

# The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 56.

## 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 5 o'clock p. m. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.  
W. M. RAY, N. G.  
J. W. DAY, H. 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. W. M. 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,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Successor to Reed & Gaston) 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. may6if

## 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,

Strick 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, CONFEC-

## TIONERY, FIREWORKS, ETC.,

Next door to Bradbury & Wadde. 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. jllif

## ILLUSTRATED PAPERS—Harpers

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

## PACK-SADDLES constantly on hand

at my Harness and Saddlery establishment. 15 HENRY JUDGE.

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

## HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

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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. Prindle, Kerbyville; A. B. McElwain, Wald; R. J. Forbes, Wald; W. A. M. Evans, Allhouse; 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.

## Dates to August 1st.

New York, 31st.—Gunboat Paul Jones, from Charleston harbor on the 26th, reports that the siege of Fort Wagner continued at the time she left. Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a heavy battery of siege guns within 1000 yards of the fort. Everything was progressing favorably. Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson on James Island kept up a continued fire on our forces. Casualties thus far, about six per day. Passengers per Cosmopolitan report reinforcements for Gilmore arriving, and also several two and three hundred-pounders. Offensive operations are being rapidly prosecuted. Our entire loss, according to official reports, in the late assault, was 1,517.

Washington, August 1st.—Admiral Porter, in a communication to the Navy Department, says: I am sure of raising the DeKalb, sunk by explosion of torpedoes in the Yazoo river some time ago, but cannot say, as yet, what are her injuries. The guns and everything that could, have been taken out. As the citizens of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn him of torpedoes, which they had opportunities of doing, he had seized three hundred bales of cotton to pay for the gunboat.

The National Republican, of this p. m., has the following announcement: The President has authorized the issuing of an order that it will be the policy and intention of the Government, to retaliate in kind for every case of ill treatment of our officers and men, black or white, by rebel authorities, by hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting and imprisonment for imprisonment. In every case where it is known that black men in military service of the United States are taken prisoners, and sold into slavery, our military authorities will be mastered to select the rebel prisoners, and confine them to hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the blacks are liberated. The Government maintains, and will exact promptly and to the letter, that the Federal uniform, like the flag, must and shall be respected.

Cairo, 1st.—A quantity of merchandise intended for rebels at Little Rock, was seized yesterday at Charleston, Mo.

Dispatches from Memphis, to July 30th, say by latest arrivals from below we learn that Johnston's forces are still on the wing for the interior.

Steamer from Vicksburg, with 600 prisoners, arrived to-day. They all tell the same tale of despondency and declare their purpose to abandon the rebel cause.

The horse-stealer, Richardson, is still carrying on his depredations with a high hand. Recently he caused to be read to the men of his command, his order for the enforcement of the conscription, perfectly atrocious in sentiment. All males between 18 and 45 were to report at his place of rendezvous, and, failing to comply, the conscript will be liable to be shot, his house burned, and his property carried off or destroyed.

Chicago, 1st.—A Wilmington Journal of late date, says there is an organized movement on foot to contest Congressional elections in all districts, and that if the movement means anything, it means reconstruction and submission. It warns people that such is its nature and tendency, and will be its reality if successful.

Cincinnati, 1st.—A rebel force of five

hundred took Stanford, Ky., yesterday, but were subsequently driven out by our forces with considerable loss. At last advice rebel forces were hastily retreating in the direction of Cumberland.

New York, 1st.—Advices from off Charleston state that no action had taken place since the assault on Fort Wagner. Our monitors are occasionally firing on both Wagner and Sumter. The idea of taking Wagner by assault seems to be abandoned for the present. The 10th Connecticut occupy rifle pits within 250 yards of the fort.

In the case of the seizure of the Peterhoff and other vessels, Judge Betts declared his opinion to-day adverse to the claimants. Steamer Bellville, from Port Royal, passed Charleston Bar on forenoon of the 29th. She saw two monitors engaging Fort Wagner. Gen. Gilmore succeeded in planting long line batteries within three hundred yards of Wagner, and also had moved heavy siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which were to open on the Fort on Wednesday. The General feels confident of his ability to reduce Sumter.

The New Orleans Era of the 25th of July, says: Bra-hear City surrendered on the 22d to gunboat Sachem. We have no particulars. A Baltimore correspondent of the Tribune says Ex-Governor Pickens has been incarcerated in Libby prison for refusing to submit to the tyranny of Jeff Davis.

FEELING OF TROOPS IN BATTLE.—An officer who "has been there," gives the following sketch of men's feelings when they are engaged in battle. It appears to tell the story in a paragraph:

"The commencement of a battle is a nervous time with most men. You feel uneasy and wish it was over, but as the bullets whistle past, and the men begin to drop, you warm up a little. As the artillery opens and the volleys of musketry follow each other rapidly, you begin to enter into the excitement of the thing, and your own work takes your mind off from the danger, the feeling of uneasiness gives place to one of steadiness. As the shot and shell tear through your ranks, you gradually get mad, and feel ready for anything, no matter what. The dead and dying around you make no impression on your feelings at that time. You look upon it as an inevitable thing that they should be killed, and think it may be your turn next; if so, it is all right. But a bayonet charge is the thing to carry a man above the thought of danger. You have no more thought of it than the boy has, who skims over the pond after the first freeze and the thin ice bends under him. The time to appreciate what a battle is, is after it is all over, and you go out to bring in your wounded and bury your dead. Then you you meet every conceivable horror, and see all the suffering that human nature is capable of enduring. I have often been surprised at the fortitude displayed by our wounded men, their patience and quite heroism is almost past belief."

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—A counselor renowned for the art of pleading, had a trick of rubbing his spectacle case while addressing a jury. A foolish attorney, who had confided a brief to him, thought his action indecorous, and likely to impair the effect of the suit admitted. Accordingly, he watched for an opportunity, and stole away the spectacle case. For the first time in his life the counselor's tongue faltered—his mind missed the bodily track with which it had long associated its operations, he became confused, embarrassed—he stammered, blundered, boggled—lost all the threads of his brief, and was about to sit down, self-defeated, when the conscience-stricken attorney restored the spectacle case. Straightway, with the first touch of the familiar talisman, the mind recovered its self-possession, the tongue its fluency; and as again, and again, the lawyer fondly rubbed the spectacle case, arguments flew forth like the birds from a conjurer's box. And the jury to whom a few minutes before the case seemed hopeless, were started into unanimous conviction of its justice. Such is the force of habit. Such is the sympathy between mental and bodily associations. Every magician needs his wand, and perhaps every man of genius has—his spectacle case.

A HIST.—In presence of his lately acquired better half, Seriggs the other day remarked to his friend Biggs, that if the saying of a wise man was true that "The grand essentials to happiness in this life is something to love and something to hope for," he ought to be happy, since, in securing the idol of his heart, he had something to love, and that event had left them both something to hope for! Mrs. Seriggs blushed and pulled Seriggs' ear, while Biggs coughed, and that moment saw something remarkable out of the window.

No visor doth become black villainy so well as soft and tender Gattery.

## THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—INCIDENTS

OF THE FIELD.—I cannot trace the movements further in detail; let me give one phase of the fight, fit type of many more. Some Massachusetts batteries—Capt. Bigelow's, Capt. Phillips', two or three more under Capt. McGilvery, of Maine—were planted now on the extreme left, advanced now well down to the Emmetsburg road, with infantry in their front—the First Division, I think, of Sickles' corps. A little after five a fierce rebel charge drove back the infantry and menaced the batteries. Orders are sent to Biglow, on the extreme left, to hold his position at every hazard short of sheer annihilation, until a couple more batteries can be brought to his support. Reserving his fire a little, then with depressed guns opening with double charges of grape and canister, he smites and slatters, but cannot break the advancing line. His grape and canister are exhausted, but still, closing grandly up over their slain, on they come. He falls back on spherical case, and pours this in at the shortest range. On, still onward comes the artillery-defying line, and still he holds his position. They are within six paces of the guns—he fires again. Once more, and he blows devoted soldiers from the very muzzles of his guns. And still mindful of that solemn order, he holds his place. They spring upon his carriages and shoot down his horses! And then, his Yankee artillerists still about him, he seizes the guns by hand, and from the front of that line, drags two of them off. The caissons are further back—five out of the six are saved.

That single company in that half hour's fight lost thirty-three of its men, including every Sergeant it had. The Captain himself was wounded. Yet it was the first time it was ever under fire! I give it simply as a type. So they fought along that fiery line!

The rebels now poured on Phillips' battery, and it, too, was forced to drag off the pieces by hand when the horses were shot down. From a new position it opened again, and at last the two reinforcing batteries came up on the gallop. An enfilading fire swept the rebel line. Sickles' gallant infantry charged, the rebel line swept back on a reflux tide—we regained the lost ground and every gun just lost in this splendid fight.

Once more, I repeat, this is but a type.—*Gen. Cincinnati Gazette.*

## A REBEL CROW OVER LEE'S RAID.

The Richmond Dispatch of July 21, says: The spectacle which is represented itself on the other side of the Potomac should strike the souls of all croakers with shame. The whole population is in an agony of terror, flying before our legions, or submitting as they advance. Already they begin to reckon up their sins—to remember the smoking ruins of the towns their soldiers have burnt in the South—to call to mind the numberless families reduced to beggary by the inhuman barbarities of their merciless Government. They begin to think on these things, and the thought drives them to despair. "Is there to be retaliation?" they ask, "for all these enormities? If there is, then are we lost forever." How different was it two years ago, when the whole North was pouring forth its legions for the subjugation of the South, when all the cities of Maryland and Pennsylvania were filled with troops raging for the spoils of Richmond, when to doubt certain success was to incur the penalty of treason! Now these very rebels when they were sent to exterminate, after having beaten them in innumerable battles upon the Southern soil, have turned the tables upon them, and are rioting in the unbounded abundance of the Pennsylvania valley. The South is, for a time at least, relieved, and the North is bearing the whole burden of the war. Who would have dreamed of such a change two years ago?

## PENALTY FOR ENTICING DESERTIONS FROM

THE U. S. ARMY.—The Act of Congress of March 31, 1863, Sec. 24, provides, that every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain, or commanding officer of a ship, or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officers, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months. And the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits or accoutrements, by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be prima facie evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift.

## A MANIAC KILLED.—At Austin, Reese

River, on the 18 inst., Wm. Cornell, lately arrived from Illinois, got on a rampage, and arming himself with an ax, started in to clean out the whole town. He succeeded in wounding some six or eight persons slightly, and two others ("Frenchie" and a man named E. O. Anderson) seriously, and probably fatally, as it is the opinion of the attending physicians that neither can live. The maniac, after running a muck through Austin continued his course down through Clinton, using his ax on everybody and everything that came in his way. As soon as people recovered their wits, a little party started out in pursuit, but failed to overtake him. Next morning his dead body was found about two miles below. His throat cut from ear to ear, and five stabs in his body.

Our little Bobby, of four years, had been lectured by his aunt on the evil of disobedience to parents, and the example was shown him of a boy who disobeyed his mother and went to the river, and got drowned. "Did he die?" said Bobby, who had given the story due attention. "Yes," was the serious reply. "What did they do with him," asked Bobby, after a moment's reflection. "Carried him home," replied the monitor, with due solemnity. After turning the matter over, as it was hoped, profitably, he looked up, and closed the conversation by asking: "Why didn't they chuck him in again?"

"WHAT," asked the Schoolmaster, "is the term applied to the crime of possessing two wives at once?" "Bigamy," replied the scholar. "And if there be more than two, what should they call it?" The scholar reflected a moment then changing to cast his eyes upon a map of Utah that decorated the wall, he smiled, and confidently answered "Brigham, sir." The schoolmaster went abroad at the earliest subsequent opportunity.

## AN OLD MANUSCRIPT.—A copy of the

New Testament, written 200 years after the birth of Christ, is said to have been discovered by Prof. Tischendorf, a Russian, at the Monastery of St. Catharine, Mt. Sinai, in the possession of a monk. Fifty copies of the work are to be photographed, with every blot, stain and mark found in the original. They will be sent to the principal libraries of the world.

A late Liverpool paper says that, however lucrative the fitting out of blockade runners was in the early part of the rebellion, it has now become not only hazardous, but really dangerous to capital as well as to reputation. Bankruptcy is already making sad inroads into the financial affairs of English merchants who have invested in this species of investment.

A young man and a lady once upon a time stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced a conversation by inquiring how far she had traveled that day? "Traveled!" exclaimed the stranger, somewhat indignantly—"we didn't travel! we rid!"

I heard a good thing the other evening at a party. A Miss Joy was present, and, in the course of the evening, some one used the quotation, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," when she exclaimed: "Oh, I'm glad I'm not a beauty, for I shouldn't like to be a Joy forever."

NOW AND THEN.—A short time ago, the Confederate Democracy were hypocritically bewailing the feeble prosecution of the war. They are now resolving that "the further prosecution of the war can only result in greater danger to the Constitution" (of the rebels).

We won't indulge in such horrid anticipation, as the henpecked husband said when the parson told him he would be joined to his wife in another world, never more to be separated from her. "Parson, I hope you will not mention that unpleasant circumstance again," said he.

"I say, boy, whose horse is that you're riding?" "Why, it's daddy's." "Who is your daddy?" "Why, uncle Jones." "So you're the son of your uncle?" "Why, yes, calculate I am. Your see, dad got to be a widower, and married mother's sister, and now he's my uncle."

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.—The oldest newspaper in the world, is published in Peking. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and it is said has made a weekly appearance for over a thousand years.

"Digby, will you take some of this butter?" "Thank you, marm, I belong to the temperance society, and can't take anything strong!" replied Digby.

Out of 650 signatures to the oath of allegiance at Fortress Monroe, 580 are signed with a cross. That's what the matter down there.