

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 54.

I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

NO. 10 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
SILAS J. DAY, R. See'y.
Trustees.—Jas. M. Sutton, Henry Denlinger and Geo. B. Darrin.
WM. RAY, N. G.

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. SAUER, Sec'y. dec8:47

D. W. DOUTHITT, JAMES B. PAY, 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 collected. Oct. 18.

J. GASTON, (Successor to Reed & Gaston) ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Special attention given to collection cases. June 18, 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. may6:17

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.

DUGAN & WALL, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Brick Building, Cor. Front & F streets. CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

WILL attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch. Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage.
Crescent City, April 11, 1863. 15
N. B.—No goods delivered until the freight and charges are paid. D. & W.

J. ROW, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, FRESH FRUITS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, FIREWORKS, ETC., Next door to Bradbury & Wade.

I have just opened a new store and stocked it with a choice variety of the above mentioned articles, and offer them for sale at the lowest living prices. The best of cigars and chewing tobacco will be kept constantly on hand. Those desiring any article in my line will save money by giving me a call.
J. ROW,
Jacksonville, July 1, '63. j11:17

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—Harpers Weekly, Frank Leslie's, Yankee Notions, etc., regularly received and for sale at the VARIETY STORE.

PACK-SADDLES constantly on hand my Harness and Saddlery establishment. 15 HENRY JUDGE.

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.

LET OF AGENTS, who are authorized to transact any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publisher:

L. P. Fisher, San Francisco; Wadsworth & Baynes, Yreka; Eber Emry, Ashland; S. C. Taylor, Phoenix; W. W. Fowler, Applegate; R. S. Dunlap, Williamsburg; John R. Prindle, Keebyville; A. B. McIlwain, Waldo; R. J. Forbes, Waldo; W. M. Evans, Alt-house; Joel Thorn, Canyonville; A. R. Flint, Roseburg; Isaac R. Moore, Salem; J. B. Underwood, Eugene City; F. Charman, Oregon City; D. W. Wakefield, Albany; Benjamin Cook, Corvallis; J. H. Smith, Crescent City; Albert Doolittle, Happy Camp.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Dates to July 23d.

Washington, 22d.—The following has been received from Grant:

Vicksburg, 18th.—To General Halleck:—Johnson evacuated Jackson on the night of the 16th. All rebels in full retreat. Sherman says most of Johnson's army must perish from heat and lack of water. They have to a great extent deserted, and are sorting through Mississippi.

(Signed) GRANT.

Cincinnati, 22d.—Morgan, with about 500 men, encamped near McArthur's town, Clinton county, last night, at half-past five o'clock this morning was in five miles of Athens, on Cincinnati road.

Morgan passed through Athens this morning, closely pursued by our forces. His intention seems to be to gain a point on the Ohio river above gunboat navigation, and cross to Virginia. Authorities have made arrangements to effectually checkmate and capture him and his followers.

New York, 22d.—A letter from Rosecrank's army, dated 14th, reports army again in motion. The enemy's rear has been shelled, but no fighting had occurred. They appear excited, throwing away large quantities of arms, ammunition and clothing as they retreated. Their force is estimated at 45,000.

Calro, 22d.—The Herald's correspondent says Faragut's boats started down the river with the intention of leaving the Miss. They are destined for a new field of operation—probably Mobile.

Washington, 22d.—The Republican has the following: From best information it appears Lee's army is near Winchester, while our army is in such a position as to compel the rebel General, holding his position to gather supplies from the crops of the valley, or with aid of reinforcements give battle to the army of the Potomac at disadvantage. Our army is ready to fight him, and anxious, rather than return to another campaign in the districts of Virginia, which have been thoroughly devastated by war.

New York, 23d.—The Tribune's Harpers Ferry letter of 21st says, the main body of our army is 20 miles south of Berlin, with no present appearance of forward movement. It is not improbable that they will return to Berlin. Lee's army lies between Martinsburg and Winchester; his pickets occupy the Potomac river from Cherry Run, 13 miles west of Martinsburg, down to Harpers Ferry. On Friday night they drove in our pickets at the Ferry. They are in force, too, at Shepardstown, Martinsburg and Charlestown.

Washington, 23d.—The official statement of total amount of public debt, July 1st, is \$4,697,366.

Latest unofficial intelligence leaves the two armies across the Potomac watching each other, the rebels on the west, and the Federals on the east side of the Blue Ridge.

New York, 23d.—The Creole arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 16th. The Era says Col. Chickering Provost Marshal at Port Hudson, sent a large number of prisoners to New Orleans, including all commissioned officers who were not paroled.

Letters state that Brig. Gen. Weitzel and Dudley Undergrover left Port Hudson on the evening of the 9th, and went to Donaldsonville to clean out rebel batteries near there. When a few miles from there, the Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment, being in

advance, was suddenly attacked, and 150 men were killed and wounded, and three field pieces were captured.

Every effort will be made by General Banks to recapture Brashear City and Opelousas.

At last accounts the enemy were reported to have fallen back to Bayou Lafourche. An expedition was also said to have gone by the river to Alexandria.

The gunboat Sirato was sunk in the Mississippi in a collision with the gunboat Antonia.

Expedition squadron off Galveston destroyed three schooners, with 300 bales of cotton in Galveston Bay.

New York, 22d.—Sterling lower and dull, 137 1/2-138. Gold unsettled, opening at 23 1/2 advancing to 26 1/2 declining to 24, and closed quiet at 28.

Dates to July 23d.

Cincinnati, 24th.—Shortly after Morgan crossed the Muskingum, he was attacked by Col. Hall with two pieces of artillery, 15 rebels were killed, and several wounded. He finally escaped via Cumberland, Gurney county, which place he left at 7 last night. This morning he crossed the Central & Ohio Railroad at Campbell. He is so closely pursued by Gen. Shackelford that he had no time to do any damage beyond burning the depot and up some trains. At 9 o'clock this morning he reached Washington, where he did considerable damage. Shackelford was close after him.

A cavalry expedition from Charleston, Va., cut the Va & Tenn., Railroad, at Wytheville and captured the place after a severe fight, and took 120 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery, 700 stand of arms. Our loss 65 killed and wounded. Our troops were fired at by citizens from houses, hence the town was destroyed. The expedition reached Foyotville, Western Va., yesterday, after a hard march of 300 miles.

When last heard from Morgan was at Winchester 12 miles northeast of Cambridge moving towards Stubenville.

Fortress Monroe, 24th.—The Richmond Whig says a Federal cavalry raid from Newbern, reached Rocky Mound on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on the 20th, and destroyed two miles of the track and burned the bridge over Neuse river, cutting off communication for some weeks.

Washington, 24th.—It is definitely ascertained that Lee's main army is at, or near Winchester, and has made no general advance.

Chicago, 25th.—Last night's dispatches says Gen. Meade's army had already attained an advantageous position, and will force Lee to a decisive battle north of the Rappahannock. Gen. Meade has cut Lee's supplies. Direct communication between Washington and the Army of Potomac has been opened.

A special to the Tribune gives advices from Fortress Monroe to last evening. No definite or trustworthy intelligence has been received at that place as to operations about Charleston. Official information from the fleet reports matters progressing favorably; so far we have gained each day. The reduction of Fort Wagner and Sumter was considered certain. The greatest confidence was felt in the plans of Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, and the ultimate capture of Charleston was undoubted.

New York, 24th.—Gold 126.

Cincinnati, 26th.—A detachment of the 9th Michigan cavalry forced Morgan to an engagement, near Salmesville. After an hour's fighting the rebels fled in the direction of New Lisbon. At three P. M. they were overtaken and captured. In the morning's engagement, from twenty to thirty rebels were killed, fifty wounded, and two hundred taken prisoners. We captured 100 horses and 150 stand of arms.

Frankfort (Ky.), 26th.—Hon. John J. Crittenden died this morning at half past three o'clock, from general debility, aged 77 years.

The library and private and political papers of Jeff. Davis were captured at Jackson, Mississippi.

Leavenworth, Kansas, 26th.—A severe fight took place at Elk Creek, on the 16th, between 2,400 Federals, with twelve guns, under command of Gen. Blunt, and 5,000 rebels, under Cooper, which resulted in the total rout of the rebels, with a loss of 60 killed, 20 wounded and 100 prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded.

New York, 26th.—Letters from Winchester, Tennessee, of the 8th, say Huntsville was captured, with 300 prisoners and 12,000 horses and mules, by Gen. Stanley.

Bragg's army is reported to be reduced by desertion to 18,000 or 20,000.

Washington, 26th.—Richmond papers contain the following:—Charleston, 19th.—The Confederates, with five monitors and five

gun mortar boats, assisted by two land batteries, fired all day yesterday at Fort Magruder. After 11 hours, the enemy assaulted Magruder repeatedly. Our people fought the enemy bravely, and repulsed their attacks with great slaughter.

(Signed) BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, 22d.—The enemy have commenced shelling again.

Our loss on the 13th was 150 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss, including prisoners, was about 2,000. Nearly 800 men were buried under a flag of truce.

The gunboat Potomac, which supported the left wing grounded and rebel batteries opened on her, firing fifty shots, thirty-nine of which took effect. She then floated off and opened on the rebels and put them to flight. Details of the charge on the 22d made on Ft. Magruder was most desperate by Gen. Sharp's brigade. Scarcely a field or line officer escaped being wounded, and many were killed.

New York, 27th.—The Roonoke from Havana has arrived with dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th.—Mexico was declared an empire on the 30th ult. Maximilian, of Austria, will be declared Emperor if he will accept, if not, Napoleon is to select a sovereign.

Yreka, 27d.—Private dispatches say the Federals were repulsed at Fort Magruder on the 22d, with loss of 1,300 men.

Memphis, 21st.—Gen. Hurlburt's scouts, who arrived to-day from Okalona (Miss.), bring Mobile papers of July 17th, containing leading editorials from Charleston papers, which say that the possession of Morris Island by the Federals seals the fate of Charleston, and call upon their forces to drive the Yankees off at that point of the bayonet, or, if that fails, to make Charleston a Saragossa, and burn the city as a last resort. They blame Jeff Davis for not leaving troops enough to defend the place.

Correspondence from Bragg's and Johnston's armies depict them as destitute and greatly demoralized. They say it only remains to make the best terms possible.

The scouts report that the majority of the planters are anxious for the Union troops to maintain possession of the country, because Jeff. Davis' conscription, Great consternation is reported as prevailing throughout the whole Southern country.

New York July 1st.—The trot to-day between Patchen and Butler, being the sixth and last of the series, resulted in favor of Patchen, who won both two-mile heats, Time 4:56 and 5:01. Time of the first mile in the first heat was 2:22.

CHEAP PLEASURE.—Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasures? ask some excellent writer. Do you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, a word, or a smile, do the work. There are two or three boys passing along—give them each a chestnut, and how smiling they look? they will not be cross for some time. A poor widow lives in the neighborhood, who is the mother of a half dozen children; send them half a peck of sweet apples, and they will be happy. A child has lost his arrow—the world to him—and he mourns sadly; help him find it, or make him another, and how quickly will the sunshine play upon his sober face. A boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood; assist him a few moments, or speak a peasant word to him, and he forgets his toil, and works away without minding it. Your apprentice has broke a mug, or cut the vest too large, or slightly injured a piece of work. Say, "you scoundrel," and he feels miserable; but remark, "I am sorry," and he will try to do better. You employ a man—pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart, to light up his own hearth with smiles of gladness. As you pass along the street, you meet a familiar face—say, "Good morning," as though you felt happy, and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor. Pleasure is cheap—who will not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine and flowers all about us, let us not grasp them in a miser's fist and lock them up in our hearts. No. Rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the groups of children in the crowded market where men of business congregate, in our families, and everywhere.—We can make the wretched happy, the discontented cheerful, the afflicted resigned, at an exceedingly cheap rate. Who will refuse to do it?

"Have you any limb-horn bonnets?" inquired a very modest miss of a shop-keeper. "Any what?" "Any limb-horn bonnets?" "Ah! you mean leg-horn bonnets?" The young lady was brought to by proper restoratives.

The Siege of Vicksburg by Moonlight.

A Vicksburg correspondent gives the following interesting account of General Grant's operations against Vicksburg:

Let us climb the parapet and see the siege by moonlight. In front of us, beyond the enemy's works, but hidden from us, lies the city of Vicksburg. Look carefully, and you can distinguish the spires of the Court House and two or three churches. The rebels had a signal station on the former when we came, but our shells made it too warm for them, and they withdrew. The mortars are playing to-night, and they are well worth seeing. We watch a moment, and in the direction of Young's Point, beyond the city, suddenly up shoots a flash of light, and in a moment the ponderous shell, with its fuse glowing and sparkling, rises slowly from behind the bluff; up, up it goes, as though mounting to the zenith; over it comes towards us, down through its flight trajectory into the city, and explodes with a shock that jars the ground for miles. There are women and tender children where those shells fall, but war is war. Sherman's eight-inch monsters are grumbling far away on the right. Nearer, McPherson's, too, are playing—we can even see the cannoniers beside them at each flash. Ours will be open at midnight; then there will be music to your hearts content. Meanwhile let us go to the front. A hundred yards to the right of where we are now we enter a deep trench. Following this as it winds down around the hill we reach the opening of a cave or mine. The air within is damp and close, like that of a vault. Candles are burning dimly at intervals, and we hear the hum of voices far within and out of sight. We proceed and presently meet two men carrying a barrow of earth, for our boys are at work night and day. This is the main approach on this part of the line. Finally we reach the moonlight; again, and emerge into a wide deep trench, cut across the line of the covered way. This is open and filled with troops, who protect the working party. A heavy parapet of cotton bales and earth is built on the side towards the enemy, and we must mount them to look over. We are now within sociable distance of the chivalry. Those men lying on the ground twenty or thirty yards from us are our boys, our advance pickets, but that gray fellow with the bright musket which glistens a few steps beyond, is a "Reb," long-haired and hot-blooded, one of Wall's famous Texas Legion—a bull dog to fight, you may be sure. Now jump down and enter the mouth of the other mine, which leads toward the salient of the enemy's works. Stumbling along we reach the end, where the men are digging. The candle burns very dimly, the air is almost stifling. Never mind; let us watch them. See that slender, bright-looking fellow swinging the pick. Great beaded drops of perspiration trickle down his face; there is not a dry thread in his coarse gray shirt; but no matter, the pick swings, and at each stroke slices down six inches of the tough subsoil of the Mississippi. That fellow was "Jim," once a tender-hearted, smooth-faced, nice young man, whose lively stable, billiard and cigar bills were a sore trial to his worthy governor. Jim says that he used to wear gloves and store-cloths, and that the girls called him good looking; but that's played out now, he is going for Uncle Sam. But we return to the fresh air. Look over the parapet again toward the turret, where we saw the rebel picket. Do you see the little gray mounds which cover the hill side so thickly? ten, twenty, thirty you can count on a few square rods. Ah, my friend, this is sacred ground you are looking upon. There our boys charged; there they were slain in heaps; but they pressed on and leaped into the ditch. They climbed the parapet and rolled back into eternity. Others followed them; their flag was planted, and they sprang over to meet their certain death. An hour passed, and one returned. The rest were dead.

A SENSIBLE CELEBRATION.—The town of Kensington, Conn., celebrated the Fourth of July by dedicating a handsome monument, on which were inscribed the names of all the volunteers which the town has furnished for the war, the battles in which they have borne a part, and a list of the deaths which have occurred among the number while in service.

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over her head!

Don't put your watch under your pillow—a man should never sleep upon his watch.

When people are crazy to marry they attach no consequence to consequences.