

The Oregon Sentinel.

ANNUUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY JULY 16, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 26.

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 10 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are invited. SILAS J. DAY, N. G.

W. E. Secy.
M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and Silas

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

Hold their regular communications on Wednesday Evenings on the full moon, in Jacksonville. ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.

E. F. RUSSELL,

Attorney and Counselors at Law, Offices in Chancery, Portland, Oregon, opposite the Court House. Sent to their care will be acknowledged. July 29, '62.

F. DOWELL,

Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Oregon. In all the Courts of the Third District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, Cal. War Scrip prompt. Oct. 18.

G. GASTON,

Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Oregon. Attention given to collection. June 10, 1863, 40.

GEORGE B. DORRIS,

County Public Officer, Jackson County. E. F. Dowell, Eq.

S. HOWARD,

Civil Engineer, Jacksonville, Oregon. On the South end of Oregon. January 2, 1864.

PETER BRITT,

Photographic Artist, takes pictures in every style and all the late improvements. Do not give satisfaction, no fee made. Call at his new Gall. examine his pictures, and be satisfied.

DR. J. GATES,

Physician, located in Jacksonville. Offers his services to all those afflicted with Decaying teeth. Decay gold in the best manner. His work in his line will find no rival to give him a call.

DR. MADAME DE R...

Physician, located in Jacksonville.

NEW

Maker and Jeweler! Street, first door north of Jacksonville, Ogn.

JOHN F. HOECK,

Manufacturer and repairer of Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, and other Instruments, etc. Jewelry manufactured and repaired in the most approved style of the continent for one year. Prices reasonable. JOHN F. HOECK, Watchmaker. June 23, 1864.

CONTRACT.

Whom my mind to go north, and there dispose of the Mail Contract for the two years from July, 1864.

H. GASQUET,

Waldo or Crescent City.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS.

At... enix, Oregon, and Life-like Pictures are prepared for beauty of outline and finish, and in the latest style of the art. Copied, improved, and ren-

ORVILLE DODGE,

July 16, 1864.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Monday's Dispatch.

Chicago, 7th.—Baltimore telegram, of today, says the city is full of rumors. The following is believed to be correct from the region of Maryland Heights: The rebel force this side of the Potomac line and the Virginia side is not less than 30,000. Gov. Curtin telegraphs to Washington that 20,000 rebels crossed at Point of Rocks.

The rebels at Harper's Ferry destroyed all the railroad property, and a large amount of forage.

New York, 6th.—A special to the Tribune says that Grant says a large portion of the rebel army had left his immediate front. A large part of Hunter's force reached Parkersburg, on their way east. A movement is under way in Washington to largely reinforce Grant, by bringing troops from points less vital than Richmond.

New York, 7th.—The Harrisburg Dispatch says the following is the substance of the dispatch received by Gen. Concluz: Officers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad say the force invading Maryland is not less than 30,000. They say it is ascertained from their own agents that the enemy, consisting of 15,000 infantry, artillery and cavalry, principally the latter, left Hagerstown this morning, on the old National road, moving in the direction of Boonsboro on the route to Frederick. A rumor prevails that a force, several thousand strong, encamped south of Middleburg, between Greencastle and Hagerstown. Force is levying contributions on Hagerstown. Partly Imboden's old force, and Jenks', which led Lee's advance in Pennsylvania last year. They have no information of rebels on the other side of Hagerstown.

Special to the Tribune, from Monocacy, 7th, says Harper's Ferry is still held by the rebels, who have sharpshooters behind the fences to keep our men from coming down from the Heights. Last night they set fire to the bridge and destroyed thirty feet of trestle work under the span on the Virginia side. Wallace established his headquarters here for the present, and sent Col. Clendenen, with a force of cavalry and two guns, to feel the enemy, with orders to proceed as far as Boonsboro. He met the enemy a mile east of Middleburg, and though they were superior in numbers, drove them back toward Frederick. Meanwhile, Wallace's reinforcements, one mile east of Frederick, under Gilpin, were attacked by the rebels. The fight continued severely three hours. Gilpin's command dislodged and drove back the enemy three times. The object of the fight was to hold the bridge across the Monocacy to Frederick Junction. The reinforcements en route will arrive at Harper's Ferry tonight. Wallace will hold Frederick. Everything is progressing well. The rebels will soon find their expectations sadly disappointed. A detachment of 100 days' men behaved well.

Philadelphia, 7th.—News from Greencastle says McCausland's command, formerly Jenkin's, 1,500 strong, cavalry, mounted infantry and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at 11 o'clock, on the Frederickburg pike, where the main body of the rebels lay gone.

New York, 7th.—The 18th corps correspondent, under date of the 2d says, Today we witnessed one of the most exciting artillery battles of the war. After two hours' cannonading the rebel batteries were completely silenced, and the rebels driven from the place. At three p. m. the enemy opened again; but soon their works were enveloped in a continuous cloud of dust from our shells, and the rebel gunners were seen running to the rear for safety. After two hours all the rebel batteries were silenced. Our batteries were planted with great skill and care, so that at any time their fire could be concentrated on any given point. The bombardment is steadily doing its work. A number of buildings have already been destroyed. The Tribune's special says Petersburg is now commanded by our 100 guns, waiting Grant's orders. Its destruction will be the work of but a few hours.

Fortress Monroe, 6th.—Nothing new from the front at Bermuda Hundred. No battle yet. At City point, on the morning of the 6th, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg; but it is not known whether it is more than an artillery duel. Hospitals at City Point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded.

Memphis, 6th.—Washburn issued the following: Whereas, railroad trains from Memphis to Sausburg have been frequently fired into by guerrillas; whereas many persons along the railroad encourage such proceedings; it is ordered that forty of the most bitter secessionists between Memphis

and Lagrange be arrested; twenty each day placed in the most conspicuous places on the cars, one being placed each side the engines, and no train be allowed to leave Memphis without this escort guard, until the murderous business is desisted from.

New York, 7th.—A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London, to raise by guinea subscriptions, a fund for the purpose of purchasing a sword to replace that which Semmes lost with the Alabama. It is reported that a considerable sum of money has been raised in Liverpool for the same purpose. The Daily News publishes the account of the Kearsage and Alabama affair, as regards the course of the latter, and charges the Deer Hound with acting as a sort of tender to the Alabama. Captain Winslow would have secured all the officers and crew of the Alabama, had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht. He didn't pursue to fire upon her, because he didn't believe that she, carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron, would act so dishonorable. News publishes a letter from Stoddard the master of the Kearsage, complaining that the Deer Hound acted as consort to the Alabama.

New York, 7th.—Tribune's special at Washington, says the habeas corpus has been suspended and martial law declared in Kentucky, in consequence of anticipated trouble in enforcing the draft, particularly the enrollment of the slaves.

San Francisco 9th.—Private Telegrams quote Gold on the 7th 2:70; 8th 2:75; 9th 2:75 Legal Tenders 44.

Yreka 9th.—Fire broke out about 7 P. M. in the foundry and machine shop in the southern part of town. The building occupied nearly an entire block. In five minutes the entire structure was in flames. The exertions of the firemen prevented the flames from spreading. The foundry work were owned by H. T. Sheppard, who is the only loser, and not less than \$15,000.

Thursday's Dispatch.

Washington, 7th.—The President, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, has issued his proclamation, appointing the first Thursday in August as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer for the people of the United States, commending them to implore the compassion and forgiveness of Almighty God, that the rebels may lay down their arms and that the effusion of blood may be stopped.

The telegraph between Baltimore and Washington is cut, and the news we receive is flying rumors.

Baltimore, 10th.—The Northern Central railroad has been cut near Cockeysville. Rebel cavalry estimated at 15,000 are said to have crossed the Northern Central road above Cockeysville this morning, going towards Philadelphia railroad. It is supposed there is a force on that road sufficiently strong to drive the rebels off.

New York, 8th.—Semmes, in his official report of the fight with the Kearsage, says within ten or fifteen minutes from the commencement of the fight the frigate was very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell on our hull, knocking down, killing and disabling numbers of our men in different parts of the ship. In firing ourselves, though hitting, did little damage. After an hour and forty minutes, the ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shells having exploded in our sides, between decks, opening apertures through which the water rushed in rapidly. I had hoped to be able to reach the coast, and for that purpose gave the ship all steam; but the ship filled so fast that the fires were extinguished, and it was evident that she was sinking. I now hauled down my colors to prevent further destruction of life, and dispatched boats to inform the enemy of our condition.

He says the Kearsage fired five times after the colors were struck. Speaking of the comparative strength of the two vessels, he says the Kearsage was stronger than the Alabama in ship bating and crew. The former was armed by double rows of chains stretched alongside, and could have withstood the firing of the Alabama all day. Paris correspondent says Captain Winslow still claims Semmes as a prisoner, and will write to him to deliver himself up, making it a personal question between officers. The men were released on a pa-

role of honor not to fight against the United States. Winslow did fire after the white flag was hoisted, owing to its not being seen.

Harve De Grace, Md., 12th.—Semi-official intelligence was received here, that yesterday afternoon a fight was progressing some miles from Washington, on Seventh Street road, near Crystal Springs; that one thousand rebel cavalry were there. Philadelphia dispatches, of the 12th, state that rumors prevailed of an attack, by 15,000 rebels, on the northern fortifications of Washington, but they cannot be traced to any definite source. There is much excitement here, and business is nearly suspended. Recruiting is very brisk; a large number of men are ready to proceed to Baltimore and Washington to-night.

Philadelphia, 12th.—The Telegraph of this city says: Fighting has been going on near Washington since morning. The rebels are approaching the defenses on the northern side of the city in strong force. It is reported that our forces are in possession of Frederick, and that a part of the rebels had recrossed the Potomac at Maryland Heights. A large number of sailors have been sent to Baltimore.

Harve De Grace, Md., 12th.—Rebels have destroyed fifty feet of Gunpowder Bridge, and forty-five more are partially destroyed.

Indianapolis, 12th.—Democratic State convention today nominated J. E. McDonald for Governor. All the Democratic State officers were re-nominated.

The rebels at Frederick are estimated at 38,000.

Marysville, 13th.—Gold opened in New York to-day at 2:81, and closed at 2:76. Legal Tenders in San Francisco to-day, 41 1/2.

Give us Back our Dead.

The disconsolate Copperheads keep murmuring "Give us back the Union as it was!" Let the answer of patriots be, "Give us back our dead!" Into the glassy eyes of Lyon put the electric light that shown when he led the heroic charge. Restore to Elsworth his young life and manly beauty. Give vigor to the wasted limbs of Kearney. Bring back the war worn veteran Sumner. Revive the McCooks, twin-brothers of valor. Heal the savage wounds of Dahlgren. Reanimate the commanding form of Ellet. Call Sedgwick from his grave, and Wadsworth from the silent republic of the dead. Breathe the breath of life into the nostrils of the gentle Lander. Return new strength to the sinewy arm of Reno. Give back the musical cadences to the tongue of Baker, and cleanse his gray hair from the gore which your fellow Democrats shed upon it. Take down the sables of bereavement that hang in the sorrowful dwellings of the people along the Saco, the Susquehanna, the Des Moines, the Ohio, and the thousand lesser streams whose exultant voices mock at the despondency of the widow and the loneliness of the childless. Do this, O, thou thrice damned spirit of Slavery, and thou mayest again have the Union as it was! Then, again the frothing bloodhounds may bay on the track of the panting fugitives; the white slave may be again chained to the auction-block; the pregnant woman tied to the whipping-post; the lustful adulterer may revel in the harem of his slaves, while the hypocritical sons of Belial preach the efficacy of saving grace to a congregation of man-stealers, adulterers, and sellers of their own flesh and blood. Then may the Democratic party again rule this nation, fill the halls of Congress with Southern desperadoes, the Presidential chair with another Buchanan to betray the nation, another Floyd to steal its armament, another Taney to misinterpret its justice. But not till then—not till the ghostly company of the murdered part the shrouds of Impudence, and stand forth fully restored in vigor and beauty of their youth—not until the grand arch of Freedom shall have been stayed.

stretched hand of Jehovah, can these treacherous Copperheads again have "the Union as it was."

"Give us back our dead!" is the awful acclamation, not only from the North States in America, but from every spot animated by a freedom-loving, despot-bating soul in the world. The oppressed of all the world have a common proprietary interest in the sacred dust. From every famine-stricken hovel of Ireland, every ruin of Italy, every sepulcher of Poland's heroism, every fortress-rock of the Caucasus, every cave where human liberty listens for the footfalls of the pursuer, deep-toned voices launch the accusation of their brothers' murder on the Democratic party of the United States. The Churches of Christendom hurl their anathemas upon it; Humanity shrinks from its touch with loathing; Civilization scowls upon it; Heaven abandons it; and hell yawns for the last intercessor in behalf of a savage barbarism. We may call, "Give us back our dead!" but the appeal will be to the insensate ears of a malefactor's corpse. The Democratic party is itself very dead. Its continued movements are only the horrid convulsions of a lifeless carcass, whose palsied nerves are disturbed by some electric sympathy with treason at the South. Whenever Freedom takes another step in advancement, the bloated carrion starts upright, opens its sunken eyes, and with the fetid breath of the charnel, hables its execrations. But when the unity of the Republic shall have been restored, and each wandering planet drawn back to its orbit by the central sun of Freedom, the cold-hearted sexton will shovel dirt upon the disgusting putrescence, and set over it a sinister cross, not the emblem of holy religion, but the rectangular sign of the alphabet, indicating the infamous grave of a traitor.—S. F. Flag.

PENSIONERS.—The number of revolutionary soldiers borne upon the pension rolls had dwindled down to eighteen on the 30th of June, 1863, of whom only ten had made application for their stipends on the 4th of March of that year. The number of widows of revolutionary soldiers on the rolls, at the same period, was 1,673. The whole number of army invalid pensioners on the rolls the 30th of June, 1863, was 7,248, most of whom were pensioned on account of wounds received, or disease contracted in the service during the present war. The widows, orphans, and dependent mothers of 3,573 deceased soldiers of present war were inscribed on the rolls during the last fiscal year, making a total of this class on the rolls at the close of that year, 4,820. The number of navy invalids on the rolls at the close of the year, was 544, and a number of widows, orphans and dependent mothers of deceased officers and seamen of the navy, 577. The whole number of army pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year of 1863, was 7,582, and of the navy, 316. The number of army pensioners, of all classes, on the rolls on the 30th June, 1863, was, 13,659, and of the navy, 1,132. The payment of the former requires the sum of \$1,227,641 88, and the latter, \$44,074 61, per annum. Of course, this list has been nearly doubled during the fiscal year just closed.—Sacramento Bee

Professor Johnson was one day lecturing before the students on mineralogy. He had before him a number of specimens of various sorts to illustrate the subject, when a roguish student, for sport, stily slipped a piece of brick among the stones. The Professor was taking up the stones one after another, and naming them. "This," he said, "is a piece of granite; this is felspar," etc. Presently he came to the black-bat. Without betraying any surprise, even changing the tone of his voice, "this," said he, holding it up, "is a piece of impudence."

H. H. H.—Hoops. Happiness and Heaven—If a man possesses the two first, he has in fee simple the latter.