In a speech recently delivered by Miss Anna E. Dickinson at the Academy of music in Philadelphia, the speaker expressed herself as follows:

"Two days ago we completed three years of the warfare. To-day we count our great battles by scores. We stand on a hundred thousand graves, and there are gathered about us a hundred thousand maimed and shattered men. We talk of reconstruction with these facts before us. We talk of reconstruction with half a million of rebels in arms. It is but a new name for compromise. [Applause.] After all, would it not be just as well for us to subdue ere we reconstruct? In the West you cannot pick up a newspaper without reading of the outrages of the Rebel guerrillas, and their successes. Four hundred Union soldiers have been murdered in cold blood, and the bodies of three-fourths of them were gathered in a heap and burned together. Is this the time, she would ask, to talk of reconstruction—or for offers of amnesty and pardon to such fiends? [Applause.] She did not say these things to dishearten. She would rather encourage and keep up the hopes of the people. First save the country, and then talk about reconstruction. Amnesty is only at the mouth of cannon. [Cheers.] One great danger is passed, and that is, we have found out what the rebellion is. Freedom can never be too strong; slavery never too weak. Generosity to oppression is treason to man and to God. Our nation, to be rebuilt, must be constructed on a firm basis. Men who declare that the Union shall be reconstructed on its old basis, who would have the Union as it was, are unworthy of a patient hearing. When you can put up the buildings that have been destroyed, when you can replace the villages and towns destroyed by the war, when you can call into life the one hundred and fifty thousand brave and mouldering forms to-day resting in Southern graves, when you can do this, and not until then, can you have the Union as it was."

THE COPPERHEAD'S DON'T LIKE HOOKER.—Ever since Hooker had the honesty and courage to testify to McClellan's imbecility, the copperheads have been "down upon him." The New York World, has been particularly zealous in disparaging him. The New York Spirit of the Times, alluding to the subject says:

We have but one word of comment on the World's abuse of Hooker. His motive will be traced to the fact that he testified that the Peninsular campaign "failed through the incompetency of the Commander-in-chief"; yet its statements unwittingly admit, Chancellerville was one of the great successes of the war. It is undeniable that Hooker disgraced Lee by the stratagem which in broad daylight turned his "impregnable" position. By confederate accounts he inflicted on the enemy the loss of sixteen thousand men, killed Stonewell Jackson, (who would have made Gettysburg, under Meade, a sad day for the republic); and at the end of five days' operations, returned to his camp with the loss of ten thousand men, and without parting with a wagon or a gun. To this we may add the capture of seven cannon, which the World, for Sedgwick's sake, has multiplied to ten. Altogether, therefore, the World in the midst of its disparagement of Hooker, proves Chancellerville to have been an exploit not unworthy of the true hero of Antietam, of Williamsburg, Glendale, and Lookout Mountain. Had Sedgwick obeyed orders, Chancellerville would have resulted in the termination of the war, and proved itself the most decisive battle of the century, since Waterloo.

The L' Union Franco Americaine, an organ of Louis Napoleon, in San Francisco, says: "When will Napoleon determine to recognize the South, and the Confederacy become an integral portion of the great Mexican Empire?" That's precisely the information the secessionists and Copperheads want.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby made that the signed have ceased to publish Jacksonville SENTINEL under the name style of the Jacksonville Publishing Company, and any partnership that may heretofore existed between us, is hereby dissolved. The liabilities incurred in publishing the OREGON SENTINEL from the 1st of March, 1864, to the 7th day of June, 1864, will be settled and paid by J. G. as agent for the said company, and all other liabilities incurred by the said office prior or subsequent to said date must be settled by the parties immediately contracting them. All debts due the printing office must be paid to Mr. G. J. GASTON.
Jacksonville, June 7, 1864.

Valley Milling and Irrigation Company.
STATE OF OREGON,
COUNTY OF JOSEPHINE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the above Company will be held at office—Enterprise Quartz Mill—on Monday the 13th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the year.
S. A. HELNER, Secy.
June 8th, 1864.

A GRAND BALL
Will be given at the
U. S. Hotel, Jacksonville
On the
Evening of July 4th, 1864.

The undersigned intends giving a Grand Anniversary Ball on the evening of July 4th, at his Hotel in Jacksonville, and he cordially invites the public generally. Tickets Five Dollars.
LOUIS HORN
Jacksonville, June 11, 1864.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.
A neglected cough, an irritated or sore throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious pulmonary and other diseases, oftentimes fatal. Brown's Bronchial Troches reach almost all affected parts, and give most immediate relief. For bronchitis, catarrh, and consumptive coughs, the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and others should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the voice. Military officers and soldiers, who overtax the voice and exposed to sudden changes, should use them. Obtain only the genuine.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army, and received testimonials from many eminent men.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine in the United States and most foreign countries at 25 cts. per box. jull

NOTICE.—The final settlement of the estate of JOSEPH DRES, deceased, will be made July 5th, 1864.
By order of J. C. Tolman, County Judge.
WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk.
Jacksonville, Jackson county, June 7, 1864.

FRESH LIME at
RYAN, MORGAN & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE

For further particulars, call at **New Store**, and see the Machine in operation. Machines on hand, for sale.
J. NEUBER, Agent.
Jacksonville, June 4th, 1864.

Notice to Holders of County Bonds.
STATE OF OREGON,
County of Jackson.

PERSONS holding the following orders are hereby notified to present same for payment:
No. 696, presented May 16, 1861; 725 and 726, presented July 3d, 1861; 100, presented Sept. 6th, 1861; Nos. 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124, presented Sept. 12th, 1861; No. 143, presented Oct. 24, 1861; No. 137, presented Oct. 24, 1861; No. 8, presented Nov. 5th, 1861; 9, presented Nov. 9th, 1861; Nos. 137, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198 and presented Dec. 7th, 1861; Nos. 67 and presented April 8th, 1862. Nos. 464, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468 and 469, presented April 30th, 1862; Nos. 478 and presented May 15th, 1862; Nos. 35 and presented May 30th, 1862.
No interest will be allowed on the orders after this date.
E. S. MORGAN, Co. Treas.
Per E. P. RUSSELL, Deputy.
Jacksonville, May 14, '64. my14

Settle Up.
ALL those knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Fisher & Bro. on chandise, bought at the Dardanelles are requested to call at the store in Jacksonville, and settle up prior to July 1864, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.
FISHER & BROS.
Jacksonville, May 7, 1864. my7