

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.

From Jan. 28th to Feb. 3d.

Springfield (Mo.), 28th.—An expedition from Fayetteville, Arkansas, to Van Buren, succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer Juba Row and three hundred prisoners, without loss on our side.

Salt Lake, Feb. 1st.—Colonel Connor's command had a desperate fight with the Indians, on Bear River, 150 miles north of here, killing 224, and many are supposed to be drowned; they also took 175 prisoners, destroyed the lodges, provisions, etc. Colonel Connor's loss was three killed and thirteen wounded.

Washington, Jan. 31st.—The Administration is engaged, through eminent counsel, in preparations to bring before the Supreme Court the question of the power of the President, in time of rebellion, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. They are determined to settle the question without delay.

The prospect is that the Senate, which has recommended that the Missouri Emancipation Bill, will grant \$10,000,000 (the amount fixed by the House), and will require the abolishment of slavery at once.

Major General Hooker is here to-day. Nothing new from the Army of the Potomac.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 30th.—The rebels crossed the Blackwater, and Gen. Peck sent a force against them, driving them back with considerable loss. The rebels retreated towards Franklin.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 1st.—The following is an extract from a dispatch from Paymaster Felton, on board the steamer New London: We arrived off Galveston at noon to-day (Jan. 31st). Orders were issued to prepare for action. The Brooklyn stopped about two miles from the Fort, while the New London and Scotia went close in, to draw, if possible, the fire from the enemy's batteries. The ball was opened by the Brooklyn, the Scotia following with her 11-inch Parrott guns. No reply was elicited. We then advanced to within a mile and a half and opened on the encampments. We were rolling tremendously, and had to fire as we were rising. Our starboard 30-pounders poured in shell, which exploded inside of the fort, and brought down the rebel flag. After firing several shots, the action ceased. As we retired, the rebels opened on us with a field battery. We gave a broadside, and the Scotia sent three balls, all of which exploded in the battery. On Monday, we shall try to pass the fort. Galveston is a doomed town.

New York, 2d.—New Orleans letters say the Harriet Lane escaped, chased by the Brooklyn and two gunboats.

Baltimore, 2d.—A Richmond dispatch announces the capture of a British steamer, the Princess Royal, while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston. The vessel had a valuable cargo, including cannon, steam engines for gunboats, rifle powder, etc. A party of Englishmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were also captured. The pilot and part of the crew escaped.

Cairo, Feb. 2d.—From Vicksburg we learn that the water in the cut-off is from two to four feet deep. River men think it will be of no practical value; but military engineers differ, and are going on with the work. A Richmond dispatch says 5,000 Yankees are at work on the canal, intending to float vessels through, and land troops below. The Yankee force is about 80,000.

New York, 2d.—The report of the destruction of the pirate Florida was confirmed by the arrival of the Creole from New Orleans. It was reported at Havana that heavy firing had been heard off Mantanzas and Cardenas, as if coming from vessels in serious conflict at sea. It was stated that the Florida, or some rebel vessel had been captured by Federal gunboats, but with what result has not been known. The Creole afterwards arrived at Havana with news that she had spoken the Federal gunboat Cayahogo, with the report that she had seen a steamer on fire, and supposed it to be the Florida, and that other vessels were firing into her.

New York, 2d.—Horace Greely denies that he has solicited the interference of France in our affairs.

Washington, 3d.—The iron clad Montauk lay under the rebel fire of Fort McAllister for hours, to try the vessel; balls had no more effect on her than ballstones.

In the House, the select Committee on the Pacific Railroad has made a severe report against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, declaring that they charged much greater rates to California than the law allowed, and that they have overcharged the Government as high as \$50 per day, to say nothing of over-charges to commercial men East and West.

The Negro Soldier Bill has passed the House, by a vote of 85 to 55. All the Republican voted for it except three.

There is reason for stating that General Butler has not accepted the command of Union forces in Louisiana and Texas.

Fortress Monroe, 1st.—Richmond papers say it was not the Florida that sunk the Hatteras on the 17th, as she did not leave

Mobile until the 18th. The papers state that the vessel that did sink the Hatteras was the British man-of-war Spitfire, probably acting under orders on account of Com. Wilkes' extraordinary blockade at Nassau, and other ports, which has wearied out British endurance.

Chattanooga, 30th.—It is reported that Van Dorn has re-captured Holly Springs, and taken 700 prisoners.

New York, 3d.—Ex-Governor Morgan was elected United States Senator to-day.

The British steamer St. Thomas, at Aspinwall, reported that the pirate Retribution burned four vessels near St. Thomas.

The following dispatches are taken from Richmond papers:

Charleston Jan. 30th.—Another British steamer successfully ran the blockade last night into a Confederate port. Scouts report that Pinckney and Ball's Island have been evacuated by the enemy. Forty-seven sail of vessels are reported at Hilton Head.

Charleston, Jan. 31st.—The iron-clad gunboats, Chicora and Palmetto State, with three steamers as tenders, went out beyond the bar this morning to attack the blockading fleet. The engagement commenced at four o'clock. The Palmetto State opened fire on the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying 11 guns and 160 men, which soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her commander, with a boat's crew, came aboard and surrendered. One shot pierced her below, going clean through her. Capt. Tucker, of the Chicora, reports sinking another Federal gunboat and disabling the steamship Quaker City. The latter was set on fire and hauled down her flag, but afterwards escaped. She was seriously damaged. The blockading fleet outside, at the time of the attack, numbered twenty-three vessels, including three first-class frigates. The Federal loss was very severe. The attack was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt on our gunboats. The blockaders have disappeared; not one to be seen within five miles with the best glasses. It is supposed nearly all of the crew of the Mercedita perished. The Palmetto State had no boats, and could render her no assistance.

Headquarters land and naval forces' Charleston, Jan. 31st.—About five o'clock this morning, the Confederate States' naval force of this station attacked the blockading fleet off the harbor of Charleston, sunk, dispersed and drove out of sight for a time the entire hostile fleet, therefore, we, the undersigned, commanders of the Confederate land and naval forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the city of Charleston to be raised, by superior force of the Confederate States, from and after this 31st of January, 1863. (Signed.)

HAYREGARD, Gen. Commanding, Ingraham, Flag Officer.

Charleston, Feb. 1st.—Yesterday afternoon a steamer was placed at the disposal of foreign Consuls, to see for themselves that no blockade existed. The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by Gen. Ripley, accepted the invitation of the English Consul, and, with the commander of the British war steamer Petrel, went five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders and found nothing of them with glasses. At a late hour this evening, four blockaders re-appeared, keeping far out.

The foreign Consuls here held a meeting this evening, and were unanimously of the opinion that the blockade has been legally raised.

Advices from the United States Consul at Matanzas, state that thirteen hundred Unionists have organized near Brownsville, into two cavalry regiments. The Consul writes that about fifteen hundred are ready to join them as soon as arms and ammunition are furnished. The announcement that Banks' expedition was designed for Texas produced this organization.

A clap sometimes comes into our office and sits hour after hour, without telling one word of truth during the whole time. He can outwit a hen and outlie the devil. He must be one of the telegraphic reporters for the Associated Press.—*Penitence*.

From the above we infer that the air in a printing office, and association with the editor, has a tendency to increase a reporter's liabilities.

PAYING TROOPS IN COIN.—The Visalia (Cal.) Delta, of Jan. 15th, makes mention that Major Eddy, Paymaster U. S. A., was then engaged in disbursing \$45,000, to Companies D, E, I and G. The payments were made in gold coin.

From the Portland Times we learn that the resignation of Col. T. R. Cornelius, 1st Reg. O. C. V., has been accepted, to take effect in July last.

SEWING SOCIETY.—The Jacksonville Sewing Society will meet at the residence of Mr. Alberts, on Tuesday, February 10th, at one o'clock.

Death comes to all, and the world does not need your presence so much as it needs your moral heroism.

A "Thundering big lie" is now rendered "a fulminating enlargement of elongated veracity."

One Hundred Volunteers Wanted

For Company "G."
To Serve Three Years, unless sooner Discharged.

\$100 Bounty
Will be paid after two year's service, or sooner if the war is ended.

THE Company will consist of one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, five Sergeants, eight Corporals, two teamsters, two Farriers or Blacksmiths, one Saddler, one Wagoner, and seventy-eight privates. Total, One Hundred enlisted men.

RATES OF PAY:
First Sergeant (per month).....\$20 00
All other Sergeants..... 17 00
Corporals..... 14 00
Farriers or Blacksmiths..... 15 00
Privates and Buglers..... 13 00
For each horse furnished..... 12 00

In addition, the men will be furnished with clothing, subsistence, quarters and medical attendance. The allowance for clothing is three dollars and fifty cents per month. When an enlisted man draws less than his yearly allowance of clothing, he will be entitled to the difference in money. The men will be enlisted as privates. After being mustered into the service of the United States, the appointment of non-commissioned officers will be made.

Enrolling Office at Jacksonville.

Enlisted men will be sent to Camp Baker, in small parties, at Government expense, to be drilled and mustered into the service of the United States, when arms and clothing will be furnished them.

WM. M. HAND, Recruiting Officer,
Jacksonville, Jan. 28, 1863. Jan28F

Valuable Ditch Property FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale his valuable property, situated 12 miles from Jacksonville, in Jackson county, Oregon, on the Crescent City road, consisting of the following:

TWO MINING DITCHES—the one on the south side of Applegate creek is about nine miles long, and the one on the north about six miles long, each capable of containing from twelve to fifteen hundred inches of water. Both ditches are in complete order, and are situated in a mining district that pays wages, and which is almost inexhaustible.

DWELLING-HOUSE, &c.—There is also a comfortable two-story dwelling-house, suitable for a public house, and well located, with a stable, store-house and ware-house, and convenient out-buildings. There is several acres of land adjoining, suitable for a garden or vineyard.

This is an opportunity seldom to be met with to get a comfortable homestead and make money, as the proprietor will sell very reasonable and make the terms easy.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or to JAS. T. GLENN, in Jacksonville, WILLIAM W. FOWLER, Jacksonville, Jan. 31, 1863. Jan31m2

CARD.

WE beg to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand and are constantly receiving from our senior partner, residing in Paris (France), by every steamer, a large and choice selection of French goods, consisting of—

Beavers, Ondules, Doeskins,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Velvet, Cashmere and Silk Vestings,
OF the newest styles. Also,

Furniture Plushes, Billiard Cloths,
FRENCH HATS,

—AND—
Hatters' Plushes, Trimmings,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

M. LANZENBERG & CO.,
626 Clay and 631 Montgomery st.,
San Francisco.

M. LANZENBERG,
18 rue Neuve St. Eustache, Paris (France).

Country orders received and promptly attended to, and also orders for all parts of Europe. dec13m3

400 lbs. Sweet Butter,
PUT UP ON HYATT'S PRAIRIE,
In June last.

Better than any Butter now made,
Just received and for sale by
RYAN, MORGAN & CO.,
Jan. 28, 1863.

TO THE FARMERS.
We shall hereafter take, in exchange for goods, all descriptions of produce that we can find a market for, at the highest market rates.

RYAN, MORGAN & CO.,
Jan. 28, 1863.

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. SESSIONS,
With Bradbury & Wade,
Jacksonville, Nov. 5th, 1862.

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.

P. J. RYAN, E. S. MORGAN, EDWARD HINDE.

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 Jan8F