

The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 55.

J. 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.
W. M. RAY, N. G.
SILAS J. DAY, R. Sec'y.
Trustees.—Jas. M. Sutton, Henry Denlinger and Geo. B. Dorris.

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

D. WM. 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. may6:17

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,
Bank 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. jll: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 by Harness and Saddlery establishment. 15 HENRY JUDGE.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—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 transact any business concerning this paper, in the name of the publisher:
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco; Wadsworth & Raynes, Yreka; Eber Emry, Ashland; S. C. Taylor, Phoenix; W. W. Fowler, Applegate; R. S. Dunlap, Williamsburg; John R. Priole, Corvallis; A. B. McIlwain, Waldor; R. J. Forbes, Waldor; W. M. Evans, Althouse; Joel Thorn, Canyonville; A. R. Flint, Roseburg; Isaac R. Moores, 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 27th.
New York, 27th.—Mayor Onedye vetoed the ordinance passed last week to pay conscripts three hundred dollars, on grounds of illegality.

By the Roanoke we have dates from Havana to the 10th. It appears that a council of notables declared Mexico through them an empire, and have proclaimed Maximilian of Austria, emperor. Should he decline, they implore the French Emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence to occupy the throne. A proclamation was immediately made public, and a courier post-d to Vera Cruz, whence it was sent by a French steamer to Havana.

A large fire took place in St. Domingo in the early part of the month, destroying \$500,000 worth of property.

Neutral English steamers, Fanny, Alice and Alabama had arrived at Havana with cotton from Mobile. An extensive fire took place at Havana, on the 22d ult., destroying \$400,000 worth of sugar.

The Post's special dispatch from Washington says, returned prisoners from Richmond state that within twenty-four hours after the issuing of Jeff. Davis' Conscription Proclamation, wholesale conscription commenced. It is believed that a general exchange of prisoners will soon be effected.

Chicago, 27th.—Memphis dates to the 23d. say most of Bragg's army is at Chattanooga, and that that place is being fortified.

Reliable news in regard to movements of Lee's and Meade's armies is meagre. Dispatches received from headquarters at Baltimore, says the enemy disappeared from our front. Our cavalry were near Charleston Friday, and scouts were out in advance in every direction, and no signs of the enemy.

Headquarters, Army of Potomac, Front Royal, 25th.—We engaged the enemy yesterday. This morning he appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is in retreat.

Washington, 27th.—On the 22d, Hill's corp took possession of Chester Gap. Our cavalry attempted to drive him out, but failed. We however held him in check until he was reinforced by Longstreet, when together they came through the gap, and are now probably at Culpepper. Ewell's corp was at Sharpsburg.

New York, 27th.—Sterling firm at 139 1/2 140 1/2. Gold closed steady at 127. Bank statement shows decrease in loans of 90,000 dollars; decrease in specie, \$230,000; increase of deposits, \$814,000.

Washington, 27th.—Gen. Banks' official dispatch, announcing the capture of Port Hudson, says he captured 30 pieces of heavy artillery, a complete battery mounting 31 pieces of rifled artillery, a good supply of projectiles for line and heavy guns, and 45,000 pounds.—[Here fighting became so severe could get nothing further.—San Francisco Operator.]

Dates to July 29th.
Washington, 27th.—A dispatch received by the Navy Department says on the night of the 18th, a large side wheel steamer while trying to run into Charleston, was seized by the Cananagua and other outside blockaders. She was finally headed off and driven on shore. She was fired by her crew and is now a total wreck.

Richmond dispatches of this morning contains the following:
Morton, Miss., 24th.—The enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday. Col. Wirt Adam's dashed in and captured a few stragglers. Canton has also been evacuated. Grant's entire army has gone to Vicksburg.

Charleston, 24th, 9 P. M.—The bombardment was renewed early this morning with rapid and continuous firing until a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock. The attack was renewed again this evening, the enemy occasionally firing at Cummings Point, Sumter replying heavily. The firing is still going on. Our casualties this morning were three killed and six wounded.

Charleston, 25th.—Regular firing from Ft. Sumter and battery Wagner at the Yankees on Morris Island was kept up all night and continued all day. The Yankees occasionally replying from their batteries on Morris Island. The monitors and the Ironsides lying on the outside took no part. The Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island and have strengthened their position.

Another monitor arrived to day, making six in all.

Philadelphia, July 28th.—The Washington Star says, last evening, the 22d, while the 3d and 5th army corps were lying at the mouth of Manassas Gap, this side, information was received that Longstreet was sending a brigade of his corps forward in order to possess himself of the Gap. Gen. Spineck commanding the Excelsior brigade with 800 men, was ordered forward. The commanding General supposed the rebels to be only a small force bordering the crest of the hill one mile from the Gap, between it and Front Royal, it was therefore supposed that this brigade would be sufficient to scatter the enemy. About a quarter of a mile from the crest of the hill was a stonewall, and behind this was a strong rebel force. Gen. Spineck at once took observations, and after pointing out to the regimental commanders work they would have to perform, ordered his gallant brigade forward, the rebels quickly fled from the hill and took refuge behind the stonewall. Our little force pushed on to the wall when from behind it rushed a whole brigade of Georgians, and two regiments of North Carolina Sharpshooters, all under command of General Anderson. Our troops heeded them not, but amid a shower of rifle and artillery balls, in front and flank, pushed forward and with bayonets drove the rebels from their position, and sent them scampering over the field. The rebel loss was not less than 500 killed, wounded and missing. We had no artillery, the rebels had six pieces. That night our soldiers bivouaced, and next morning marched into Front Royal. In this fight, in the opinion of military men, the rebels outnumbered us six to one but they appeared to be completely fagged out.

Memphis, 26th.—Reports say that Pemberton and staff, with some officers, have gone to Richmond, but his army is scattered in every direction. Pemberton said it would be impossible to keep them together.

The rebels are forcing everybody into the ranks, both Jews and Gentiles.

The excitement is intense. The bulk of Johnson's army is reported at Martin, 20 miles from Jackson. His army is estimated at 30,000.

Cairo, 27th.—Vicksburg dates to the 20th have been received. Before evacuating Jackson, the rebels set the city on fire, and our forces completed the conflagration, reducing the city to ashes. It is thought Johnson started for Tombigbee. Sherman is returning from pursuit, no being prepared for a long campaign. Among the prisoners captured at Jackson were a number of Vicksburg paroled prisoners. Gen. Sherman ordered three of them to be shot.

KINGLAK'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—Kinglake, better known as the author of "Eothen," is a small, slender man, with pale, thin face, blue eyes and blonde hair, made more striking by the contrast of his black dress. Simple, elegant, quiet and unobtrusive in his manner, reserved almost to impassiveness, the first impression which he makes is that of a cold, unfeeling man of the world. His eyes, however, I soon noticed, are of that peculiar blue which burns, under excitement, with an intense white heat. A man with such eyes always possesses character and unflinching courage. Kinglake is said to be one of the bravest men in England. Although accompanying the army in the Crimea only as an observer, he was the first man over the Alma river. Those who know him best, I remarked, expressed the highest estimate of his abilities. I had the pleasure of some conversation with him, and found that his quiet exterior covered, at least, a great deal of ripe knowledge.—Harvard Taylor.

"You're my life," as the quizzical husband said to his lazy wife.

A 400-pounder in Action.

[From the "Alta California" of July 29th.]

By the Overland mail we have details of the late engagement between the rebel non-descript Atlanta and the monitor Weehawken, in Warsaw Sound, in which the former, after five shots, hauled down the rebel bunting and surrendered. The Atlanta, formerly called the Fingal, was a very formidable craft—more formidable than the Merrimac, after which she was modelled. The rebels have been laboring to perfect her for the last two years, and in doing so, it is estimated, expended over a million of dollars. The hull and machinery were English, of the staunch make for which that people are remarkable. She was roofed in like the Merrimac, and covered with 4 1/2-inch iron plates. She carried, we also learn from the descriptions that have recently been published, four Brook guns, two six-inch and two seven-inch, and a bow gun weighing over 15 thousand pounds. She has a cutter in the shape of an immense steel saw, with monster teeth; outside of that an iron frame with a torpedo attached, for damaging vessels and above an iron boom-like piece, for penetrating anything on which she might run.

She was in all respects a much more formidable vessel than the Merrimac ever was. The rebels expected the most extraordinary achievements from her. It is stated that when she sailed down the Savannah river for the purpose of engaging and capturing the Weehawken, she was followed by two wooden gunboats filled with ladies and other excursionists, who were to witness the fight, it having been arranged that one of the gunboats should tow the Weehawken up to Savannah; then the Atlanta was to go to Osabaw, capture a gunboat, take some batteries, entrap the Forty-seventh New York, and leave a force there to hold the batteries. Next she was going to Charleston, and co-operating by signal with some rebel boats, annihilate the blockade, after which she was to pay her respects to the Port Royal squadron.

Now, after all this preparation, mark the result? We give it in the terse language of Admiral Dupont, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy:

"The Weehawken, Capt. John Rogers, at once engaged her, firing in all five shots, three [A subsequent examination established that the Atlanta had been struck four times.—Eos. ALTA.] of which took effect, penetrating her armor, and killing or wounding the crews of two guns. Two or three of the pilots were also badly wounded, and the pilot house broken up, whereupon the vessel grounded, and immediately surrendered."

The engagement lasted precisely fifteen minutes. Two of the balls fired by the Weehawken were 400-pounders. The results are stated as follows:

"On examination it was found the enemy had been struck four times; first, on the inclined side by a 15-inch cone shot, which, although fired at an angle of 50 degrees with her keel, broke in the armor and wood backing, strewn the deck with splinters, prostrating about forty men by the concussion, and wounding several by broken pieces of armor and splinters. One man has since died. The second shot (11-inch solid) struck the edge of the overhanging knuckle, doing no damage except breaking a plate or two. The third shot (15-inch cone) struck the top of the pilot house knocking it off, wounding two pilots and stunning the men at the wheel. The fourth shot (supposed to be an 11-inch) struck a port stopper in the center, breaking it in two, and shattering it very much, driving many fragments in through the port."

In a scientific point of view, this engagement is of the highest importance. In the fight between the original Monitor and Merrimac, the former was not furnished with guns of the calibre which Mr. Ericsson had demanded. The consequence was the Merrimac was not very seriously injured, and returned to her berth at Portsmouth. The monitors are now well supplied with the immense guns—400-pounders—for which they were designed, and the result in the engagements above referred to, was the capture of a craft more formidable than the Merrimac, in the short space of a quarter of an hour. Captain Ericsson has abandoned the old principle of a large number of small guns and broadsides. He built the monitors to carry two, four and six guns only, according to the number of the turrets. Of the wisdom of this arrangement, we have the most convincing proofs in the case of the fight with the Atlanta. In calm waters it is possible that the great iron steamship of the English—the gigantic Warrior—would not be able to hold out against the 400-pounders of the Weehawken longer than the rebel ram did in Warsaw Sound. Her plating is only 4 1/2 inches thick.

Quite correct.—Some music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world." Upon which an editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and at the same time making it please everybody, beats fiddlin' higher than a kite."

"Be content with what you have," as the rat said to the trap when he bit his tail in it.

Thanksgiving 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 accorded, 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 6th 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 nation's 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 85th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" GRANT AND HIS PREAMBLES.—Almost at any time one can see a small but compactly built man of about 45 years of age, walking through the camps. He moves with his shoulders thrown a little forward of the perpendicular, his left hand in the pocket of his pantaloons, an unlighted cigar in his mouth, his eyes thrown straight forward, which, from the haze of abstraction that veils them, and a countenance drawn into furrows of thought, would seem to indicate that he is intensely preoccupied. The soldiers observe him coming, and, rising to their feet, gather on each side of the way to see him pass—they do not salute him, they only watch him curiously, with a certain sort of familiar reverence. His abstract air is not so great, while he thus moves along, as to prevent his seeing everything without apparently looking at it; you will see in the fact, that however dense the crowd in which you stand, if you are an acquaintance, his eye will for an instant rest on yours with a glance of recognition, and with it a grave nod of recognition. A plain blue suit, without scarf, sword or trappings of any sort, save the double-studded shoulder-strap—an indifferently good "Kossuth" hat, with the top battered in close to his head; full beard, of a cross between "light" and "sandy"; a square cut face, whose lines and contour indicate extreme endurance and determination, complete the external appearance of this small man, as one sees him passing slowly along, turning and chewing restlessly the end of his unlighted cigar.

His countenance, in rest, has the rigid immobility of cast iron; and while this indicates the unyielding tenacity of a bulldog, one finds only in his grey eyes the smiles and other evidences of the possession of those softer traits of tenderness seen upon the lips and over the entire faces of ordinary people. On horseback he loses all awkwardness which distinguishes him on foot. Erect and graceful, he seems a portion of his steed, without which the effect would be incomplete. He held in early days the reputation of being the best rider in the Academy, and he seems to have lost none of his excellence in this respect.

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE IN BATTLE.—At the battle of Stone River, while the men were lying behind a crest waiting a brace of wild turkeys, so paralyzed with fright that they were incapable of flying, ran between the lines and endeavored to hide among the men. But the frenzy among the turkeys was not so touching as the exquisite fright of the birds and rabbits. When the roar of battle rushed through the cedar thickets, flocks of little birds fluttered and circled above the field in a state of utter bewilderment, and scores of rabbits fled for protection to our men lying down in line on the left, nesting under their coats and creeping under their legs in a state of utter distraction. They hopped over the field like toads, and as perfectly tamed by fright as household pets. Officers witnessed it, remarking it as one of the most curious spectacles ever seen upon a battle-field.