

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 62.

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.
W. M. RAY, N. G.
Trustees—Jas. M. Sutton, Henry Denlinger and Geo. B. Dorris.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular communications on 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.

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. 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,

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, July 1, '63. julf

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

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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 21st.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 19th.—Deserters who left Richmond ten days ago report that most of the fortifications around Richmond have no guns mounted, and they say none to mount. The rebel forces are very limited in number in and around the city. Gen. Jenkins commands in the city. Five hundred men are sometimes there, and sometimes in North Carolina. General Wise was near Richmond, but did not have more than eight hundred men in his command.

Memphis Aug. 17th.—Vicksburg advices to August 15th have been received. Rebel cavalry continue to scour the country around Jackson (Miss.), compelling every citizen capable of bearing arms into the rebel service.

Adjutant Gen. Thomas arrived at Vicksburg on August 14th. His business is supposed to be the organization of colored troops.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Mobile says Gen. Johnston has assumed command there, and has thrown twenty thousand troops into the city.

New York, Aug. 21st.—The Herald's special dispatch says: A lady reached here to-day from Richmond, who states that the utmost destitution exists among the middle and lower classes of people. She had a pass from the rebels on account of her being the wife of an Englishman who has been protected from the draft by the British Consul.

The Times' dispatch says private information received to-day agrees with our own already telegraphed, that Lee's army is daily decreasing in strength—the number of desertions from it outnumbering the conscripts daily joining it. At no previous period of the war has there been so great a disposition manifested to desert from it. The soldiers unite in declaring that nine-tenths of those now deserting Lee make for their respective homes, instead of coming this way. They also say that the feeling that the rebel cause is lost is universal in the rebel Army of Virginia.

Washington, Aug. 20th.—Prominent officers serving before Charleston express themselves in private letters received here to-day as earnestly hopeful of the results of the combined naval and military operations, but do not mention any time for the reduction of Sumter, as promised by the enthusiastic correspondents. The work being heavy, and requiring the utmost skill and caution, they, with a full appreciation of the difficulties of the proposed attack, refrain from exciting speculations of an immediate and complete victory. Nor is a speedy result of such a character anticipated by gentlemen in Washington who are best acquainted with the plans of the commanding officers.

Cincinnati, August 21st.—Returns from all but nine counties in Kentucky make Bramlette over 50,000 ahead.

Leavenworth, Aug. 21st.—About six o'clock this morning the guerrilla chief Quaintrell, with a force 800 strong, crossed from Missouri into Kansas, near Gardner,

sixty miles below here, and immediately started for Lawrence, arrived there at four o'clock this morning. He posted a guard around the city, so that the citizens could not escape, and with the remainder of his command pillaged stores, shooting citizens and firing houses. A gentleman who managed to escape by secreting himself in a cornfield near the town reports that he swam the river at eight o'clock. On reaching the bluff, this side, he had a plain view of the city, which was then a sheet of flames. From what he saw, he thinks the loss will reach two millions, and by this time is perhaps much more, as they seemed determined to destroy everything that would burn. We cannot learn that any resistance was made, the citizens being taken by surprise, the first alarm being the crackling flames and shout of the rebels, Gen. James H. Lane was in the city, and it is feared has fallen into the hands of the guerrillas. A large number of Union troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels, but with what success has not yet been learned.

Cincinnati, Aug. 21st.—The Gazette has private advices from the Army of the Cumberland to Aug. 17th. A movement was in progress. The public may soon look for important news from East Tennessee.

The Nashville Union of August 16th states that Gov. Johnson and his private Secretary, Col. Browning, have returned from a visit of several days to the front. The Governor's trip extended to Fayetteville, a short distance from Huntsville, Alabama. The Union says the army is in motion, and very probably will take possession of Chattanooga without resistance. Refugees report that Bragg's army is moving in the direction of Atlanta, and that his force is greatly weakened and discouraged. We cherish a strong hope that by the first of September we will have possession of all of glorious East Tennessee. There is no power in the Southern Confederacy equal to resisting the great army which on its march to Chattanooga.

Louisville, Aug. 21st.—Nothing is known positively as to the movements of Rosecrans' army, except it is in an easterly direction and supposed to be destined for Chattanooga. It is presumed that Barnside's forces, which are now on the move, will act in conjunction with those of Rosecrans—and will, it is thought, sweep through Eastern Tennessee and occupy it. Sending army news from Tennessee is forbidden at present. Nothing will be known of the present movement until the object shall have been accomplished. Negro regiments are being rapidly organized in Rosecrans' department. Already some five or six regiments are well under way at Nashville, Winchester and Tallahoma.

Jackson, (Miss.), Aug. 18th.—The Federal cavalry from Yazoo City reached Durant Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, captured a train, cut the telegraph wires and did serious damage to the railroad northward. It is apprehended that the Yankees are carrying two engines and trains northward from Vidon, and that a heavy raid is coming southward from Memphis and Charleston road.

Washington, 21st.—Advices from Head Quarters, Army of Potomac, say there is no chance or indications of a change of position. Advices say that rebel forces around Culpepper have been reduced to A. P. Hill's command. Longstreet's and Ewell's have moved southward, probably to Fredericksburg.

Washington, 20th.—Prominent officers, serving before Charleston, express themselves, in private letters received here to-day, as earnestly hopeful of results of the combined naval and military operations, but do not mention any time for the reduction of Sumter, as promised by enthusiastic correspondents, the work being heavy, and requiring the utmost skill and caution. They appreciate the difficulties of the proposed attack, and refrain from exciting speculations of an immediate and complete victory; nor speedy results of such a character as are anticipated by the gentlemen in Washington, who are unacquainted with the plans of commanding officers.

New York, 21st.—A letter from Charleston says that during the bombardment Monday night, engineer Benj. H. Porter, of the new Ironsides, was enabled to reach the obstructions between forts Moultrie and Sumter, and spent fully half an hour on them, thoroughly investigating their character. Admiral Dahlgren declared himself highly gratified at the information thus obtained, saying that he now knew all he wanted to know. The information obtained is of course kept secret, but will be taken advantage of in a few days by the Admiral. The engineer had been endeavoring to make these observations for several nights, and finally succeeded.

Norfolk, 21st.—The Richmond Whig contains the following: Charleston, 20th.—During the last two days we have been closely confined to steady, continuous and

deafening bombardment of Sumter, from Parrot guns on Morris Island. Their fire begins to tell on Sumter, which replies at long intervals. The defence of the harbor depends mainly on that fort, but should it be battered down, the harbor may still be held. Gov. Bonham has issued a proclamation, urging the removal of non-combatants from the city as soon as possible.

The two hundred-pounder Parrot guns of the enemy are too much for the walls of Sumpter, and the fort only replies at intervals. It has been determined to defend the city street by street and house by house, as long as a foot of earth is left.

New York, 21st.—The World's dispatch to-day, says Navy Department has received further advices from Charleston confirmatory of those already published. The dispatches received are withheld from prudential motives. Gilmore complains of the pernicious effects produced by the publication of any correspondence in his lines, and requests that no more be allowed.

Cincinnati, 20th.—South Bank of Kentucky, at Cawkins, was robbed at an early hour this morning, by sixteen men in uniform, who represented themselves as belonging to the rebel cavalry. The amount of money stolen was \$100,000 in gold and silver, and \$30,000 in paper.

Returns from Alabama elections show Wall elected over Shorter for Governor. Curry has been beaten for Congress by C. K. Cruikshanks.

Memphis 17th.—New Orleans advices to the 11th have been received. The health of the city is only fair. There are numerous cases of yellow fever at Quarantine.

Vicksburg advices to the 15th, say the news is unimportant. The rebel cavalry continue to scour the country around Jackson, compelling every citizen capable of bearing arms to enter the rebel service.

Gentleman just arrived from Mobile, says Joe Johnston has arrived and commands there, and has thrown 20,000 troops into the city.

Washington, 26th.—The following is the language of Gen. Halleck to Federal agent for exchange of prisoners: "It is directed that immediately on receiving official or authentic information of the execution of Captains Sawyer and Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. F. Lee, and other rebel officers, designated as herein above directed, and that you notify and assure Robert Old that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every barbarous violation of the laws of war."

Memphis, 15th.—The 17th army corps is the only one now at Vicksburg. The health of the troops is becoming seriously impaired. A species of intermittent fever prevails, and the mortality list is increasing.

Sherman's army corps is encamped near the Big Black, on Bear and Clear Creeks. Portions of the fleet are scattered along the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Cairo. The navigation of the river is still uninterrupted by guerrillas.

San Francisco, 21st.—Legal Tenders 80a81.

Dates to the 23d.

Philadelphia, 23d.—A letter, dated the 18th, on flag-ship Dismore, off Charleston, says the attack on Sumpter commenced day before yesterday morning, by siege guns of Gen. Gilmore. At six o'clock Dahlgren proceeded on board Wehauken, and with the Ironsides and entire monitor fleet, attacked batteries Wagner and Gregg, with great fury, completely silencing Wagner and almost silencing Gregg. The wooden gunboats, seven in number, also joined in the assault, and enabled all the shore batteries to pour their shot and shell into Sumter. At ten o'clock, the Admiral changed his flag to the Passaic, and with the Patapsco, proceeded within 1,400 yards of Sumter, and shelled the sea wall with the rifled guns of those vessels, for about an hour, with marked effect. Sumter fired about fifty return shots, doing no damage to the vessels, while the walls of Sumter were badly scarred. Captain John Rogers, of the Catskill, went within 100 yards of the beach in front of battery Wagner; after firing a number of shots, a shot from Wagner broke through the vessel, and a piece of the interior lining struck Rogers, killing him instantly, as well as a paymaster, who was standing by his side. These were the only casualties on land or water, during six hours' engagement. The damage done to Sumter by the siege guns of Gilmore, is visible without glasses. The rebels had erected a false wall opposite our batteries. It extended to within ten feet of the top of the wall, and was forty feet high and ten feet thick. This wall is now a mass of ruins, whilst the old wall is broken full of deep holes. The parapet is crushed and ragged, and the northwest wall is gapped and cracked down almost to the water's edge. The harbor and Stono river are filled with torpedoes. About a dozen of them have been fished up in Stono. One exploded

ed under the Patapsco, raising her a foot out of the water, but doing no damage. No damage was done to any of the vessels during the fight. The Admiral and the officers are confident of the ability of the monitors to batter down Sumter. He is, however, inclined to save them the heavy work required after Sumter falls, and let the army reduce the fort, if possible.

The fleet, with the exception of the Wehauken and Nahant, retired at two P. M. They were required to keep Wagner quiet, and prevent removing of guns. The shore batteries continued firing all the afternoon and night, with good effect. The batteries are still at work this morning, the 19th. The Wehauken and Patapsco are stationed in such a position as to be able to keep Wagner and Gregg silent. When the Arkansas left, the fleet were at their moorings. Gilmore announces that the work thus far has been entirely satisfactory, and that Sumter has been damaged greatly. The loss of Capt. Rogers is much regretted by the Admiral. When the Arkansas left at seven o'clock, on the morning of the 19th, huge volumes of smoke arose from Sumter, from the burning of cotton. Officers of the Arkansas believe the fort was captured, silenced or entirely destroyed by noon. Her guns replied feebly to ours. Gregg was entirely silenced. Wagner still held out. The bombardment of Wednesday morning, 19th, continued as furiously as ever. The Ironsides and five monitors, and the shore batteries being engaged.

Refugees from Savannah report that there is nearly a famine in that city.

Philadelphia, 23d.—By the Arkansas, the Navy Department received dispatches confirming the above.

New York, 22d.—The Herald has the following: Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 21st.—Information from different sources leads to the belief that the rebels are leaving our front, and going to Richmond. Deserters from Lee's army say movements of troops towards Fredericksburg was only a ruse to cover Lee's real object, which was to lead his troops southward by way of Gordonsville. Day before yesterday, large bodies of rebel cavalry marched towards the Rappahannock, and crossed at separate fords. Driving in our pickets, they came boldly out in sight of our lines, and deployed in line of battle order. All the corps along the river were put under arms immediately, in which position they remained until morning, when the enemy had withdrawn. A cavalry reconnaissance was then made, which went as far as Culpepper, but found no enemy; they on the contrary obtained such information as leads to the belief that the whole rebel force had left in the direction of Gordonsville.

A complete panic prevails in Richmond to obtain greenbacks. Many dealers will take no other money for their goods. The Enquirer pitches into the Jew peculiarities rough shod, and classes Benjamin, Secretary of State, as of that kind.

The Army of the Cumberland has marched to Chattanooga in three divisions.

Chicago, 22d.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says Gen. Rosecrans has been authorized to mount the whole of his division; to arm them with Sharpe's or some other quality of cavalry carbine, and to add to the mounted force thus raised, a body of from 300 to 500 regular cavalry. The advantage to be gained by this arrangement, cannot be over estimated.

Louisville, 22d.—The Nashville Union says information, of a reliable character, confirms the previously published reports of the demoralization of Bragg's army. Tennesseans are especially averse to participating any further in the war.

There is a great deal of suffering and destitution in north Alabama, people being confined to a very scarce supply of flour and vegetables for food. Meat is not to be had except in the smallest quantities, and the prospects for the coming winter are dark and dismal. Unless relief is afforded the poor, hundreds must starve.

CONFEDERATE RECOGNITION BY FRANCE.

—Paris correspondence of the London Telegraph of date 16th July says: We hear to-day, and from sources usually to be trusted, of preparation made by the War Minister—for Portland? you ask. No, with a view to the recognition of the South. Is it possible that the French are really going to establish "diggings" after all? I almost hesitated to send this report, though I am told I may do so with safety.

They arrest folks for harrabing for Jeff. Davis sometimes. An Irishman who had enough "mountain dew" on board to make him noisy, was perambulating the streets the other day; and asserting his independence of all the Governments in the world, exclaimed: "It's meself that's a rebel!" (just then he espied an officer a few yards from him, and he finished his sentence,—"from the South—of Ireland, he jabsers!")

Why is a darkey with "no hair on the top of his head," like a candidate for a club who has been rejected by its members? Because he's a black bald individual!!