

OREGON SENTINEL.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

DELIVERED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Tuesday's Dispatch.

New York, May 17th.—The World says that large reinforcements have been ordered to General Butler, and his army amounts to 60,000. Butler has directed his forces. One portion are watching the rebels and keeping the rebel troops from leaving Fort Darling. A third force, larger than the other, is moving on Richmond. Officers predict that Richmond will be taken by the 18th. In addition to the reinforcements must be added Sheridan's army, which was expected to render good service. Butler has also Kuriz's force, which has cut off the Danville Railroad. The Herald's special says persons from Richmond report there was much excitement at the fortifications. It is reported that the fortifications were successfully defended. The garrison at Richmond was about 5,000, but it is assumed to double that number. Soldiers were coming from the front principally from North Carolina.

The Herald's special says the Second Corps lost 7,000 wounded, and the Sixth Corps lost 1500 wounded, and 1200 missing. The loss is about in the same proportion.

Washington, 16th.—Intelligence from the front, to 11 o'clock last night, had been received. Two lines of the enemy's army had been destroyed. Sherman is reported to have captured a wagon train and a gun, and shipped Early, STANTON.

St. Louis, 17th.—Later advices from Alton indicate that Gen. A. J. Smith has been compelled to march overland to the river, fighting his way out. Gen. McArthur captured Yazoo city, with little resistance.

It is reported that Forest and Baldy, 10,000 rebels, are threatening Huntsville. W. G. Smith, in command of the garrison, had ordered the citizens to work the fortifications.

New York, May 18th.—The Herald's special dispatch from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, says: The 3d division of the corps commanded by Brney, was ordered to fall back from its position on the right bank of our line. Birney had only left his position when the enemy moved with the intention of gaining possession of it. Birney was then ordered to re-take the position after a short fight with a loss of 165 killed and wounded. About three p. m. the batteries on the right threw shells into the enemy's ranks in front of them. A sharp skirmish took place between the pickets, which soon ceased. Since then an almost unbroken line has been maintained in the army. An order was issued to our troops announcing the arrival of reinforcements. Reinforcements are coming and the roads are improving. A heavy rain is now expected.

Gen. Bridge, Western Va., May 18th.—A note arrived from Gen. J. W. Johnston, who has fought three battles near Lynchburg, and Tennessee, and killed 30 miles from Lynchburg, with the rebel forces under Jones and Jenkins, showing a complete victory over the enemy. The rebels are killed and wounded was heavy, and they lost 300 prisoners. Gen. Johnston fell into our hands mortally wounded. The large railroad bridge at Newbern and several miles of the track were destroyed. Crooks is at Newbern.

It is the design of the government to send up the National forces until the rebels are crushed, and in order to provide a reduction when the service of the rebels is out, a draft will be ordered to take place on the 1st of July, by which time the new enrollment will be completed. Lee is declared to be deprived of other points of rebellion of troops to Grant, and will contest every inch.

New York, May 18th.—The Herald's correspondent writing from Chester Junction, Va., the 14th, gives an account of the advance of our forces under Smith and Gillmore upon Richmond. He says, the march was executed which placed our men in position to flank and take the line of rebel entrenchments, stretching from the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad

to James river. The second line, in which the rebels retreated, was next day attacked and found to be much stronger, but finally carried by storm. The rebels were driven into the enclosed works on the left. It was expected he would easily be dislodged from his position, when it was believed that our forces would be west of all the fortifications with a clear road to Richmond, only eight miles off.

The Petersburg papers are quite despondent, yet claim a victory with the loss of five Brigadier Generals and forty Colonels admitted indicating a large number of enlisted men.

Washington, May 17.—Dispatches from Gen. Butler reports the success of the expedition Gen. Kuriz, cutting off the Danville railroad and destroying the bridge on the Appomattox river.

Washington, May 18.—Dispatches from Sherman report his advance upon Johnston as progressing to his satisfaction. He says supplies are abundant. Our animals are improving on the grass and grain fields, which now afford good pasture.

New York, May 18.—Gen. McDowell leaves to-day for San Francisco. It is confidently asserted by leading Congressional friends of the Administration that it has determined to call out 300,000 more troops.

[The above dispatch is taken from the Daily Oregonian, the same having passed the Jacksonville office while the operator was out.—ED. SENTINEL.]

Three Days Later.

New York, 21st.—The Times has the following, dated Army of Potomac, 6 P. M. yesterday: About 1 P. M. yesterday the enemy left the vicinity of Spottsylvania, made a detour west across the river, and about five o'clock struck the Fredericksburg road, near our right flank, and within three fourths of a mile of the headquarters of General Meade. The only troops we had on the ground at the time were two regiments of Tyler's brigade. Tyler brought up the remainder of his force, and met and drove the enemy back into the woods. Considering the rawness of the troops, when once under fire they showed the utmost bravery. Their loss was quite heavy, and will probably reach 1,000, in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels gave way in great confusion. The repulse of the enemy rests exclusively with Tyler's heavy artillery divisions, though Barney's division of the 3d corps, and afterwards the 5th corps, were sent to his support, enabling him to withdraw, after driving the enemy several miles and clearing N. Y. Valley. The confusion of the rebels seemed to be great, the major part of Rhode's division scattering in the woods.

The Tribune's special dispatches, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, 18th, says: The enemy seem as usual to-night. Supplies are coming in. Jenny's station, 15 miles south of Fredericksburg, is in our possession. To this point the rebels had been bringing supplies from Bowling Green, their depot. It is now believed they bring supplies across the North Anna, from Virginia Central Railroad a distance of 20 miles.

New York, 21st.—The Herald's special says: The rebel loss must have been very heavy in proportion to the number engaged. On the 19th their dead and wounded lay quite thick on some portions of the line. Squads were coming in till midnight; 600 have already been brought in. There was no firing of consequence during the night, and none at all yesterday morning. On the 20th the rebels withdrew from their position on our rear, under cover of night. Our old flank movement to the left was resumed after yesterday morning, 19th. Lee Lee is believed to be leaving his entrenchments around Spottsylvania for one further south and east.

Bermuda Hundred, 18th.—The Richmond Examiner says: "The enemy have concentrated in Virginia. If beaten there, they are beat everywhere. If they win everything, the war and Confederacy might continue; but if Virginia be lost, the present Confederacy organization will not, probably, survive."

New York 20th.—Intelligence has been received that the Spanish fleet has taken possession of Chirito Guano Islands, and raised the Spanish flag. The most singular part of the proceeding is, that not only the Islands have been seized as a guarantee for the redress sought by Spain for certain grievances alleged to have been suffered by Spanish citizens, but the Admiral, in announcing the regime, states that he has re-

tained as hostages several officers of the Peruvian navy, who are to be held answerable for any insult to Spanish subjects. Diplomatic corps in Peru, the American Minister presiding, held a meeting to protest against the seizure. Among those present a cordial unanimity prevailed. It was noticed that the French Minister was absent.

New York, 21st.—A Key West correspondent, of the 12th, announces the capture of Tampico Bay, Fla., on the 4th. Our troops charged at a double quick into Daringtown, and so proved the rebels' case. It was found that the rebels had left the day before to reinforce Lee's army. A few prisoners taken, one blockade runner captured and fortifications destroyed.

New York, 21st.—Howard, formerly an associate of the Times office, has been arrested. He confesses the authorship of the recent proclamation, and says he palmed it off on the Journalists for gold and stock operations.

Cincinnati, 21st.—Sam McDary was arrested on an indictment for alleged conspiracy with the parties arrested here some months ago, charged with an attempt to overthrow the Government.

A Western Va. correspondent says Gen. Crooks' command is slowly falling back, after having accomplished its object. It has destroyed a large amount of supplies, and destroyed the East Tennessee railroad beyond repair for three months. Gen. Jenks, who was wounded and captured, has since died.

Port of Boston, 21st.—The Raccoon, from Liverpool the 12th, via London, has arrived. An armistice has been agreed upon between the Allies and Denmark. The squadron, after the affair of the 4th, evacuated C. Havana on the day following. Its loss is estimated at 170 killed and wounded.

The pirate Florida destroyed the ship Avon, from Boston, on March 29th.

Portland, 23d.—Pacific leaving to-night for San Francisco. But little freight and few passengers. Treasure, \$200,000, of which Wells, Fargo & Co. ship \$130,000. The First Presbyterian Church was dedicated yesterday. The ground and the edifice, when completed, will cost \$20,000.

Wednesday's Dispatch.

Washington, 21st.—Dispatches from Sherman say our letters found in Rome a good deal of provisions, and seven flour wagon works with machinery. We have secured two good bridges across Kowah. The cars are now running to Kingston. A dispatch from Banks, dated Alexandria the 8th, says the dam which has been a source of consternation, for the purpose of raising the water to relieve the gunboats, will shortly be finished. He will move immediately for the Mississippi as soon as the boats are relieved. Gen. Canby was at the mouth of Red River, on the 14th, collecting troops to assist Banks. Dispatches from Butler, to ten o'clock the night of the 20th, report that he had been fighting all day, endeavoring to close in our line. The rebel general, Walker, of Texas had been captured. [Signed] SECY STANTON.

New York, 21st.—A dispatch from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, says the loss of the 5th corps since the beginning of the movement, is 1,240 killed, 11,370 wounded and 1,100 missing. There are less missing than in other corps. Stragglers of the whole army are estimated at 12,000.

A special dispatch to the Post says private advices from the army state that Lee's army is much less than has been estimated, having been greatly reduced in the recent battles. The rebel loss in Thursday's fight is estimated at 1,250 killed and wounded, besides 450 prisoners. Sixty citizens of Fredericksburg have been arrested, and will be held as hostages for that number of our wounded taken by them and conveyed to Richmond.

Washington, 21st.—On Friday evening, the 20th, Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position near Spottsylvania, the details of which should not be made public. He has thus far progressed successfully.

Longstreet's corp started for the South at one o'clock Saturday morning, the 21st. An hour and a half later Hancock had moved, and Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night. Indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond North Anna. Grant's movement thus far has been accomplished without any engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Garney Station, Wilford Station and South Matathony on that line. Dispatches from Gen. Canby, dated the 14th, say we have rumors to-day, through rebel sources, that all but two of the gunboats succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria, on the 9th.

Dispatches from Kingston state that Sherman's forces were resting and replenishing their supplies. Nothing from Butler to-day.

New York, 22d.—The Herald's corres-

pondent says our troops were moving all Friday night to a new position. The General's Headquarters were broken up on Saturday, and nearly the whole army is in motion. The Richmond papers state that their loss in recent battles was 20,000, and we claim a victory. They acknowledge the loss of ten guns, but say nothing as to the number of prisoners.

Philadelphia, 23d.—A special dispatch to the Enquirer says Grant's army has reached Bowling Green.

New York, 23d.—A special Washington telegram says the rebel army has been retreating since the attack of our right on the 19th. At four o'clock P. M., on Saturday our forces occupied Gueeny Station and Bowling Green, and that not enough rebels had been found to fight with. The Tribune's correspondent says Butler, writing the 20th, states that on the 18th, the rebels advanced on our entrenched lines across the Peninsula, and engaged our pickets, but were driven back. The firing on our skirmish lines was incessant. Our wounded will probably number 150. Towards night the rebels made a vigorous attempt to force our skirmishers from the road, but without success. Our defenses have been greatly strengthened. Doweters report Rebel force under Beauregard at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Forrest Moore, 23d.—At nine o'clock yesterday the pickets on our left, near Point of Rocks, on the appomattox, were driven in and quite an engagement occurred. As soon as the pickets reached our reserves two of our Batteries opened on the enemy with deadly fire. The enemy got the worst of fight and retired. Picket skirmishing is going on much of the time along the line.

Albany, N. Y., 23d.—Gov. Seymour has directed the District Attorney to prosecute indictments against all who were engaged in the seizure of the offices of the World and Journal of Commerce.

Washington, 23d.—Dispatches from Gen. Coombs, at the mouth of the Red river, announce the arrival of Admiral Porter. The remainder of the gunboats would arrive that night. Banks would probably reach Sumner Port on the 16th. The return of veterans to Sherman have more than replaced his losses. Official reports of War Department shows, that within eight days.

After the battle of Spottsylvania, thousands of veteran troops were forwarded to Grant. Upwards of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transported from the field to the Washington Hospitals. 8,000 prisoners have been transported from the field, and large amounts of artillery and other implements of active campaign have been brought away. The Army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers and better equipped than when the campaign began. Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field. During the same time over 30,000 volunteers, for 100 days, have been mustered into service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

Cairo, 23d.—Admiral Porter's flag-ship has arrived at Monard City, Ill. She reports the entire fleet is out of Red River, the dam having caused sufficient depth of water.

Washington, 23d.—In the Senate, Morgan of New York introduced a bill prohibiting the release of drafted persons by paying bounty money without the procurement of a substitute. In the House, Coffroth of Pa. introduced a resolution that, by concurrence of both houses, Congress shall adjourn on the 6th of June, which was adopted. A resolution was offered requesting the President to inform the House whether the publication of the New York World and Journal of Commerce was suspended by order of the Government; objected to and tabled. A resolution was read and adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to enquire what legislation was necessary to prevent forgery, and publication of what purports to be official documents, and what legislation is necessary to punish those who, through the Press or otherwise, give aid and comfort to rebels. Pruyn of N. Y. offered the following, which was read for the information of the House, viz: "Resolved, That the conduct of the ex-entire authorities of the Government, in closing the offices and suppressing the publication of the World and the Journal of Commerce was an act unwarranted in itself and dangerous to the cause of the Union, and a violation of the Constitution, and subversive of the principles of civil liberty, and as such is hereby denounced by the House." A motion to suspend the rules in order to introduce the resolution was negatived. In the House, a bill reported to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pogot Sound was referred to a special committee.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that letters of administration have been granted, by the County Court of Jackson county, at the January Term thereof, to Emerson E. Gore, to administer upon the estate of John Beeson, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, with their proper vouchers, for judgment, to me, at my residence, near Phoenix, within six months; and if not presented within one year from date of this notice, they will be forever barred; also, all persons indebted to said estate are requested and notified to pay the same immediately. EMERSON E. GORE, Public Administrator, Jan 9th 1864.

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I have authorized Mr. John McLoughlin to act as my agent in general business, during my absence. HENRY KLIPPELL, Jacksonville, Feb. 27, 1864. ma5tf

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Call and see me at my rate. JOHN NOLAND, April, 23d 1864. ap23tf

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STATE OF OREGON, } 88. County of Jackson, } TO JOSEPH PINKHAM— You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of S. P. Taylor, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents (\$188 95); now, unless you shall appear before U. S. Hayden, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at one o'clock on the 21st day of May, 1864, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated this 7th day of March, 1864. S. P. TAYLOR, Plaintiff. mh19a4