



"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

The News.

The Union army is victorious in the South, in the West—everywhere save in Virginia. Virginia has been the arena of terrible fighting, and of fearful blundering. Not that the Union soldiers have exhibited less pluck, less bravery and less patriotic determination upon her bloody battle-fields, than have been brilliantly manifested by their companions elsewhere; but that there has been no concert of action, and no harmony of movement among her generals and their armies. The strength of the Union battalions has been wasted by fruitless conflicts, seemingly having no object. McClellan moved slowly, cautiously, and surely. His advance was the terrible pressure of a living inertia. There were no thunderbolts in his sky. When he pressed upon the foe, they gave back, but it was a movement induced by the *vis inertia* of a slowly moving avalanche. When it recoiled, it was full of sulphurous death. The powers that be, pronounced him too slow—a hero of victories without their fruits. The nation demanded greater activity. "Little Mac" was relieved and Burnside, a Western man, put into his place, and Fredericksburg passes into history. That the new commander exhibited generalship in the handling of his troops in that terrible slaughter pen, no one doubts. But was he imperiously commanded by Halleck to go there? Who knows? Let us suspend our judgments until we know the facts.

From North Carolina we receive cheering news. Gen. Foster is "marching on." The victory at Kingston was substantial and complete. Five hundred prisoners, eleven cannon and a skedaddling foe was the result. Foster is pushing on his forces to Goldsboro. This place is situated at the junction of the Wilmington and Weldon railroads. These roads in possession of the Union forces, one of their main sources of supply is cut off.

Gen. Banks' expedition is still a mystery.

REBEL INSULTS TO THE UNION DEAD.—The loss of the Federals killed at the battle of Fredericksburg was 1,400. When the Union army retreated across the river their dead were gathered together and left on the opposite side, on the field of their glory. Subsequently, a party under a flag of truce was sent over to bury the heroic slain. Nearly all of them were found stripped of their clothing, lying naked on the ground. They fought in defence of the principles of constitutional government, and for national unity. They fell while bravely charging upon entrenchments, covered with cannon loaded with grape shot. Truer men never lived, braver men never charged upon an insolent foe. They could be mown down by hurtling grape shot in a fearful harvest of death, but no fears alarmed them, and no terrors dismayed them. Unable to conquer them while living, being dead, the rebel heroes (God save the mark!) cowardly insult their gory remains. The generous man spares a prostrate foe, and the humane barbarian offers no insults to the heroic dead. It is left for a traitor to combine the ferocity of a savage, with the damning guilt of treason. How marked the contrast between the action of the rebels in stripping the Union dead, is that of the Mexican General "Ortega," who, after a late battle with the French in Mexico, had the medal found on the body of a Zouave on the battle-field, remitted to the French commander for transmission to his friends at home. There is a redeeming humanity in the act that adds a generous luster to bravery. The

Mexicans may be half civilized, they may be designated "Greasers," but their civilization is sufficiently imbued with the spirit of humanity to keep them from insulting their fallen foes. It is left for rebels to illustrate the higher civilization of a slave holding and slave-breeding aristocracy.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO YREKA FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Burial parties crossed the river under a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying the dead. Colonel Walton, Chief of Long-street's artillery, informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force that engaged Sumner on Saturday was only two brigades, but that they had a reserve force near by. He gave our men credit for great bravery, but considered the rebel position impregnable, and that a force of a half million would find it impossible to carry the heights in the face of their batteries.

The rebel loss was of course small compared with ours. The enemy took eight hundred prisoners, a considerable portion of whom were absent from their camps when we evacuated the south side of the river. The prisoners taken on both sides have been paroled.

Washington, 19th.—The postal appropriation for the coming year amounts to twelve millions. This does not include the appropriation for the California Central route, for which a special grant of a million was made. The joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, in pursuance of the resolution adopted to-day, have left for the Rappahannock to inquire into the facts connected with the late events at Fredericksburg.

Chicago, 19th.—Nothing has been received confirmatory of the rebel account of the Federal repulse at Kingston North Carolina.

Washington, 19th.—The army appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole in the House yesterday.

An amendment, offered by Mallory of Kentucky, that none of the appropriation should be used for the benefit of runaway slaves or for the emancipation or colonization of them, was disagreed to. The bill was then reported to the House and passed—107 to 33.

In the Senate, Latham of California, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate the correspondence, which has been had between his Department and our Minister in England, about telegraphic communication between the mouth of the Amoor and San Francisco. Adopted.

Henderson of Missouri introduced a bill granting pecuniary aid to Missouri to emancipate her slaves. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, on motion of Sargent, of California, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Pacific States and Territories, who should have general control of matters on that subject, under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

New York, 19th.—The Scotia, from Liverpool on December 6th, and with dates from Queenstown to the 7th, arrived at an early hour this morning.

The newspapers advance nothing new on American affairs.

The Paris Monitor, in a quasi-official form, alludes to the presence of a French squadron at New Orleans, which is represented to have elated the disaffected portion of the population.

The London Globe thinks the situation in America promises striking results soon. The Times thinks the Democratic successes have rendered the Government desperate instead of daunting it, and it looks upon the advices as the worst yet, and as indicating that the propagation of servile war is about to commence.

Gladstone, in a published letter, denies that he has expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause, considering it out of his province to praise or blame on such a complicated question. He claims to be a much better friend to the North than those who encourage them in the prosecution of their hopeless and destructive enterprise.

New York, 19th.—The rebel loss at Fredericksburg was twenty-five hundred. They lost quite a number of field officers. The Third South Carolina Regiment was nearly annihilated.

The same paper contains a dispatch from Goldsboro, N. C., stating that three thousand rebel soldiers fought the Abolitionists at Kingston from eight in the morning until one in the afternoon of the 13th, and that, after driving the Abolitionists off once, they returned, and the rebel General Evans was compelled to retire, leaving the vandals in possession of the town. There is no report of the losses on either side. The town was considerably damaged by bombardment.

Fortress Monroe, 16th.—General Foster's forces captured Kingston, N. C., taking five hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery.

Washington, 10th.—Official dispatches from the headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, dated December 14th, to General Halleck, says: "General Foster left Newbern for Kingston, 11th, but owing to the bad roads, did not reach the vicinity of the latter town until the 13th. The enemy were posted five miles from the place, but by a heavy artillery fire in front and an infantry attack on both flanks, Fos-

ter succeeded in forcing a passage without much loss. On the morning of Sunday, December 14th, our troops advanced and found the enemy posted in a position so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought into play. The main attack, therefore, was made by infantry. After a five hours fight, the enemy was driven from his position and closely followed by our victorious forces. The rebel force was 6,000 strong, with twenty pieces of artillery."

New York, 19th.—Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac say that 600 of our dead were buried on Wednesday and four hundred of them to-day. Nearly all of them were found stripped of clothing and lying naked on the ground. From the official reports it is thought the proportion of killed to wounded in the late battle is smaller than any battle during the war. The official report of the losses in Reynolds' corps foot up twenty-eight hundred and thirty.

A Committee representing the Border State Congressional delegation, consisting of Hall, Crittenden and Crissfield, called on the President yesterday to urge him not to issue his proclamation. The President gave no definite answer. Some of the Border State delegation—Maynard among them—refused to sanction this proceeding.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 19th.—All quiet to-day. The enemy strongly picket the river along our front.

The official reports of the losses in the late battle make the number less than reported, being about fourteen hundred killed and 8,000 wounded. A large portion of the wounded are only slightly hurt.

Fortress Monroe, 17th.—The steamer Sanford, with 800 troops, belonging to Banks' expedition is reported ashore, near Caregort Reef. No lives were reported lost. Nothing reliable has yet been heard of the destination of his expedition.

New York, 19th.—A Nashville telegram, dated 18th, says: General Dodge with his cavalry, has been fighting Forest all day, in the vicinity of Corinth. Forrest has 4,000 men; Dodge has 2,500, with five pieces of artillery. Morgan is reported to be moving to cut the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It is also reported that Van Dorn, with fifty thousand men, is at Stevenson, Alabama, to join Bragg. The whole rebel force in Tennessee is estimated at seventy thousand. They had twenty-five thousand at Murfreesboro yesterday, with outpost within eleven miles of Nashville. Rosecrans has dismissed a large number of officers for drunkenness.

Louisville, 19th.—There seems to be some apprehensions of another raid into Kentucky, by Morgan's guerrillas. Preparations are making to meet them.

The Federal General Granger is now at Richmond, Kentucky, with a large force, fortifying the place.

Cairo, 19th.—There is nothing of importance from General Grant's army. It is stated that the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg have been greatly strengthened, and families are packing up and ready to evacuate in anticipation of an assault from the Federals.

Cincinnati, 19th.—The Army of the Kanawha has gone into Winter quarters, scattered along from New Creek to Point Pleasant. General Cox's head quarters are at Marietta.

By this Evening's Stage.

From C. Thomas, we received the following dispatch late last night, per mail, from Shasta:

Philadelphia, 22d.—Blair has not tendered his resignation, but will probably have to go. A strong pressure is being made against Welles and Stanton, by the Senate, but they will not obey the Senatorial Caucus. Some of the Senators insist that all of the Cabinet should be Republicans, while others are content to leave the entire matter with the President. Daniel S. Dickinson is among those mentioned for the Secretary's portfolio.

Seward yesterday consented to resume the portfolio of State. Chase has his resignation under consideration, and his decision is to be announced to-day.

New York 22d.—The official returns of the losses at Fredericksburg are as follows: 1,130 killed; 9,105 wounded; 2,078 missing.

Cairo, 22d.—Steamer *New Boy* while taking cotton at Commerce, Miss., Wednesday, was fired into by a band of guerrillas. On her return to Galena she reported the facts, and the gunboat *Juliet* with a detachment of infantry went there and burnt the town, and the plantations for five miles around.

Washington, 22d.—The President acknowledged the reception of the resignation of Seward and Chase, and informed them, after due consideration, that he has come to the conclusion that the acceptance of their resignations were incompatible with the public welfare. He therefore requests them to resume their respective functions. The Secretaries accordingly resumed their posts.

The statement that Burnside had tendered his resignation is not believed by members of his staff, and is probably not true.

Burnside's official report of the battle of Fredericksburg is published. He assumes the responsibility of moving the army across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, sooner and at different places than expected. The present Secretary of War

(Halleck) assigns as reasons that during the preparation for crossing at the places first selected, he discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river, thus weakening his defenses in front, in which case they would fight him with great advantage. But for the unexpected and unavoidable delay in building bridges, which gave the enemy 24 hours to concentrate and get a strong position, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been more decisive than if we had crossed at the place first selected.

Cairo, 22d.—The rebels have taken Carroll Station, Humboldt and Trenton, and at last accounts were marching on Union City. The following is an account of attack on Trenton, Tenn.: The Federal garrison hearing of approach of the enemy, made breastworks of cotton, and mounted their pieces of artillery. The enemy, about 4,000 strong, arrived at 3 P. M. and were allowed to advance close to the defenses, before fire was ordered. At first fire several were killed, and the others thrown into confusion. They fell back a short distance, but soon advanced again. A fierce but brief contest ensued. About forty rounds were fired, when the Federal force surrendered. Gen. Davis arrived from Columbus, Kentucky, this morning, with a force of several thousand to drive the rebels or capture them.

Memphis, 20th.—Sherman's division is embarking on transports to-day; destination unknown. It is conjectured to Vicksburg, or a flank movement on the rebels reported near Grenada, Miss. They have extensive fortifications on Big Black river.

Fortress Monroe, 20th.—The Richmond Dispatch, of the 17th, says: "Gen. Evans, after crossing the Neuse river, on Monday last, fell back seven miles, before an overwhelming force. On north side, every mile of the enemy's force is strongly contested. Evans, at last advices, was awaiting reinforcements, and would then possibly drive the invaders to Newbern." The same paper says the small-pox now prevails at Richmond as an epidemic.

A young lady studying French, and finding that "belle" meant "fine," told somebody in a letter that we had a great deal of belle weather lately.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th instant, by Rev. S. P. Taylor, Mr. O. C. GUNNISON to ANNA ROOF, all of Phoenix.

NEW TO-DAY.

COTILLION PARTY ON APPELLEGE.

MR. R. BENEDICT respectfully informs the residents in vicinity of Applegate that he will give a Cotillion Party at his house, on

New Year's Eve, Dec. 31.

Good Music, choice refreshments, and everything that can lend to the comfort and pleasure of the guests, will be provided. A general invitation to attend is extended to all. dec27/11

EAGLE MILLS!

THE undersigned, present owner of these mills, would notify the public that he has secured the services of an experienced miller, and will furnish the

Very best article of Flour

in exchange for wheat, at the following rates, to-wit: For each bushel of good wheat, thirty-six pounds of flour, two pounds of millings and eight pounds of bran. ALLEN F. FARNHAM. Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1862. 1f

IN THE CASE OF C. S. MYNATT DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that John G. Mynatt and Watson K. Mynatt have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of said C. S. Mynatt, and that letters testamentary have been granted by the County Court for Douglas county, Oregon; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to exhibit them within one year from this date, with the proper vouchers, to one of the said executors, at their place of residence, in Douglas county, Oregon, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN G. MYNATT, WATSON K. MYNATT, Executors. Douglas Co., Ogn., Nov. 28, '62. ea4t

1863. Commence it Merrily!

A GRAND BALL

WILL BE GIVEN

New Year's Eve, Dec. 31,

—AT THE—

U. S. Hotel.

The best of Musicians are engaged for the occasion.

The public generally are invited to attend. Tickets, \$5.

LOUIS HORNE, Prop'r. Jacksonville, Dec. 17, 1862. dec17/11

BRADBURY & WADE,

JACKSONVILLE,

Wholesale & Retail

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CLOTHING,

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HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Liquors,

Tobacco & Segars,

PRODUCE,

HARDWARE,

GLASSWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

WOODENWARE,

MINERS' TOOLS,

All of which will be sold at low prices, for CASH, or desirable PRODUCE.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

SUMMER GOODS

AT REDUCED RATES.

To make room for FALL STOCKS.

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A Choice Selection of the

Best Tens

Ever offered in this market, embracing varieties of

Black, Green & Japanese,

In bulk, papers and candles, at prices to suit the most particular.

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JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH INVOICE OF

PICKS. PANS. SHOVELS. RUBBER BOOTS. BLASTING POWDER AND FISH HAY and MANURE FORKS.

Agricultural Tools

For Sale at Cost

20 Steel-point PLOWS, complete, of various sizes; 16 cast Plow-points; 2 sets extra steel Mould-Boards, Points and Land Sides. 2 patent Straw-Cutters; 6 large Iron Kettles, for farm use.

The above will be exchanged for flour at the market price.

BRADBURY & WADE.

Jacksonville, Oct. 23, 1862. 34U

PHOENIX HOUSE.

BRADBURY & WADE.

THE CITIZENS OF

PHOENIX AND VICINITY

Will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we shall keep on hand a good supply of

FANCY AND STAPLE MERCHANDISE!!

FOR SALE AT

JACKSONVILLE PRICES.

We will take all descriptions of Produce that can be disposed of without a loss. BRADBURY & WADN. Phoenix, Oct. 30th.