THE OREGON SENTINEL.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Saturday Morning's Dispatch.

New York, 25th.—The 9th corps correspondent says simultaneous with the attack on our left on the night of the 19th a division of cavalry attacked our extreme right wing, composed of Fremont's colored troops. The attack was impetuous but was met with great steadiness. Heavy volleys from the rifle pits checked the troops, brought the rebels to a halt. They formed however again and advanced more steadily, but were again met with unflinching bravery. Finding they could make no impression, they left the field. Next morning not a rebel was to be seen on our front. Here, as on our left, rebel strategy, so often successful with this army, of cutting off supplies, failed, and they abandoned the attempt with disgust.

Fortress Monroe, 25th.—This morning Gen. Gilmore went over on a reconnoissance, and at three a. m. met the enemy in some force. After an engagement of an hour and a half, he completely routed them. Our loss is slight. It is reported that nearly half of Beauregard's force left him yesterday, and marched towards Richmond, probably to reinforce Lee. Rebels have made some attacks on our entrenchments and been repulsed every time.

Washington, 25th.—A Fredericksburg letter, dated yesterday, says a number of ambulances, under a flag of truce, have gone to collect such of our wounded as were left in the Wilderness. The guerrillas in that neighborhood still continue their depredations.

Philadelphia, 25th.—The Bulletin has the following special dispatch from Washington, 25th. Intelligence has reached the city that Lee, after falling back from the North Anna, has already commenced a hasty retreat, and had reached a point beyond the South Anna pursued with great vigor by Grant. The latter is in the saddle at all times day and night, directing general movements in person. Unless Lee stops to fight, today, we shall hear of the next grand conflict, for the city of Richmond, before or in the works of that capital. Prisoners say that Jeff Davis and Cabinet left Richmond some days ago. There is little doubt but that Richmond is pretty well cleared out of its inhabitants by this time, and that it is little less than a fortress. There are still numbers of our sick and wounded at Fredericksburg. Skirmishing occurs daily with guerrillas, always resulting in our favor.

Halifax, 25th.—The steamer Asia, from Queenstown, 15th, arrived. She met the rebel pirate Advance, off Buskar, bound for Liverpool.

Copenhagen, May 10th.—The Government has concluded a truce of one month, commencing the 12th; the Allies to remain in possession of Jutland, and the Danes of Alsen.

Marysville, 27th.—Private dispatches from New York this morning reports gold at 186½.

New York, 26.—The *Herald's* correspondent says Howard's corps moved at midnight on the 20th, following the road opened by cavalry, and marched to Bowling Green, unopposed, crossing Mattahony at the ford. After proceeding most directly south, Hancock halted his column, and formed line of battle in a commanding position of a range of hills. He is confident that he can stand against any force Lee will deem prudent to attack him with. We occupy the Railroad between the rebel army and Richmond, over which Lee transported all supplies for his army. Lee must vacate his stronghold in the swamps and forests near Spottsylvania Court House, and cut his way through the net in which he is entangled, and march his army to Richmond, or must crush the Army of the Potomac where it lies. Another correspondent says Lee finds his position in front of Spottsylvania completely turned, and to abandon it, is now a race to see who will first reach the next line of rebel defenses, which is supposed to be on the North Anna. Lee is a trifle ahead, our army is in good condition. On the afternoon of the 21st Gen. Wright was attacked, but soon put the rebels to flight. Another correspondent says of the fight at Millard Station, That French's Battery amused the rebels while a cavalry force flanked their position, when they beat a hasty retreat, leaving a battery, six officers and 60 men, beside a quantity deliencies, wearing apparel, etc., sent from Richmond the day previous, in our hands.

New York, 26th.—Andrews, the rioter, was convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for three years.

Syracuse, 25th.—The Union State Convention met to-day. Resolutions approving Lincoln's administration, recognizing his ability, and expressing a preference for his renomination, were adopted.

Columbus, Ohio, 25th.—Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. Resolutions, renewing their pledges to sustain the Government with men, money and supplies, and recommending the renomination of Lincoln by the National convention were adopted. The proposed amendment to the constitution was adopted.

Louisville, 25th.—Republican State convention met to-day. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that Union men of Kentucky are for the preservation and maintainance of the Union, the supremacy of the laws, the Constitution, and for the destruction of the rebellion, without regard to what these objects may cost.

Chicago, 26th.—The Speaker laid before the House, yesterday, the President's reply to the resolution adopted Tuesday, requiring correspondence between Seward and Dayton, relative to resolutions adopted by the House against the French invasion of Mexico. The President says it is practicably an executive question; that it does not belong to Congress to take action in the premises, and directs Mr. Dayton to inform the French Government that we do not intend to depart from our heretofore enunciated policy concerning French occupation of Mexico.

Washington, 24th.—The latest dates from Gen. Grant's Headquarters received. This dispatch dated Mount Carroll Church, one P. M., yesterday, says: Everything is going on well. Warren has 400 prisoners, Hancock 300, Wright 200. Warren's loss, not over 300 killed, wounded and prisoners captured, who are mostly North Carolinians, who are very much discouraged and say that Lee has discovered them. Hancock and Warren would reach South Anna by nightfall. Gen Butler, in a dispatch dated at 7 this morning reports that Fitzhug Lee, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, attacked my post at Wilson's wharf, north side of James river below Fort Powhattan. He was handsomely repulsed by the garrison, composed of negroes. Before the attack Lee sent a flag of truce, stating that he had force enough to take the place and demanded its surrender, and in case the garrison should surrender, they would be turned over to the rebel authorities at Richmond, as prisoners of war; but if the proposition should be rejected, he would not be responsible for the consequence. No other reports of military operations received to-day.

[Signed] STANTON.

Army of the Potomac, 24th.—A messenger who left the front this p m. reports enemy retreating the South Anna, with our troops in close pursuit. Since yesterday morning 800 prisoners have been brought in, and more are hourly arriving. Firing heard this morning in direction of Port Royal, supposed to be from Rebel batteries, which are said to be 12 miles from Fredericksburg. One of Lee's Generals was brought into headquarters to-day, on whom was found dispatches to Ewell from Lee, ordering him to fall back to defend Richmond. A Lieutenant captured two days ago says his brigade has been at Plymouth and Drury's Bluff, and after fighting Butler, was sent to join Lee's army. This p. m. a detachment from the cavalry expedition under Sheridan arrived at headquarters, announcing the safe return of the column of command across Pamunky river, last night, and that they would arrive to-night. Center's division cut the railroad 12 miles below Hanover Junction, on the 21st, burning two bridges and tearing up miles of the railroad. The horses of the expedition were pretty well exhausted, but few days' rest will again put them to proper condition for service.

The Richmond *Whig* says Brigadier General Gordon, of North Carolina, commanding cavalry division, died on Thursday, from wounds received while fighting Sheridan's cavalry, near Richmond.

New York, 26th.—The *Tribune's* special says that rebel prisoners state that Lee's whole army is moving through Hanover Junction, but when intelligence reached them that Grant was moving towards North Anna, portions of Longstreet and Hill's corps were sent to dispute the passage of the river. Their resistance, though sharp, was futile. Our troops forced their way over and drove the rebels back to the main line, sustaining very little damage. Another correspondent says an officer remarked of the movements, after accomplishing them, that he would have risked three battles to gain the advantages secured.

San Francisco, 27th, 2 p. m.—Legal Tenders 35½. Gold to-day in New York 185.

Saturday Evening's Dispatch.

New York, 26th.—The *Herald's* headquarters correspondent, says our line of advance from Bowling Green is due South to Richmond. The probabilities are that we shall reach there first, as Lee has a longer distance to march. Lee may, by forced marches, arrive at the same time, but he will be exhausted, and the result of an engagement cannot be doubtful. A dispatch dated Old Church, near South Anna, 23d, 10 p. m., says the news from Warren and Hancock is beyond our expectations. Both have effected a lodgment on the right bank of the North Anna. This evening, after a short and decisive engagement at each crossing, we succeeded in carrying the enemy's rifle-pits, driving him completely from his advantageous ground.

Washington, 26th.—Dispatches received this morning from Gen. Grant by the War Department, say the enemy still holds a strong position between the North and South Anna Rivers, where their forces appear to be concentrated. It will probably require three days to develope their intentions. The 9th corps has been incorporated with the army of the Potomac. No other dispatches have been received from any other field of operations.

New York 27th.—The *Herald's* correspondent has the following from Taylor's Bridge, over the North Anna: When my last dispatch was written, a considerable force of the enemy was disputing our passage of the North Anna. Gen. McLaw's division of Longstreet's corps was posted in strong breastworks between Long Creek and the river, and seemed disposed to hold Taylor's Bridge at all hazards. They poured into our lines a storm of shot and shell from their batteries, when Gen. Birney advanced with his division. Col. Perce R. Egan, with 1st and 2d brigades, made an assault at six in the evening of the 22d, on the enemy's works. Riflemen of the enemy poured a deadly fire into their ranks as they charged on the battery. On high ground, a little to the left of the bridge our artillery at the same time opened, tearing up the works with their whizzing missiles. The redoubt was carried at the point of the bayonet. A considerable number of rebels were killed in the entrenchments, and 160 were captured. This assault was made under the immediate direction of Gen. Birney, and is considered a very brilliant affair. Gen. Hancock wrote him a congratulatory letter. The 3d and 5th Michigan, 124th N. Y., 99th Penn and 17th Maine suffered more severely than any other regiments in the division. The rebels, when driven from their rifle-pits and rifle-pits, retreated across the river by the bridge. The army was too crowded to admit of crossing with the facility desired, and many were drowned. The assault on Taylor's bridge, spanning North Anna, was made without loss of time by the 4th Maine. The bridge was carried after a sharp skirmish, and the rebels driven from their position on the opposite bank. At 11 a. m. the enemy made a sortie from their works and endeavored to retake the bridge, but after a spirited contest of 20 minutes were driven back. At midnight they made another sortie with a larger force, drove our men from the bridge, and held it for some time. They made several attempts to burn it. The 7th N. Y. heavy artillery coming up, the rebels were forced to retreat; the fire was extinguished and we occupied the bridge without further trouble. At seven a. m., on the 24th, Birney crossed the North Anna at the bridge, with his division. Soon after the balance of the corps followed.

New York, 27th.—The *Herald's* correspondent says our losses on the 23d and 24th do not exceed 5,000 killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy will amount to that number killed and wounded, while we took 1,000 prisoners. *World's* special dispatch, of the 25th, says the entire army is on the south bank of the North Anna.

The Champion, from Aspinwall 17th, arrived with $30,000 in treasure.

New York, 27th.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says an affray occurred on the 25th, at the National Hotel, between Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Forbes, of Indiana. The latter slapped the former in the face. Hannegan, a friend of Forbes, interfered, and was in turn assailed by Chandler. Hannegan struck Chandler with a pitcher, and dragged him to the floor by the hair, and cuffed his ears, until the affair was stopped by bystanders. The fight originated through Chandler denouncing the Democracy in such a manner that Forbes construed certain remarks as personal to himself.

We learn from Folly Island that on the 15th an important expedition was executed by the 165d N. Y. volunteers, which was highly successful.

Chicago, 27th.—A Chattanooga dispatch, dated 21st, says, Sherman's headquarters were at Kingston last night, 22 miles from Dalton and 62 from Atlanta. our advance then some ten miles south of Kingston. There has been no severe fighting since the affair at Resaca, but continued skirmishing, many prisoners being taken. Numbers of deserters are coming in, who report Johnson's army so far dispirited as to render a respectable stand short of Atlanta an impossibility. Johnston is reported to have between 60 and 70,000 men. Schofield's corps is reported to have suffered very much.

A Nashville correspondent states that Sherman's entire army resumed march from Kingston on the 24th, and flanked Johnston's strong position at Altoona, on Etowah river. This position was in a mountain fastness, and considered stronger than at Atlanta. It is believed that Johnston does not intend to fight, but that his troops are being gradually transferred to Lee and Beauregard.

Cairo, 21st.—Gen. Banks, with a portion of his force, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st. It is is not known that any new movement is on foot in that department. In moving across the country, in the retreat from Alexandria, Banks left Red River at [illegible] Derussey, and struck for Semmes Port, where he crossed at Chaffalaya, and thence marched to Morganzia. A naval officer, who left Pensacola on the 18th, says a report had been received there of another mutiny in the garrison of Fort Morgan. No particulars.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of 21st, says: We have reports that a heavy battle has taken place at San Luis, between the French forces and Mexicans under Negrete. The former were thoroughly defeated. The news is not considered entirely reliable.

Philadelphia, 27th.—The *Enquirer* publishes dispatches, dated North Anna, near Jerico Bridge, 25th, 2 P. M., says: The rebels are in our front. Prisoners have been taken during last 24 hours from all three of the rebel corps of Ewell, Hill and Longstreet. Over 400 prisoners taken from the brigade of South Carolina reserves, under Crawford, who led the charge on our extreme right. After Warren crossed the North Anna, on the road leading to Beaver dam, our troops then completed the destruction of nearly six miles of the track of the Virginia Central Railroad, west of Saxton's Junction. We are but one day's forced march from Richmond, in fine and open country.

Sunday Evening's Dispatch.

New York, 28th.—The war correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* tells why Lee left Spottsylvania Court House. A reconnoissance and assault was made on the Union works, as ordered, and when their occupants were driven from them, it was discovered that the enemy were rapidly moving their whole army on our right flank, and had been since daybreak. Our force in our front being really but a handful, who had been left to keep up appearances. As soon as this was discovered the order to everything and everybody was on the move with us.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch from Hanover Junction, 25th, 9 P. M., says: There has been no general engagement thus far. The advance beyond and in front of the North Anna River is covered by the pressure of the enemy. Skirmishing consisting of [illegible] artillery was opened. Hancock threw his [illegible] across the River near the Railroad, and one advance was then a mile and a half in advance of [illegible] along Bull Mush Creek. The 9th corps commenced crossing late in the day, and as soon as all were over, preparations were made for assault on the enemy's work. Towards evening, however, a furious storm of thunder, lightning and rain commenced which caused a postponement of the attack. This morning the sky is clear and weather warm. Warren holds a position along Good Accord road on the right. We have several miles of the enemy's works, which they seem to have abandoned without any very obstinate resistance. Their present position, however, is very strong. It is impossible to tell without reconnoissance in force, or battle, how strong the enemy is, but it is generally believed, after opposing us, they will fall back again towards Richmond. The enemy burned a large trestle bridge across North Anna yesterday. Grant's Headquarters are now near Jerrico Mills, on the south side of the River. Sheridan, with his cavalry force, heard from and made a reliable report of themselves. They have been circulating around Richmond, destroying vast amounts of property, and rendering useless some distance the Danville Railroad. The enemy's cavalry is unable to offer opposition. Later dispatches says our right has not been able to communicate with our left on this side of the river. The enemy is now reported confronting us in force.

The *Tribune's* correspondent writing from Grant's Headquarters at 11 o'clock, on the 25th, says: At the time Birney's division crossed the rebel rifle pits at North Anna Bridge, our right under Warren, advanced, cutting the Virginia Central Railroad, and establishing himself in position at Noel's Station. The rebel line forms two sides of a triangle, its apex being opposite Oxford, where Burnside crossed on the night of the 24th. From apex of the rebel line, its right, extends in an northeasterly direction, and crossing the junction. The left wing extends in a westerly direction, cutting the Central Railroad, and following north-westward. Hancock is on the front of the enemy's right wing with our left, and extends his line parallel with that of the enemy across Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. Burnside's line is opposite the apex of the enemy's works and bearing southward. Hancock can only be carried with great loss.

The Richmond *Examiner* contends that it is Grant that is on the retreat and Lee pushing. It says Lee followed from the Wilderness. He is now the last to move, and is the pursuer, not the pursued. It is true that, by these movements, both armies have been brought nearer to Richmond, but for Lee it was rendered necessary.

The *Times'* special, from Grant's headquarters noon 25th, says that this morning the lines are advanced, pushing three miles south of North Anna river and across the Central Railroad, which has been effectually destroyed. No engagement has occurred. The main body of the rebels appear to have drawn back to the South Anna, which is a line they have long been preparing, and which they mean to defend to the last. Their advance line rests along Long Creek, ten miles south of the North Anna.

San Francisco, 29th.—Gold closed in New York on the 27th at 186@187.

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.

A Card.

Fellow-citizens of Jackson County:

In the SENTINEL, some [illegible] last Saturday, cards were published announcing the name of [illegible] to the Legislature, as the [illegible] Union Convention, and also as an [illegible] candidate.

Circumstances recently transpired to be a candidate a matter of [illegible]

For this reason I must [illegible] my name.

To our [illegible] friends of [illegible] I herewith present my badge of [illegible] and ask their [illegible] and will say to them [illegible] and work together [illegible]

1st, The Union [illegible]
2d, The State of Oregon [illegible]
3d, Jacksonville [illegible]
4th, A Military [illegible]

5th, A postoffice [illegible] at Jacksonville [illegible] making the [illegible] and [illegible]

6th, A Mail [illegible] from Jacksonville [illegible] Klamath [illegible]

7th, A Mail [illegible] from Jacksonville [illegible] Roseburg [illegible] Umpqua Valley [illegible] Yoncalla [illegible] Elkton [illegible] Scottsburg [illegible] Reedsport [illegible] Gardiner [illegible] Port Orford [illegible] Crescent City [illegible] Yreka [illegible] Jacksonville [illegible]

8th, A Mail [illegible] from Jacksonville [illegible] Ashland [illegible] Yreka [illegible]

9th, A Mail [illegible] from Jacksonville [illegible] Applegate [illegible] Waldo [illegible] Illinois River [illegible] Crescent City [illegible]

10th, A Mail [illegible] from Jacksonville [illegible] Althouse [illegible] Sterlingville [illegible] Waldo [illegible]

11th, A Mail [illegible] from Jacksonville [illegible] Sterlingville [illegible] Ashland [illegible]

12th, [illegible]

13th, Amend the present [illegible] Law so that a non-resident [illegible] may hold stock in a private [illegible] can be officer or director of [illegible]

14th, Organize Malheur, or [illegible] county, east of this county, [illegible] Idaho.

To the citizens of Jackson county permit me to say that after mature [illegible] totally fail to see the advantage of [illegible] political war about and against [illegible] ath and its officers. The Fort[illegible] ty, and is the result of about [illegible] work of all of us; but if it proves [illegible] ing but an apple of discord, the [illegible] that he would hesitate some two [illegible] before granting us another favor.

To the Union party: Permit me to [illegible] mark that I stumped hard for it in [illegible] the last campaign, and we conquered. I predict that the party in this county [illegible] not survive another such Convention [illegible] that held on the 30th ult. The [illegible] semi-somnolent Chairman was the [illegible] serious parent of the many blunders [illegible] informalities of said Convention—[illegible] in the nomination of four candidates [illegible] the Legislature, and some [illegible] ing for Sheriff and other offices, [illegible] caused wide dissatisfaction in the [illegible] the Union party.

I hope the next Convention will [illegible] ected improvement on the one [illegible] tioned. If so, we will conquer [illegible] party still live and preserve [illegible] this county. I. D. HA[illegible]

Jacksonville, May 21, 1864.

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

PETER LORILL[illegible]

Snuff and Toba[illegible]

MANUFACTURE[illegible]

16 and 18 Chambers St., [illegible]
(Formerly 42 Chatham street.)

Would call the attention of [illegible] articles of his manufacture, to

Brown Snuf[illegible]

Macaboy, [illegible]
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia
Coarse Rappe, Natural
American Gentlemen,

Yellow Snuf[illegible]

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Rose Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lumpfoot,

Attention is called to the large [illegible] in prices of fine-cut chewing and [illegible] Tobaccos, which will be found [illegible] quality.

Tobacco:

SMOKING: FINE-CUT CHEWING:
Long, P. A. L., or plain,
No. 1, Carrollton, or Sweet,
No. 2, Sweet-Scented Cavendish,
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed, Tin Foil Cavendish,
Granulated,

N. B. A circular of prices [illegible] on application. Nov. [illegible]

Spondeulix Wan[illegible]

THOSE indebted to Smith [illegible] Phœnix, Oregon, are hereby [illegible] that their notes and accounts [illegible] our hands for collection. Please [illegible] settle immediately, and save [illegible]

JACOBS & [illegible]

Jacksonville, Jan. 14, 1864.