

# The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 57.

**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 9 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.  
SILAS J. 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. SACTIS, Sec'y. dec847

**D. W. DOUGHTITT, JAMES D. FAY, DOUGHTITT & 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 26, '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.

**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, CONFEC-TIONERY, 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.

**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. 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.  
**ADVERTISING**—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.  
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:**

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### BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.)

#### Dates to August 5th.

Chicago, Aug. 4th.—Dispatches dated from Charleston says Cummings Point was severely bombarded yesterday, the Ironsides and two monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted five hours, and was responded to by batteries Gregg, Wagner and Sumter. No firing to-day.

Memphis, Aug. 1st.—Col. Hatch, who succeeded in driving Richardson's band of guerrillas 1,000, down into Mississippi, is now turning his attention to Gen. Pillow's force who are in the neighborhood of Paris, Tenn. Scouts continue to report disaffection in Bragg's army. Half of the Alabama troops deserted, and Johnston's army reported leaving.

Leavenworth, Aug. 3d.—Two detachments of Kansas volunteers sent from different portions to guard trains from Kansas City to Santa Fe, in the later part of July, came together beyond Westport Mo., when each mistaking the other for enemies a battle ensued. Before the mistake was discovered, several were killed and wounded.

Louisville, Aug. 3d.—The election for State officers yesterday passed off quietly. Returns received indicate the election of Bromlette, Union, over Wickliffe, Democrat, for Governor, by 20,000.

New York, Aug. 4th.—A special dispatch in the Times say it is again asserted by undoubted authority that the main body of Lee's army is encamped between Rapidan Station and Orange Court House. It is positively known this was their position on Wednesday night last. Lee's supplies reached Gordonsville. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps occupied Culpepper.

It is officially stated that the total number of Federal wounded at the battle of Gettysburg during the three days, was about 14,000, and a fraction over 2,000 still remain in hospitals there.

A Spencerville, Va., dispatch, dated the 1st, says the 4th Pa. cavalry, dispatched on reconnaissance yesterday, at Little Washington, 12 miles from here, they encountered a company of rebel cavalry 400 strong, and drove them through the town. It is ascertained that a brigade of rebel cavalry is posted a short distance from that town. Prisoners taken represent the rebel army in a desperate condition, bitterly bewailing the error of the recent raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Halifax, 3d.—Steamship Arabia, with dates from Queenstown to the 25th arrived. An Anti-Southern Association formed in Manchester, counteracts the influence and corrects the misrepresentations of Slaveholders of the Confederacy, and employ all means against the Confederacy. The army and navy Gazette of London says, that with Grant's army left free to co-operate with Rosecrans, there is no grounds for speaking hopefully of the prospects of the Southern Confederacy, unless Lee is able to reverse their misfortune by a great victory.

In the House of Commons the subject of foreign enlistments was introduced by Mr. Cobden, on the 22d; he referred to the proceedings of the Alabama, Florida, and Virginia, all built in English ports for Confederate service, and said that it was well known that two iron-clads were now being

built in Liverpool for the same purpose. He believed if they were allowed to leave England, the result would be the declaration of war on part of American Government. He proposed Government to take steps to prevent the departure of vessels. He was informed that the American Government had taken note of value of every vessel captured by privateers, and had debited the amount to her Majesty's Government. He further was informed that American Ministers made a formal demand upon England to indemnify American ship-owners for losses. Lord Palmerston defended the course which the Government had taken, and said he could see no distinction in principle in selling arms to Federals and selling ships to Confederates. He appealed to the principle laid down on the subject by the Americans themselves. It was true England had law bearing on the question, and Government had carried out that law to the best of her ability; and that law which they saw no reason to alter to suit emergencies of foreign power, they would continue to enforce as far as possible.

Par's papers continue to evince strong feelings in regard to Polish questions.

Philadelphia, 4th.—The draft in all the Congressional Districts of this city was completed to-day. The Richmond Whig of the 31st, has a telegram announcing the death of W. L. Yancey. The same paper says John B. Floyd is very ill and not expected to recover.

New York, 4th.—A special dispatch to the Post, says direct advices from the front say the army of the Potomac is inactive and likely to remain so for some time to come. The first installment of conscripts reached camp yesterday. Rebel army lies between Rapidan and Rappahannock.

Money easy, large supplies seeking investment at 5, a 6 per cent. Sterling dull, opening at 41; Gold, 27 1/2.

Richmond dispatches just received at Fortress Monroe, contain the following: As partial relief from the unwelcome news we have been receiving from the South, we have now intelligence from that station that our forces gained a decided victory in Louisiana. The President yesterday read a dispatch from General Hardee, stating that General Dick Taylor had an engagement with the enemy under General Banks; that he had completely routed the enemy, capturing six thousand prisoners. The dispatch also publishes telegrams received from Weldon and Goldsboro, North Carolina, announcing that the Federal forces had been repulsed near Fort Branch or Jackson on the Roanoke river, and had returned to Plymouth. Same paper says the bridge over Tar river, destroyed by Yankees, has been re-built, and trains are running regularly.

Wheeling, (Va.), 4th.—The Legislature of Western Virginia, in secret session, elected W. F. Wiley and P. Vankle U. S. Senators.

Cincinnati, 4th.—The election in Kentucky has gone Union.

Vicksburg, 30th.—General Steele has been transferred to the command of Helena, Arkansas. In the late movement against Jackson, Mississippi, Sherman lost, in killed and wounded, about 1,000 men. The army is being renovated and some time will elapse before any important movement will be made. Reports regarding Johnston are conflicting. It is certain, however, that he can work us no harm.

New York, 5th.—Gold without change—127. The riot cases came before the courts to-day. Some fifteen were presented through motions of counsels. Only two were sentenced for robbing; one for five and the other for ten years in the penitentiary.

The Herald has the following: Rappahannock Station, 4th.—A force of enemy's cavalry, with artillery, attacked Gen. Buford's pickets this morning, and drove them a mile, when the general went forward with the 1st Brigade of his division, under Col. Chayman, and the 2d, under Worrell, and drove them beyond Bradley's Station, establishing our picket lines half a mile farther out than they were before. Our loss was one killed and two or three wounded. Information from scouts and pickets indicate that the main body of the enemy has fallen back towards Fredericksburg and Gordonsville.

Fortress Monroe, 4th.—A Norfolk papers contains the following: Headquarters, 3d.—Information has been received here of the cavalry and artillery expedition under Col. Spear. They crossed the Chowan River at Welton, N. C., proceeded to Jackson, 12 miles from Weldon, near the Roanoke river, where we discovered the enemy in strong force. Our advance made a splendid charge on the rebel advance, and drove them back, capturing seventy prisoners. Our loss two killed and three wounded. We took forty bales of cotton and 100 horses. It has rained almost incessantly since the expedition started, rendering the roads almost impassable. The men suffered great hardships.

New York, 5th.—A Charleston letter, dated the 31st, says the last day of July passed away with everything promising success, though perhaps not as soon as some would wish. All things are working well. It is known that anxiety is felt in Charleston for the safety of the city. Last week

there was hanging from the parapets of Sumter, as protection to the walls, lines of cotton bales. It told us plainly that 15-inch shot were equal to its destruction. But the cotton bales being fired by their own guns, they were obliged to take them down. They are now piled away in scorched heaps behind the fort. Everything betokens fearfulness on the part of the rebels here, which encourages us.

Fortress Monroe, 5th.—The Charleston Mercury of the 28th, says there were about 27 vessels inside the bar yesterday. Among them the Ironsides and six monitors. There were also 25 in Stone Inlet.

Cairo, 5th.—The splendid new steamer, Ruth, valued at \$150,000, burned last night opposite Island No. 10. She was en route from St. Louis to Vicksburg, and had on board eight paymasters with their clerks, a number of passengers, \$2,500,000, 600 tons freight and 200 mules and cattle. Boat and cargo are a total loss. In five minutes after the fire broke out the upper works were a mass of flames. She was headed for the shore and struck the bank full force, fire having forced the engineers from their posts. The engines continued to work. As she struck a number of passengers jumped on shore. She soon swung round down stream, and with the engines still working, started down the river again. She left shore with about thirty persons on her. All must have perished. A squad of soldiers on board as guard for the money acted heroically, and stood by the boxes containing money until it was certain they were consumed. The boxes were iron bound and not heavy to move. Five soldiers are known to be lost. In all, thirty passengers on board. Crew saved, excepting clerk, two deck hands and the chambermaid.

Yreka, 6th.—Very heavy thunderstorm here this afternoon. The railroad surveying party reached here two days ago. They will continue the survey to Portland.

**AN INCIDENT.**—The Chicago Journal says: "We passed over a portion of the Michigan Southern railroad, and among the passengers was one, a woman, who attracted the attention and awakened the sympathy of every beholder.

Young, wondrous fair, with a clear, soft eye, and hair that Petrarch's Laura might have sighed for, with sprightly mind and a gentle spirit, she was, it was feared, hopelessly crazed. Her friends taking her to Asylum of Indianapolis, but sadly as to the grave.

One who would have been all the world to her, fell in Virginia, in the front rank, and the bullet that found his heart, struck the little girl as well, who was waiting at home for her "bold sojor boy." Her madness was madness; she fancied she could fly, and waved her white hands, and sang snatches of songs and fragments of hymns. One moment it would be the bugle-like strains of

"I see them on their winding way,  
About their ranks the moonbeams play."  
And then it would be a breath of Logan's  
"Oh, with I fly, I'd fly with thee,"  
broken off with

"I'm o'er young to marry yet."

And all along she would call in most persuasive tones, tones with tears in them, "Henry, Henry," listen an instant for a response that never came, and laugh so like "sweet bells jangled out of tune."

It was not hard, knowing as much of her story as we did, to tell who "Henry" was; it was he that slept in his bloody vestments in some grave of the "Old Dominion." Her friends stopped at Salem Crossing, and as the train swept on, we caught a glimpse of those white hands as she waved them from the platform where she stood.

It was a sad, sad sight; one of the works of the war; and that poor girl's fate sorrows somebody's threshold. Thank God it is not yours nor ours; thank God, no patriot's. "Henry," dead to her, and she dead to the world, shall join hands and stand witnesses forever against traitors.

We do not wonder that Dr. Johnson prayed daily during the years of his life, that his reason might not be extinguished. "Did you ever thank God for the gift of reason?" a stranger abruptly said to a gentleman in the streets of London. "Do it then," he quickly added, for I have lost mine! hurried away and was gone.

**THINK AND TALK LESS OF IT.**—Girls must think little, and talk less of matrimony. If they will look upon marriage as the height of worldly aspiration, as the grand source of earthly happiness, we can tell them of a better way to reach that goal than by frequent discussions of the theme. Let them seem, by assiduously cultivating the graces of life, by attention to the needs, tastes, and happiness of their associates, to forget their own personalities. Let them cultivate cheerfulness, physical health, industry, and the christian graces springing from conscientious devotion to duty, and they are sure to become the objects of that solid admiration which recommends for wives and mothers.

This is a great country for jokes, and we have just had one that is too good to keep. Early this morning there were added to our company of travelers a pair who looked very like runaways; the gentleman, a tall, rawbone specimen of the "half-horse, half-abigator" class and the lady a fair match for him. Among the passengers from Napoleon was a solemn-looking gentleman, who had all along been taken for a preacher. About nine o'clock last night I was conversing with the "reverend" individual, when a young man stepped up, and addressing him remarked: "we are going to have a wedding, and would like to have you officiate." "All right" sir," he replied, laughing, and stepped into the ladies' cabin, when sure enough the couple stood waiting. "There had been several 'kissing games' and several mock marriages gone through with during the evening, and I supposed this was merely a continuation of the sport; and so thought the preacher, who, I could see, had a good deal of humor in him, and was inclined to promote general good feeling and merriment. The couple stood before him, with a good deal more solemn tone than was necessary in a mock marriage. I thought—and the "preacher" asked the necessary questions, and then proceeding in the usual way, announced them "husband and wife." There was a good deal of fun afterwards, and when it was over I left the cabin, and so did the "preacher," who remarked to me that he liked to see the young folks enjoy themselves, and took a good deal of pleasure in contributing to their fun—but he did not understand why they selected him to act the preacher. Just then one called me aside, and the old gentleman stepped to his stateroom, which was next to mine.

When I returned, the door stood open, and the "preacher" stood just inside with his coat and vest off and one boot in his hand, talking with the gentleman who had played the "attendant," and who, as I came up, remarked "Well, if that's the case, it is a good joke, for they are in dead earnest, and have gone to the same stateroom." The old gentleman raised both hands as he exclaimed: "Good heavens! you don't tell us so!" and rushing just as he was, boot in hand, to the stateroom indicated, commenced an assault on the door, as if he would break it down, exclaiming at each lick: "For heaven's sake don't! I ain't a preacher!" The whole cabin was aroused, every stateroom flying open with a slam, when the door opened, and the "Arkansas traveler," poking out his head, coolly remarked—"Old hoss, you're too late."

**WHAT BALTIMORE IS DOING FOR OUR LOYAL SOLDIERS.**—A little over two years ago in the streets of Baltimore, loyal soldiers hastening to the National defense were shot down by a murderous mob, thousands of the rich and influential of the city, in the privacy of their homes, rejoicing over the inhuman deed. To-day, Baltimore, atoning for her old sin, is foremost in every good and patriotic work, sparing neither men, means nor effort in her support of the National authority. Nowhere are our sick and wounded so kindly cared for; nowhere are rebel sympathizers held with a firmer hand; nowhere is the comfort of our noble armies in the field more thoroughly consulted. Not only since the battles in Pennsylvania have immense trains of sanitary supplies been forwarded to Gettysburg and other points, but the thousands of wounded who have reached Baltimore have been looked after with the tenderest consideration. Every train is met upon its arrival by delegations of patriotic women and Committees of various Union associations, at whose hands refreshments are administered, sore wounds are cleansed, shattered limbs are bound up, and the grime and dust of battle are washed away with softest touch. The nation and its brave defenders will not forget these kind deeds of the true women of the Monumental City, whose lives will blossom with new joys—the compensations of right doing—in the years which may yet remain unto us.—N. Y. Evening Post, July 8th.

**THE HERO OF VICKSBURG.**—Peter Apple, of Oakland, Ind., according to the Indianapolis Journal, is the hero of the siege of Vicksburg. In the late assault on the rebel works he did not notice that our men were recoiling under the terrific fire of the rebel batteries, but pressed on until he reached one of the rebel guns, and seizing a gunner by the collar, brought him into our lines, saying, "Boys, why didn't you come on? Every fellow might have got one."

The way to render amusements healthful is not by violent prohibition of them, but by surrounding them with such chastening and refining influences that they shall lose all tendency to evil.

Copperheads never celebrate Union victories, but they spike Union cannon, when Union men attempt it.