The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1864. VOL. IX—NO. 21.

O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge NO. 10 holds its regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 7 P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited

GEO. B. DORRIS, N. G.

F. FOX, R. Sec'y.

—Jas. M. Sutton, Henry Denlinger and Doris.

Lodge No, 10. A. F. & A. M.

HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.

Wilson, Sec'y.

EGON CHAPTER NO. 4,

-OF-

YAL ARCH MASONS,

JACKSONVILLE OREGON,

All regular communications on the Saturday Eve. of Every Month.

Sojourning Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

W. H. S. HYDE, H. P.

Geo. Sec'y. dec8:47

E. F. RUSSELL.

JACOBS, & RUSSELL,

ORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

AT LAW,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

Business committed to their care will be promptly attended to. July 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL,

TORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly settled. Oct. 18.

J. GASTON,

(Successor to Reed & Gaston)

TORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Special attention given to collection

June 10, 1863. 40

[By appointment.]

GEORGE B. DORRIS,

OTARY PUBLIC

FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq.

J. S. HOWARD,

VEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.

JACKSONVILLE OREGON,

Office near the South end of Oregon

January. 2, 1864

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CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

Will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch. Consignments solicited. Merchandise received in storage.

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No goods delivered until the freight charges are paid. D. & W.

UR AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at

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HAINES BRO.'S

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Philadelphia, 1st—A special to the Evening Telegraph has news from Johnston, which says Sherman arrived at Dallas on the 28th, and pushed reinforcements through to McPherson, who was expected to reach Atlanta by Saturday, the 24th, when a heavy force of rebels met him on the way. At last accounts he was at Sweetwater Town, and had driven the rebels across Powder and Nickojack creeks, and got possession of the bridge across Chattahooche, 13 miles from Atlanta. The main army, under Thomas, reached and captured Marietta, on the 30th, taking 400 prisoners, a railroad train with sick and wounded rebels, several guns and some small arms. Johnston, with fragments of his deserting army, has crossed Chattahooche creek, and was falling back to Atlanta.

Washington, 2d.—Dispatches from headquarters, dated 1st, 10 a. m., have been received. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st, Sheridan perceived a rebel force of cavalry at Cold Harbor, which proved to be Fitzhugh Lee's division, and after a fight routed it, together with Clements brigade of infantry, which came to Lee's support. At dark he reported that he had taken a considerable number of prisoners, and the rebels left many dead and wounded on the field. Sheridan was ordered to hold the position. Gen. Wright and Sheridan not heard from this morning, and don't know whether the former got his troops to their destination or not. Gen. Smith must be close upon Gen. Wright or Sheridan this morning. The enemy is also moving a heavy column in the same direction. An order has just gone for Warren to fall on their flank. Gen. Wilson had a fight yesterday evening with Young's brigade, near Hanover Court House, killing and capturing many of the enemy. There has been a good deal of artillery fighting in that direction this morning. Warren reported last night that in his fight on the afternoon of the 30th, near Bethsaida Church, Col. Terril, 13th Va., Col. Willis, commanding Pegram's brigade, were killed; 10 other commissioned officers and 70 privates were captured. Sixty rebels were buried on the field.

Burnside reports his advance line within a mile and a half of Mechanicsville.

Signed STANTON.

Dispatches from Grant, dated seven o'clock this morning, at Bethsaida Church, states yesterday afternoon an attack was made by our left at Cold Harbor, by the 6th corps. Troops under Smith, Warren, Burnside and Hancock being held in readiness to advance in their respective points. The attack was made with spirit about five p. m., continuing until after dark, and resulted in our camping in the enemy's works on the right; the sixth corps still holds them. We also carried the first line in front of Smith; the latter however was commanded by works on the rear, which rendered these untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on every corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with loss in every instance. Several hundred prisoners were taken, but we cannot say what the number of our own or the enemy's casualties are. The enemy made several attempts to regain what they had lost, but failed.

Washington, 3d, 10 P. M.—Dispatches dated half-past 7 p. m. on 2d, from Sherman, reports that on the 1st McPherson moved from Dallas, Georgia, to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. On the 2d, Schofield and Hooker having been shifted to the extreme left, moved forward toward Marietta. At the same time Stoneman and Garrard's Cavalry were sent to Altoona Pass, which they reached and held possession of. This dispatch is considered very formidable.

The steamer from White House reports heavy cannonading when she left, indicating a heavy engagement in progress. A cavalryman from the front reported that the 6th corps was engaged, having been bro't by rapid movement from the left to the right. Several regiments of negro troops, doubtless portions of Butler's forces, were being landed at White House.

Dispatches from Potomac Army, 3 p.m. 31st ult., say Birney's division advanced against breastwork's held by Breckinridge's corps, south side of Tolopatomoy creek, on a high eminence, a very strong position, that might have been held against a vastly superior force. The enemy, after firing a round or two, seeing our determination to take the place, evacuated and retreated to the woods. Our loss 25 or 50. The attempt to turn our left last night and cut us off from White House, our new base of supplies, was defeated with considerable loss.

The *Times* special dispatch, Headquarters, 31st, closes thus: There is hardly a doubt that the position held by the rebels in our front is but their advanced line, which they will hold as long as possible, for the purpose of gaining time to perfect defenses along the Chickahominy. On that historic line we now fully expect we shall before long deliver battle. The result of this fight will decide whether the rebel capital can be carried by a *coup de main*, or whether it is destined to become the object of a summer's siege.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the Army of the Potomac says, all that was done on Tuesday and Monday amounted to nothing more than serious attempts to ascertain the enemy's position.

The Tribune's correspondent, headquarters 6th corps, 11 miles north of Richmond, 31st, says the line of rebel rifle pits covered the front of Hancock's. Desultory firing occurred all day. Wright's corps is in very close proximity to the rebels. Each party wishes the other to commence the attack.

Cairo, 2d.—A naval wharf boat destroyd by fire last night. Loss, $500,000.

New York, 2d—The *Times'* special says the House Committee on Foreign Affairs instructed their chairman to report a resolution reiterating former resolutions relating to the Monroe doctrine, and maintaining the right of Congress to indicate the policy of the Government concerning the encroachments of France on this continent.

Washington, 4th.—Secretary Chase has sold a million of gold at 90@91, in order to insure the greatest possible vigor in the armies now moving against the insurgents, under brave and skillful generals. Upon the vast theater of operations expenditures have been increased beyond receipts from revenue and ordinary subscriptions to National Loan, therefore the Secretary has advertised that sealed offiers will be rec'd at the Department under act of March 3d, 1862, until June 16th, for bonds U. S. to amount of 75 millions, bearing annual interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, in coin, on the 1st of July and 1st January each year, redeemable after 30th June, '81. Each offer must be for 50 dollars, 100 or some multiple of 100.

The steamer Pocahontas, lately off Cape May, collided with and was sunk by another vessel, carrying down with her forty of her crew and her passengers.

The World's Bachelor Creek (N. C.) correspondent says, on removing four monster torpedoes from the train at that station, one exploded, killing over 40 soldiers of N. Y. regiments, and blowing the signal tower and commissary building, 800 feet long, into air.

Washington, 2d.—Dispatches from Sherman, dated the 4th, 13 miles from Marietta, reports his left now well around and covering all roads from South to railroad about Acworth. His cavalry has been in Acworth and occupy in force all of Allatoona Pass.

Chicago, 5th.—Special dispatches from Washington say a steamer from the White House on the 3d, brings news that our army holds the railroad at Savag Station, and that a portion of our forces had crossed the Chickahominy in front of that place.

Baltimore, 4th.—The *American* of this afternoon says that news from the front, Friday morning nine o'clock, represents the attack referred to in Grant's dispatch as having opened with a heavy cannonading along the whole line. The army was said to be in the best possible condition and spirits. They have never in any previous campaign been so well supplied. Abundant supply of provisions are constantly going forward from Washington to their relief. It is universally believed among the troops and the residents of the country around Richmond that the place must fall.

Fortress Monroe, 3d.—It is reported that at Bermuda Hundred the enemy made a slight attack on our breastworks, at nine o'clock last evening, without effect, and retired.

New York, 5th.—The *Tribune's* special from the front says Sheridan's cavalry the day previous drove the enemy down the Mechanicsville road, within five miles of Richmond. Our entire line advanced considerably. The impression prevails that Lee is withdrawing his forces within the inner defences of Richmond. His losses within the past few days have been severe. Contrabands report the citizens of Richmond in great fright. The 6th corps and Smith's forces made a heavy charge Wednesday, carrying the enemy's first line of works, and taking from six to eight hundred prisoners. An hour later the rebels made a tremenduous assault, and were frightfully slaughtered. Hancock repulsed similar attack, in which the fighting was most severe. The enemy's loss must be two or three thousand; ours four or five hundred.

Chicago, 5th.—Letter from Hanover town, dated 31st, has the following in regard to the position of the two armies:

Our right rests on the Pamunky near near Hanover Court House, some six miles in length, extending almost due south on the Tolopatomoy creek. Five miles west our lines run along the Chickahominy river, in front of and covering the Virginia Central railroad from Atlee's Station to Shady Grove. Five miles north of Richmond rebel front is formed.

Gold in N. Y. on Saturday 191¾.

Legal Tenders in S. F. to-day 56½a57.

Wednesday's Dispatch.

Washington, June 6th—Dispatches from Grant to 6 p. m., of 5th, state there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock's right, but were repulsed. Hancock's lines are within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy on Saturday in strengthening their intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge.

Dispatches from Sherman, dated p. m. of the 5th, at Allentown Creek, states that the enemy, discovering us moving around his right flank, abandoned his position last night and marched off. McPherson is moving to-day from Acworth. Thomas is on the direct road and Schofield on his right. It has been raining hard for three days and the roads are heavy. The enemy had an immense line of works, which we have turned with less loss to us than them.

[Signed] STANTON.

New York, 4th.—The Tribune's special, dated Headquarters Army Potomac, 2d, the successful operations of the 6th corps on the 30th, followed by the 2d corps on the 31st, compelled the enemy to withdraw from their line on the Tolopatomoy, retreating to south side of the Chickahominy, with the exception of a line to retard our advance. Our cavalry entered Mechanicsville last evening. Grant, having compelled the enemy to withdraw across the Chickahominy, with usual celerity, has thrown his left away to the east of Richmond, and is now threatening the crossing of the Chicahominy at Bottom's Bridge. Baldy Smith arrived from White House just in time to get into action and co-operate with our left flank, last night.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 4th, 8 a. m.—Cavalry engaged all day in the vicinity of Haines' Store. The first attack was made on Hampton's command, which was badly defeated. Afterwards attacked Hill's left on Tolopatomey River, drove one brigade out of their works, held the place an hour and then withdrew. We now hold Haines' Store. Wilson bivouacked last night between Bethsaida Church and the Pamunkey, and has a strong position. To-day the army is resting, and nothing but artillery duelling is going on. On the right yesterday, Breckinridge occupied the right, Beauregard the next, Longstreet's corp the center, and Ewell on the left, while Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery fire was good at some points. Two of our cassions were exploded by their shells, and a number of men and horses killed and wounded.

Fortress Monroe, 3d.—A dispatch from Baldy Smith says the rebels attacked him with three columns, and were driven off after a desperate fight. Smith reports having taken 600 prisoners. Grant is pushing the enemy at every point.

New York, 6th.—State Committee of the War Democracy of the State of New York, at a meeting held at the Astor House, have reaffirmed their preference for the renomination of Lincoln, and adopted a call to all War Democrats to rally at Baltimore on the 7th, and impress on the Union Convention the justice, expediency and necessity of the nomination, Daniel S. Dickinson for Vice President. Fremont has resigned his Major Generalship, and his resignation has been accepted by the President. Gen. Buell it is understood retains his original position in the regular army, as Colonel and Ass't Adj't General.

A long letter from Fremont, accepting the nomination of the Cleaveland Convention, thus concludes: If the convention at Baltimore will nominate a man whose past life justifies well grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give my cordial and active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this and not be a candidate; but if Lincoln is renominated, I believe it will be fatal to the country. It is this policy which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put our country in the road to bankruptcy. There will remain no alternative but to organize every consistent element against him, to prevent the misfortune of his re-election. With this contingency I accept the nomination at Cleaveland, and as a preliminary step I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice which gave me pain, but I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain active service. I make the sacrifice now only to regain the liberty of speech.

John Cochrane has also written a letter accepting nomination for Vice President.

Chicago, 5th.—It is announced that Cook's army is again in motion for Richmond, and will soon be added to the army of the Potomac.

New York papers also say Gen. Hunter's army is to be added to Grant's direct command, and that a junction will soon take place. A number of troops from Pope's department are being forwarded to the same army. The same thing is going on at the West, every available soldier being sent to Sherman. Gen. A. J. Smith, with 25,000 troops from the trans Mississippi department, is understood to be on the way to Chattanooga.

Cairo, 6th.—Dispatches from below state that Gen. Canby was actively engaged organizing forces, and was nearly ready for offensive operations. All quiet at White River. Pine Bluff and Devil's Bluff are garrisoned with sufficient forces to repel any attack likely to be made by the enemy.

Sandy Hook, 6th.—Dates to the 24th and 25th from Europe, say the news of the battles in Virginia caused a profound sensation in England. They are generally regarded as disastrous to the rebel cause. Rebel loan declined five and six per cent. Laird's rams have been purchased by the British Government. People were astonished at the magnitude of the losses. The pirate Georgia is announced for sale at Liverpool, by private parties.

New York, 6th.—The Herald's correspondent gives the following of the fight on the 1st: Our line of battle extended ten miles in length, from northwest to southeast. Hancock was on the Mechanicsville road, in rifle-pits wrested from the enemy two days before. Burnside next to Hancock; Warren in front, protected by double and triple lines of breastworks. Wright was marched to the left with two divisions. Sheridan's cavalry on front and flank. An attempt was made by the rebel infantry early in the day to drive our cavalry from Cold Harbor, which resulted in their repulse and losing a large number in killed and wounded and about 300 prisoners. General Wright followed up the success, bringing on an engagement which lasted until an hour after dark. At that time we had carried a line of rifle-pits and driven the enemy to Chickahominy. The rebels made furious assaults later in the evening on our center and right, marching in three lines upon Warren, and seemed determined to pierce our center and throw our line into confusion. Attempt after attempt was made, and the enemy were hurled back with great loss. The battle thus raged for three hours in front of this corps. Our losses can only be a tithe of what the enemy suffered. The attack on Hancock was nearly simultaneous. He not only repulsed the enemy, but pressed them back so far that he was thrown into a bad position, and compelled to retreat and resume the ground occupied at the outset. He was subsequently ordered to abandon his position and move his corps from the right of our line to the extreme left.

Another correspondent says of the fight at Coldwater: The enemy were in heavy force at Gaines' Mill, and strongly entrenched at the end of Deuse Woods. At half-past four troops were in position in three lines of battle. At 5 skirmishing commenced, and batteries of 24 pounders opened on the rebels. At half past six orders were received by both 6th and 18th corps to charge the rebel works in front. Brooks Devens pushed through the works in their front and poured like a tornado on the open field. The rebels opened with grape, cannister, and a heavy musketry fire. The first line, badly cut up, met the second, and, with the third, the rebels were almost immediately driven pell-mell from the works through the woods. They rallied behind reserves and endeavored to recapture the position lost, but were received with such a murderous fire of artillery that they broke and fled in confusion. Again they rallied and returned to the charge, but only to be driven back with great slaughter.

Cold Harbor dispatches, dated 3d, says a general attack was ordered along the whole line at 11 a. m., resulting in the fiercest fight of the campaign. The battle still raging, with promise of a bloody day.

PROFITS OF MARTYRDOM.—The Buffalo Express declares that it has good authority for stating that the Ohio Copperheads have deposited in the bank at Windsor, to the credit of Vallandingham $18,000. That is something like—Copperhead martyrdom in this case—is a paying affair. He makes more money by it than Arnold did by his treason.