

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 51.

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.** **GEORGE 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.
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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.
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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.

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Especially attention given to collection cases. June 10, 1863. 40

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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.]

Dates to July 15th.

Indianapolis, 11th.—The rebels captured Salem, Ind., this morning, burning the depot of the Louisville & Chicago R. R., and took 500 home guards prisoners. A prisoner escaped and reached Seymour this evening. He says Morgan's force is 7,000 with 16 pieces of artillery. He left this afternoon, moving eastward, supposed for the purpose of attacking the Indianapolis & Louisville railroad, at Vienna or Seymour. 4,500 Federal cavalry left at noon in close pursuit. They were but fifteen miles in the rear of the enemy. Governor Morton issued an order suspending all business until further orders. Gen. Carrington has assumed command of the Indiana militia, and has already assigned a large number of companies to regiments and brigades. At least 5,000 will have reported for duty by to-morrow morning.

Vicksburg, 4th.—It is admitted by all that the rebels made a gallant defence. The terms are understood to mean a compliment by Gen. Grant to their bravery. Vicksburg was badly damaged by shells, hardly a house escaping.

Headquarters, Army of Potomac, 13th. To-day our right pressed forward on Boonsboro and Hagerstown. We occupy Hagerstown. The enemy consisted of cavalry, and made a desperate resistance until they fell back towards Williamsport. The rebels are throwing up entrenchments.

Returns from the Sergeant General gives list of rebel losses left on the field and in our hands, as 10,000 killed and buried by our troops, 3,500 prisoners, and 12,000 stragglers.

Cincinnati, July 14th.—Morgan's forces crossed Big Miami last night, at Vienna, and burned the bridge behind them, passing through Arlington and Springfield. They crossed the Hamilton & Dayton R. R., at Glendale, this morning, bearing toward Camp Dennison.

The Commercial says that there was an arrival last night direct from Rosecrans headquarters. The main body of Bragg's army had retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Ga. Rosecrans has taken 4,000 prisoners.

Washington, 14th.—We have Vicksburg advices to the 8th. Grant had finished paroling prisoners. They numbered 31,277. Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Sherman moved in the direction of Big Black with a large army. On the following day he met Johnson drawn up in line of battle. A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Johnson's defeat, and the capture of 2,000 prisoners. Gen. Frank Blair is reported to be in possession of Jackson.

A rumor is in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to Baums on the 7th.

New York, 13th.—Last evening 1,800 men formed a mob, which is reported to have increased to 3,000. It seems to have been a preconcerted plan of resistance to the conscription. At ten o'clock last night the crowd rushed into the enrollment quarters, seized the books and papers, and soon afterwards burned the building. Po-

lice went to the rescue, and Superintendent Kennedy was badly wounded. A soldier belonging to the Provost Guard was beaten to death, another was torn to pieces and thrown into a ditch. Mayor Opdyke has issued a proclamation against the rioters.

Gen. Wool has taken steps to quell the riot.

Chicago, 14th.—Telegraph from New York still interrupted, but we received the following by railroad:

About 10 o'clock last evening a crowd gathered around the Tribune office and commenced yelling. A few men attacked and gutted the publication office, but were dispersed by the police after firing a few shots. Every negro that had been seen by the mob was either murdered or cruelly beaten. Twenty were killed.

Information by railroad this p. m. says the riot is still raging. Gov. Seymour has telegraphed to Albany for all the militia that can be raised. It is reported the rioters have torn up the Hudson R. R. track.

Albany, 14th.—The editor of N. Y. Evening Post says a large body of rioters to-day visited the large manufacturing establishments, forcing the laborers to join them, and forbidding the loading of ships, etc., etc. Up to this time several houses have been sacked, including Mayor Opdyke's. Conflagrations are becoming momentarily. The mob seems to be divided into separate crowds, they are bent on plunder, pillage and robbery. The merchants have held meetings, about two hundred have marched up Broadway to enroll themselves as a special police. There has been several collisions with the military in which the rioters were worsted. Detachments of troops, with two pieces of ordnance, fired on the rioters this morning. Three rounds of blank cartridges were fired from the cannon and the mob dispersed, threatening to soon come back with arms. A company of artillery was stoned on Pitts street, when the Lieutenant ordered the company to fire, which they did, killing several, and the rest fled. All the stores down town are closed. The armories, arsenals and public buildings are fully garrisoned. The mob is quite dense in City Hall Park; when Governor Seymour addressed them, stating he had sent his Adjutant General to Washington to request that the draft be stopped, and implored the crowd to respect property and person, and the state of things would be made satisfactory. All the omnibuses and horse cars have stopped running, under threats of the mob. The mob took possession of a tenement block on 34th street this morning, but were driven out by infantry, who shot and killed several. An affray between a detachment of marines and a body of rioters took place on Delaware street during the afternoon, and resulted in three of the latter being killed and six wounded.

New York, 14th.—It is understood that Mayor Opdyke has delegated all necessary power to act in the city to Governor Seymour.

In Yorkville and Harlem the rioters are demolishing houses. The Provost Martial has been notified from Washington to suspend the draft.

All telegraphic communication east and west stopped, the mob having torn down the lines and threatening the lives of those sent out to repair them.

The day so far has been a horrible one. There was a fearful riot on Second Avenue, this afternoon, in which the military charged and fired several times on the mob, killing 15 and wounding several. Colonel O'Brien was captured by the fiends and beaten to a jelly and then hung to a lamp post, at the corner of 34th street and 2d avenue. The building, in which were some 20 armed rioters, was surrounded by the police and only one door left for exit. Every rioter as he appeared at the door was beaten to the ground by the police. The mob were also defeated by the police and regulars on 5th avenue between 38th and 48th streets.

New York, 14th, evening.—The Tribune and Times' offices are barricaded to-night and have a heavy police force around them. In front of the Times office there is a small cannon. The mob, this p. m., got as far down as Fulton Ferry, visiting several vessels compelling the workmen on board to join them.

Washington, 14th.—Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport this morning and captured a number of prisoners. Lee had sent over all his plunder and trains. He crossed on a pontoon bridge at Falling Water.

Cincinnati, 14th.—Morgan crossed Little Miami between Loveland and Camp Dennison to-day. They burned 50 government wagons at Loveland passed in a southerly direction. Since entering Indiana, Morgan has cut seven roads, but the damages have been repaired.

Cincinnati, July 15th.—Morgan reached Georgetown at midnight. He is pretty well hummed in, and his chances for escape are slim. Gunboats and a large force left for up river yesterday morning, to dispute his crossing. The Ohio river is too high to ford.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 14th.—8:30 p. m. To Halleck: We have captured 530 prisoners in addition to those reported previously. Gen. Pettigrew, of rebel army,

was killed this morning. His body is in our hands.

Chicago, 15th.—An official report says that Port Hudson was captured on the 8th, with 12,000 prisoners. No particulars.

Memphis, 13th.—Reports from Army of Vicksburg are all favorable. Sherman is in pursuit of Johnston, with a good prospect of destroying his army.

Gen. Dodge, at Corinth, reports that he has routed the rebels under Forest, killing and capturing many. Gen. Hurlbats cavalry scouts report Colby, with 3,000 men and four cannon, at Coldwater Station.

New York, 15th.—The riot has not yet ceased. It is thought that to-day, however, it will probably be suppressed.

Additional War News.

We clip the following interesting and important news from the telegraphic columns of the daily Sacramento Union, of date July 13th.

Chicago, 11th.—The following interesting rebel statement of the battle of Gettysburg has been received:

"Martinsburg, 6th.—On Saturday night our center fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Generals Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained the heights. Yesterday the enemy were routed. Lee captured 40,000 prisoners."

The Richmond Enquirer of July 8th acknowledges a loss of ten thousand in the battle, and says the Yankee army, estimated at a hundred and seventy five thousand men, was badly whipped and forty thousand prisoners taken.

The Dispatch of July 8th contains a leader on the battle of Gettysburg, and says: "We feel well assured that Gen. Lee, after he has met the enemy in a pitched battle, has inflicted a terrible defeat upon them." The Dispatch alludes to a telegraphic dispatch announcing that a great battle had been fought on Sunday last, July 5th, in which the Yankees were whipped with a loss of sixty thousand men, and winds up with the following: "We already begin to see glimpses of peace, if telegram proves half true; but let us have no peace which we don't dictate ourselves."

Newbern, (N. C.), 9th.—The Legislature is now in session acting on financial matters. The Raleigh Register (rebel print) in referring to this extra session, says there is mischief brewing which "bodes no good" to the confederate cause, and the history of that Legislature does not warrant us in anticipating anything but mischief at its hands. Members from Castle county have come out in favor of the Constitution and the Union. The Wilmington Journal says other members intend advocating the same cause.

Washington, 10th.—The Surgeon General has official intelligence that in the Department of the Gulf the ratio of suffering from malarious diseases and death between the white and colored soldiers is about eleven white to one colored.

Chicago, 20th.—Later details of the Union movement now progressing in North Carolina have been received by way of Fortress Monroe. The dissatisfaction with the rebel Government is increasing daily, and overtures to Major Gen. Foster increase in boldness. Not long since the Raleigh Standard contained an able article, believed to have been written by W. A. Graham, taking the strongest grounds against the right of secession and advocating the duty of the Federal Government to defend its own existence by force when secession threatens it. The article denies that any just cause exists for the present rebellion, and asserts that any State now claimed as belonging to the so-called Confederacy can withdraw from it at will. The same paper, in another article, openly favors peace by reconstructing the Union, or by separating, if resolved upon by a Convention of all the States. The Standard also congratulates Rev. R. W. Graves, on his acquittal on the charge of treason, and republishes with commendation an article which was made a pretext for his arrest by the rebel authorities.

New York, 11th.—Sterling dull at 145½; Gold closed quiet at 31¼@31¾; Government stocks firm.

Nashville, 10th.—Citizens from Franklin and Spring Hill (Tenn.) report that the country north of the Tennessee river is filled with deserters from Bragg's army, mostly Tennesseans. The number estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. They refused to leave Tennessee. Rosecrans' army retains its position on the line of Elk river. The campaign is virtually ended.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

Court House, Vicksburg, 4th.—Vicksburg surrendered this morning, after a siege of forty-seven days, terminating in nego-

tiations lasting twenty-four hours. Generals Grant and Pemberton had an interview yesterday afternoon. The last note of Pemberton, accepting the proffered terms of Grant, was not received till nine o'clock A. M. to-day, when Gen. McPherson received the formal surrender of the city. The terms allow the officers and men to be paroled here—the former to retain their side arms, horses and personal property. They will be escorted beyond our lines and furnished with three days' rations from our stores. Gen. Logan's division marched into the city at eleven, and at noon Lieut. Col. Strong hoisted the stars and stripes over the Court House. Gen. Logan is appointed commander of the post. We have taken over twenty-seven thousand prisoners, besides four thousand non-combatants, one hundred and two field pieces, thirty siege guns, fifty thousand stand of arms, ammunition, locomotives and cars, a few stores, eighty-seven stands of colors. Among the prisoners are Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, Maj. Generals Stevenson, Smith, Forney and Brown, fourteen Brigadiers and about one hundred and thirty Colonels. There are fifty-six hundred men in the hospital, half of whom are wounded. Only fifteen thousand of the garrison are reported able for duty. Their provision was almost exhausted, and for four days they had been eating mule flesh. Of ammunition for heavy guns they had a fair supply, but of field ammunition they were short. Eight caps to a man was all they had left. Sugar, molasses and rice were all they had of supplies with a little unground corn. The capitulation was caused by destitution, physical prostration, hastened perhaps by the expectation that our forces would storm the works to-day. It is admitted by all that the rebels made a gallant defense, and the terms are understood to mean a compliment by Gen. Grant to their bravery. Vicksburg was much damaged by shells—hardly a house escaping damage. Our troops treated the late enemy with great friendliness. On both sides there is a feeling of great relief from the severe hardship and suffering of the siege. The Fourth of July has never been celebrated so strongly and earnestly.

Vicksburg, 5th.—Yesterday and to-day all passed off with remarkably quiet and good feeling. The weather is fearfully warm. Nineteen General officers have been paroled. Two or three days will pass before the prisoners are sent out to their destination—which is reported to be Taladega, (Ala.) Many of them are anxious not to be paroled, but wish to take the oath of allegiance, quit the rebel service and proceed North. Several women and children were killed and injured during the siege. Hundreds of houses occupied by the sick and wounded had been constantly exposed to shells. About 2,500 persons have been killed inside the works since the siege began. The labor performed on the fortifications by both sides is prodigious. The weight of our artillery has knocked most of their works to undistinguishable pieces. There were about 1,300 women and children in the city during the bombardment, who were for the most part of the time obliged to live in caves, of which there are several hundred. The citizens have not been allowed to draw rations from the army supplies, except in cases of destitution. The prices of food had been enormous. Five dollars a pound for beef was charged; for flour, one dollar a pound; a high price was charged for mule meat.

The latest advices from the interior represent Johnston as retreating rapidly and Sherman in hot pursuit. Reinforcements are moving to Sherman. Offers of assistance have been dispatched to Gen. Banks. It is conjectured that the condition of the Port Hudson garrison is similar to that of Vicksburg a week since. Its fall may be announced at any hour. The general opinion here, both in the rebel army and our own, is that the rebellion in the West is at an end, or at least reduced to insignificant proportions.

New York, 9th.—Special dispatches say that Generals Grant and Meade have been promoted—the former to be a Maj. General and the latter a Brigadier General in the regular army.

Washington, 11th.—Gen. Prentiss' official dispatch relating to the fight at Helena (Ark.), July 4th, says: We encountered the enemy 15,000 strong, and whipped them handsomely. We took twelve hundred stand of arms and two stand of colors. The enemy's loss is twenty-five hundred; ours was not over one hundred and fifty.

"How do you get along with your Arithmetic?" asked a father of his little boy.

"Oh, father!" exclaimed the delighted youngster, "I've ciphered through addition, partition, subtraction, distraction, abomination, justification, hallucination, damnation and amputation."