

PREPARED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESS FOR THE SENTINEL.

On account of the line being down... and also between the Jackson and Beasling offices, we have been unable to obtain any dispatches since Sun day last.—SENTINEL.]

Thursday Evening's Dispatch. Fortress Monroe, June 1st.—A portion of troops at Bermuda Hundred, under Gen. Smith, have been sent in transports with great celerity up York River to the White House, where Grant's new base of supplies is to be. Gimmere remains with Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Large quantities of supplies have been sent to the White House. Grant's communications with this point are complete and work well. A messenger from Grant reports that on the 30th our army crossed to Mechanicsville, near the Chickahomony, with but little opposition.

Thursday Morning's Dispatch. New York, 30th.—The Commercial's news from Butler's army, dated the 28th, is an expedition of some magnitude is at starting—destination unknown. It is expected to determine it in three days will determine it.

Washington, 30th, Midnight.—A portion of Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred, intended for offensive operations, have transferred, under command of Gen. Warren, to the army of the Potomac, and are expected by this time to have formed lines.

Washington, 31st, 11:30 p. m.—The following received from Butler yesterday: All day heavy firing heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Refugees from Richmond report that Grant was on the Mechanicsville Turnpike, and that he was driving. A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned. The Mayor advocated the surrender, and was put in Castle Thunder.

Chicago, June 1st.—Letters from Sherman's army to the 26th give details of movement to that date. The enemy, before Howard, Hooker, Palmer, Dodge and Logan's corps, were at and slightly beyond Dallas, flanking the rebel position at this point. Johnston had halted and occupied a very strong natural and powerfully fortified position, for the purpose of resistance. When our cavalry moved on the previous Monday, Schofield's corps made demonstrations at several points. While the enemy were engaged in preparations to resist an expected attack directly in front, the bulk of our army marched rapidly to Etowah, and crossed without serious opposition at a point about 15 miles below the railroad bridge, and immediately resumed march, and with but slight skirmishing reached Dallas on the evening of the 25th. Schofield crossed at Etowah Station, and was, at date of letter, moving down the ridge to the same main body, his rear guard constantly skirmishing with the

gold and silver, assayed in any mint of the United States, or private assay, unless stamped as prescribed in general regulations, is hereby declared unlawful, and every person or corporation who shall transfer, transport, exchange, export or deal, such shall be subject to a penalty of \$100 for each offense, and imprisonment from four months to two years.

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my. Johnston is again completely out-generaled, and compelled to abandon his stronghold at Atlanta, and fight, if at all, in the country south of there, in which our army is now in operation with splendid roads. Our trains still continue to run to Kingston and Rome, though it is plain Johnston can, if he chooses, occupy a position in our rear. Sherman seems perfectly indifferent to this fact. His army is rationed to Atlanta or beyond. We attacked and captured a train of fifty wagons between Cassville and Kingston. The enemy show no symptoms of attacking our rear. Our forces burned a million of dollars' worth of cotton at Rome.

New York, 31st.—Atlanta dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer says the people of Northern Georgia are crowding into Atlanta, waiting the impending struggle.

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complaints of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next that he is for taking these men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

Copperhead Vocabulary. In times like these men are apt to attach erroneous meanings to words and phrases in common use, and to be led astray by their own false interpretations. That our readers may be guided to right interpretations, we have compiled from good authority the following brief vocabulary, on which there is no copyright.

The Government—A sacred thing if administered by Democrats, but a "corrupt clique" if administered by others.

The Judiciary—A tribunal established to petition for the foregoing noble ideas, and to maintain that all men were created equal except "niggers," who have no rights that a white man is bound to respect.

Patriotism—The silly idea entertained by "Abolitionists" that the first duty of a good citizen is to his country, instead of to his State or to his party.

Statesmanship—Granting every demand of the slave power for the sake of the Union, and letting the Union go at last for the sake of peace.

Democracy—The right of four hundred thousand white men to buy and sell and work like oxen four millions of colored men, women and children, and to have the government of a great nation administered as to perpetuate that right, and multiply the number of human chatties.

Revolution—The sacred right of the oppressed slaveholders to destroy the nationality of thirty-two millions of Americans, because the majority chose one President who was not of their number.

State Rights—The philosopher's stone of politics; a doctrine that admits the right of a State to dissolve the Union at will, but denies the right of the Union to preserve itself.

Secession—A prerogative of the "glorious South," which none but Abolitionists deny.

Coercion—The exclusive prerogative of rebels.

Abolitionism—A crazy fanaticism in favor of liberty, equality, justice, peace, unity, law and order; fidelity to voluntary compacts, and compliance with ballot-box decisions.

Negro Equality—Giving the black man the privilege of testifying, fighting and dying in defense of the white man's life and property, and maintaining the heavey that the uncompensated labor of slaves is detrimental to the interests of white men, who else would be working for good wages in the regions from which slavery excludes them.

Dignity of Labor—The pride of a black chattie when he brings a good price on the auction block.

Freedom of Speech—License to preach disloyalty and mob Union men and "niggers," to advocate slavery and lynch those who oppose it, to make Secession speeches and rotten-egg Republicanism.

Despotism—The lawful exertions of a constitutional Government, backed by the people who elected it, to maintain itself

and the rights of the people against an armed usurpation.

Tyranny—Putting traitors in prison instead of hanging them.

Habeas Corpus—An Anglo-Saxon invention for securing immunity to public enemies in war times.—Margville Appeal.

WATSON KILLED.—We clip the following account of the late fight with the Snake Indians from the Oregonian. We sincerely regret the death of Lieutenant Watson, a brother of Mr. John Watson, of this Valley.

Wm Logan, Indian Agent at the Warm Springs Reservation, has received the following letter from J. G. Campbell, giving the details of another fight with the Snakes. Donald McKay's Indians are a party of forty or fifty made up at the Reserve to accompany Captain Drake's command, and were under the lead of McKay and Stock Whitely.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, May 22, 1864. Dear Sir: Donald McKay, with a few of the Indians, has just arrived from Captain Drake's command. Donald says that about 80 miles from here (the Reserve) his party of Indians came upon Snake tracks. They succeeded in finding the Indians, and sent back word to Captain Drake for 60 men; after some delay he sent 30—a number entirely inadequate for the service. These troops came up with Donald's party about daylight, when they charged the Snakes with the view to cutting them off from a rocky knoll. Lieut. Watson, who led the charge at the head of a small body of his men, was shot in the head, and subsequently horribly mutilated. By some strange mistake, Lieut. McCall, in command, with his party of men, did not get into the fight, and was never under fire. One of Donald's Indians was killed; Old Stock Whitely was shot in three places and is badly wounded; Barker, an expressman, who went out with George Randall, had his thigh broken by a shot; of the soldiers, two were killed in the fight and five wounded. The whites were defeated, but recovered the dead bodies after the battle. The party took some sixty or seventy horses from the Snakes; of these Captain Drake took all the best, leaving the Indians but twenty-eight poor horses.

ANOTHER FALSHOOD.—The Copperheads are trying to make political capital by manufacturing lies out of a certain "Greenback transaction." The following communication to the Statesman sets the matter all right. Start out on another falsifying tack, ye howling Copperheads:

Ed. Statesman: In the absence of my brother, I feel it to be my duty to disabuse the public mind by correcting a false statement, made by one Tom Caton, while haranguing the people at Silverton, on last Saturday.

He charged Mr. Henderson, the Union candidate for Congress, with dishonesty, and attempting to prove it by stating that he had paid a debt, on a gold contract, with greenbacks; and referred to I. R. Moores of Salem, as his author.

I saw Col. Moores on Saturday evening and asked him about the matter. He gave the following statement:

COL. I. R. MOORES' STATEMENT. Salem, May 18, 1864. Mr. Henderson bought a pair of colts at the sale of my father's estate for about \$180, and after the note became due he paid \$100 in gold on it, and sometime afterwards Mr. H. received a payment from the United States Government, in greenbacks at par. At that time this currency was circulating at par in Eugene City; then Mr. H. paid off the balance on the note in currency to Mr. Fishworth of Eugene, who was the collecting agent. But, at the time of this payment, greenbacks were worth but sixty cents on the dollar in Salem. This was made known to Mr. H., and, without any solicitation, he forwarded the deficiency to make the greenbacks as good as gold.

I. R. MOORES.

Gen. McDowell.—A St. Louis dispatch dated May 15th, says the Stockton Independent states that Major General McDowell has accepted command of the Department of the Pacific, and would leave at once for his new command. General Wright is ordered east on the arrival of Gen. McDowell. The sudden acceptance of Gen. McDowell indicates, in our opinion, the prospect of a foreign war. If we have a war with France, La Paz, Guaymas and Mazatlan are likely to be occupied by troops from California. It may be, that the appointment of McDowell looks to the invasion of Western Texas by all the available troops from this State, to create a diversion in favor of Banks in Louisiana and Steele in Arkansas.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the annual meeting of the Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Eugene City, May 19th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. G. M., Samuel E. May; D. G. M., A. S. Stinson; G. W., J. W. Williams; G. S., C. N. Terry; G. T., G. M. Stroud; G. R., S. Elsworth; G. M., H. A. Cunningham; G. C., J. T. Bloomfield; G. M.,—Sykes; G. G., J. M. Bacon.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We hope the vote for each precinct, in Jackson and adjoining counties, will be sent in to us at the earliest opportunity.