

SACHS BRO.'S

JACKSONVILLE,
Wholesale & Retail
— DEALERS IN —

**Dry Goods,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!**

AND ALSO IN
**Groceries!
Provisions,
Liquors & Tobacco**

**New Goods!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!**

**IMMENSE RECEIPTS
— AND —**

**Grand Display
OF NEW
FALL & WINTER
Goods,**

— AT —
SACHS BRO.'S

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just received a larger, more fashionable and better selected stock of

**FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BONNETS,
HATS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS-TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
NOTIONS,
ETC., ETC.**

than any ever before brought to this market.

**Groceries!
Groceries!!
Groceries!!!**

We have just opened the best and largest stock of

**Groceries!
PROVISIONS!
Wines and Liquors,
CIGARS & TOBACCO.**
EVER OFFERED HERE.

**OUR MOTTO,
"QUICK SALES--SMALL PROFITS"**

we feel confident, will guarantee to us the continuance of the patronage with which our customers have hitherto favored us; and the addition we have now made to our former line of trade will, we hope, secure to us the balance of the trading population of this town and vicinity, to all of whom we promise prompt and polite attention.

Please call and convince yourselves.
SACHS BROS.
All sorts of marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods.
Jacksonville, Oct. 20, 1862.

Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.
(TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.)

Dates to November 10th.

St. Louis, 10th.—General Schofield's army has returned to Springfield and will probably go into winter quarters.

There are indications that the Emancipationists will have a majority in the next Legislature. McChery (Emancipationist) is probably elected to Congress from the Jefferson City district.

Philadelphia, 9th.—McClellan's removal has caused great excitement. Among the rumors as to the cause is one that some instructions of the General-in-Chief [Halleck] were not followed, and Lee escaped in consequence. Forney's Press says that it [the removal of McClellan] was purely a military act, and the result of military consultation and discussion. Although recommended by the President, it was only resolved upon after the change became inevitable.

Washington, 10th.—General Hunter returns in a few days to take command in the South.

The mortar schooners at the Navy Yard are having their mortars removed and replaced by a 100 pound Parrott gun amidships, two rifled guns on the sides and a pivot gun forward. Their destination is not made public.

Cincinnati, 10th.—An Indianapolis dispatch says that on Wednesday night a battalion of Shackelford's Kentucky Cavalry was attacked by a large force of guerrillas under Colonel Fowler, on Pond river, seven miles from Madisonville, Kentucky. The attack was gallantly resisted, and the rebels were compelled to retire, with the loss of six killed, including Colonel Fowler. A large number were taken prisoners.

New York, 10.—The report of the Harper's Ferry Military Commission is published. General White and Colonels Datassey and Trimble are acquitted of all blame for the surrender. The Commission find that Colonel Ford was given, by Colonel Miles, discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that in the exercise of this discretion he conducted the defense with no ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity disqualifies him for command. Colonel Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect, in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position. The evidence in the report concerning his course with the rebels is such as to raise the strongest suspicion of treachery. General Wool is gravely censured for placing so incapable an officer as Colonel Ford in command.

Concerning McClellan, the opinion adduced in the report and the opinion expressed by the Commission are most direct and damaging. The General-in-Chief testifies that McClellan, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average of only six miles per day in pursuit, and that in his opinion he both could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the Commission fully concur.

Louisville, 10th.—Information is received from Nashville to Friday night. No assault had been made on the city up to that time.

On Wednesday night pickets on the Murfreesboro, McMinnville and Franklin Railroad commenced skirmishing. Eight hundred Federal cavalry charged on Sterne's rebel cavalry, driving them within five miles of Franklin. Meanwhile a rebel force, supposed to be Morgan's, made a dash on the new railroad bridge at North Nashville, but were repulsed. The Federal loss in various skirmishes was 1 killed and 13 wounded.

McCook's advance reached Nashville on the afternoon of the 6th.

It is reported that the rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro and McMinnville and gone to Chattanooga, and that General Joe Johnston arrived at Chattanooga and assumed the command of the Department of Tennessee and North Alabama.

Breckinridge's command is at Chattanooga.

Deserters from Bragg's army say that he not to be credited, and we are not permitted to take that comfort to our bosom. The people mean by this remarkable revelation was obliged to destroy most of the property captured by his army in Kentucky, to prevent its falling into Buell's hands.

Dates to 11th November.

Washington, 11th.—Hooker has been assigned to command of the Army Corps formerly commanded by Fitz John Porter, who has been ordered to Washington to answer charges preferred by Pope, for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run.

On Sunday morning, Captain Dahlgren, with sixty of the First Indiana and a small detachment of Sixth Ohio Cavalry, dashed into Fredericksburg, where they found eight companies of rebel cavalry. He immediately fell upon them, and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, lasting three hours, when the rebels retreated. Our men returned with 39 prisoners, with their horses, accoutrements, and their wagons loaded with army cloth, having lost but one killed and three wounded.

The wagon bridge over the Rappahannock, at Waterloo, 300 feet long, was burned by rebels. General Sumner's old corps reached Warrenton on Saturday. The Richmond *Whig* of November 8th,

speaking of the recent Southern elections, says they show plainly that the tide is all on e way, and that it is against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party. If the election-going as-averations and appeals of this party could be credited, this success of the Democracy is about equal to a declaration of peace; but they are lution to declare their deep dissatisfaction, and also that important changes must be made. Having found their strength, we may expect that they will speak their sentiments with boldness, which they had not dared to do before.

The *Whig* also says: "Sunday last the Abolitionists marched from Jamestown, N. C., to a point a short distance below Williamston, on the Roanoke river; cut off two Confederate regiments stationed there. Four companies encountered the whole Yankee force, and kept them at bay the whole day. During the night the Confederate forces arrived, and offered battle to the enemy, who fell back to prevent a fight. The shelling was kept up by gunboats until 10 o'clock at night."

The Savannah *Republican* of this morning says, the Abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay, Florida, on the 3d. Our forces were confident of their ability to hold out. A cartridge factory at Jackson, Ga., exploded November 5th, killing all employed in the works, not less than thirty lives.

New York, 11th.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent, says, we have news from Richmond to 6th. The rebel General Lee had arrived there, and resumed his position as commander in chief. General Jos. Johnston succeeds Lee in active command of the armies north of Richmond. He has now his headquarters at Culpepper. Stonewall Jackson's corps has been increased to 50,000. The situation of the Federal army was well understood at Richmond. The new Merrimac is completed, and has been at Fort Darling for some days, with steam up and a full complement of men aboard. Richmond papers of 7th. state that rebel army is shoeless, and appeal to the people to supply them.

Baltimore, 11th.—A Pensacola letter of October 29th, says, the United States steamer Montgomery had arrived at that port with the steamer Carolina as a prize. She was captured 50 miles off Mobile after a seven hour chase. She was loaded with munitions of war.

San Francisco, 11th.—Sanitary Committee remitted \$30,000 to-day.

Dates to 12th November.

New York, 12th.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The Medical Directors report from Hilton Head that it would be extremely imprudent to subject the unclimated troops to the dangers of yellow fever in the Department of the South, until after severe frosts. This will probably delay the sailing of Hunter's command.

The charges against Fitz John Porter for misconduct at Bull Run, are not to be investigated until the arrival of Pope.

General Pope telegraphs to the President that he had condemned three hundred Minnesota Indians to hang, and asked his approval of the Court Martial. The President replied: "Execute only the ringleaders."

Recent reconnoissance indicate that two divisions of rebel cavalry are between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and one in the vicinity of Cedar Mountain, under Gen. D. H. Hill.

Hampton Legion, a brigade of cavalry from Stuart's division, was between Little Washington and Sperryville on Monday. His artillery, yesterday, shelled the camp of the 8th Illinois cavalry. Gen. Griffin occupied Jefferson, four miles from Rappahannock, on road to Culpepper.

Warrenton correspondence of 10th says: "The feeling throughout the army towards Gen. Burnside is very warm and cordial. The rebel army is believed to be massed in Culpepper and vicinity."

Col. Thomas Ford and Major Baird, 126th New York Regiment, have been dismissed from the service—Ford for incapacity; Baird for bad conduct.

Gen. Bazard is at Rappahannock station with enemy in force on opposite side of river.

Gen. McClellan was escorted to the cars yesterday, by a large cavalcade of officers, including Burnside. No demonstration was made at his departure.

Contrabands report Longstreet in command at Culpepper. Also, report Gen. Hill's forces with Jackson.

Trenton, Tenn., 10th.—Our forces passed La Grange yesterday evening. Our pickets are within six miles of Holly Springs. One hundred and thirty of enemy's cavalry were taken prisoner during the day.

Cairo 11th.—Dispatches indicate that the rebels have evacuated Holly Springs. Dispatch from General Ransom says: "My command arrived here to-day, having marched 150 miles, and had a fight with the rebel Woodward. We killed 6, wounded 16, captured 40, took 100 horses, and mules, and large quantity of stores. We drove the enemy beyond Cumberland."

Dates to 13th November.

Boston, 12th.—Correspondence from on board steamer South Carolina, off Charleston, says: "British frigate *Racer*, by permission of Flag Officer Green, entered Charleston Harbor and brought away the British Consul. He says the rebels have launched a powerful ram and two more are ready for pitting—the iron being expected daily from England. He also reports the rebel steamer *Nashville* is lying at mouth of Stono Inlet, six miles from Charleston,

waiting a chance to run out. There were 200 cases of yellow fever in the city when he left.

The same correspondent says: On the night of the 18th, a vessel ran the blockade. She was fired at twenty-two times by the *Flambeau*. Several shot struck her, but without making the slightest impression; she must have been iron plated and very thick, or the rifled shot would have gone through her. It is thought that this was the vessel which the rebels expected with iron plates.

San Francisco, 13th.—There was a rumor on the street last night that Capt. John Cremony, of the 1st Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, has been killed by Indians in Arizona. Correspondence from Los Angeles says that two companies have recently arrived at Camp Drum to quarter there this winter. On the 8th July last, a party of nine men started from Pino Alto mines, Arizona, for California. When they had reached within two miles of Apache Pass, 120 miles from the mines, they were attacked by Apache Indians, and all murdered—not one left.

The same correspondent says: "Kewen returned in great glory, and will make a secession speech at the Monte to-day."

Kewen says he made General Wright modify the oath twice before he would take it.

The *Los Angeles News* demands the recall of General Wright, and the appointment of some one who has not so much sympathy with secessionists, and also says the Union men in San Bernardino know that secessionists are organized, or are ready to rise and kill them when the signal is given.

New York, 13th.—The *Herald's* correspondence from North Carolina reports occupation of Hamilton, on left bank of Roanoke. A letter says we have just taken this place with a grand cavalry charge, combined with a gunboat movement. The enemy was in strong force, but retreated precipitately. The people of the country are greatly alarmed at our approach. They flee from home, leaving all their property. Gen. Foster's command had a severe engagement Sunday night with 3,000 rebel infantry behind breastworks, supported by six pieces of artillery. We killed and wounded 60 of the enemy—our loss, 10. We move to-day to take Tarboro.

The Richmond "Dispatch" of the 10th has an account of the taking of Hamilton, and says the Yankees destroyed nearly the entire place. The Federal force there is represented to be 10,000 strong, with 40 pieces of artillery and considerably force of cavalry. They are also reported to have landed a large force at Palmyra, 25 miles from Weldon.

Philadelphia, 13th.—Washington *Star* says the army which is now in vicinity of Warrenton has been at a stand still since receiving order of transfer to Burnside. On night preceding receipt of his orders, McClellan announced to many of his officers his belief that within three or four days at farthest, he would fight the greatest battle of the war, and gain a victory for the Union, which would probably end the rebellion.

Fortress Monroe, 12th.—It is rumored that Fort Darling has been strengthened by a heavy base wall of solid masonry, and a shroud of iron mail over the most exposed portion. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th says: "Significant movements are progressing along the entire line of General Lee's army."

The same paper says: Gen. Hill had a fight with the enemy on Monday last, in Stark county, Shenandoah Valley. The General says the enemy were soundly thrashed, and driven back four miles. Our loss was considerable.

New York, Nov. 13th.—A Nashville dispatch to the *Tribune* says: The main rebel force under Polk and Buckner is falling back southward. Bragg has resumed command. Gen. Joe Johnson's health being too much impaired for field service.

Rosekrans has ordered impressment of negroes belonging to rebels for fatigue duty, and is also organizing a pioneer negro corps.

Watches and Jewelry.

J. NEUBER
HAS recently received a large and valuable stock of

SPRING AND WEIGHT
CLOCKS,
SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
PEARL, EMERALD, CAMEO SETS,
Together with a splendid lot of other

JEWELRY,
Breast-Pins, Brooches,
Ear-Rings, Finger Rings,
Lockets, Buckles, Clasps,
Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons,
Necklaces,
Watch-Chains,
Chatelains
and Seals,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES and warranted.

J. NEUBER still continues to REPAIR WATCHES, JEWELRY and CLOCKS, in the best manner and with dispatch. All articles in his line manufactured promptly and with neatness. Call and see his stock at the old stand, corner of Third and California streets, Jacksonville. 441f.

HERMAN BLOOM

Has constantly on hand, and is daily receiving new additions to his present large and well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

Consisting, in part, of
**The Latest Styles of
French, English, German and American**

**FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS**

LADIES' HATS,
HOSIERY, and all kinds of GAITERS,
BOOTEES and SLIPPERS;

A Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S
CLOTHING!

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS & HATS;
**CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
MINERS' TOOLS** of all kinds,

Particular attention is paid to procuring the
Best Groceries for Families.

Also, the best qualities of
LIQUORS, WINES and CORDIALS,
And a variety of other articles too
numerous to mention.

All of the above goods will be sold at prices to defy competition.

All articles that may be purchased of me will be warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded.

Ladies and Gentlemen are kindly solicited to call and examine my present stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. I am confident it will be to their advantage. I consider it no trouble to show Goods.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for merchandise.
Remember my old stand—
McCully's two-story, Fire-proof Brick Building.

HERMAN BLOOM,
Jacksonville, Oct. 19, 1862. 27

NOTICE—All those knowing themselves indebted to me for a longer period than ninety days, will please call and pay up, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection.

HERMAN BLOOM,
Jacksonville, July 16, 1862. 27

MAX MULLER,

— SUCCESSOR TO —
J. A. BRUNNER & BROTHER

The undersigned, having purchased from J. A. Brunner & Brother their entire

Stock of Merchandise,
Now offers the same for sale at

**Greatly Reduced Prices,
For Cash.**

The stock consists of

**Dry & Fancy Goods
Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,**

And, in fact, a varied assortment of articles pertaining to the General Merchandise business.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

please to give me a call, and examine the Goods and learn the Prices, before you make your purchases.

Do not forget the place—the Brick Store heretofore occupied by Brunner & Bro.

MAX MULLER,
Jacksonville, July 19, 1862. 27

Notice.

WE have this day sold our stock of merchandise to Mr. MAX MULLER. From our friends and patrons we would solicit for Mr. MULLER a continuance of their liberal patronage. J. A. BRUNNER & BRO., Jacksonville, July 12th, 1862. 27

EVANSVILLE HOTEL FOR RENT.

—The undersigned offers to rent or lease the Evansville Hotel, at Dardanells, for one, two, or three years, at reasonable rates. The Hotel is in a good location, close by the Rogue River Bridge. A fine orchard is attached to the premises; also good spring water, and convenient out-buildings. For further information, address,
THOMAS CHAVNER,
Dardanells, Ogn., Aug. 30, 1862. 30

NOTICE.—JOSEPH JACOBS is hereby appointed my agent, to take charge of the Eagle Mill property, in Jackson county, and is authorized to transact all business connected therewith, and to collect and receipt for all debts due me on account of any business connected with said Eagle Mill property. Dated at Roseburg, Ogn., May 19, 1862. JESSE ROBINSON.