

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Saturday's Dispatch.

Fortress Monroe, 25th.—General orders have been issued from headquarters, at Newbern, announcing the fall of Plymouth. They say that five times the enemy stormed the lines, and as many times were repulsed, with great slaughter, and but for the prompt assistance of the rebel ram, Plymouth might still be in our possession.

Chicago, 17th.—The House resolution raising the tariff duties for sixty days do not include goods in bond, which can be entered at any time on payment of present rates. It is believed the Senate will amend house resolution, so as to increase duties 33 1/3 per cent. At the evening session the House amendment tax bill was adopted, imposing two and a half per cent. ad valorem on gross amount of sales of sugar, and a tax of five per cent. ad valorem was placed on quicksilver produced from ore, and a clause was amended so that five per cent. shall be imposed on gold and silver produced from quartz mines, from beds of rivers, from earth, or in any other manner, provided that all such duties shall be payable in coin or bullion. Wallace, of Idaho, moved to strike out the proviso requiring payment of this tax in coin or bullion—adopted; requiring commercial brokers to pay twenty five dollars license, without regard to the amount of their transactions, increasing the duty on bids in sales of vessels, bonds, mortgages, real estate, and making solid chewing tobacco, bear the same tax.

New York, 27th.—The finishing shop of the agricultural iron works, on 14th street, was last night destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000, and 1,000 workmen thrown out of employment.

On the 7th, a fire at Hayti, destroyed 144 buildings. Loss estimated at three million dollars. Foreign merchants nearly ruined.

A special dispatch says: In the House the Speaker laid before that body an address to the President from the people of East Tennessee, and the President's reply. The address relates to the suffering people of East Tennessee, and asks for the prompt payment of claims against the Government, and for the establishment of railroad facilities for obtaining supplies, and urges the building of a railroad between Knoxville and Cincinnati, by way of central Kentucky. This project would be of great consequence in the present emergency. It is estimated that the losses would have saved in 1861 to be five millions dollars. The President, in his reply, said he had in his annual message of 1861 recommended the construction of such a road, and now, with hearty concurrence, hoped that Congress would yet be pleased to do so.

The New Orleans Era of the 19th says the greater part of the rebel army was at Mansfield. Preparations were being made for another advance of our army. The Era adds: We have good reason to believe that Gen. Banks is again on his way to Shreveport.

Martinsburg, Va., dispatches, say rebels are reported concentrating in front of that place, in what force is not known. There are indications that this force will commence operations on the lower Shenandoah River, which is now greatly swollen. The Potomac is also exceedingly high.

New York, 28th.—The Times special says a squad of rebel deserters arrived today. They agree that Lee has been receiving reinforcements. One asserts that much heavy artillery has been sent to Richmond. The belief was current among the soldiers that an early retrograde movement on that city would be made. Longstreet's division has been sent back to Richmond.

It is said that orders will soon be issued to commanders of colored troops, to retaliate upon rebels. Orders have been issued for immediate draft in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Ohio. A draft will probably be ordered in Delaware and some districts of Maryland. Tribune's special says Congress contemplates adjournment by June 7th. The Herald's special says the enemy show increased signs of activity. Yesterday they filled the river with logs to sweep away our bridges, but the scheme failed. Mosely's guerrillas, in

strong force, appeared near our lines yesterday. No civilian is allowed to go to the front. An unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the frigate Wabash, off Charleston, with a torpedo boat. Wabash gave a broadside to the enemy's vessel, which sunk her.

Chattanooga, 26th.—In the rebel attack on our pickets at Nickajack Gap, on the 23d, our loss was five killed, four wounded and nineteen missing, probably captured. Several of our men are said to have been killed after they had surrendered.

Columbus 26th.—There is no truth in the statement that Crawford county of this State has been placed under martial law, on account of alleged secret organization.

The pirate Florida is reported cruising in the Gulf of Mexico.

Washington, 28th.—An amendment to the Revenue Bill was adopted, placing a tax of two cents per pound upon the lower grades of brown sugar; higher grade, three cents, and on clarified and refined sugar, four cents.

A bill has been adopted, providing that it shall be unlawful to record any instrument, document or paper, unless proper stamps shall be affixed.

New York, 28th.—The Champion from Aspinwall brings \$228,000 sp. cv.

New York, 29th, 4 p. m.—At closing of Banks to night. Gold unsteady at from 184 to 190.

New York, 30th, 10 a. m.—Gold market to day steadier, with a slight downward tendency—175 to 185.

Monday's Dispatch.

Washington, 29th.—Burnside left yesterday by special conveyance to join his command, and the signal corps that has been stationed here through the winter left camp a day or two since for the army. It is now fully understood that Lee will endeavor to bring on a fight without leaving his entrenchments.

A New Orleans letter says our soldiers have entirely recovered from the effects of their marches and severe fight. A rebel battery had been planted at Compe, a few miles above Grand Ecore, in consequence of which General Smith burned the town. Gen. Grover's division was still at Alexandria. It will probably remain to protect the country and people from guerrillas.

Philadelphia, 26th.—The Union State Convention assembled and adopted a resolution to the effect that delegates be instructed to vote for Lincoln for President, and oppose all efforts to postpone the Baltimore Convention, and that one of the hardest blows that can be inflicted on the rebels is the re-election of Lincoln.

New York, 29th.—Admiral Dahlgren left to-day for Charleston. The Commercial Advertiser's special says the rebels on our immediate front have, for two or three days past, been very active, as if anticipating an advance. Deserters say they are bringing up forces from Charleston, Florida, Lynchburg and other points.

Madison, Indiana, 29th.—A gang of guerrillas crossed the Indiana line night before last, and burned a trading post a short distance below this city. They also stole a flock of sheep and some cattle.

St. Louis, 29th.—News from Red River up the to 20th say no more fighting had occurred. The rebels were reported to be marching on Grand Ecore on the 20th, and our troops were reported to be going out to meet them. Our army was believed to be entrenched at Grand Ecore on both sides of the river. The New Orleans Era of the 27th, says: Passengers from Red River report that the impression prevails that the rebels are not at all particular as to a general engagement. As our army is now prepared for another advance, there will probably be another engagement soon.

Chicago, 30th.—Particulars of the capture of Camden, Ark., by General Steele have been received. Crossing Little Missouri at a point near Shreveport, Washington and Camden, General Steele by his movements deluded Price into the belief that he intended to attack Shreveport. Price hastened to intercept him, when he executed a sudden flank movement, which caused Price to retreat towards Washington. Steele moved directly towards Camden. Price, discovering his mistake, concentrated his cavalry, and with Marmaduke and Dockery on the flank and rear, hoped to so embarrass Steele that his infantry could not gain the fortifications at Camden. Steele pressed on, fighting, for 71 miles, and entered Camden on the 17th. Nine fortifications of great strength were

taken, and a large quantity of pork, molasses, etc. Price had burned cotton for miles around.

Stevens, in the House, last night, offered a substitute for a bill to provide for a republican form of government in States overthrown by rebellion. The substitute provides that seceded States conquered shall be regarded as Territories, and be represented in Congress as such.

New York, 30th.—A special to the Times says officers from the front last night profess to believe that active operations will not be commenced at present.

The enemy are again busily engaged throwing up earthworks, digging rifle pits, and covering various roads along the line of the Rapidan. Their pickets have been strengthened along the whole front, and extended further down the river towards our left. Picket firing has again been resumed, and small skirmishes take place almost daily on outposts. There is no truth in the report of the concentration of a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, near our front. The rebel force in the valley is Early's division of Ewell's corps, which our troops there outnumber two to one. Early's forces have been augmented by the forces under Imboden, while Mosby and Gilmore's troops do not amount to 600.

The Herald's special says it is rumored from Fortress Monroe that Little Washington was captured by the rebels on Monday, and that the investment of Newbern would immediately follow.

New York, 30th.—The new fifty per cent. extra duty on imported goods went into operation at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Merchants who had come forward in extraordinary numbers with their gold and invoices after the tariff bill was introduced into Congress, were from the hour mentioned quite indifferent as to the withdrawal of their goods. Receipts of the Custom House for duties during the present week have reached the immense figure of fifty million dollars, exclusively in coin.

Washington, 30th.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac, state that a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Devens on the 28th, went out to Madison Court House on reconnaissance, and found thirty rebels at that place, most of whom were captured. No force of the enemy was discovered anywhere in that vicinity, although it was currently reported that they had crossed the Rapidan and were moving towards our right. The expedition returned without any loss.

Lexington, 30th.—Detachments of the 45th Ky. regiment attacked the rebels in Bethel county, killing four, capturing 16 men, 24 horses and 28 stand of arms. Our forces then pursued and defeated Everett's command, killing two and capturing 35.

Huntsville, 24th.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Decatur to day, that Roddy's rebels are still in that neighborhood, but they have made no further demonstrations. Gen. Dodge is on the alert. Its now thought improbable that the rebels will attack. Rebel forces recently made their appearance several miles south of Tennessee, near Huntsville. All is comparatively quiet hereabouts, but we expect to move forward before long.

Washington, May 1st.—Special from Richmond confirms the report that the rebels are bringing every available soldier from the South into Virginia. Richmond swarms with troops, some are retained for defense of the rebel capital, while others have gone to reinforce Lee.

Wade and Gooch who were sent by the Committee Conduct of War to visit Fort Pillow and inquire into facts regarding the treatment of colored troops after surrender, returned to day. Published accounts of the barbarities of Forrest's men are fully corroborated by depositions taken by Sub-Committee. Their report will be completed and laid before Congress at once. Special dispatch says Gen. Butler has stopped all exchanges for present, and prohibits flag of truce boats from going up and down James river.

Chicago, 1st.—On the march to Camden, Steele's loss is reported at 200. Rebel loss unknown, but said to be much greater. Steele's force is about 20,000 strong. Sufficient to defeat Roddy and Smith, if they should attack him. Congressman Hall of Missouri, writes that the record of enrolled militia, re-enlisted veterans and colored troops, will reduce the quota of Missouri to 1,500. Negro enlistments since the 1st of April, more than cover this, thus freeing Missouri from draft.

Chicago May 2d.—Specials say official

dispatches from Banks to the 21st have been received. They state that the army is in excellent condition, and would shortly resume its march on Shreveport.

Butler telegraphs that the rebel forces have been withdrawn from North Carolina.

New Orleans advices state that General Stone had been superseded by General D. H. Smith. Gen. Stone is to be assigned to command a regiment of regulars. Magruder's army is reported to be 30,000 strong, on Gaudaloupe, Colorado and Brazos rivers, with the exception of 5,000 at Galveston.

Specials to the Times, Washington 1st, says a despatch received to-day by Government, from Fortress Monroe, stating that the rear of Beauregard's army had passed through Petersburg yesterday morning—his force estimated at from 18 to 20,000. Same authority estimates Lee's strength at 100,000 men. Rumors prevalent that Gen. Banks had been superseded by Gen. Anger.

Facts in possession of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate affairs in the New York custom house, show that an enormous trade has been carried on between that city and rebeldom.

The famous trotting stallion George M. Patchen died yesterday from rupture.

The World's New Orleans letter reports that the evacuation of Texas, by our forces, has begun. It says a report had reached New Orleans that Gen. Polk was at Camp Moore, nine miles from New Orleans, with 15 to 20,000 men, to move at once on Port Hudson or Baton Rouge.

Halifax, April 30th.—An Antwerp dispatch, 13th, says the rebel steamer Florida, recently from Brest, put into Bermuda, where she was well received by the British authorities. She sailed from Bermuda and arrived at a port in Portugal.

Washington, 30th.—The Senate this morning adopted an amendment to the Currency Bill, taxing banks half of one per cent. on their circulation, quarter of one per cent. on deposits, and quarter of one per cent on capital other than U. S. bonds.

The House considered the Army Appropriation Bill to-day, and after lengthy debate agreed to Senate amendment, placing negro soldiers on same footing with white troops from and after January 1st, 1863, regarding infantry, in camp equipage, rations, pay, etc., provided bounty to negroes shall not exceed \$100.

WOMAN'S LOVE FOR THE "OLD FLAG."—A letter from Chattanooga, after speaking of the erection of the lofty flag staff on the peak of Lookout Mountain, from which now floats the Old Flag, says: I must tell you of an affecting little scene that I witnessed when we first crossed Lookout, about the 6th of September. We were marching along at "route step," with our colors furled and in their black cases, when we perceived about a dozen of the fair sex in one of those everlasting Southern porticoes, watching as we passed. We had got nearly by when one of the young ladies stepped out to the front and said: "Boys, we want to see the old flag." O, such a shout as went up; banners soon unfurled, music struck up, the men took step, hats without number went into the air, and the hurrah lasted for a good hour, and the women all cried.

A GRAND BALL.
Will be given at the
DARDANELLS HOTEL,
On the evening of
MAY 16th.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will give a Grand Ball at the above-named place, on the evening of the 16th of May 1864. A general invitation to all is given. No expense will be spared to make the occasion as interesting as possible.
Music by Brown & Berry.
Tickets—Four dollars.
apl22td S. A. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Pack-Train Wanted.
I want to hire a train of from fifteen to thirty good animals, well-rigged and with packers, to go out with the Military Expedition from Fort Klamath to Owyhee—to leave about the first of June.
E. C. SESSIONS,
At Bradbury & Wade's,
Jacksonville, April 23d, 1864.

Independent Candidate for Sheriff.
At the solicitation of many friends, the undersigned announces himself as an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Jackson county, subject to the decision of the voters, at the polls in June next.
W. A. OWEN,
Jacksonville, April 22d, 1864.

NEW TO-DAY.

10TH OF MAY BALL



AT THE U. S. HOTEL JACKSONVILLE.

MR. HORNE announces that he will give a Ball at his Hotel, in this place, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 10th, 1864. Public generally are invited to attend. Tickets, five dollars. April 30th.

A. C. ALBERTS

Is prepared to manufacture to order kinds of

Matresses, Tents

Flour and Grain Sacks.

And also will attend to paper hangings

Sewing machines repaired and put good running condition.

Work of the above kinds done on most liberal terms, for cash, or otherwise pay.

Jacksonville, April, 30, '63.

IN the County Court, of Jacksonville, Oregon, April Term, 1864.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Dumaille, deceased.

Application to sell Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, E. Gore, Administrator of said estate, have filed his petition, praying for an order to sell the real estate, belonging to the Charles Dumaille, at the time of his death.

It is therefore ordered by the court, all persons interested in said estate, appear on the 7th day of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be made to sell said real estate to pay the debts, charges and allow against said estate.

By order of the Court,
WM. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

April 30, 1864.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon for the county of Josephine.

AUGUSTUS TAYLOR, Plaintiff, against

James Abbot, Benjamin Bae, Frank Colver, John Stears, Jeremiah Yarnell, E. Patter, William Springer, Wm. J. Mathews, Wm. Edmondson, S. B. Henderson, E. J. Northcut, E. S. McLan, William Northcut, C. P. Sprague, S. D. Northcut, F. M. Chapman, John Hankcomb, John Shandy, R. Murphy, Thomas Knox, E. B. Mumford, Jedediah Page, D. S. Holton, Simon Page.

Defendants.

who were doing business as an association or company in the construction of, and under the name and style of "the Josephine Wagon Road Company."

Action at Law to Recover Money.

To said defendants above named: You are hereby required to appear in said Court on the 24th day of October, 1864,

and answer a complaint on file in the entitled cause. You are hereby notified that if you fail to answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will judgment against you, for the sum of seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and cost thereon at the rate of ten per cent annum from the 21st day of June, 1864.

The costs and disbursements of the suit, shall be paid by you.

By order of the Hon. P. P. Prim, Judge of said court.
J. GASTON,
April 30, 64.—Sw AU' for Plaintiff.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Jacksonville, Ogn., May 1, 1864.

Anderson Rebecca Kaeley Thos E
Allen Tobs J Lynch Patrick
Ables Thos J McKean John
Bowman Jack 3 Moore A J
Buchholz H Middleton Mr
Bourne John McVay H B
Buck Chas F Markley H A
Buckley Frank Miller Daniel
Backer M F Olsen H O
Bowland Anthony Richardson W
Cole W N Rinehart E
Chote W R Sargent R A
Deering & Bro Stockton S C
Downing R W Seyferth J E
Fiske Dr E R Seyfert H B
Friend G M Thompson C
Gallagher J A Terry John
Gronel H Vest J W
Hudson Enoch Williams A J
Hodson J W Weatherly A
Harms H Walker Enoch
Haines Jacob Woodward J
Hargroves John Wright Mrs E J
Howlet Rev A A Westerdale James
Knapp Lewis Woodson Wm

Letters will lay in the office on the only, from date of advertisement.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

S. E. HAINES, P. O.

Sachs Bro's are now opening a stock of new goods. Read their advertisement.