

# 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. TOWN AND COUNTY.

**Barney to "Cousin Clara."**  
[For the Sentinel.]

**BUTTE CREEK, Dec. 12, 1862.**  
*Deer Cuzzen Clarry:* Your purty printed letter has gist ariv hear, and I swan to grashins I never seed a lot ove houn doges monr better plezd at the rattle ove an old tin plait from the dore of an ole bachers cabbinn nor i wuz at herin from yew—and sich a nise letur tu, lookin fur all the world like onto book redin. Ime mity glad ure so muchly tickuld with jacksonvill, an i tuk it az a butefull complement for yew tu cal me coz and sich a nise town as Jacksunvill cozy. It be sartin that there air much diferece betwene coz and cozy—but as Seth Smalpat, our skule teechur (he kepud skule here the fal ove 50sevan) uze to sa, ise tockin figgertivle.

I've heerd a rite smart chance ov tock ov jacksonvill, but i never node afore it waz so muchly lik onto a plaiz into a norvel. O, euzzin, woudnt it be so nise in a book about them air virduint treze, and peepul, and them odorifucus flourz and squaz (or duste made in the forist. I bleve yew kuls um), that you seed in jacksonvill!

Yew rit sumthin about shopperell. If yew like that, you orter gist cum on Bute Crik, thars sich lots of it hur. Yew cood alsov sea the butifull litle gra groun squirls az it so plafule gumpz an squeaks and runs from won hole to a nuther, wich itz dug under this luxurifient groth of shopperell. Yewd be fascynated i no with the sirround- in butys of bute Crik—itz fruitle sile and conjugle elimit, its hogs and cattul, and hosses on a thousind hilz (as waz spokene ove by the profit Danl, who wuz kast into the lyunz den), alsov the pooty litle burdz and donke rabuts that kin out run ary wun ove Uncle bobz doges. The onle ubjeshkun tu bute Crik iz that itz a litle tue stickie in winter time.

I dont no as the anshunt godz huntid in these ere partz or not, but us pepil az livs hear has lotz ov fun huntin bar and doer. Yew rit sumthin about polished sity bels. Tha must be very nise. We have no bels hear, excepting cow bels, an tha ratle gist az wel without bean rubd up soe brite.

Yew also roak sumthin about the ole bachelers smokin thare musharoon pipes, and thar lenin up aginst a lamp Poist to pra. Tha mus be riligiser nur eni ole bachers i no ov over hear on bute. Butt semes tu me ive red sunpin in the nu Testymint about the faryisee prain up aginst lamp posts and the like, and i thinks it sez somthin about thair al bein hippereriz. (i donte mene eni insinnervashuns bowt the jacksonvill fellers tho.)

Yew tockd about ennisent skule gals. Ef yewd gist node how wun ov em sarvd me latley, yewd never sa enosent skule gal agin; butt ile hav to put this moarnfool kortin skarpe of til i cum tu jacksonvill, i want yew tu bee shure an rite gist as sauc az yew git this ere.

From ure afeschunit euzzen.  
**BARNY.**  
p s dyrect ure leturs to Big sticky bute Crik origen

**FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.**—A man by the name of William Riley fatally stabbed A. C. Humphreys, on Saturday evening last, at Kanaka Flat, some two miles from this town. The deed was perpetrated in a drinking and gambling saloon. Humphreys died about three o'clock on Monday morning. The blade of the knife used was near six inches long. It struck on the right side of the abdomen, between the lower ribs and the groin, and penetrated through the intestines and entirely severed what the physicians call the "internal iliac vein." The circumstances of the case, as narrated to us, are briefly these: There was a heterogeneous gathering of Kanakas, negroes, white men and squaws, at the saloon, and gambling, dancing and drinking, were the furor of the hour. Riley came in a little before ten o'clock, and in passing around through the crowd towards the fire, passed by where Humphreys was sitting on a bench, and intentionally or accidentally stepped on his foot. Humphrey accused Riley of doing it intentionally. Riley told him he might think as he pleased about it. A quarrel ensued; Humphrey struck Riley in the face with his fist, and Riley stabbed him as above. Riley has been committed to jail for trial. He is of medium height, thick set and rather forbidding in his personal appearance. It is said that Riley has served a term in the institution at Portland which, in punning language, is called a States Prison. The deceased has been about this place since 1858.

**RICH QUARTZ** has been struck again in Gold Hill, near the old lead, the extent of which is yet to be ascertained.

**WINTER QUARTERS OF THE OREGON TROOPS, ETC.**—Capt. Harri's company have gone into winter quarters at the Dalles. The boys were paid off on the 2d. They received only \$25 per month. All took the pay and signed the roll except M. Taylor. Capt. Truax's company will stay at Walla Walla this winter.

Co. "F" refused their pay. There is some dissatisfaction among the soldiers as to the amount paid them. They were promised \$31. They only get \$25. Let the responsibility fall where it properly belongs.

**NEUBER'S JEWELRY STORE.**—J. Neuber has moved his fine and valuable stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., into his new store, on California street, first door east of Sachs'. It is the prettiest little store in town. Repairing of all kinds in his line of business done with neatness and dispatch, and quartz jewelry manufactured to order. Go to Neuber's, and buy a Christmas present for her, or him.

**SAILOR GULCH.**—Last week the old channel up this gulch, trace of which had been lost, was again discovered. Ned Kennedy took out nineteen ounces from one pan of dirt. Where is Salmon River now? Why don't somebody get up an excitement. Such an occurrence up north, properly puffed by the newspapers, and heralded by the steamboat and hotel men, would induce an extensive emigration from California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

"W. H. A." has furnished us with a very interesting communication from Fort Lapwai, W. T. It will be eagerly read by our many readers who have friends connected with Col. Maury's command.

**Wm. K. Ish,** whom Madam Rumor reported as killed, up north, by the Indians, is still in the land of the living, we are happy to say. The red-skin does not live who can substantiate his claim to Mr. Ish's scalp-lock.

### BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO TREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

**New York, Dec. 13th.**—The intelligence from the seat of war, last night, states that on the 12th, Wade Hampton's cavalry captured Dumfries, on the Occoquan, half-way between Washington and Frederickburg, and to-day cut the telegraph wires and captured a number of operators. This caused the interruption of news. Communication is now restored, and Sigel's corps is trying to cut off Hampton's retreat, through with but doubtful prospects of success.

**Headquarters, Army of Potomac, Dec. 13th.**—The battle, long anticipated, is now progressing. Reynold's corps, on the left, advanced and engaged the enemy at 9:15 o'clock. A few minutes afterwards the rebels opened a heavy siege of artillery, which still continues. Our heavy guns are answering; but the fire of both sides is at random, on account of the dense fog. No results are as yet known, and but little of the infantry have been engaged. A portion of the enemy's cavalry crossed the ford above here yesterday, and are on our right. The rear of the Federal force has been sent against them.

**Washington Dec. 13th.**—A dispatch from Falmouth, last night, says that the main body of our army is now over the river, the balance being in a position to cross at any time.

The Navy department has advices from the Gulf squadron to November 26th, which gives an account of the capture of the British schooner *Maria*, and the rebel schooner *Carrie*, while attempting to run the blockade off Sabine Pass.

Hampton's cavalry captured a number of officers at Dumfries yesterday, but paroled them.

Later in the day Gen. Steinwaugh, with a command of Sigel's, met the rebels, and a fight ensued, the precise locality or extent of which is not yet known.

The gallant act of first crossing the river at Frederickburg, was performed by two companies of the 78th Michigan regiment. A drummer boy 10 years old was in first boat.

**LATER.**  
**Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 13th—11 p. m.**—The fog began to disappear early in the forenoon, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the rebels' position. It was evident that on the first range of hills in the rear of the city the enemy had guns posted which could not be carried except by infantry. General French's division, which was supported by Gen. Howard's troops, advanced to their work at 11:50 on a brisk run. The enemy's guns opened upon them with a very rapid fire, when within musket range, at the base of the ridge. The rebel infantry, who were posted behind stone walls and some houses on the right of the line, checked the advance of our men, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range. At this time another body of men moved to their assistance in splendid style,

notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks by the rebel artillery. When our troops arrived at the first line of rebel defenses they "double quicked," and with fixed bayonets endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding place; but the concentrated fire of the rebel artillery and infantry were too much for them. The center gave way in disorder, but was afterwards rallied and brought back. From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on and never ceased until dark.

General Franklin, on our left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fighting, in driving the rebels about one mile. At one time they advanced to attack him, but were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter and loss of four or five hundred prisoners, belonging to Gen. Hill's division. Gen. Franklin's movements were directed down the river, and his troops encamped not far from Massafonax creek.

Our troops sleep to night where they fought to-day. The dead and wounded are being carried from the field. Among the officers killed or wounded, are General Jackson Penn. B-serves, killed; General Bayard, died from wound received in the thigh; Gen. Vinton, wounded; General Gibbons, wounded; Gen. Kimball, wounded; Gen. Caldwell, wounded; Colonel Sinclair, seriously wounded; Capt. Hendrickson, wounded; Colonel Cross, N. H. 5th, wounded; Maj. and Adjutant of same regiment killed.

The musketry firing ceased about six o'clock, but the rebels continued to throw shells into the city until night.

The rebel position is as follows: Longstreet on the left, holding main works. Gen. A. P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson in front of Franklin. Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock, with Hill's force as a reserve. Burnside will renew the battle at daylight. Our troops are in good spirits.

**Head-quarters army, Dec. 14, 11 1/2 A. M.**—There is no fog to-day. The sun is shining brightly, with a strong breeze blowing at daylight this morning. There was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of Federal works, where Generals Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday. The fire slacked about an hour afterwards, and was heard only at intervals until now. The same occurred in front of Franklin's division. The object of both parties is evidently to feel the other. During last night and this morning the rebels considerably strengthened their position and extended their works. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where few were to be seen yesterday. Those killed yesterday while charging enemy's works remain where they fell. While we were attempting to remove them last night the rebels opened fire with musketry, but the wounded have all been removed from the field. All the dead obtained are now being buried. Indications are that no decisive battle will be fought to-day unless the rebels should bring on an engagement, which is not probable.

**Washington, 14.**—Gentlemen in high position repeat the assertion as coming from Burnside, that he has men enough, and wants no reinforcements. It is thought here that about 40,000 of our troops were engaged in yesterday's battle. From information received this morning, preparations were making all night for a conflict to-day, Burnside remaining on the field, giving orders and looking after the condition of his men. Additional surgeons, everything which our wounded may require have been dispatched from Washington. Gen. Meagher was wounded in the leg, in yesterday's battle.

**New York, 14th.**—The *Herald's* Frederickburg dispatch dated the 13th, says it is ascertained, beyond doubt, that the rebel force is nearly 200,000 strong. Jackson commands their right, extending from Port Royal to Ginnis Station. Longstreet has the centre, from Ginnis Station to the Telegraph road. Lee and Stuart are on the left.

A dispatch from headquarters, last night, to the *Herald*, says that General Franklin's line moved forward at sunrise. Shortly afterwards a rebel battery opened on our line and the 9th N. Y. militia were ordered to charge; but, after a fierce struggle, were compelled to retire. The remainder of that brigade, under Gen. Tyler, then charged on the battery, and the fight became general. On the extreme left the cannonading was terrific but our troops suffered little from it. Gradually the fight extended round to the right. About 10 o'clock Gen. Sumner's troops engaged the enemy back of the city. The battle raged furiously until dark; the enemy occupying the woods and hills, had the most advantageous position, but were driven back on their right a mile and a half. Early in the day, several hundred prisoners were taken, who report Lee's whole army in the vicinity.

### LATEST.

**New York, Dec. 15th.**—Concerning Saturday's fight the *Herald* has the following: The battle raged fiercely throughout the day and evening until after dark. The fighting in our immediate front, and on the right and beyond Frederickburg, was carried on by Sumner's division. Shortly after 9 o'clock, General Couch's corps moved out from the upper part of the city with a strong detachment of skirmishers. The enemy yielded gradually, but contested our progress with great stubbornness, and for some time the rattle of musketry was incessant. At the time this movement commenced, batteries of the division sta-

tioned on the bluffs, across the river, opened with shell, to cover our advance. The rebel infantry having fallen back to their first line of works, their batteries opened with a vigorous and rapid fire upon our columns, which brought them to a temporary halt. For some time our artillery on the bluffs kept up the fire on the rebel batteries with considerable success; and the rebel batterie on Taylor's Hill, opposite Falmouth, was finally silenced. During all this time the rebel artillery was entirely devoted to shelling our advance. Soon after the whole corps was deployed into line of battle and moved forward to attack and storm the rebel batteries on the right, while from the enemy's works a terrible fire of shell, grape and shrapnel tore through their bleeding ranks. Notwithstanding this, they steadily pushed on to within a short distance of the first line of intrenchments.

They drove the rebels from the former making prisoners of some while the remainder took shelter behind the intrenchments. This was accomplished after most heroic and long continued effort under a most galling and murderous fire. Unable to stand against this terrible fire, they returned in good order, carrying away their wounded, to their original line of pickets, through holding the ground the first occupied, after having been six hours under fire.

**Chicago, Dec. 15th.**—The following is believed to be nearly correct as to the number of our army at Frederickburg: Hooker's corps about 50,000. Franklin on left and Sumner on right, each with equal numbers. Sigel with 25,000 advancing on center, and Slocum with 15,000, is executing flank movement of enemy's left.

**Chicago, 15th.**—The situation at Frederickburg, as briefly stated, is as follows: We have crossed in force and hold the city. The rebels hold a semi-circular line of works, ranging from one to three miles back of the river. There remains three things for us to do—we may attempt to storm their works, or stand on the defensive where we are, or bring up reserves and attempt to turn their flank. In the first case, if defeated, we would be thrown back on the river, without any sufficient means of crossing. There was no fighting of consequence yesterday.

**Fortress Monroe, 13th.**—The Richmond Enquirer has the following: Heavy firing was going on at Frederickburg, and the cannonading is severe. On 10th, our batteries, stationed above and below town, opened fire on gunboats in the stream. The firing lasted an hour and a half, and was very heavy and rapid. Eleven houses were struck, four completely destroyed.

**Washington, 15th.**—Up to midnight no intelligence of importance had been received from the army. There was occasional firing during the night. The Richmond Enquirer says 12 Yankee regiments left Newburn Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington, but more general belief is that they will attack Weldon and Petersburg.

**Cincinnati, Dec. 15th.**—Southern dispatches say that Jeff. Davis arrived at Murfreesboro' on Friday. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, acting under authority of the Legislature, seized a half million dollars worth of goods, in Augusta, for the use of the soldiers, to be paid for at reasonable rates.

**Nashville, 12th.**—The rebels have a heavy force near Nolanville, another at Murfreesboro', and a considerable force this side of Nolan's creek—the entire number estimated at 70,000.

## Grand Ball! AT THE ASHLAND HOTEL On the 24th of December, '62

THE subscriber will give a ball at the above time and place, it being Christmas Eve. A general attendance is solicited. Tickets five dollars. Good music engaged.  
**EBER EMERY.**  
Ashland, Nov. 28, 1862. 524w

**Special Notice.**—All who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, will please call immediately and settle with E. F. RUSSELL (of Jacksonville, Oregon), Notary Public, who is fully authorized to receive and receipt for me. By so doing, you will confer a favor and save yourselves cost.  
**G. W. GREER.**  
Jacksonville, Og'n., Sept. 25th, 1862.

**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, Oreg., May 10, 1862. **JESSE ROBINSON.**  
**BOOKS.**—All the Standard Works for sale at the **VARIETY STORE.**  
As a man lives, so shall he die.

**Butter! Butter!!**  
**JUST** received 1,500 pounds of ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, of recent importation via the Isthmus. It is an extra article, perfectly sweet, and well packed, in packages of 100 pounds; which will keep anywhere, and is superior to the greater portion of so-called fresh butter.  
**E. C. SFFSSIONS.**  
With Bradbury & Wade.  
Jacksonville, Nov. 5th, 1862.  
**JOB PRINTING** neatly executed at the **SENTINEL OFFICE.**