THE OREGON SENTINEL.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[From Daily papers of California Associated Press.]

Dates to Nov. 14th.

The *Union's* dates are to the 14th. The loyal army of the Potomac occupies it old ground of six weeks since in Culpepper County. The rebels have their signal stations upon Clarke's and Thoroughfare Mountains. The Rapidan is the dividing line between the two armies. Meade is, however, steadily advancing as the railroad progresses. It was to have been completed to Culpepper on the 15th instant. Stuart's (rebel) cavalry were handsomely whipped at Mitchell's Station on the morning of the 12th. The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 11th says: "It is believed that Lee expected Meade to advance, but was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. It now appears that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats. Our army is quietly awaiting an attack from Meade. It was thought there would be a flank movement towards Fredericksburg." The *Enquirer* of November 10th says: "Meade has inflicted a terrible blow on Lee in Western Virginia. The deserters to Gen. Ewell's command (on the Rappahannock) shows that the enemy are active, and apprehensions are felt for the safety of the railroads of North Carolina. The enemy (Federals) have landed a large force at Winton, North Carolina, and threaten the southern line of railroads at Weldon. On the Peninsula, the enemy is reported to be landing in large numbers at Newport News." The *Examiner* admits a rebel defeat on the Rappahannock, and says that Hook's and Hay's brigades were captured. At Chattanooga all was quiet. Disaffection among the rebels still prevailed and was rather on the increase. Bragg is estimated to have 60,000 men. The *Examiner* foreshadows another retreat by Bragg, and speaks of disorganizers and cowards in the councils of their Western army. A rebel correspondent writes to the Atlanta *Intelligencer* from Missionary Ridge, that "our (rebel) extreme right now occupies Loudon, which gives us command of the Tenessee river to that point, bringing our forces within twenty-three miles of Knoxville. An important movement is expected in that direction. The enemy evacuated the fortifications at Loudon at our approach." The news from East Tennessee is to the effect that all East Tennessee, up to Knoxville, has been recaptured from Gen. Burnside, who is said to be, however, impregnably situated at Knoxville. At Charleston there was no change worthy of note. Captured correspondence, which floated from a blockade runner, containing letters from rebel emissaries abroad shows all hopes of foreign aid to have vanished. De Leon writes from Paris that the Confederates must buy golden opinions if they would have them, and declares that the French are even more mercenary than the English. A collision occurred upon the Opelousas (Louisiana) railroad, killing from 12 to 16 of our troops, and wounding 70 others. A report of a successful battle occurring near Vermillionville has been contradicted, and it is said that the Union forces were whipped there, losing some 2,000 troops. Attorney General McDonald is it Buffalo. In relation to the plot for the release of the rebel prisoners from the islands in the lakes, he says Lord Lyons received information of the scheme from citizens of Baltimore two months ago. It appears that a number of Secessionists were to take passage on the Chicago and Ogdensburg propellers, seize them, and then intercept the Detroit and Buffalo steamers, and then threaten Ogdensburg and Buffalo. They were to be aided by emissaries in Buffalo who would fire that city. The Canadian Ministry have taken ample measures of precaution. There are 18,000 Secessionists in Canada. The Toronto (Canada West) *Advertiser*, a Secession journal, admits the failure of the naval plot, and says the Confederate Government has fitted out the steamer R. E. Lee, from Willmington to Halifax, with a cargo, to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties to a general rendezvous. Their intention was to surprise the Federal garrison at Johnson's Island, release the prisoners there and convey them to Canada. Their orders were not to violate British neutrality, only to release 2,000 valuable lives from such headquarters which were designed to kill by slow degrees. Major General Dix has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier. The Major has taken steps to guard against incendiarism, and is in communication with Gov. Seymour relative to military affairs. A telegram from Sandusky, Ohio, says: "Everything is in readiness. Troops are now here and others are on the way. Johnson's Island and Sandusky are considered safe. Batteries have been posted so as to fully command the entrance to the harbor and bay. The U. S. steamer Michigan is off the Island." Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of the rebel army, and heretofore a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, has been forwarded to Fort Layfayette. The Government has authorized General Neal Dow, now in a Richmond prison, to draw upon General Meredith for every article of clothing needed by the Union prisoners. Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of the 10th Connecticut regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, and who was exchanged last Wednesday, says that two days previous to his leaving Libby prison the officer's daily rations consisted of about one-third of a pound of bran and water. No meat had been served for several days. The rebel Quartermaster told the prisoners it was not his fault—that he had none to give them, and that day he had been unable to furnish anything whatever to the prisoners on Belle Isle, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get the smallest supply of meat for the hospitals. Captured correspondence indicates that the Lord Mayor of London is said to have entered into negotiations to furnish ammunition and ships of war to the rebel Government. Wilmington, North Carolina, papers were also found on the Prize, in which it was stated that ex-Mayor Wood of New York, was going into a joint stock company with a firm under the name of Train & Co., to furnish vessels for running the blockade. Senator Conness of California, presented to the President an elegant gold-mounted cane, which was presented to Conness by Broderick when the latter was Senator. Conness deemed it appropriate to present this gift to President Lincoln. The inscription is as follows: "Broderick to Conness." "Conness to President Lincoln." B. Gratz Brown (radical), of St. Louis, was, on the 14th, elected U. S. Senator from Missouri, on the first ballot, by seven majority. There had been some commotion in naval circles in England, owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take to sea, by force, the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a war vessel to Liverpool; and, after some indecision and countermanding of orders, the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort started for Liverpool. Meantime another gunboat reached the Mersey, October 28th, and was anchored opposite Laird's yard, ready to start at a moment's notice. The pirate Georgia had arrived at Cherbourg, to victual and coal. The State Department has encouraging advices from England and France, indicating that the construction of iron-clads for the rebels will in future be prevented. The Mersey rams remained in possession of armed marines. The work on them had been suspended. Two gunboats also kept watch over Laird's yard. Rumors were current that the French army would soon evacuate Rome, leaving only a garrison at Civita Vecchia. Spain would send 10,000 troops to Rome.

Dates to 18th.

Gen. Banks' expedition had landed in Texas and was in possession of Brownsville, opposite Matamoras—the rebels evacuating the place as he entered. The rebels tried to fire Brownsville as they left, but the Union men began to extinguish the fire, whereupon Jeff's. troops began to murder the citizens, and quite a street fight ensued. The Government received information through our Consul at Monterey, a few days before the capture of Brownsville, Texas, by General Banks, that a large cargo of Enfield rifles, enough to arm all the military in the State, had landed there. Banks may secure most of them. Meade is still pushing forward in Virginia, and an engagement is daily expected there. He is on the south side of the Rapidan, while the rebels are on the north side. There has been no fighting at Chattanooga since the seizure of Lookout Valley, two weeks ago. Hooker's position is considered impregnable. Communications are open, supplies plenty, and all danger past. Bragg maintains a bold front around the city. The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of November 10th, admits that Bragg cannot take Chatanooga without a greater loss than the South can sustain. The Savannah *Republican* says the same, and urges the reinforcement of Lee from there to defeat Meade, when Grant could easily be whipped. The same paper says: "The Federals have fortified Lookout Valley, and it is almost if not quite as strong as Chattanooga. If attacked in the valley, they can reinforce faster than we can. The move by which the Federals got possession of the Valley and the railroad to Bridgeport was a masterly conception, most brilliantly executed. It was an admirable combination, and everything slipped from us so easily that we hardly knew when it was done. The operation changed the whole aspect of the situation." General Sherman has marched from Memphis and joined his army with Grant's right wing.

The monitors Montauk and Passaic have returned from Port Royal to Charleston fully repaired. Gen. Gilmore threw three ordinary shells into Charleston to try the range of his guns, but may not shell that Sodom until he has gained such a position in the channel that he can demand its surrender in accordance with the rules of civilized war. The rebels have two thousand negroes working on James and Sullivan Islands. A rebel dispatch from Weldon, N. C., says: "Ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Currituck, on Currituck Sound, on Friday, filled with troops. It is thought another force from Newburn, consisting of 2,000 cavalry and fifteen pieces of artillery, is destined for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check them."

The Richmond Enquirer is much exercised at the result of the late election in North Carolina, two Peace men having been sent to Congress.

Richmond papers say the Yankee prisoners will be sent to Danville, Lynchburg, and other places.

A large number of Georgia and North Carolina Unionists, some 5,000 strong, have escaped with arms in their hands into East Tennessee, where they will swell the ranks of Gen. Burnside. They met, gave battle and defeated a rebel regiment at Warm Springs, Buncombe county, N. C. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, noticing their exit, says: "The enemy have withdrawn to East Tennessee, and they carried off several prominent citizens."

A letter dated October 30th, from Lieut. Pernell, confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, has been received, stating that the clothing and provisions forwarded to the prisoners reached them safely. Their only hope of escape from starvation was by their friends at home sending supplies. The Richmond Dispatch says: "If we are starving ourselves, how can we prevent them from starving? But the truth is, that, though straitened for our own means of support, we are caring as well for the prisoners as for ourselves. Our own people, as we know of our personal knowledge, have denied meat to their own families, because necessary for the Yankees.

Ex-Congressman Casey, of Kentucky, will soon be appointed Military Governor of Mississippi, for the purpose of reorganizing the loyal Government there.

Secretary Seward informed a distinguished Senator to-day, that at no time since the war commenced have his advices from Ministers Adams and Dayton been of so cheering a character. The official sentiment is undergoing a great change in England and France.

Final Settlement.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, Jackson County, November Term, 1863. In the matter of the estate of John B. Sheldon, dec'd.

Eber Emery, the Administrator of said estate, having filed his exhibit for final settlement, notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that Wednesday, the 19th day of December, 1863, has been set apart for the final settlement of said estate with the said Administrator.

By order of Hon. J. C. TOLMAN, County Judge. WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

November 7th, 1863 [nov7t4]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions, duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon for the county of Jackson, on a mandate order and judgment of the Supreme Court of said State, and to me directed; one in favor of Allen F. Farnham, and the other in favor of Smith & Trash, and both against Jesse Robinson and others, for the recovery of the aggregate sum of Ten Thousand Three Hundred and fifty-three and forty-six one-hundredths dollars, interest, costs and accruing costs, I have levied upon, as the property of Jesse Robinson, the following described real property, to-wit: Donation Land Claim, known on the maps and plats of the United States, as Donation Land Claim of Alonzo A. Skinner—notification No. 6,366, claim No. 58, township 37 south, range No. 2 west; also one tract of land, containing 160 acres, more or less, the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 36 south, range 1 west.

Also, I have levied upon, as the property of all the defendants, to wit: Michael Thomas, Tobias Thomas, Henry A. Breitbarth, Joseph Jacobs, Anton Obert, J. C. Weiss, W. Bittner, V. E. Margraff, Field Lamle and Jesse Robinson, donation land claim known on the maps and plats of the United States as Donation Land Claim of John Barrett.—notification number 6,299, claim No. 48—containing 320 and 65 100 acres—township 38 south, range one east. Also, Donation Land Claim known on the maps and plats of the United States as Donation Land Claim of William Newhouse—notification 6,194, claim No. 49, township 38 south, range 1 east. Also, a piece or parcel of land, being a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining the said donation land claims Nos. 48 and 49 and Wm. Chase's land claim, it being the tract of land purchased by Thomas & Jacobs from Thomas Barrett.

All of said property is situated in Jackson county, Oregon, and will be offered for sale, together with the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, for cash, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said executions, on Saturday, December 5th, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day at the Court House door, at Jacksonville, in said county. W. H. S. HYDE,

Sheriff of Jackson county, Oregon.

November 6th, 1863. nov7-4w.

Ordinance No. —,

IN RELATION TO DOGS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN OF Jacksonville do ordain as follows:—

SEC. 1. That each and every dog owned and kept within the corporation of the town of Jacksonville, shall be taxed each, to the owner or keeper thereof, two dollars for every six months, (excepting slats, which shall be taxed two dollars and fifty cents for every six month, to the owner or keeper thereof.)

SEC. 2. And every dog kept or harbored within the corporation of Jacksonville, shall wear at all times a leather or metallic collar around the neck, with the name of the owner or keeper in plain and legible letters, written, printed or engraved thereon. But no slut shall be allowed to run at large when in heat.

SEC. 3. And if any dog be found running at large within the corporation, without a collar as aforesaid, and any slut when in heat as aforesaid, be found running at large within the corporation, it shall be the duty of the Marshal, and lawful for any person, to kill every such animal. And the Marshal shall receive, for each dog so killed by him, the sum of two dollars, to be paid out of the Town Treasury, upon his account being presented and audited by the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to collect all taxes as aforesaid, and no tax shall be collected for less than six months; and the Marshal shall give his receipt for said tax when paid, in the following form, to-wit:

Received of A— B—, —— dollars, tax for six months (as the case may be) upon his, the said A. B.'s, dog, or slut, called ——, —— ——, Marshal.

Jacksonville, Oregon, —— 186–.

SEC. 4. Any person owning or keeping any dog or slut within this corporation, refusing or neglecting to pay said tax, as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five nor less than three dollars, which may be on the complaint of the Marshal before the town Recorder.

SEC. 4. All taxes collected by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance (the marshal deducting therefrom twenty-five per cent. of the amount for his fees), shall, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, be paid over to the town Treasurer, for the use of the town.

This ordinance shall be in force ten days from and after its publication.

Passed October 29th, 1863.

Attest: U. S. HAYDEN, Recorder.