

# The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 61.

**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 a good standing are invited to attend.  
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,  
Erick 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. j1:17

**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.  
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:

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### BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

### Dates to August 19th.

Newburn, N. C., 13th.—A meeting of the citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the first and second Congressional districts, and a portion of the third, was held at Washington, N. C., on the 11th. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the great conservative party of the State, declaring that the energetic prosecution of the war in this Department is the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior can be made useful in restoring her to the Union; also asking Government for reinforcements for this purpose; accusing the Confederate Government of cruelty and perfidy towards North Carolina; declaring her people absolved from any further obligation to sustain it; placing the responsibility of the destruction of slavery on Jeff Davis and his fellow-conspirators; expressing belief that North Carolina will find ample compensation in free labor for the present inconvenience of emancipation; rejoicing at Union victories in Kentucky elections, the ability of the Administration in conduct of the war, and especially in the sound national currency organized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Cairo, 17th.—In a reconnaissance recently made from Natchez to Woodville, the capital of Wilkinson county, forty miles distant, and connected by railroad with St. Francisville, near Bayou Sara, the expedition destroyed five locomotives and fifty five passenger cars, together with a rebel cotton factory and cotton manufactures, valued at \$200,000. This destruction of railway facilities will prove a very serious blow to the rebels, while other advantages, hardly less important to our arms, must result from the opening of the South-western country, which this expedition has shown practicable.

Newburn, 13.—A letter dated Rolla, has a very able article, four columns in length, denouncing the treachery of Confederate measures, showing the falacy of their promises, the idle success of their efforts, stating that portions only of the five original States remain in the hands of the Confederates, and proposing to cloth N. C. in her sovereign capacity, to make immediate overture to the North for peace. Three fourths of the rebel prisoners confined here desire to take the oath of allegiance, so they can remain within our lines.

At daylight, Friday, the 14th, our batteries on Morris Island opened fire, which lasted an hour or two, when they ceased. The monitors did not fire a shot. As soon as the batteries ceased firing, the monitors put up awnings. No explanation is given for this movement. Our informant says during the short engagement he saw several shots strike Sumter, causing brick and mortar to fly profusely. One of our officers who left Morris Island on Friday, speaks confidently of our prospects.

Cairo, 17th.—Admiral Porter notifies the public that gunboats are now stationed on the Mississippi, all the way to New Orleans, where there is any danger of being molested by guerrillas; vessels therefore need not wait for a convoy.

Albany, 17th.—Information has been

received of destruction by fire of Hirst's Shoddy Mill, at Choosac, burning to death several female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left the girls were the windows. Some of them were so terror stricken as to abandon themselves to their fate, and perish in the building; others fell from the window into the fire; many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five were missing, fifteen of whom were reported burned to death.

New York, 17th.—Advice received from Liverpool to the 14th, and Queenstown to the 5th. The London Review, heretofore one of the strongest advocates of Secessionists in England, looks upon the recent Federal victories as a death-blow to the cause of the South. Speakers in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the 2d, expressed the opinion that the American war was not far from its close. Jas. Spence, the notorious secession advocate, held the same view. The London Times expresses the belief that the Government will have enough on its hands to enforce the draft, and evidently hopes that the army cannot be reinforced by conscripts, and that therefore the invasion of the South must come to an end. The Star looks upon events in a different light, and says the Union forces are turning to account recent victories, by pushing forward at every point their extended lines.

New York, 19th, 10 a. m.—The Herald's special despatch says, last week one of our scouts crossed the river at U. S. ford, and took dinner with some rebels upon the Chancellorville battle ground. A large gang of negroes was employed getting out timbers for the construction of the defenses. Reports are in circulation among rebels to the effect that U. S. and Banks' forces were to be bridged, so as to enable Lee to make a rapid attack on Dumfries and Fairfax, thereby cutting off our communication with Washington, and forcing us to attack him. Whether such a movement is still in contemplation by the enemy is not certain, but is generally believed by military critics that Lee will avail himself of the opportunity now afforded by the decimated condition of our army to make a desperate effort for the destruction of the Army of the Potomac. It is not at all improbable that the rebels will attack us, and we may have another struggle upon the place of Manassas and Bull Run.

Affairs at Centerville remain quiet. General King, who has been searching energetically for Mosely, at length succeeded in discovering him beyond Blue Ridge. That notorious guerilla chief is in the Shenandoah valley, where he has been joined by Whites gang. Our cavalry are close upon them. Unless unusual good fortune attend them they cannot evade us. The Tribune's Washington special despatch states that it is understood that important dispatches, showing the complexity of the Governor of New York and others with the rioters, has been received by the authorities. There it is thought that Gov. Seymour will not persist in following the mistaken course into which he was beguiled by Wood's party.

The flag-ship Gilmore, off Charleston, 16th, has arrived; Since Monday last events here have been rather monotonous. We have been exchanging shell and shot with the rebels night and day with but little damage to either side. The enemy's object was to retain Gen. Gilmore's siege works, but they were all prepared several days ago. The intention to open on the 13th was abandoned on account of some deficiency as to the quality of the army ammunition, and owing to the serious indisposition of General Gilmore. He is, however, much better, and the opening of the heavy siege works will commence at daylight to-morrow. The shore batteries, in getting the range of guns yesterday and the day before, knocked three holes in the walls of Sumter. A General impression prevails that the rebels are evacuating Sumter, and will blow it up as soon as the assault commences. Out of nearly thirty guns with parapets, ten days ago, but six now remains, and most of those in the casemates have had previously disappeared. The rebels have erected works a mile long on James Island, though but few guns are mounted. It is supposed that the destination of Sumter's guns is to these works. Our picket boats around Sumter report great activity every night, with schooners, steamers, etc.

The weather is fine, with a very calm sea. Moon is favorable for operations. The sun is hot, but we have a good deck breeze, with occasional thunder showers. Everything is now in readiness on sea and shore. All are looking forward to the work of to-morrow as certain of success. Reinforcements continue to arrive daily, and there is quite a large array now on the Island. On Wednesday night the rebels fired on our works with grape and cannister. The monitors went up in the night and opened on Wagner.

The rebel guns were soon silenced. The indications are that the rebels will depend principally on their obstructions and interior lines of defense. In the attack to-morrow, the Ironclad will engage Wagner and keep her silenced, whilst the monitors and shore batteries engage Sumter. The wooden fleet and mortar boats will engage Moultrie. It will be a grand affair. The rebel works on James Island indicate an attempt on their part to drive Gilmore off the island, or to so annoy him as to interfere with his siege of Sumter.

Chicago, 19th.—A special Washington dispatch says General Rosencrans mission to Washington is a complete success.

New York, 19th.—The establishment known as New York Tattersels was burned yesterday afternoon. A number of firemen were injured, and 25 horses were burned. Loss \$40,000, the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary and a portion of a general scheme by rioters on account of the approaching draft.

In view of the draft, which commenced to-day, Gov. Seymour yesterday issued a proclamation, counseling obedience to the laws. He says "While I believe it would have been a wise and humane policy to have procured a judicial decision with regard to the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, yet, failing to do this in no degree justifies any violent opposition. It is an act of Congress, which, until it is set aside, must be obeyed." He warns people that the only opposition that can be allowed, is an appeal to courts. In event of any riotous proceedings, vigorous and effective measures to suppress them will be used.

Washington, 12.—A report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, from the day Gen. Grant assumed permanent command of the expedition against Vicksburg, until the surrender of that place, is published in the Official Gazette to-day. He says it is a striking feature, so far as his observation goes, of the present volunteer system of the United States, that there is nothing that men are called upon to do, systematic or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required. Speaking of the assistance rendered by the navy, says: "I cannot close my report without expressing my thankfulness for my good fortune in being placed in co-operation with officers of the navy who accorded to every move that seemed to the interest of our arms their hearty and energetic support." Admiral Porter, he adds, and every efficient officer under him, have shown the greatest readiness in their co-operation, no matter what was to be done or what risk was to be taken. Without their prompt and cordial support my movements would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated.

Washington, Aug. 13th.—Gen. Grant's report, after acknowledging the co-operation of the navy, concludes as follows: The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg, the occupation of Jackson, Capital of the State; capture of Vicksburg with its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers, and at least 10,000 killed and wounded, among the killed being Generals Tracy, Tilghman and Green, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of stragglers, who can never be collected or reorganized. Our loss in the battles may be summed up as follows: Port Gibson—killed, 130; wounded, 718; missing, 5. Fourteen-mile Creek skirmish—killed 4; wounded, 4; missing, none. Raymond—killed, 69; wounded, 31; missing, 32. Jackson—killed, 40; wounded, 240; missing, 6. Champion Hills—killed, 426; wounded, 1,842; missing, 189. Black Railroad Bridge—killed, 29; wounded, 3,698; missing, 303. Total killed, 1,242; wounded, 7,235; missing, 537. Of the wounded many are but slightly wounded, and continued on duty; many more require but a few days or weeks for recovery. Not more than half of the wounded are permanently disabled.

**THE NATIONAL FINANCES.**—One of the best evidences of the confidence of the people in the Government is found in the continued subscriptions to the Five-Twenty loan. During all the recent excitement these subscriptions have steadily continued, and since the victories at Vicksburg and elsewhere, the sales have been enormous, reaching, July 21st, in New York, for instance, \$1,281,500. The men who have labored to discredit this loan among the people have but a poor recompense for all their toils.

"What abominable lies we are told!" exclaimed an uncomely and uncomely Newbern damsel of forty-five summers, as Burnside's gallant boys were filing past. "Why, they said the Yankees wore after beauty and booty, but they have not touched me yet!" And she lifted up her voice and wopt that she had been so deceived.

**A YOUTHFUL MAJOR GENERAL.**—Frank J. Herron, of Iowa, is the youngest Major General in the United States army. He is only 20 years of age, but his bravery, efficiency and success are worthy of maturer years.

**CARICATURE.**—There is a species of humor, peculiarly American, which consists in grotesque hyperbole, the caricature of some fact which expresses it better than a faithful portrait would do. Some people take the snake and kill it when they want to show it to us, but the lively Yankee Humorist catches it by the tail as it passes, and stretches it into ludicrous proportions, as actors in pantomimes do the tails of those famous duetile dragons which so astonish and delight the children.

Instances of this wild and extravagant humor are as common as proverbs. Everybody has heard of the weather which was so cold that the mercury went out of sight, and which, no doubt, would have been a great deal colder, if the thermometer had been long enough. A similar exaggeration was that of a young man who took calomel on a morning so cold that the mercury ran right down into his boots. And speaking of boots reminds us of a stage driver, who wore such large ones that he had to use the forks of the road as a boot-jack.

The following passages are illustrations: The man out West whose legs are so long that he has to go down cellar to tie his shoes. The man who is so large that he has to go out of doors to turn over. The man who snored so loud that he had to sleep over in the next street to keep from awakening himself. The man whose nose is so long that he has to step forward three paces to reach the end of it. The man who was so large and heavy that his shadow killed a little boy when it fell on him. The man who was so fat that his shadow left a greasy trail along the road as he walked along; and the man who was so thin that he did not cast any shadow at all. And among these deserves to rank the horse who ran so fast around the ring that the spectators could only see one continual circular horse; together with that other more famous racer that ran so swiftly round the arena that he nearly caught up with himself, and could see his own tail just before him.

A fireman once related an adventure in which he found himself in a rich saloon, surrounded by wealth and fine company. "I didn't know myself until I felt in my pockets and found 'em empty."

Some one inferred that he was customarily short of funds. "That's so," said he, "if steamboats were selling for two cents apiece I haven't money to buy a gangway plank."

We once heard a person tell of a fright he had from a big dog. "I lost flesh," said he, "at the rate of ten pounds a minute, till the owner came and called him off."

Along with this we may place the story of a man who, in consequence of a fright, ran so fast and so far, that when he stopped it was more than twenty minutes before his shadow came up with him. He was probably watched by the man whose dickoy was so high that he had to climb a fence to see it.

**A BRAVE WOMAN.**—A lady living in the west portion of Tehama county, arrested a horse thief on Tuesday last, unaided and alone. The thief called at her house for something to eat, which was provided—after which he went to the corral and selected a fine horse and made off with it. The lady saddled up a horse and with a shot gun gave chase. When within hailing distance she ordered the rascal to surrender, which he did unconditionally. She marched him back, called on some of the neighbors, related the circumstances, and several of them volunteered to accompany him to Red Bluff. The days of romance and adventure are not yet passed, as the above circumstance will verify. The public are entitled to the name of this lady, though modesty might cause her to object to its appearing in print. Mrs. Lacoek is a strong Union lady, which accounts somewhat for her bravery.—Red Bluff Independent.

The following is from a soldier's letter: You remember the words of Collingwood at Trafalgar, saying with enthusiasm, amid the cracking of timbers and the roar of battle,—"What would Nelson give to be here!"—a remark which I never comprehended till I stood upon a battle-field and heard the roar of the conflict. What animals men are! The bugle blast, sharp, clear, ringing the charge, stirs men and horses alike. They leap—they understand that it is a charge—nerves thrill, muscles become rigid. Men in a Cavalry charge are changed to devils, riding demoniac steeds. Exhaust language and terms expressive of the feelings of men and animals in a Cavalry charge and you will fail to convey a true idea of the reality.

The members of the Missouri State Convention now in session at Jefferson City, are classified as follows: Copperheads, 28; Conservatives, 35; Rebels, 11; and Radicals, 18. The Radicals and Conservatives are emancipationists—the former being in favor of abolishing slavery at once, and the latter lean towards the plan of President Lincoln, which is to break up the institution gradually.