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Wholesale & Retail

DEALERS IN

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FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!

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Groceries!

Provisions,

Liquors & Tobacco

New Goods!

New Goods!!

New Goods!!!

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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

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BONNETS,

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SHAWLS,

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DRESS-TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS,

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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.)

Wednesday's Dispatch.

New York, 8th.—A rebel mail containing \$12,000 in rebel bonds, gold and treasury notes, was captured on the Potomac on the 6th inst.

New York, 8th.—The *World's* Port Royal correspondent states that the *Montauk*, when retreating from destroying the Nashville, ran over a torpedo, which exploded, lifting the vessel two feet, but not injuring her beyond a slight disarrangement of her machinery.

Washington, March 9th.—Hilton Head correspondence, March 1st, states that the pirate Nashville endeavored, during a fog, to run past the blockaders, but got aground. Com. Worden discovering her, ran the *Montauk* up within 12,000 yards; Fort McCallister opened a tremendous fire, but Worden took no notice of it, leaving the wooden gunboats to reply. Four shells burst in the Nashville, setting her on fire, and one went through her side into the powder magazine, which blew up with a great explosion. The *Montauk* and *Patapsco*, iron-clads, have been sent on an expedition to test their fighting qualities, in Aslibaw Sound, together with the *Ericson*, with mortar boats in tow. An attempt will be made to complete the destruction of the rebel ram *Fingal*; it is not thought that Fort McCallister will make much resistance.

A refugee from Richmond says several thousand troops have been sent to reinforce Price on the Blackwater, and also that 25,000 troops from the Southwest had passed through Richmond within a few weeks.

Fortress Monroe, 8th.—Richmond dispatches of 6th says the gunboat *Indianola*, captured from the Yankees, was blown up on the 3d, by the rebels; her guns fell into the hands of the Federals. The Queen of the West left in such a hurry that she left part of her crew on shore. Later dispatches state that the *Indianola* was not destroyed, and they are endeavoring to raise her. The Federal gunboats are making great destruction on Lake Providence. An attack was daily expected on Port Hudson by Banks.

Mobile 5th.—The Jackson *Mississippi* says the destruction of the *Indianola* was a most unnecessary affair. A turreted monitor, which recently passed the batteries at Vicksburg, proved to be a flatboat with sundry fixtures to create deception. She passed Vicksburg on Tuesday night, March 3d, and the officers of the *Indianola*, believing her to be a turreted gunboat, blew her up, the guns falling into the hands of the Federals.

Philadelphia, 9th.—Richmond papers of 7th say that it is the opinion of military men that Banks will attack Port Hudson in a few days.

Calro, 8th.—We have advices from the fleet before Vicksburg to evening of 3d. Everything was working well; all the canals are now thought to be successful; dredging machines are now working upon the canal opposite Vicksburg; soon the gunboats will be able to pass through readily. One gunboat from Yazoo Pass had already reached Yazoo City. There is no doubt of our ability to get forces into the rear of Vicksburg, and thus cut off the communication of the rebels with Jackson and Lake Providence. The health of the army was improving. The water will soon be let into the canal.

Franklin, Tenn., 9th.—A large force this morning moved against the enemy's position at Spring Mill, near Columbia, with the intention of routing them. Should they make a stand, there will probably be a heavy engagement.

LATER.

New Orleans, Feb. 25th.—The establishment at Clinton, La., for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, etc., was totally destroyed by fire two weeks since. The loss to the rebels is particularly severe at this time, as the troops in that section have been very scantily supplied with ammunition.

It is reported that the Harriet Lane can never be of any use to the rebels, they having no machine shops in Texas at which she can be repaired.

St. Louis, 10th.—The Cherokee National Council has just adjourned. The first act of the session was to repeal the ordinance of secession they had been forced to pass; they also passed an act depriving of office in the Nation and disqualifying all who continued disloyal to the United States; also an act abolishing slavery.

Murfreesboro, 9th.—A report has just reached here that Van Dorn's forces had been defeated and the bigger portion of them captured. Rosecrans has ordered all whose natural sympathies are in the rebel service, and whose sympathies and convictions are such that they cannot justify an assurance that they will conduct themselves in a friendly manner, shall be in readiness to go south of our lines within ten days. A vast exodus will take place from Murfreesboro immediately.

Washington, 8th.—The spirits of the army are greatly better. Its health is excellent. The new regiments, which combined the greatest percentage of sickness, are rapidly improving. Everything looks cheering. General Order No. 20, promulgated to-day, contains the names of 120 officers absent without leave, who are ordered to report within 15 days or be dismissed from the service.

An order transferring Gen. Sumner to the command lately held by Curtis, will be issued to-morrow. The command will embrace Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska.

The Surgeon General has directed that

all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sick for three months and upwards, and in a fit state to bear transportation, shall be immediately transferred to general hospital near their homes. The treasurer is supplied with sufficient bullion to meet all expected demands.

New York, 10th.—A Nassau correspondent states, under date Feb. 20th, that the rebel steamer *Retribution* arrived there on the night of the 15th. Her officers met at the Royal Victoria Hotel in the evening, discouraging loudly of their piratical exploits. Last evening three fast steamers entered here within an hour of each other, viz: the *Georgia*, brig-rigged, iron propeller; the *Britannia*, Goddess of Neutrality, side-wheel iron, brig-rigged, very fast; iron screw steamer *Gertrude*, brig-rigged, very fast. These vessels will prove a valuable addition to the rebel piratical fleet, and unless we can send a Baltic or Vanderbilt on their track, their capture will be next to impossible.

Thursday Night's Dispatch.

New York, 10.—The money market is steady. Sterling, 177; gold closed at 57 1/2.

A special dispatch from Washington says the removal of General Curtis from the Department of the West is officially announced. The report of the rebel advance upon Paducah valley is contradicted.

A Havana letter says the schooner *Ocean Herald* reports seeing, on the 24th of February, the wreck of a steamer, painted black, 22 miles from Abaco Lighthouse. There were no signs of life near her. On the same day the schooner picked up two water casks. Nothing has been heard of the Florida since the gunboat *Sonoma* chased her, in a heavy gale, 100 miles from Abaco. It was conjectured that the wreck might have been the pirate.

Chicago, 10.—To-day's *Times* has a special dispatch, dated from Coldwater river, March 5, which says that the expedition left Moon Lake Wednesday morning, reaching the end of the pass yesterday at noon, having made twelve miles in three days and a half. The boats were much broken in their light upper works, but not one was damaged in the hull or machinery. Soldiers and seamen were occupied at every turn in cutting down trees and opening channels. There was great danger of being dashed against the trees. A battery is reported at the mouth of the Coldwater. Later, Coldwater March 5th. The expedition has advanced twenty miles since last report. The country is entirely destitute of inhabitants.

New York, 10.—The steamer *Roanoke* from New Orleans, March 1st, has arrived. The information has been filed in the provisional court of the confiscation of the *Slidell* property, in New Orleans. The *New Orleans Era*, of the 1st, states that twenty rebels who were recently sent through the Union lines returned, begging to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance, and for bread. All were suffering from actual hunger, and the children were crying for food. They give a fearful statement of the destitution in rebellion.

Vera Cruz advices state that the French army was entirely inactive, being unable to accomplish anything without large reinforcements. The French officers are disgusted. The health of the soldiers is very poor. Whole trains of supplies from Vera Cruz have been captured. The French are constructing a railroad to Puebla, and the guerrillas are annoying them by stealing the rails and running the cars off the track.

LATER.

Chicago, 11.—From several military centers of interest comes the announcement of perfect quiet reigning. There is nothing new from Vicksburg, and everything is *statu quo* in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

Washington, 11.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: William H. Wallace, of W. T. Governor of Idaho; W. B. Daniels, Secretary of Idaho; Sidney Edgerton of Ohio, Chief Justice of the U. S. Court in Idaho; Samuel G. Park of Illinois and A. O. Smith of Idaho, Associate Justices of that Territory; Richard Williams, Attorney of the U. S. Court for Idaho. John A. Gurley of Ohio, Governor of Arizona; Milton E. Duffield of Cal., U. S. Marshal of Arizona; Wm. S. Howell, Associate Justice of the U. S. Court, for Arizona; John Goodwin, Chief Justice of U. S. Court for Arizona; Richard McCormick of New York, Secretary of Arizona; Ebenezer Peck of Illinois, Judge of Court of Claims; Stephen J. Fields of Cal., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Joseph Lewis of Penn., Comptroller of military revenue; Moses W. Oleott of New York, Comptroller of currency.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will probably do little until the next Congress.

The law does not provide bounty to those soldiers discharged from disability from other causes; those wounded and discharged have obtained bounties. Agent of the Treasury Department appointed to investigate the condition of subordinates on the Pacific coast, has made a report accompanied by large and voluminous testimony. The result will be the discharge of Robert J. Stevens, Superintendent of the mint at San Francisco; for the retention of worthless subordinates. Collector Rankin,

of San Francisco, will probably be allowed to resign. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury allowing foreign steamers to compete with the Pacific mail line will not be introduced. The Supreme Court was the scene of great interest to-day, being engaged in rendering important decisions. At least fifty of the most eminent lawyers of the country were present.

The decision in favor of the Government in the New Almaden mine case, involves property estimated at sixty millions of dollars.

Important and not altogether unexpected decisions in the prize cases were announced by Judge Greer, ruling evidence in point, in favor of the Government. Justice Wilson delivered a dissenting opinion that the civil war did not exist until after the 13th of July, 1861, and therefore the President has no power to set on foot a blockade under the law of nations; that decisions in condemnation should be reversed, and the vessels and cargoes restored. This dissenting opinion was concurred in by Justices Catron and Clifford.

Friday Night's Dispatch.

Concord, N. H., 10th.—The canvass in this State has been one of extraordinary excitement. The vote to-day is comparatively the largest ever thrown for Governor. The Republicans supported James E. Gilmore; the Democrats Ira A. Eastman; the Union or War Democrats, Col. Hartman. Returns from 173 towns give Gilmore 25,000, Eastman 25,700, Hartman, 3,500. The returns indicate no election by the people. The Republicans have a majority in the Governor's Council and Senate and House of Representatives. It is believed that all the Republicans for Congress are elected.

Washington, 10th.—The President will to-morrow issue a proclamation calling upon soldiers absent without leave to forthwith return to their respective regiments. All soldiers now absent, who return on or before the first of April, will be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except forfeiture of pay and allowances during absence. All who do not return on or before the first of April will be posted as deserters and punished as provided by law.

New York, 11th.—Gold unsettled, closing at 157 1/2. The Africa, to-day, for Liverpool, carried away \$1,300,000 in specie.

New York, 11.—A Washington special dispatch says a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the President yesterday, urging him to make arrangements forthwith to issue letters of Marque and reprisal under the recent act of Congress. Their arguments are said to have made a strong impression on the President. The contrary view was, however, urged by Senators, and by men prominent in the opposition to the bill. They represented to President Lincoln the dangers of foreign war in case he should do as requested. The subject is understood to have been before the Cabinet in its meeting to-day. Nine citizens of Fairfax, Va., were arrested there to-day, and sent to the old capital prison, charged with having piloted the rebels in their late raid on that place. The rebels who entered Fairfax just saved their distance in escaping with their plunder, Colonel Johnson following them so sharply as to recapture thirty or forty horses.

New York, 11.—A recent reconnaissance of Colonel Dodge, from Norfolk, has proved eminently successful. He marched 110 miles, visiting Southfield, Chuckluck and Blackwater Bridge. He met the enemy at Windsor, near the latter point, drove their advance guard in on the main body, then attacked them on the flanks and forced them to retreat to the Blackwater. The fight lasted only forty minutes.

Jackson (Tenn.), 10.—A skirmish has taken place between 200 infantry with two pieces of artillery, of General Sullivan's division, and a body of rebel cavalry. The Federals lost 100 men and their artillery. The cavalry surrounded our men and compelled them to surrender. Troops have been sent from here to the scene of the reported skirmish.

Memphis, 9.—The city is full of conflicting rumors, regarding operations near Vicksburg, but we have nothing that is reliable. It is reported that Yazoo city has been captured by the Federal forces. It is perhaps correct, though no particulars are given.

General Grant has ordered all officers who have resigned out of his department.

Rutherford's Creek, four miles north of Columbia, Tenn., 11.—General Granger came up with the enemy at this place yesterday afternoon. The advance guard was skirmishing yesterday. We lost two killed and several wounded, and captured several rebels, one of whom reports that Colonel Coburn and 200 men had escaped, and were making their way to our lines.

Washington, 11.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Lenord Sweet of Illinois and George Lanson of New York, Commissioners of the United States, to enter into convention with Peru for a settlement of the claims pending between the citizens of the two countries; James P. Ailing of Connecticut, Associate Justice of the U. S. for Arizona; Cassius M. Olay, Minister

(Continued on fourth page.)

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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.

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Jacksonville, Jan. 8, 1863 jan14t.

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.

We have constantly on hand and for sale

CHOICE BACON,

HAMS, SIDES & SHOULDERS,

FRESH LARD,

POTATOES, BEANS,

BUTTER AND EGGS,

OATS,

FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

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