

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

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I. O. O. F.—JACKSONVILLE LODGE NO. 18, holds its regular meetings every SATURDAY EVENING, at the Masonic Hall (new building), at 8 o'clock. Members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. JAS. M. SUTTON, N. G. G. B. DODD, 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 Ev. of Every Month. All sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend. G. W. GREER, H. P. L. SAGES, Sec'y.

E. F. RUSSELL, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq., Third street, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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.

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 received. Oct. 18.

J. GASTON, (Successor to Bond & Gaston) ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Special attention given to collection suits. June 12, 1863.

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

When all these 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. MANGIF

PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist. Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery on the hill, examine his pictures, and see for your likeness.

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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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Legal Tenders received at current rates.

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.

LIST OF AGENTS, who are authorized to transmit any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publisher:
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BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.
[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Dates to June 30th.
New York, 30th.—A special dispatch from Lancaster of the 1st, says signal retreats was seen and firing heard last night at Gettysburg, in the direction of Gettysburg, which continued till three o'clock this morning. At times the cannonading was rapid and heavy. The Federals occupied York in force.

Rear of Vicksburg, June 25th.—Yesterday, under orders from Gen. Grant, the whole line moved to the position for an assault. The first line, through covered approaches and trenches, moved into assigned places. At three o'clock four signal guns near Logan's tent gave the signal. As the steel struck a mine under the parapet of a fort in McClernand's front exploded, throwing the works high in the air and opening a large breach. On the instant of the explosion, every gun on our side opened with a tremendous fire. Four regiments from Logan and two from Quimby's divisions charged the fort through, and into the fort. The rebels returned in the efforts and the rear. A sharp contest followed, in which our working parties threw up earth works while hand grenades and 30 pound shells were used with terrific effect on the rebels in their pits. In the meantime the rebels massed in heavy force and drove our men out. As they moved to the charge our batteries opened sweeping them by handshells, and the rebels under Gen. Uln were repulsed. The destruction of the fort revealed their underground. The stockades were built of large logs.

Headquarters Logan's Division, June 25th.—A heavy fire was kept up all day. Our men have been able to throw considerable earth works around the center and within the fort. The rebels prevented us from getting their guns by throwing ignited shells over their parapets. A heavy artillery fire was kept up along the whole line during the night to prevent the rebel's concentrating on that point. Our loss in the affair yesterday may reach 300 killed and wounded. That of the enemy must have been severe.

Newbern, 28th.—The Wilmington Journal gives the full details of our movement here, naming the regiments departing and giving their destination before advices had been sent North for publication. The Journal thinks the remarkable celerity of Foster's movements is just cause for great apprehension, and says he will slip into Richmond while the rebels are sleeping, unless well watched.

Tallahua, 30th.—The situation of affairs has materially changed. It has rained for the last 48 hours and the roads are unusually heavy, but Rauceurs pushes on.

Col. Wilder's command from an expedition to Lynchburg has returned. He defeated and drove out a small garrison and burned a bridge.

The Chattanooga Rebel says, rebel loss at Beach Grove was 100 killed and 400 or 500 wounded. Gen. Steadman made a reconnaissance within two miles of Tullahoma. Two regiments were encountered and an engagement ensued when the enemy

gave way without much resistance. Gen. Thomas, who accompanied the column, reports the enemy in force in their works.

Richmond, July 2d.—A few transports approached the White House this morning, and a small force landed.

Philadelphia, 3d.—A special dispatch from Harrisburg says a considerable force under Gen. Kuiper marched up the valley towards Carlisle. A supply train was also sent which encountered the rebels and returned to Harrisburg.

Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Carlisle. No doubt an engagement is going on. The fight is probably near Mechanicsburg.

Washington, 2d.—Letters from the army of the Potomac says our last movements have been characterized by marked intelligence and a display of officers and soldiers to undergo any fatigue within powers of human endurance.

Dates to July 3d.
Harrisburg, July 2d.—It is reported that the rebels returned to the vicinity of Carlisle, and demanded the surrender of the town again. Gen. Small promptly refused to surrender. Maryland Heights have been evacuated. Our troops there have gone to co-operate with Meade.

Jackson, Miss., June 29th.—Official dispatches from Gen. Taylor, dated Alexandria, La., June 24d, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy's works at Alexandria.

Washington, 3d.—It was officially announced yesterday, that drafted persons under the Conscription Act, are exempt by paying \$300.

Pittsburg, Pa., 3d.—A dispatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer, says Jeff. Davis is at Greencastle, Pa.

Baltimore, 3d.—The American says that Gen. Schenck has in his possession 2,400 prisoners in Baltimore and at the Bay House, taken in the battle of Wednesday. Nearly 1,000 of these were taken by the 11th corps.

Carra, 28th.—Information from Vicksburg says the garrison is very active and will make a desperate resistance, in the hope that advantages will soon reach them. Probably an attempt will be made to capture Milliken's Bend, to try to stop the navigation of the Mississippi.

Washington, 3d.—Headquarters, Tallahassee, July 1st, via Major Flanders to Gen. Halleck: I telegraphed you June 28th, of the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester. Gen. Thomas yesterday made a reconnaissance on two roads, and Gen. McCook on the rear, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Backner's division. On Monday morning, June 28th, we found the enemy had fallen back in haste during the night, leaving his strong fortifications, and a small quantity of stores, and three siege guns, which fell into our possession.

Baltimore, 3d.—The American has the following: We learn from Major Flanders, of Gen. Reynolds staff, the following interesting particulars of the battle near Gettysburg, Pa. July 1st: Gen. Meade took a most advantageous position for either attack or defense. At 5 o'clock, Thursday morning, the 1st and 5th corps reached Gettysburg. Entering from the east side of the town, they marched directly through. On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy were observed advancing rapidly on the Chambersburg turnpike, with their line of battle towards town, apparently endeavoring to obtain possession of the position commanding the town. The 1st corps, under Reynolds, which was in advance, pushed forward on double quick to secure this position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few moments heavy firing with artillery commenced. The 11th corps, under Howard, was also soon in position, and a heavy battle raged. At three o'clock p. m. the enemy massed their forces and endeavored to turn our right flank. A severe infantry fight ensued. After a volley of musketry being poured into their columns with deadly effect, the enemy fell back. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. We held the prominent and commanding positions for which the struggle was made, at the close of the fight, which ceased about four o'clock. Notwithstanding our severe loss of officers, the advantages of the day were considered decidedly with our forces.

The Herald's dispatch, dated Harrisburg, last night, says a column of 25,000 rebels passed through Mechanicsburg, Thursday, July 2d, in the direction of Gettysburg. An other account from the front represents the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening to have been unfavorable, and far from promising a successful issue. Information received, mentioned that the enemy held possession of Gettysburg for sometime previous to the approach of our army, and had not recaptured it, but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg, and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley. The movement of General Reynolds after entering the east end of the town took them by surprise. He soon obtained those positions which the enemy were fortifying. Early in the afternoon both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank. Gen. Howard's 11th corps most bravely repulsed these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the day.

The night closed in with our forces in possession of the ground chosen by the rebels to give us battle. When our informant left the field on Thursday, Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position to pursue the enemy. The 11th army corps, in their charge on Longstreet's corps, is said to have slightly faltered, when Gen. Howard cried to them: "Remember Chancellorsville." They then rushed furiously into the fight like devils. The whole line of rebels gave way before them.

New York, 3d.—A special to the Times says the enemy are massing a heavy force on the left, and now (3:30 p. m.) have just begun the attack with artillery. There is every probability of a severe battle before dark.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says important advices were received at midnight of yesterday's battle. There seems to be but little doubt but that a brilliant victory has been won. The enemy were not only repulsed but several thousand taken prisoners. Our loss has been large, but the result so far as known is a decided success. Special dispatches, dated the 2d, say our forces are known to have gained on the enemy until four o'clock, since then the firing has been rapid, and it is believed a general engagement has occurred.

LATER.
Philadelphia, 3d.—A special to the Bulletin says nothing is known as to the result, but an impression prevails that the great and decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the vicinity of Cushtown, near Gettysburg. It is believed that we suffered heavily in officers and men, but that Lee is so crippled as to be placed on the defensive. Yesterday Gen. Meade assumed the offensive. The day before he attacked Meade with a heavy force, and was repulsed with heavy loss. Lee holds the gap in South Mountain, through which he hopes to retreat if defeated. Our losses are enormously heavy, especially among the field and staff officers; neither are we warranted in guessing how severely the rebels suffered. Of the rebel strength nothing is known. Some place it at 80,000 others, at 120,000.

Philadelphia, 3d.—A special to the Strength Press, dated Hanover, 3d, 1 p. m., says the morning our forces opened on 500 rebels who advanced on the 3d to pillage the dead—rebels hastily retreated. The fight thus far has been the most terrific of the war. Loss on both sides heavy.

A special to the Times reads as follows: Battle-field near Gettysburg, 5d, a. m. At the close of last dispatch, at 4:30 p. m., yesterday, the enemy had opened a heavy fire with artillery on our left and center. The tactics of the enemy appeared to be to mass their main strength on our left flank, which covered the Franklin road, with a determination to crush it. No intent was the enemy on this purpose, every other part of the line was deserted. The fighting was most desperate on both sides. We had to meet this great onslaught of the enemy with the 3d and 5th corps. The 3d and 5th corps fought heroically, the 2d fully supported them, and at the same time held its own position. One division of 1st corps was also engaged. The fight was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured 100 in one or two charges. The losses, considering the night up, was more than usually severe on both sides. Many of our gallant officers have fallen. Late in the evening Gen. Meade called a council of corps commanders, and it was resolved to continue the fight as long as there was any one to fight.

Washington, 4th, two p. m.—The latest intelligence received from Gen. Meade is to half past twelve, on the 3d. All was quiet at that hour.

New York, 4th.—The following is the latest: A Herald special, dated Baltimore, 3d, 11 p. m., says special messages received from Gen. Meade by Gen. Schenck bring news from Gettysburg up to 12 o'clock. This afternoon Gen. Meade has been driving rebels four miles northwest of their position yesterday, and is still following. We have taken 1,600 prisoners. The victory is undoubtedly ours.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 3d, 8:30 p. m.—To Gen. Halleck:—The enemy opened fire at 1 p. m., with about 150 guns concentrated on my left and center yesterday, without intermission, for about three hours, at the expiration of that time he assailed my position twice. On all occasions he was repulsed with heavy loss, leaving on our hands about 3,000 prisoners, among whom were Brigadier Gen. Armistead and many Colonels and officers of lower rank. Maj. Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Gibbon are wounded.

Glorious News by this Evening's Stage.
Washington, 5th.—Gen. French has captured a pontoon bridge from the enemy, at Williamsport, Md. The recent rains have swollen the Potomac so that it is unfordable.

Sickles arrived here to-day. His left leg has been amputated, but it is thought he will recover. The reports concerning the death and capture of Longstreet and A. P. Hill are conflicting.

Baltimore, 5th.—Conner arrived here this morning from the field near Gettysburg. Yesterday at 9 o'clock, the enemy were believed retreating on the Chambersburg turnpike, having left one strong corps posted in defensive position half a mile or more beyond Gettysburg, presenting a heavy battle line to oppose our pursuit and protect their retreating columns. A column of the enemy's artillery could be plainly seen retreating. Their wagon trains were also hurrying off as fast as possible.

Cincinnati, 6th.—Gen. Burnside has received the following: "Washington, 4th. After three sanguinary fighting at Gettysburg, Gen. Meade has defeated Lee, who is now in full retreat. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

New York, 6th.—The Times says the contents of Davis' dispatches, which were captured, are a pre-emptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania, assigning as a reason that the position was too hazardous, and the condition of Richmond too defenseless to warrant his remaining longer. Davis also refused Lee's request to allow Beauregard to reinforce him, and orders Lee south of the Potomac forthwith.

The Times Gettysburg dispatch confirms the report that we almost annihilated Lee's army, who left 50,000 killed and wounded on the ground. Hancock's corps, which defended the center, was thanked by Meade in the name of the army and country.

The Herald says Gov. Curtin has received a dispatch from Hanover, saying that 20,000 rebels were taken, and also 100 cannon.

Rebel General's Kemper and Johnson killed. Federal General Farnsworth killed. The reported death of Hill and Longstreet is untrue.

LATER.
Chicago, 7th.—It is officially announced that Vicksburg was surrendered on the 4th. No particulars yet.

Bradshaw City, La., was captured by the rebels, with 100 men and 13 guns.

Washington, 6th.—The following is the latest official intelligence: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 5th—8 o'clock: The enemy retreated under cover of night and a heavy rain, in direction of Fairfax and Centerville. Our cavalry is in pursuit. I cannot give the details of our capture in prisoners, colors and arms. Some 200 battle flags will be turned in. From one corps my wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands. (Signed) Meade.

Tallahua, July 5th.—McCook's corps occupied Winchester, Tenn., to-day. Our planks extend to the foot of the mountains. The enemies flank from Tullahoma was rapid. They destroyed all the bridges over Elk river, thus destroying Federal pursuit. Blunt's cavalry effected a crossing and are now crowding the enemy up the mountain road. Bragg's army is terribly demoralized. Disregard reports the mountains full of men, afraid to show themselves. And determined to fight no more.

Harrisburg, 6th.—Nothing is known as to the exact position of Lee. He is probably trying to escape by high water. It is supposed he does not know of the destruction of his pontoon bridges. Meade operates from the center, and Lee is in a circle.

Chicago, 6th.—Special dispatches received late last night, say that Lee's retreat is completely cut off and that he has captured 18,000 prisoners, and 118 pieces of artillery; that Lee asked a suspension of hostilities for the purpose of burying his dead, and that Meade replied he would be satisfied with an unconditional surrender only. I send this only as report unverified for.

New York, 6th.—Gold this morning is at 87.