

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.

Falmouth, Jan. 18.—Yesterday evening the rebels advanced about one thousand infantry and occupied the breastworks on the site this place, which they have been constructing for the past week. A fire was moved down to contest their further advance, but they did not offer battle.

New York, 19.—The Tribune publishes a letter from one of its correspondents with the army of the Potomac, announcing that another forward movement was about to be made. He says such particulars as we have received of the intentions of Gen. Burnside give reason to believe that his army is across the river.

Washington, 19.—The General-in-Chief has issued orders to the several corps commanders in the field not to release rebel officers on parole. The cause of this order is that a number of Union officers, now prisoners at Richmond, are kept in close confinement, and not allowed to be paroled.

The Government having failed to effect an arrangement for the release of Union citizens imprisoned in Southern jails, and the rebel authorities declining to recognize them in any system of exchange that has yet been proposed, it is understood that enough known rebels in loyal States are to be arrested to furnish exchanges for every one of the Union men now held as prisoners in the South.

From prisoners, and other sources of information believed to be perfectly reliable, we learn that on the 4th of January, at daybreak, troops commenced leaving Fredericksburg to reinforce Bragg. By the morning of the 5th, eleven brigades, amounting to about 45,000 men, had left. These were composed of troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.

New York, 19.—Correspondence has been received from Key West to January 12th. The United States gunboat Scammon returned from a cruise on January 10th, having succeeded during her absence, in capturing two English sloops from Nassau, with valuable cargoes.

Two more of Banks' transports are reported ashore on the Florida coast, one of which, the ship Sparkling Sea, with the Twenty-fifth New York Battery on board, will probably be entirely wrecked.

Nashville, 18.—Twenty boats, with stores, have arrived here, conveyed by two gunboats. Three of them were fired into in crossing the shoals, by the rebels.

Cairo, 18.—The following, in regard to the capturing of Arkansas Post, has just been received: On Saturday, January 10th, the main portion of what was Sherman's Vicksburg expedition, conveyed by the Louisville, Mound City and Cincinnati, entered the Arkansas river, through a cut-off about fifteen miles below Arkansas Post, which is forty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas, in a sort of horseshoe bend of the river, well calculated for defense. A landing was made on Saturday, twelve miles below the fort, under cover of the gunboats, but out of sight of those at the fort. The gunboats then proceeded up the river, took position, and at three in the afternoon commenced firing heavy guns upon the defenses. The land forces arrived on Saturday afternoon, and a bayonet charge was made upon the approach. A division, sent out for the purpose, discovered a way to get over it, but met with rifle pits. These latter were flanked with some difficulty, consuming the remainder of Saturday. The fort was then in full view for the next morning. While this was going on upon land the gunboats were having an engagement on the river front, the rebels replying with their heavy metal.

On Sunday morning we found the enemy, after the loss of the rifle pits, had spent the night in intrenching. Our forces advanced upon them at eight o'clock, over abatis, rifle pits, etc. It was then found that a thousand rebels had reinforced the fort from St. Charles. The gunboats and river batteries were in the meantime fighting with earnest zeal, and for three and a half hours this continued. On each side every nerve was strained for victory. The fort's casemates were made of three feet of solid timber, covered with railway iron, and supposed to have been rendered impenetrable; but the iron hail from our heavy guns on the gunboats was too much for them. The battered rails were tumbled down, and splinters from the timbers flew with fatal effect among the Confederates.

One shot entered a casemate and killed seven rebels. By another a casemate was exploded, killing six more and nine horses.

While this was going on in front, there was an advance of two sections of Federal troops in the rear. There was but one course left for the defenders of the post to pursue. They must succumb, which they did. The loss on our side in killed, wounded and missing was about from three to five hundred. The rebels lost two hundred killed, wounded and missing, and five thousand were taken prisoners, among the latter being General Churchill, commanding the post. The surrender was made on the afternoon of Sunday. Twelve hundred rebels were reported on the sick list. During Sunday, the gunboats, while firing upon the rebel works in front, inflicted some injuries upon our men who were advancing from the flank. The extent of the damage was not learned. The prisoners are on their way up the river and may be soon expected.

Washington, 19th.—The President sent a message to Congress to-day, announcing that he had signed the joint resolution for the immediate payment of the Army and Navy of the United States—the issue of Treasury notes to be a hundred millions. He expresses regret that so much will be required. He favors the reasonable taxation of bank circulation, and declares a uniform currency almost if not quite indispensable.

As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury learned that the President had signed the resolution, he placed to the credit of the several Paymasters a sufficient sum to pay the whole Army and Navy of the United States. Six hundred and seventy thousand dollars were sent to San Francisco.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of J. M. Perritt Harrington, of Oregon, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon.

Carl Schurz has received command of Sigel's corps, Sigel being placed in command of the reserves.

New York, 19th.—The bank statement shows an increase of specie of eight hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

New York, 19th.—Advices from Havana say the Alabama was off there on January 5th.

Money market—Gold unsettled, closing at 47½@47¾ premium.

New York, 20th.—The Champion, with \$657,000 in treasure, arrived this morning.

A letter from Army of Potomac says: The report from Nashville that Longstreet's corps has removed westward to reinforce Bragg is unfounded. Longstreet himself was here two days ago with his command. It is believed that no entire corps has been withdrawn from our front, but we have information from deserters that some divisions and batteries have been detached and sent Tennesseeward.

New York, 20th.—The World says a letter from a correspondent in the Army of the Potomac states that the army is under marching orders, with three days' rations. Five pontoon bridges will be thrown across the Rappahannock some distant apart. Lee's army is composed of eight large divisions, Jackson commanding the right and Longstreet the left. It is uncertain whether their total strength equals ours. A desperate struggle is evidently near, and stirring news may be expected shortly.

Philadelphia, 20th.—The Inquirer has a Port Royal (S. C.) letter, dated 13th, stating that six deserters from Fort Sumter had arrived, aboard a blockading vessel.

They reported the most of the garrison threw down their arms, refusing to fight any longer, being half-famished and their families being in want, owing to the non-receipt of pay. Other troops arrived, however and obliged them to return to duty. The dissatisfaction among the rebel troops was wide-spread. The men were worked day and night and half-starved. The gunboat Wissahicon recently drove the rebel-out of a battery on Branch Island. They recently returned and put a shot into her, which nearly sunk her.

Philadelphia, 19th.—The bark Achilles is expected to sail to-day with 5,000 barrels of flour, part of the contributions of Philadelphians for the relief of the suffering operatives of England.

Washington, 19th.—In the Senate to-day McDougall of California offered resolutions to the effect that the present attempt of the French Government to subjugate the Republic of Mexico to her authority is a violation of the established rules of international law; that it is a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made in London on the 31st of October, 1851, between Spain, France and England; that it is an act not only unfriendly to Mexico, but to free institutions everywhere; and, further, that it is the duty of this Republic to require of France that her armed forces be withdrawn, and that it is our duty as a Republic to furnish such aid to Mexico as may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of States in Europe in the political affairs of that Republic. The resolutions were, on his motion, laid over until Thursday.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed upon the admission of Colorado and Nebraska, into the Union as States.

In the House, Colfax of Indiana introduced a bill authorizing duties on imports to be paid, if desired by importers, in legal tender notes, with ten per cent. added. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

New York, 20th.—A Washington special dispatch says the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday morning acted on the report of the sub-Committee, and by nearly a unanimous vote they gave the Secretary power to sell bonds at the best price he could obtain, and they also took away from holders of legal tender notes the right to convert them at pleasure into twenty-year bonds. The bill will probably be reported to-day. That satisfies both the Committee and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington 20th.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-night are now important. Yesterday the enemy commenced massing artillery at the different fords of the Rappahannock above Falmouth. During Saturday and Sunday night redoubts were built far up the river.

Some refugees arrived from Richmond to-day.

They report that the week previous to their departure there was great excitement in Richmond in consequence of the report that a Federal force numbering 80,000 was on its way to Weldon, North Carolina, and that a large fleet of gunboats were in the waters of that State. Anderson's division of Jackson's corps, numbering 15,000 had passed through Richmond en route for North Carolina. This added much to the excitement.

In the Senate, the Committee of Foreign Affairs reported the old French Spoilation Bill again to-day. This has been pending in Congress for twenty years.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made a report to Congress to-day. From a careful investigation instituted into the several sources of revenue, he estimates that there will be received from all sources except stamp duties during the current year ending the 30th of June, nearly sixty-two million; from the stamp duty during the same period, fifteen millions. He assumes further that without material changes in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year 1863-4 will not be less than a hundred and fifty millions.

The United States Minister at Madrid has protested against the sale of the Sumter, which he says will not be respected by Federal cruisers, as she is a Federal vessel seized by the rebels at New Orleans.

The cotton operatives in France, computed to number 300,000, are in a state of absolute destitution.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the relations between Paris and Madrid are far from cordial. The French Government is most anxious to have the co-operation of England after the French troops are in possession of the Capital of Mexico.

Washington, 21st.—It is given out at the State Department that they have highly cheering advices from Europe, and particularly from England, giving accounts of a popular reaction in our favor. Unofficial advices also represent the fact that the middle and lower classes are exerting a healthy influence on their Government in our behalf. At the State Department they go so far as to speak of the late advices as precluding the possibility of intervention for months to come.

The French Spoilation Bill reported yesterday provides that satisfaction to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, shall be made to American citizens for claims for indemnity upon the French Government for illegal captures prior to the treaty of 1800.

A Washington letter says the material facts in the case of General Stone will soon be published. The evidence against him is of a circumstantial character, going to show that he was friendly toward the rebels, and became their mail carrier, but after all, this may have been only a kindly disposition to oblige.

Washington, 21st.—At the request of the Secretary of War, Senator How of Wisconsin has gone to that State, for the purpose of getting rid of the decision of its Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the draft and the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. A case is to be made up immediately and submitted to the United States Supreme Court, now in session here, in time for argument this term before Chief Justice Taney.

St. Louis, 21st.—Report has been received at headquarters to the effect that a part of Gen H-ran's force in Southwest Missouri had succeeded in capturing Marmaduke with a portion of his command, by intercepting them on their retreat into Arkansas. The statement is regarded, however, as needing confirmation.

Washington 21st.—In the House, yesterday, a resolution passed, declaring that Vanderver, member from Iowa, not entitled to a seat in the House. Vanderver holds a Colonel's commission in the army. The point was raised that under the Constitution such cases required a vote of two-thirds, which the Speaker overruled. The decision of the Chair was appealed from, but before a vote was taken on the appeal the House adjourned. The case attracts considerable attention, from the fact that the principle involved in the decision applies to a number of Generals and Colonels now members of the House. Unless the appeal is sustained, several seats will be declared vacant; and, in the opinion of some able lawyers in the House, Schenck and Garfield, and other military officers elected to the next House, will have their seats declared vacant and new elections be ordered if they continue their military services after the 4th of March.

Washington, 21st.—In the House, to-day, a motion to lay on the table the appeal from the decision of the Chair yesterday, in Vanderver's case, was carried—82 against 36. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution passed, and carried—70 against 64.

The Marysville Appeal has dates to the 22d, containing rumors of Burnside having crossed the river, and a great battle fought, also that Hooker was wounded. Lieut Cushing, with 25 men, captured Fort Caswell (N. C.) at the point of the bayonet, the rebels being ignorant of his force. He captured a large amount of stores, &c., but the rebels skeddaddled.

[Continued on fourth page.]

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.

Dissolution Notice.

THE FIRM OF RYAN & HINDE has been dissolved, by mutual consent, this day.
P. J. RYAN,
E. HINDE.
Jacksonville, Jan. 8, 1863.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together, for the purpose of conducting a general merchandise business, in Jacksonville, Oregon, under the firm name and style of RYAN, MORGAN & CO.
P. J. RYAN,
E. S. MORGAN,
E. HINDE.
Jacksonville, Jan. 8, 1863.

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.,

- DEALERS IN -

Groceries,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware,

HATS AND CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

Fine Japan and other

Teas,

Paints, Oils and Glass,

Crockery & Glassware,

DRUGS & MEDICINES

IRON AND STEEL,

MINERS' TOOLS,

TOBACCO,

Produce,

CARPENTER and COOPERS' TOOLS.

And other Goods suited to the wants of the Public

We shall aim to keep up a full and complete stock of fresh and desirable Goods, at all seasons of the year, and we can confidently say to our old friends and the public, that we intend to make it to their interest to deal with us.

CALL TO SEE US.

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 8, 1863. Jan 31st