

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 70.

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.
S. 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 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,

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. dec3:47

O. JACOBS. E. F. RUSSELL.

JACOBS & RUSSELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

All business committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '62.

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

[By appointment.]

GEORGE B. DORRIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq.

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. may6:1f

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. j11f

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Dates to the 17th.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 16th.—The enemy contests General Pleasanton's further advance on the south bank of the Rapidan, with a strong force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, aided by strong breastworks and rifle-pits. Considerable sharp skirmishing occurred at Raccoon Ford yesterday, but our loss was slight, and our force remained quietly on this side of the river. As yet there is no positive information concerning the main body of the rebel infantry, but it is quite evident that their position will be entirely developed within a day or two.

New York, 17th.—The Times' dispatch says the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores at Warrenton, Bealeton and Manassas are being removed to Alexandria, out of the way of rebel guerrillas, whose cupidities increase proportionately with the lengthening of our lines of communication. Two trains are daily run through to Culpepper, stopping only at water and wood stations. It is reported to-night that a cavalry force of 8,000 strong, with artillery, is in the vicinity of Hancock's Ferry, on the Upper Potomac. Dr. McDonald, Rev. W. I. Seadlin and several other members of the Sanitary Commission, captured at Gettysburg by the rebels, and sent to Richmond, will be released on Friday next.

The Rockville (Miss.) Sentinel, of the 11th, says, in consequence of the frequent absconding of slaves from that region, the farmers will not have sufficient help to gather their Fall crops.

Officers in the Army of the Potomac complain that the fresh horses received by the cavalry in exchange for worn out animals are worse than those returned to Government. Also, that the horses issued since the establishment of the new Cavalry Bureau are not so good as those furnished before its organization.

A Washington letter says the subject of feeding destitute citizens within the lines of our army is engaging the attention of the President and Cabinet. There are 8,000 such persons between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, who, being destitute, are living entirely on the contributions of our officers and soldiers. It is not improbable that they will be sent to their friends in Dixie.

A Morris Island letter to the Herald, dated September 11th, says: Ever since our occupation of Wagner and Gregg the rebels have been exceedingly morose and savage. They do not allow a moment's piece, firing night and day upon Fort Wagner, but they left us such an admirably constructed work and so capacious and safe a bombproof that no one has been injured since Tuesday. Ten or twelve deserters have come in from James Island belonging to Georgia regiments. They report continued dissatisfaction among the men, and a general desire to escape from a service which has become disagreeable to them. They state that the rebels are building several new batteries on Sullivan Island, above Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, to cover the channel. Additional batteries are also being built in the most approved style between Fort Johnson and the city, on James Island, on which they are mounting ten-inch columbiads and seven-inch Brooks rifles. On the green at the city the rebels have mounted a thirteen-inch Blakey rifle, which they have just received from Mobile, to which place it was brought with another of the same caliber in an Anglo-rebel blockade runner two weeks ago. The second of these guns is in Charleston but not mounted. It was at first proposed to mount it on Fort Johnson, but that idea was given up, and so far as the deserters know, no place had been yet determined upon where it could be put in position. Ninety of these monster projectiles, weighing over five hundred pounds each, were lying by the side of the gun on Charleston Green. The health of the command is good. The soldiers only need fresh vegetables. General Gilmore issued a general order, giving thirty days furlough to privates who have distinguished themselves in the recent operations of the siege. They are not to exceed, however, two per cent. of the effective force on the Island, and must be recommended by their Colonels.

Fortress Monroe, 17th.—A Richmond paper contains the following: A Lieutenant and five men were killed to-day by the explosion of one of our magazines on James Island. A telegraph line to connect Cummings Point and Fort Pulaski is in course of construction by the Yankees. There is some anxiety to hear from Gen. Bragg.

Calro, 17th.—A dispatch received to-night by the Admiral says Little Rock was occupied by Gen. Steele on the 10th. The rebels were retreating and General Davidson was in hot pursuit.

Kansas City (Mo.), 16th.—A detachment of the Ninth Kansas regiment, under Capt. Coleman, came upon Quantrell's camp on the 6th inst., killed two of his men, destroyed a quantity of subsistence stores and captured some horses and arms. The rebels fired one volley and fled to the thick underbrush, where pursuit was impossible. The rebels are evidently concentrating for another raid. Their loss of horses and

stores will prove more disastrous than the loss of their men, as the country is completely denuded of provisions and stock.

Omaha (Nebraska), 17th.—Information was received to-day that Gen. Sibley surprised 400 lodges of Sioux Indians a few days ago, 350 miles above Fort Pierre. 150 Indians were killed, and all their supplies, meat and horses were captured, together with a large number of prisoners.

Memphis, 14th.—It was stated at New Orleans on the 8th inst., that a considerable force of Federal troops had just crossed the Mississippi for Brashear City. 13th Army Corps was under orders to march the next day. There seemed to be little doubt that the destination was Texas. The soldiers themselves were fully convinced that they would see the Rio Grande before they would see the Mississippi again. General Grant is confined to his room, and is quite ill from the effects of his fall.

Dates to the 21st.

Headquarters, army of the Cumberland, 19th.—A desperate engagement commenced this morning at 11 o'clock. Rebels made a heavy attack on the corps of Gen. Thomas, forming the right wing of our army. At the same time they attacked the right wing, which was thought to be a feint. Gens. McCook's and Crittenden's troops were thrown into the engagement as soon as an opportunity offered, the main portion of their forces being on the march at the time. The fight on the left wing was of a very desperate character. The enemy was repulsed, but on being reinforced regained their former position, from which they were subsequently driven after a severe engagement of over an hour. Gen. Thomas' forces then charged, driving the rebels nearly a mile and a half, punishing them severely. About two o'clock P. M. the rebels made a furious dash upon our center, composed of Van Cleave's and Reynolds's divisions. Van Cleave's division was struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed by the rebels, fell back and the line was broken, and the troops became scattered. Gen. Thomas on the left, and Gen. Lewis on the right, then pushed their forces vigorously forward toward the gap, and after a hard fight regained the ground which had been lost on the extreme right. The fight disclosed the intention of the rebels, which evidently was to get between us and Chattanooga. The general engagement which commenced at 11 A. M., ended about 6 P. M., Gen. Palmer who had gathered together our scattered forces, and Gen. Nagle, who had been sent from the right to the center, pushed forward and established our lines as they had been before the battle. The country where the battle was fought is level, but has a thick undergrowth of small timber and brushwood, and is very unfavorable for the use of artillery, very little of which was used. The loss in wounded was very heavy, but extremely light in killed, for so heavy a musketry engagement. No General was injured. The battle will probably be renewed to-morrow.

Rebel prisoners say the corps of D. H. Hill, Polk, Longstreet and Joe. Johnston had reinforced Bragg.

The Steamer McClellan, from Morris Island on the morning of the 16th, has arrived. Gilmore was mounting heavy guns on Cummings Point, to shell Charleston. The rebel fire from James Island still continues but is not very effective. Sumter is still held by the rebels.

Baltimore, 20th.—A Fortress Monroe telegram says there is a rumor here, and believed, that Richmond is being evacuated.

New York, 20th.—A Morris Island letter represents the rebels busy repairing Sumter. Steamers are constantly plying between Sumter and the city carrying material. Deserters say that they are repairing Sumter and placing more batteries on James Island. Beauregard intends to assume the offensive in order to regain if possible Morris Island. Charleston is said to be full of rebel troops. Other accounts say it will be weeks yet before Gilmore can open on Charleston. The mounting of the heavy guns on the north end of Morris Island is slow work under the fire of rebel batteries. Gilmore has issued a congratulatory order to the troops in which he says, "Charleston and its harbor lies at the mercy of our artillery."

Chicago, 21st. 10 A. M.—Louisville dispatches this morning say our army under Rosecrans has been badly beaten by Bragg, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga. Bragg had received heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Johnston. Telegraph lines south of Louisville so occupied with military business no particulars can be obtained.

New York, 21st.—Gold 139.

Cincinnati, 21st.—Dispatch received at headquarters, at 11 A. M., to-day, from Rosecrans' Adjutant General, says the battle is still going on without any decisive results.

Cincinnati, 21st.—The Commercial's dispatch has the following account of Saturday's fight: The battle commenced at 11 A. M., in the vicinity of Widow Glenn's house, on the road leading to Chattanooga. It soon became general, the enemy maneuvering his troops finely. Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on Pelton and Thomas' batteries, and five

out of six parot guns were captured, and Capt. Van Pelt taken prisoner. At 2 P. M. the contest became terrific. The roll of musketry was more deafening and continuous than at Stone river. About 2 P. M., the division in the center, hard pressed, had retreated in disorder. Col. Barnett succeeded in placing batteries, which soon checked the enemy who in turn were driven over the same ground in disorder. Davis' division fell back with heavy loss and every gun of the 8th Indiana battery was lost. His forces then rallied and pushed the enemy back, and re-took his guns. Reynolds lost heavily, but stubbornly held his position, driving the enemy, but never leaving his line. Palmer, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his battery, and lost two guns. Van Cleave's division fought gallantly but he was overpowered and failed to hold his position. Our line was pressed heavily and wavered. The rebels exulting over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line, when a withering fire of musketry rolled from right to left along our line. Until 5 P. M. the fire was terrific. Rosecrans began to grow anxious. The rebels steadily advanced, pressing back all before them, and from this time until dark the battle raged with destructive fury. At dark firing had almost ceased. The enemy threw forward fresh troops on our right. Our loss was very heavy. Rebel prisoners say that some of their regiments were nearly annihilated. Both armies occupy the same ground as when the battle began. We took several hundred prisoners, many of them from the East.

New York, 21st.—A person who left Richmond a few days ago, give the following: Lee's army is located near Hanover with only about 20,000 men fit for duty. It is understood if Mead advances Lee will fall back to Richmond. The rebels have no idea of evacuating Richmond. The information was at Charleston when Gilmore bombarded the city. One of the shells struck the church spire. They all struck within a half-mile of each other, causing great consternation. The city is nearly deserted. Beauregard had about 9,000 men, which has since been increased by Jenkin's division to 14,000. Beauregard lost much popularity when the Federals took Morris Island.

Knoxville, 15th.—Wednesday, Lieutenant Col. Hays, with 300 men of the 10th Ohio, was attacked near Gifford 93 miles up the railroad, by 1400 rebels, under Jackson. After fighting two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, they were compelled to surrender to an overwhelming force.

ARTHEMUS WARD AND THE ARTIST.—I was fixin' myself up to attend the great war meetin', when my daughter entered with a young man, who was evidently from the city, and who wore long hair, and had a wild expression into his eye. In one hand he carried a portfolio, and in his other paw clasped a bunch of small brushes. My daughter introduced him as Mr. Sweiber, the distinguished landscape painter from Philadelphia.

"He is an artist, papa. Here is one of his masterpieces—a young woman gazin' admirably upon her 1st born," and my daughter showed me a real pretty picture, dun in lie. "Is it not beautiful, papa? he throws so much soul into his work."

"Does he! does he?" said I. "Well, I reckon I'd better hire him to whitewash our fence; it needs it. What will you charge, sir?" I continued, "to throw some soul into my fence?"

My daughter went out of the room in a very short metre, takin' the artist with her, and from the very emphatical manner in which the door slammed, I concluded she was summat disgusted at my remarks. She closed the door, I must say, in *italics*. I went into the closet and laried all alone by myself for over half an hour.

LIFE'S SILVER CORD.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction; the food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it, by vivifying first, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth so palpably confirmed by daily example before us, how little do we lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors die among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell shall perhaps give the next fruitless warning to the world.

Mrs. Parlington says she may be old now, but she has seen the day when she was as young as ever she was.

In the next California Legislature the Union party will have 90 majority on joint ballot.

A BROWAR VALLANDIGHAMMER.—One Dr. Tuttle publishes a Democratic paper in Ohio called *The Physician*. Its editor supports Vallandigham of course. Some time since Tuttle was arrested for seditious practices, he was recently released and since his release published the following editorial:

"Now I will hereby inform these pukes of Abe Lincoln that they have not by all their threats or anathemas moved me one iota from my old political or religious landmarks, neither can they do it so long as I have my senses. I have been arrested and imprisoned by the infernal whelps, but they have not silenced my tongue nor my press, neither will they do it while I live. * * * I now repeat my wicked speech again:"

"I owe no allegiance to Abe Lincoln or his scavenger, Gov. David Tod, or Jesus Christ. I will add further, I owe no allegiance to any King or theological God, or to any other God in the universe. Now, ye political, religious or hypocritical saints, whoever you are, you may chew over it, you may smoke it, you may snuff it, or you may growl and grunt or wag your head over what I have said. Resistance to tyrants is patriotism. But I do not believe it is obedience to God, for I never heard of a God who was not a tyrant. The God of the Bible is an absolute tyrant, but I do not consider Him such a perjured usurper or such a tyrant as Abe Lincoln.

"Everything is mixed up now in such a manner, praying and stealing, lying and thanksgiving, patriotism and treason, godliness and deviltry, holiness and robbery, Jesus and rebellion, negro freedom and the saints, fasting and swindling, home guards and Jeff. Davis, Lincoln and Granny Goose, God and slavery, and so on to the end of the chapter of amalgamation, that no writer or speaker can touch one subject without getting his hands in up to the elbows in the other.

"I, therefore, scentence old Abe Lincoln to be hung by the neck and heels until he dead, dead, DEAD! and if there is any God who has a disposition to have mercy on his infernal black soul, then there is no need of a devil or a theological hell.

"Old Abe lied like hell in his inaugural; Seward lied in his dispatches, the Generals all lie in the details of battles.

"Now be it known to the whole world, that I, Dr. Tuttle, of the town of Benton, Crawford county, Ohio, on the 4th day of July, 1863, issued this my proclamation, that old Abe Lincoln is a damned old villain and knave; but if I am mistaken in this, then he is just as big an old dotard and fool."

A letter from Vicksburg to the St. Louis Democrat says:

"The poorer classes are all rejoiced at the sudden transformation of the condition of society, all are now on one common level, our soldiers are great levelers of society. The aristocracy, which rests solely upon its wealth, and that wealth consisting entirely in slaves, finds itself shorn in a day of its power. The family of the owner of one or two hundred slaves formerly scorned the society of their neighbor who only worked half a dozen or a dozen hands; they will now be compelled by the dignifying effects of labor to raise themselves to position of social equality with their more intelligent and, perhaps more virtuous neighbor, who has heretofore been guilty of working like a negro.

"The negroes are having a perfect Christmas holiday. The roads are full of them—all ages, sex and color. What is to be done with all of them I cannot fairly see, but have no doubt in the wide, wide world they will be able to find a place suited to them, and where they can enjoy liberty. The men all seem willing to fight for their liberty.

"The Government is compelled to issue rations to a majority of the families between Black river and Vicksburg. It is an amusing as well as a melancholy spectacle to see the 'patriotic' ladies whose special mission it was two years ago to 'fire the heart of the southern youth,' and whose mad devotion to the cause of the rebellion was the theme of the poet and statesman of rebellion, drawing their rations from the commissary—accepting the bounty of the vandals, and socially discussing with our officers the necessity of peace and the folly of resistance on the part of the South."

Diphtheria is raging at a fearful rate in Western Illinois, and baffles the skill of the most celebrated Physicians. In the town of Moline, over one hundred children have died from its effects.

The Boston Herald has been specially favored in the draft. Two editors, brothers, two clerks, four compositors, and four pressmen have been drafted.