

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 63.

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

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.

D. W. 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. may61f

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,
Hick 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. jrlif
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. 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.

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 25th.

Memphis, 20th.—General Harbert started an expedition from Lagrange, Tenn., on the 30th inst., under command of Lieut. Col. Phillips, of the Ninth Illinois mounted infantry, and reached Granada on the 17th, and driving Gen. Sherman (rebel) with 2000 men and three pieces of artillery, from that place. They then destroyed 57 locomotives, and upwards of 400 cars, depot building, machine and blocks, with shops. A large quantity of ordinance and stores were captured, together with fifty railroad men, and a number of other prisoners.

New York, 24th.—The Herald's special says, Lee has been receiving reinforcements for the past week, and is evidently preparing to attack us. Our scouts report the enemy making another campaign, which contemplates a movement similar to that of August first. Deserters corroborate this intelligence.

New York, N. C., 22.—Rebel newspapers in this part of the State clamor loudly for the suppression of the Raleigh Standard, the official paper, which of late bids defiance to Davis and the destructives of the Southern Confederacy. The Holton (Tenn.) Journal, speaking of Bragg's army, says we don't know its present strength, but taking the present status in consideration of well known adroitness and sagacity of his antagonist, Bragg will find his position most hazardous and perplexing, unless greater energy is shown than now seems to exist. It is apparent that Rosecrans intends a flank upon both sides, and will no doubt throw another division into East Tenn., by way of Sparta, and thus compel Bragg's force to fall back to Atlanta.

Fortress Monroe, 24th.—The steamer Maple Leaf, from off Charleston, Thursday, 20th, arrived. When she left Sumter's guns were silenced. Several breaches had been made in the walls. There was no doubt that rebels would soon abandon it. The monitors were close under the walls of Wagner, and by aid of sharpshooters, guns of batteries were nearly silenced.

Memphis 21st.—The City of Madison was blown up, at Vicksburg, Wednesday, 19, while loading ammunition at the levee. About 60 lives were lost. The explosion was caused by the careless handling of percussion shells by a laborer.

The division of the Army of the Cumberland was before Chattanooga, Aug 21, and opened fire on the city. During the forenoon the enemy suffered from 19 guns, mostly small, doing little damage. Our fire was very destructive, and every battery which opened fire on us was disabled. The enemy's works on the river are reported to be very strong, with parapets no less than 18 feet high. Several water batteries on a level with the river were discovered. One steamer moored in front of the city was destroyed by us, and another disabled. An attempt to ruin a pontoon bridge of 47 boats was frustrated by the enemy's sharpshooters. It is reported that there are two rebel divisions at Chattanooga, and one along the railroad towards Bridgeport. Contrabands report that Johnston has su-

perseded Bragg. Many paroled men of Pemberton's army are arriving in our lines. They say his command can never be got together again. The rebel right and left can not co-operate on account of the impracticability of common roads.

Leavenworth, 23d.—Up to this morning 128 bodies were buried at Lawrence. Many of them were so disfigured as to prevent recognition. Citizens are continually passing between this place and Lawrence, and their details of the scenes that occurred in the streets of the doomed city are sickening and heart-rending. The last accounts we have of Quantrell is to Saturday night, at which time he was being closely pursued by Lane, whose force was constantly being increased by farmers who were flocking to him with arms. It is his determination to follow Quantrell into Missouri, and if the gang is disbanded to hunt them down like robbers. One of their number who was captured gave the name of fifty of the gang. The people of Jackson county, who are well known here, and have always been considered good Union men, and the best informed citizens of Lawrence, are of the opinion that Quantrell's troops are mainly composed of paroled prisoners of Pemberton's command and some from Price's army, from the fact that they are much unburned in appearance from being long in service.

New York, 25th.—A special dispatch this morning from Washington contains but little news: A Morris Island letter, of 18th, to the Herald, states that the appearance of the gorge wall of Sumter is not like that presented by Fort Pulaski on the evening of the first days fire. From thirty to forty large holes could be counted on the face of the works. The barricades of brick covering the magazines and sand traverses have been seriously damaged. Three days of such work will bring down Sumter or the head of its defenders.

Fortress Monroe, 24th.—Richmond Whig of 21st says the loss of Vicksburg and failure of Gettysburg are the two events of the year which seems to render highly probable a long and almost interminable continuance of the war. Apart from victories which we may achieve on the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. Those are events forcing intervention or a determined opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the abolition faction who have control of the Government at Washington. A long protracted war will prove a great evil wholly unmixed with good, for the longer the war continues the more thoroughly exasperated the Southern heart will become with the whole Yankee race and Yankee institutions. We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it; let us do it. We shall then have peace, or a power to work sweet revenge on our foul foe. The Richmond Sentinel says: from the region of the Rappahannock there seems to be growing an expectation that a collision between the two armies is drawing near. All accounts concur in representing our (rebel) army to be in the very best condition.

Fortress Monroe, 24.—General Letcher has ordered the rebel General Assembly of Virginia, elected in May last, to meet at Richmond, in extra session, on the 7th of September, for the purpose of devising means for the public defense. He says it will require extraordinary exertions on their part to meet the advancing large levies of additional Federal troops.

The steamer City of Richmond, from off Charleston, Tuesday noon, brings the following intelligence: Fort Sumter's flag was shot away on Thursday. On Friday the bombardment was constantly kept up. The whole south end of the fort was demolished almost to the base. On Friday morning nine breaches were discovered. Wagner, Gregg and other batteries fired at short intervals. An expedition was being fitted out to silence James Island batteries.

The Richmond Sentinel of to-day has the following important dispatches from Charleston, of date 22d: The fire of enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Sumter, and more guns have been dismounted. There is also a heavy fire against Wagner and Gregg from the fleet and land.

Gilmore's demand for the surrender of Sumter and Morris Island, with a threat to shell Charleston in four hours after the delivery of the papers at Fort Wagner, was received and returned this morning. Beauregard in reply, charges inhumanity and violation of the laws of war against Gilmore, and affirms that if the offence is repeated he will employ vigorous measures of retaliation. Up to this time the threat to shell the city had not been executed.

Charleston, 23d.—On Saturday 640 shots had been fired at Sumter, 419 of

which struck inside or outside. The east wall is scaled and battered, and the parapet under the wall is ruined. The north-west wall and arches have fallen in, and the guns are all dismounted. Land batteries opened from south and north, and on Sunday, the monitors on the east and west, coming close up. The fire is very damaging. The shot swept through the fort, and the shot wounded several officers, including Col. Rhett coming. He is ordered to hold on until relieved or the place taken. Col. Gailord of Wagner is killed, and several wounded. Twenty-three vessels are inside the harbor, including the Ironsides. Gilmore sent notice on Sunday, that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open on Charleston, in the meantime non-combatants could leave.

Chattanooga, 22d.—The Yankees commenced shelling Chattanooga yesterday without giving notice of their intention. All is quiet to-day.

Chicago, 25th.—Gold this afternoon only 122½

Dates to the 26th.

Fortress Monroe, 26th.—Richmond papers have the following, dated Wilmington 24th: "Yesterday morning the frigate Minnesota and six gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, at New Inlet, N. C., where steamer Hebe grounded. Enemy attempted to land, but were repulsed. Being reinforced, they finally destroyed the goods landed from the steamer, and fired her. We held the works last evening."

Norfolk, Va., 25th.—The Richmond Examiner, of to-day, has been received. It contains Charleston dispatches to the 24th, which say last night (Sunday 23d), at 12 o'clock, the enemy opened fire on the city, firing fifteen 8-inch Parrot guns. Non-combatants are leaving in a continuous stream.

New York, 26th.—A letter dated off Charleston, Saturday, 22d, says several deserters were picked up last night by the Monitor. They report the rebels as preparing to abandon Sumter, and say they have been taking guns from it ever since the attack in April, which demonstrated their inability to hold it. There are now more than six or eight guns in the fort, the remainder being "quakers" (imitation).

New York, 26th.—From Army of Potomac 25th: Rebel pickets called yesterday across the Rappahannock that Fort Sumter had been taken by our forces.

The position of the rebel army is now somewhat thus: Ewell lies near Orange Court House, A. P. Hill near Rapidan Station; Longstreet stretches from U. S. Ford to Fredericksburg; pickets on the Rappahannock are now to Port Royal; Lee has his headquarters about two miles beyond Orange Court House, on the Gordonsville Railroad. Prisoners and deserters continue to report disaffection in the rebel army. Two whole companies had deserted from the Eighth Georgia regiment. They report that Stewart had been relieved from the command of the cavalry, and Gen. Hood appointed in his stead.

The Herald's special from Washington says C. Edward Lester, Clerk in the War Department, was arrested last Monday at Harper's Ferry, with important dispatches in his possession, intended for the enemy. He was suspected of having been in communication with the rebels for some time, and has doubtless given them much valuable information.

Gen. Gilmore has demanded the surrender of Charleston. The demand here is believed to be based on his success in reaching the city with the Parrot guns.

Returns from 106 counties in Kentucky give Bramlette, Union candidate for Governor, 50,692 majority.

New York, 26th.—The steamer Constitution, from Hilton Head, S. C., with dates to the 23d, passed Charleston Bar at half-past 5 in the afternoon of the same day. The bombardment was then going on with great energy. The firing was very rapid. The last report from Morris Island was that Fort Sumter had not responded to our guns for two days.

New York, 26th.—In latitude 37 and longitude 74 a negro was picked up in a boat belonging to the U. S. Brig Bainbridge. He stated that on the 26th, during a violent gale, the brig foundered, and all on board were lost but himself.

Kansas City, 25th.—It is reported that Maj. Blunt and Thatcher overtook a company of guerrillas, in Lafayette county, and killed thirty. A detachment from Lexington also met a company of guerrillas, near Pleasant Hill, on Saturday, killed seven and recovered a considerable quantity of goods, taken from Lawrence.

DRAFTED.—In Boston both of Edward Everett's sons have been drafted and are going to serve in person. The father says that he shall do the same if drafted, preferring to do so rather than furnish a substitute or pay \$300.

It is odd, but true, that the first apple was eaten by the first pair.

APPAIRS AT VICKSBURG.—A correspondent writing from Vicksburg, under date of July 14th, says:

The obverse side of the great scene that was witnessed here on the 4th was to have been seen yesterday morning. The business of paroling the prisoners having been finished they were marched out of the lines. About 9 o'clock the procession started out on the Jackson road, and as seen from the cupola of the Court House, reminded one, both in color and its tortuous windings, of a monster copperhead snake. The men moved along without spirit or energy, and were, in appearance, quite the antipodes of an ideal soldier.

At a point some miles from the fortifications the road branches to the right, the branch being the road to Warrenton, which is some seventeen miles below Vicksburg, on the river. When this place was reached, the Second Texas Infantry refused to go any farther, and without halting, turned off from the Jackson road, leaving the three field officers to represent their regiments in the parole camp. As all were without arms there was no way of stopping them, and they coolly took their own course in spite of threats and exhortations. The Confederacy was played out, they said; they wanted to go home and were determined to do so. Most of the Third and Twenty-sixth Louisiana and Sixth Missouri followed them. They are now at Warrenton with hundreds of others from Texas and other Southwestern States, and are availing themselves of every opportunity to cross the river.

A horrible discovery has just been made on the rebel line of fortifications. Quite a number of men have been engaged in repairing the rebel fort that was blown up on the night of the 3d instant. In the course of their operations they have exhumed sixty or eighty dead bodies found buried in the ruins of the fort. It seems while our miners were at work making an entry into the side of the hill that was crowned by the rebel fort, a strong working party of rebels were set to work sinking a counter mine within the fort. This party, consisting, it is said, of more than a hundred men, were in the mine when ours exploded, and those of them who were not killed outright were buried alive. Some of the exhumed bodies are terrible lacerated and mangled, while others have not a mark or bruise upon them. Two heads, one that of a negro, have been dug up. They were completely severed from the bodies, the latter not having yet been found. The bodies are found in almost every conceivable position—some standing erect, others sitting or lying, and in one instance a body was head downward as if it had been caught in that position by the crumbling earth while falling headlong into the pit below.

A CALL FOR MARTIAL LAW OVER THE WHOLE CONFEDERACY.—The Richmond Examiner of 16th July says:

There are much more than 100,000 men in the Confederacy who have hired substitutes for service. They have paid for them from \$300 to \$3,000, and have up to this time avoided the risks of battle, and used their time in growing rich. Now, do these men estimate the value of their country's freedom, each of them at his \$300 or \$3,000? When that sum has been paid, is all that they ever owed to their native land discharged forever? Are they willing to invest just so much to rescue their children from vassalage to the Yankee nation? Will they not bid a little higher? If not, we must have the levy en masse, and take them all. Then let anybody visit the neighborhood of General Winder's office. It is choked with crowds of cowardly wretches, calling themselves foreigners—Germans who were but too glad to get out from under the tutelage of their grand dukes and serene highnesses—Irishmen who long ago renounced with a malediction their allegiance to Queen Victoria—all crushing one another in the race to show "protections" from those very queens and serene highnesses, and so fly from the land that sheltered them in its utmost peril. We cannot estimate the number of such men in the whole Confederacy, but certainly they would make a corps d'armee. All these points, which are here only touched upon—the strengthening of our military organization, the application of martial law to the whole country, as in a state of siege—the absolute control of all trading (especially trading in drink), as within military lines—the abolition of substitution, exemptions and foreign protections—the material enlargement of the President's power to revise omissions of officers, and to make appointments and get rid of incompetent officers—these things form too large and momentous a subject to be disposed of in an article. For to-day we only desire to excite reflection upon them.

Among the killed at the battle of Gettysburg was a Chinaman known under the Yankee name of "John Tommy." He had been in service from the opening of the war.