

DELIVERED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY
FOR THE SENTINEL.

Wednesday's Dispatch.

Francisco, 17th.—The Eastern line
The weather continues un-
Heavy rains has fallen through-
State, accompanied in some locali-
ties heavy thunder and hail storms.
The prices of wheat, barley
and remains unchanged; legal tenders,
The City election to-day was
not quiet that has been known for
The returns indicate that the Dem-
have probably elected Titcomb and
supervisors, and McCoppin, inde-
Probably elected the rest from
the Sanitary Fund probably
\$5,000 dollars. The British ship,
from Hong Kong, has ar-
rived with 20 Chinese passengers; the
Cork, 60 days from New Cas-
tle, the U. S. store ship, 32 days from
the Pacific, for Portland, via Vie-
to-day with a good cargo of

After an address deliv-
er by G. S. Atkinson, for the bene-
fit of the Sanitary cause, a collection
of money in currency was taken up,
and will be forwarded to Dr. Bellows.
D. L. M. M. M. gives an account
of three persons at Hood
Their names are Mr. Jenkins (and
of six years) and James Laughlin.
Laughlin fell overboard and was
attempted to rescue him, and Laughlin
attempted to save both, but all perished.
The greenback thief has been sen-
tenced to three years imprisonment at the

at the Boise mines is 27 dollars
and 18th.—The schooner Jenny
crossing Columbia River Bar, on
the 14th was thrown by the
Rock Shore. Where she lay
with heavy breakers sweeping her
and started her timbers. The
passengers, generally engaged
in pumping and discharging,
soon ordered the sails set, and she
went deep water. She arrived at
half past 10 o'clock.

Thursday's Dispatch.

Francisco, 18th.—The eastern line
last evening. We expect
in the morning papers. About
noon were held at the City election.
The people's party elected all
except three Supervisors. In
the night after election, a
riot occurred. The mob over-
took the Provost Guard
with drawn sabres, and
the crowd. By the steamer
City which arrived at a late hour
we have important news from
America. War has broken out be-
tween Spain and Peru. The Spanish fleet
sailed for the Chinchas. Is-
land made an attempt to capture the
squadron. This intelligence will
draw back to the pros-
pect of shipping interests, now large-
ly in Spain, and which is
very much with Chinchas Is-
lands. A large body of foreigners num-
bering 1200, held a meeting in Callao,
and the following resolution: Being
at this point, we cannot view with
indifference the war we see the conduct pursued
by Spain, consistently with our
justice. We offer the country of
Spain our assistance, and we place
ourselves at the disposal of the Supreme
Government in fight for the Independence

Friday's Dispatch.

York, 13th.—The Herald's corres-
pondent writes of the Richmond
Railroad was destroyed on
the 9th. Five of our di-
visions were engaged at different points on the
and completed the destruction,
and moved on Petersburg.
The force was in force within a few
hours, and were steadily driv-
ing an early hour, on the 14th,
towards Ft. Darling. Dur-
ing the night a courier with
the Beauregard, directing the com-
mand of Ft. Darling to hold out till
reinforcements were driven back; our loss was

field, Palmer and Hooker. Severe skir-
mishing occurred for several days, result-
ing in loss to us of 800 killed and wounded.
Greater number slightly wounded. The
loss is felt chiefly in Gregg's division.
Hooker's corps and Jenkin's division of
Palmer's corps has been developed. Dal-
ton was almost, if not altogether impre-
cible to front attack. Flanking movements by
McPherson secured the front at Snake Gap,
opening up Posca, 15 miles in the rear of
Dalton. This was no sooner done, than
Sherman shifted the main body of his
troops to the right, following McPherson.
Johnson had no alternative but to take
flight from his strong hold. Kipatrick, at
the head of a division of cavalry reached
Johnson's rear and destroyed the railroad
a few miles south of Posca, on the night
of the 11th. Johnson's force is 60,000
strong, including 15,000 cavalry. General
John Morgan is commanding a brigade of
infantry. Sherman's army is in magnifi-
cent fighting trim. Forrest is reported to
have crossed Tennessee river, to make a
raid in Sherman's rear. Preparations are
made for him along the roads south of
Nashville. By order of Gen. Sherman no
person, not connected with Military is al-
lowed to proceed south of Nashville.

Washington, 15th.—The total number of
wounded brought up from the battle field
so far, is 12,700, and the army surgeon
says there were but 15,000 remaining at
Fredericksburg and Belle Plain.

An official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan,
dated Bottom's Bridge, the 13th, says: On
the 9th we marched around the enemy's
right flank, and in the evening reached
North Anna River without opposition,
that night we destroyed the enemy's depot,
three trains of cars, two locomotives, bacon
and other stores, amounting to 600,000
rebel rations, tore up the railroad track for
ten miles, destroyed several culverts and
recaptured nearly four hundred of our
men. On the morning of the 10th resumed
our march on this line, crossed South
Anna, captured Ashland Station, destroy-
ed a train of cars and some buildings, con-
taining a large amount of commissary
stores, tore up several miles of road, six
culverts, a trestle bridge, etc. About seven
o'clock A. M. on the 11th we resumed our
march on Richmond, and found Gen. Stu-
art, with cavalry concentrated at Yellow
Tavern; attacked him, and after an ob-
stinate contest gained possession of Brock
Turnpike, capturing two pieces of artill-
ery and driving the rebels across the North
Fork of the Chickahominy. At the same
time a party charged down the Brock road
capturing the enemy's works near Rich-
mond. During the night, Sheridan march-
ed the whole of his command between the
first and second lines of works on the bluff,
overlooking the Va. central railroad and
Mechanville Turnpike, but finding the
works very formidable, gave up the idea of
assaulting them. He then determined to
cross the Chickahominy at Meadow bridge,
which had been partially destroyed by the
enemy, but which was repaired by him in
11 hours under a heavy fire from the rebel
batteries. Gen. Morill attacked the enemy's
cavalry and drove him off as far as Gen-
er's Mill. The enemy observing every cross-
ing of the Chickahominy, came out of
their second line of works in considerable
force, and attacked the division under
Gregg and Wilson. After a severe con-
test they were repulsed and driven back to
their works. These divisions, after collect-
ing their wounded, recrossed the Chicka-
hominy. Our loss in horses will not ex-
ceed ten. All our wounded were brought
off, with the exception of about 20, who
were left at a farm house mortally wound-
ed. Our total loss is about 250. It is es-
timated that Sheridan destroyed property
to the value of \$10,000,000.

An exchange of prisoners has been
agreed upon according to the terms of
Commissioner Quid.

Philadelphia, 16th.—A special says the
surgeon of the 16th New York regiment,
captured the third day, and subsequently
paroled, has arrived at Washington. He
reports that Sheet's wound is not mortal,
but so severe as to unfit him for service for
some time. There are no indications of
the rebels giving up for some time yet.
The report that Lee was wounded is con-
tradicted by the same informant, who also
says the privations of the rebels only seems
to exasperate them, and they are kept up
by the hope of exhausting us and compell-
ing us to abandon the contest.

New York, 17th.—The steamer Fulton,
from Port Royal, has arrived. Gen. Gordon
has been ordered to Florida, to relieve
Gen. Birney. The Fulton reports that
when off Charleston Bar, the 14th, a gen-
eral engagement was going on between our
fleet, under Dahlgren, and rebel Forts and
batteries on James Island. All the moni-
tors appeared to be engaged, and also all
the new iron sides. The contest was spiri-
ted and seemed general. The World's spe-
cial of the 16th says: The 2d corps lost
500 killed, 7,000 wounded and 1,400 miss-
ing. The 5th corps lost 1,200 killed, 7,
500 wounded 1,300 missing. The 6th
corps lost 1,000 killed, 6,000 wounded and
1,200 missing. Burnside's loss is in about
the same proportion. The rebel iron-clad,
Richmond, came down last night and open-
ed fire on the fleet. The monitors drove
her back. The Richmond Dispatch, of the
15th, says the funeral of Gen. J. E. B.
Stewart occurred on the 12th.

Genuine Patriotism.

We extract the following eloquent pas-
sage from a sermon delivered by Dr. Bel-
lows in San Francisco recently, and pub-
lished in the Daily Flag. (The speaker
was illustrating the difference between mor-
ality, and religion.) It has the ring of
the true metal.

You can illustrate this difference very in-
structively just now, by the difference be-
tween real, vital patriotism and that calcu-
lating allegiance of interest or duty, or imi-
tation which may practice towards our
beloved country. Real patriotism is hot,
devoted, genuine love for the Nation; for
its source, its history, its rights, its duties,
its progress, its future. It is in the very
blood and bones. You could not burn it
out with fire, nor drown it in the Pacific.
It is more earnest and passionate as the
country is more in danger, as a mother's
love is never so intense as when her child
linguishes with sickness and writhes with
pain. It can contemplate no insult, injury
or degradation to that country without a
flashing indignation. It feels the Nation's
cause to be strictly personal; every blow
it gets, falls on its own breast; every shad-
ow resting upon it, darkens its own brow.
Do you think such a patriotism counts
odds, contemplates defeat, measures cost
and acquiesces in failure? No! that is left
to the false patriotism that regards a coun-
try only as a sailor might regard a patch
of mid-ocean in which he was becalmed,
no better than any other thousand square
miles of brine—that feels no wound when
the knife of political division cuts into the
nation's heart—that considers and calcu-
lates the snug advantages of separation
and belittlement—can coolly weigh the ar-
guments against a relinquishment of its
territorial integrity and commercial bound-
aries; of its old honor and position in the
eyes of the world. That patriotism alone,
which can be weighed in the banker's scales
and sold in the stock market, can be ex-
pected to be calm, and cold, and self-seek-
ing, and self-considering at a time
like this. When the parents of an only
child suddenly stricken with a fever, stop
to count the cost of a physician's skill, or
the price of essential medicine and food,
before they send for either—when men of
honor stop to philosophize about the value
of reputation for veracity, or business fid-
elity, or allow themselves to discuss the hon-
or of their own wives and daughters, then
we may be excused for talking about the
country as if a traitor's stab here, or a
State's secession there, or a slavery's
triumph over us everywhere, were things
that could be paid for in pence, and cotton
and peace!

Men that can feel thus for dear America,
our sacred Union, our inviolable territory,
are not men to be trusted anywhere. They
are soulless vipers, to be trodden under
foot, for they sting as they glide about,
stinging our hearts and homes with their
guile and their selfishness.

Who can have any real peace in his
heart at a time like this who has not given
in an unequalled devotion of his soul
and body, his possessions and his prospects,
to the National flag and the National cause
an uncalculating, unmeasured, passionate
and all-absorbing consecration of himself
to his country? Those who do this have
no longer the melancholy struggle of doubt;
and pondering to go through every day.
Their hearts do not veer about with every
rumor as the news seems favorable or un-
favorable to the National cause. They
are not seeking to know whether the West
or the Northwest may not be able or in-
clined to patch up a disgraceful peace in
the supposed interests of the next harvest!
They are not inwardly hoping that foreign
Governments will intervene to compel a
compromise! They are not believers that
the machinations of old partisans, jobbing
in stocks and politics, and using simple-
minded and popular soldiers as the talking-
horses of their unpatriotic purposes and
plans, are going to succeed in demoralizing
the honest Democracy of the country. All
this is left for timid, half-hearted people
who think a handsome traitor better than
a homely patriot, who would sooner be ruled
by an elegant secessionist than by a lack,
legitimate President—who think the South
has been wronged and ought to be concil-
iated, and agree with our enemies over the
water, that we can never put down the re-
bellion. I wonder such treasonable senti-
ments do not drive their owners over into
Richmond, and I believe they would if our
enemies had not the spirit to despise, quite

as much as we do those who entertain them,
knowing such dastards here would be just
as great dastards if they were on their own
side.

A GAME THAT TWO COULD PLAY AT.—AN-
DREW JACKSON AND JOHN C. CALHOUN.—
Being at that time a member of Congress,
and having occasion to call upon the Pres-
ident upon some business of a constituent,
I found myself in his reception room, in the
presence of some fifteen or twenty persons
casually assembled there, most of whom he
had probably never seen before, to whom
he was discoursing warmly on the great top-
ic of the day.

"Mr. Calhoun," said he, "talks of a re-
served constitutional right of nullification,
as if any constitution could provide for its
own destruction. He has got a few coun-
ty court lawyers to back him; but," and
this the President said, placing his hand on
a large file of letters, "I've got the people
of the United States. If he means the law
of nature, that's another thing. But what
is the law of nature? It's Andrew Jack-
son with his musket on his shoulder and
that's a game, he'll find, that two can play
at." As he uttered the last words, he
strengthened himself up and made the mo-
tion of "carry arms." This was a definition
of the *ius nature*, (law of nature,) not ill-
adapted to the exigencies of the times.
In fact General Jackson had determined to
set his iron heel on the incipient rebellion,
and he made no secret of his firm purpose,
with the first overt act in Carolina, to ar-
rest Mr. Calhoun. Happily for him and
his friends, the compromise tariff brought
forward by Mr. Clay, at the next session,
(with the Congress and a warm friend of
Mr. Clay, I voted against it,) formed a
bridge over which the nullifiers were able
to make a not wholly ignominious retreat.
Looking back on these transactions under
the light of experience, there is a good rea-
son for the opinion that it would have been
better for the country, infinitely better for
the South, if this treasonable conspiracy
had been allowed to run its natural course
and meet its just fate. If the serpent of
nullification had strangled in South Caroli-
na in 1832, by the hero of New Orleans,
Secession would not under her lead in 1860
—61, have shot forth its hydra heads
throughout the South.—From a paper by
Edward Everett in the N. Y. Ledger.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—At the
close of the Patent Office Fair in Wash-
ington, Lincoln, in answer to loud and contin-
uous calls, made the following remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear, to
say but a word. This extraordinary war
in which we are engaged falls heavily upon
all classes of people, but the most heavily
upon the soldier. For it has been said, all
that a man hath will he give for his life;
and while all contribute of their substance,
the soldier puts his life at stake, and often
yields it up in his country's cause. The
highest merit, then, is due to the soldier.
[Cheers.] In this extraordinary war extra-
ordinary developments have manifested
themselves, such as has not been seen in
former wars, and among these manifesta-
tions nothing has been more remarkable
than these Fairs for the relief of suffering
soldiers and their families. And the chief
agents in these Fairs are the women of
America. [Cheers.] I am not accus-
tomed to the use of language of eulogy; I have
never studied the art of paying compliments
to women, but I must say that if all that
that has been said by orators and poets
since the creation of the world in praise of
women were applied to the women of Amer-
ica, it would not do them justice for their
conduct during the war. I will close by
saying, God bless the women of America!"
[Great applause.]

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.—At
a Democratic caucus in Hartford, Conn., a
veteran speaker smashed the prepared slate
by a few energetic remarks, of which the
following is a sample:

This war, which is now going on in the
land, was brought on by filibustering,
cheating and fraud, and nothing else. If it
hadn't been for Southern Democrats bolt-
ing from the Charleston, Convention, we
should not have had any war. Swindling
brought on the war, and the same
spirit is being manifested here to-night. I
have been a democrat for eighteen years,
and I want to know who I vote for with-
out any packing about it. I move that the
report be tabled, and that we proceed to
bollet.

WONDERFUL CHANGE.—Among all the
curious happenings of the day, none are
more curious than the revolution being
wrought in public sentiment. Even Dem-
ocrats now speak of Slavery as a thing of
the past, and refuse to do it reverence.
Men in Congress, in our State Legislature
and in Tammany Hall, who a few months
since, worshipped it as "the god of the
idolatry," now not only ignore it as an in-
stitution to be held sacred from the rough
usages of war, but complacently contem-
plate its extermination as an inevitability
rather to be desired than deprecated! The
worst of evils have their compensations;
and the evil of the war into which mad men
dragged us, presents to us this compensa-
tion:—That, end taken it my, SLAVERY
WILL BE ENDED WITH IT; and all the people
will say Amen!—Albany Evening Journal.

ATTEND THE MEETINGS.—Don't forget
to turn out to the political speaking during
the next two weeks. Both sides will be
represented, and a warm time may be ex-
pected. The ladies should be there by all
means.

The Marysville Appeal says it is no won-
der Butler deceived Beauregard; being
cross-eyed, he looked one way and marched
the other.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln,
Subject to the decision of the National
Union Convention.

For Representative in Congress,
J. H. D. HENDERSON,
OF LANE COUNTY.

FOR STATE PRINTER,
H. L. FITCOCK,
OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

STATE TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
For Presidential Electors,
JAS. P. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.
H. N. GEORGE, of Linn county.
GEORGE L. WOODS, of Wasco county

OF PORTLAND.

JACKSON COUNTY TICKET.

For Representatives,
THOS. CROXTON,
B. F. MYER,
O. JACOBS.
For Sheriff,
C. W. SAVAGE.
For Clerk,
WM. HOFFMAN.
For Commissioners,
JOSEPH SATTERFIELD,
JOHN S. LOVE.
For Assessor,
F. B. SPRAGUE.
For Public Administrator,
O. D. HOXIE.
For Surveyor,
J. S. HOWARD.
For Coroner,
L. S. THOMPSON.
For Treasurer,
E. F. RUSSELL.
For District Attorney,
B. F. DOWELL.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
J. V. B. WITT.
For Legislative Assemblyman,
S. R. SCOTT.
For County Clerk,
SILAS DRAPER.
For Sheriff,
THOMAS F. FLOYD.
For Treasurer,
WILLIAM SAWYER.
For Assessor,
WILLIS ALDEN.
For Commissioners,
ISAAC THOMPSON,
SAMUEL HARKNESS.
For School Superintendent,
R. J. FORBES.
For Surveyor,
R. R. MIDDLESWORTH.
For Coroner,
L. D. HART.