

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 52.

I. O. O. F.—JACKSONVILLE LODGE NO. 19. 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.**
636 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.

D. W. DOUTHITT, 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. 40

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. may6:1

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

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Crescent City, April 11, 1863. 15
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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.]

Dates to July 15th.

New York via Youkers, July 15th.—The mob has not yet ceased, although to-day will probably witness the end. There is no doubt that a vastly larger number were engaged in it yesterday, than on Monday. All large manufactories have ceased work, and the docks and ship-yards suspended. The object of the rioters yesterday was undoubtedly plunder. At noon yesterday, the rioters turned out about 5,000 strong, and attacked the Union steam works on the corner of 21st street, at 2 o'clock, 3,000 police arrived, and the rioters were in possession of the buildings. They became desperate, and assailed the police, who killed 14 of them. Four more were killed and a number wounded by jumping from 2d story windows. Yesterday morning the mob visited the residence of Col. O'Bryan, of the 11th New York volunteers, who tendered their services to aid in suppressing the riot. A force of three hundred police here charged the mob and drove the rioters into the houses, the policemen then charged them all over the buildings, falling them with clubs. Detachments of 11th regiment reached the scene, and aided in dispersing the mob. The mob fired every house at the foot of 42d street, early in the morning, then the rioters assembled on 5th avenue, at the St. Nicholas, and broke the glass ware windows, &c. They made an onslaught on the negro dwellings on 35th street—but fortunately, the negroes had been removed to the station house—but were repulsed, and finally dispersed, by the military.

New York, July 15th, 3 o'clock p. m.—The general impression is that the riot is over. The Mayor has issued a proclamation announcing that the riot has partially subsided, and that the remainder of the mob now only seek plunder, and calls upon the citizens for patrols.

New York 15th.—Several clothing and hat stores, and private residences were broken open and sacked last night. The mob on Staten Island sacked the Lyceum, and attacked the Marine Hospital, and carried off 500 muskets with ammunition. The rioters last night visited several houses of ill fame on Greenock street, burned and gutted another, and killed one man. The police quickly beat off the ruffians. The depot at Vanderbilt landing, Staten Island, was burned, and some drinking houses gutted. A perfect reign of terror prevails. No private buildings have been molested.

Albany, July 16th.—Yesterday morning 300 or 400 workmen from Rensselaer and Albany railroad works, marched through the streets, stopped in front of the Land Office, which they stoned and gutted, destroying all the property within. They visited the jail, forced it open and released all the prisoners. The Arsenal and Provost Marshals office are strongly guarded.

Columbus, Ky., July 15th.—Gen. Pillow is reported at Maccolonia, 15 miles south of Paris, Tennessee, with 6,000 rebel troops, one half of whom are mounted. A large number near Columbus are reported moving towards Union city.

Washington, July 16th.—The Richmond Examiner of to-day has the following:

Charleston, July 13th.—Nothing new since yesterday. The enemy are engaged in establishing batteries for large guns on Morris Island, being aided by five monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on Forts Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of the island. Signed Beauregard.

Cincinnati, July 16th.—At 2 o'clock last night Morgans advance reached West Union, Adams county, 10 miles from the river. His scouts reached the river opposite Maysville this morning, but were driven back by the gunboats.

New York, July 15th.—Gold has fallen to 127. Markets dull; no business being done of importance.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God, to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and navy of the United States, victory on land and sea, so signal and effective as to furnish reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored. But these victories have been recorded, not without sacrifices of life, limb, health and liberty endured by the brave, loyal and patriotic citizens. While affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements, it is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand, equally, in these triumphs and sorrows. Now, therefore, be it known, that I do appoint Thursday the 8th day of August next to be observed as a day for mutual thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion, in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty, for the wonderful things He hath done in our nations' behalf, and invoke the influence of His holy spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained this needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, guide the councils of the good with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of the land, all those who through the vicissitudes of battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through the path of repentance and submission to Divine will, back to perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, on the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and of Independence of the United States, the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The Patriot Meagher in Council.

On June 18, in New York, some two hundred of the friends of Thomas F. Meagher, met at the Astor House, to present him with a gold medal, upon which are inscribed the names of all the battles in which the Irish Brigade was engaged. General Meagher, in his remarks upon this occasion, said in conclusion:

"It is better that the taxes should be multiplied, and trade should stand still, that commerce should be paralyzed or limply along—that multitudes should perish on the field with their country's flag pointed to the sun and the glory of the martyr's; that gayety should put on mourning; that luxury should get down upon its knees and beg a crust; that the bitter and cormorant should usurp the ware-house and palace, and the fate of Tyre and Baalbeck be its visitation. Better all this a thousand times than that the people for the sake of having a glut of foreign importations, of being corpulent and at ease, should at the bidding of craven or audacious demagogues, clamor for and insist upon a peace which would annihilate their sovereignty, closing their history with the crime of suicide and an irreparable sentence of inevitable disgrace. Shall this be so? Shall the prayers of the wicked prevail? Shall a base conspiracy, with the hymn of the angels on its lips, and the craft of the serpent at its core, prove superior to the laws, the army, the inspiration of the land? Heaven forbid! Against a peace so scandalous, there is not a survivor of the Irish Brigade who will not indignantly, with intense scorn, with the fiercest impetuosity, protest; in reprobation of such a peace, every soldier in the army of the Mississippi, every soldier East or West, under arms for the Union, will set his teeth and bring his bayonet to the charge. Talk to the returned regiments, and see if they do not to a man, scound the opprobrious proposition—some of the noisiest of which were among the very first to lecture the Democracy to arms and urge the war. Proceed still further—interrogate the heroic dead; let the orator of our day, in whose heart burns the desire to be enrolled among the saviors of the Republic, appeal to the shades of Mount Vernon; to the ancient walls that witnessed the signing of the 'Declaration' to the tomb in the garden of the Hermitage; to the granite cliffs of Massachusetts; and to the confusion of the traitors; invoke the illustrious men to whose purity and greatness of soul mankind is indebted for the examples of this commonwealth. Last of all, listen to the adjurations of the thousands, who, within the last two years, have been laid to rest in the harness of battle on the fields, which their he-

roism has made magnificently famous, and whose graves, unvisited though they be, the fires of Heaven by night and by day maintain for the chivalry of the Republic a perpetual guard. We are conjured never to make peace with the armed enemies of the United States—never to confer with them for an instant as parties to any settlement or compromise; never to desist an instant from the prosecution of the war with the relentless vigor with which Andrew Jackson would have pressed it; never until the image of Liberty, now ascending the dome of the Capital, shall for the permanent happiness of America stretch forth the protecting hand, and dispense its benignant rays wherever, until the outburst of the rebellion, the creed, the laws, the dominion the harmony, the wisdom, the power, the congregated splendors of one nation, one Constitution and one flag prevailed."

RATHER POINTED.—The following dialogue we find in Harper's Weekly:

I lately dined in company with one of those inane young gentlemen who, as Theodore Winthrop says in "Uccel Dreeme," praise slavery and think they are aristocratic. The young gentleman went on for some time, when Mrs.———said to him politely:
"If you sympathize with the rebels, why don't you go and join them?"
"I, Madame? I assure you I am perfectly loyal."
"Indeed?"
"Why, certainly; only I stand by the Government, not by the Administration."
"So Vallandigham says."
"I mean I am no Abolitionist."
"So Brooks says."
"That is, I am afraid we are alienating the South."
"So Tom Seymour says."
"In other words, I am a Union man, but I don't think the war can restore it."
"So Toucey says."
"But, my dear Madame, the war is unconstitutionally carried on."
"So Geo. Ticknor Curtis says."
"I mean that our liberties are in danger."
"So Fernando Wood says."
"Well, but isn't the war fratricidal?"
"So Ben Wood says."
"Come, then, isn't it hopeless?"
"So the London Times says."
"Yes, my dear Madame, but what on earth do you say?"
"I say that whoever stands against the Administration in this war stands against the Government. I say that whoever is afraid of alienating the South is afraid of irritating a snake that has already stung him. I say that whoever thinks that force cannot restore the Union does not know that Union is the most irresistible instinct of the American people. I say that whoever says the war is unconstitutionally carried on is in danger of being split by the tempest in which he is trying to split hairs. I say that whoever says our liberties are imperiled by the Government and not by the rebellion, works and prays for the success of the rebellion and the annihilation of all civil liberty and order. I say that whoever calls the war fratricidal has no more conception of national honor than lottery dealers are said to have of honesty. I say that whoever considers the cause of the United States hopeless hates that cause in his heart, and is a truly ignorant of the character of the people and of the facts of the situation. That is what I say, and that's what every truly American man and woman says and believes."
The young gentleman made no reply, but the next day, at the club, he said to a friend, "I dined yesterday at Mrs.———, What an awful Abolitionist she is!"

While General Jenkins was in Hagerstown he exhibited many traits which it is to be hoped are characteristic of the man. An incident will illustrate. About noon yesterday, a Lieutenant with five men, wearing the uniform of Union soldiers, except one of some of the houses of the town, where they had been hidden, and delivered themselves up. When they appeared before General Jenkins the following conversation occurred:

Jenkins—Hallo! who are you, and where did you come from?
Lieutenant—We belong to the Union army, or did belong to it, but we don't want to fight any longer against our Southern brethren; so when our forces left here we stayed behind, and to-day we came out to be paroled.
Jenkins—What did you say about "Southern brethren?" By———, if I thought I had a twenty-fifth cousin who was a white-livered as you are, I would kill him and set him up in my barn-yard to make sheep own their lambs. I'll show you how we parole such pukes as you are. You're too d—n unseemly to be paroled in military style.

So saying, he ordered a detail of six men and a sergeant—"good lassy fellows with thick boots"—who paroled the recent Federal to the west quarter of the town, where the parolling process ceased, and the detail and crowd came back lightly pleased with Jenkins' mode of paroling cowards.

ENLARGED.—The Virginia City Daily Union comes to us in the form of a double sheet—eight pages, large size. Washou must be a flourishing country, and according to the Union Virginia City is destined to be *Some*. Read what it says, for the beauty of its language, if nothing more:

Get aboard for Rees River, Salt Lake, Pike's Peak, St. Louis and New York! Through to St. Louis in sixty hours by the Lightning Express! Leaves Virginia every day at 4 P. M., breakfast at Austin; supper at Salt Lake City, where passengers can take sleeping cars on the night express, or sit up and view the magnificent scenery of the Rocky mountains by moonlight; arriving in Denver City for breakfast. Cars there connect with the Eastern Division, reaching the Missouri river early next morning, in time for passengers to take through trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York.

How do you like it? you whose thoughts—swifter than the lightning—hover fondly over homes hidden away in Eastern Valleys. And yet we expect to print every line of it as an advertisement in the Virginia Union before the 28th of June, 1870. Then the roar of railcars will sing the psalm of empire over our city of a hundred thousand inhabitants, as their iron feet go pawing out upon the great plain, with the morning sun glittering on their burdens. And scarcely a soul will wonder at it; or if they wonder, will growl, because "those confounded express trains charge so much for freight, that Shrewsbury oysters are too costly for daily lunching purposes." This is not a fancy picture. The giant of progress is marching both East and West, and where his iron feet are planted their prints remain immovable as the everlasting hills.

THE FUTURE.—Those who are Copperheads now—and lots of them are being made in the East—should think of the eternal disgrace it will bring upon them and theirs, and repent at once. Harper's Weekly says:

"When the war is over, the public will probably be apt to scan rather closely the record which public men made for themselves while it was raging. At that time protests against being classed as a sometime Copperhead will abound. The men who are now noiseless against the atrocious despotism of Lincoln will then call Heaven to witness that they were loyal supporters of the Government. For it will then be as odious to have been false to the country in her hour of greatest peril as it was eighty years ago to have joined the Tories in the Revolution. Already there are indications that public sentiment is being formed in this direction. Even among persons not overfriendly to the Government, 'ticket-of-leave' men from Fort Lafayette are beginning to be shunned. Pretty soon the public will make no distinction between a rascal who is sent to State Prison for burglary, and a traitor who is sent to Fort Warren for treason. And the stigma will stick. Our children will be brought up in holy horror of traitors, and the time will come when innocent creatures, now unborn or mere infants, will be pursued through life with the bitter and unbearable taunt that, in the days of the Great Rebellion, their father was a Copperhead!"

The infatuated dupes of Fernando Wood and other Peace Democrats were giving New York city a lively idea of Copperheadism reduced to practice. * * This fearful exhibition of the tendencies of Copperheadism will serve to break the partisan spell that has lured many well meaning citizens from the path of duty into the camp of hypocritical demagogues and revolutionists.—[Marysville Appeal.]

For months we have apprehended just such work as this mob has been enacting in New York city. It is the legitimate fruit of the teachings of Fernando Wood, the most infamous traitor and audacious scoundrel on this continent.—[Stockton Independent.]

Three thousand of the ignorant followers of Fernando Wood and Vallandigham, banded together, have undertaken to burn, murder, and destroy, like so many infuriated demons as they are. * * We are sorry that the demagogues who incited these people to commit the outrages could not suffer in their stead.—[Territorial Enterprise.]

The legitimate fruits of "Peace Democracy" have appeared in New York in armed resistance to the enrolling officers, by a cowardly mob, who took advantage of the absence of the city troops in Pennsylvania, where they were sent to repel the invasion, to cut the Tribune office and murder a few non-offensive crosses.—[Union, Virginia City Bulletin.]

The order purporting to come from President Lincoln to the United States Marshal, to take possession of the New Alameda mine, turns out to be a hoax. So says the Bulletin.