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H. GASQUET,

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BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Baltimore, 14th.—News from Washington exciting. Skirmishing on the Rockville road commenced early this morning, and was followed by an advance of the rebels to a point about four miles west of Tenlytown. Their passage on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear them skirmishing on and around the Seventh street turnpike, near Clafitt's farm and the residence of F. P. Blair. It is reported to-day that the rebels burned Blair's residence. There was 800 infantry encamped at Rockville last night. Imboden commands the cavalry now hanging around the fortifications. This force is not sufficient to undertake any serious attack on the fortifications at Washington, and it is not their intention so to do. The army invading Maryland, marched down the valley 45,000 strong, including 5,000 cavalry under Breckenridge, Rawson, Imboden and McCausland. Longstreet was at Gordonsville Tuesday last with additional forces to join the army of invasion. The purpose of this army is to attempt to capture Washington by surprise. The Virginia Central railroad has been repaired, and is now in running order from Richmond to Staunton. In the light at Aldie, Mosby captured 81 of our cavalry, killed twenty, and captured a 20 pounder field piece; Kincaid in command of one company is operating in vicinity Fairfax Court House, and near Occoquan. Later dispatch says: during morning there has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing has been going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns and so far, has shown no disposition to do so. New York, 12th.—The rebels have destroyed all lines of Telegraph between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Word prints following private letter, Lexington July 12th, yesterday we marched from Midway, being quickened in our advance by the sound of Cooke's guns engaged with McCausland who held the place. They defeated it with great obstinacy, burning bridges playing on hills as we came up with shell; bushwhackers from behind every tree. This was madness on their part, as we had beaten them before being joined by G. at Cook and Mottill, of course we are now able to whip them again; it seems however, McCausland was waiting for Breckenridge who had been detached with his division from Lee's army, to drive us back or at least hold us between there and Richmond or Lynchburg whichever we strike for. It is supposed, the plan is to put the brother brigades of the valley under Imboden, Jenkins, Manderville, Jackson joined etc. rallied together with a division of Lee's veterans, and then give us another trial for the valley. This morning we destroyed Virginia Military Institute. To-morrow we move at daylight; but we have no idea in what direction. Our situation is pressing and critical, and if Lee is not fully employed by Grant he can send down troops enough via Lynchburg railroad to overwhelm us, but if Grant will hold all of Lee's forces at Richmond, this column will make the rebel capital untenable in few days; cutting off the last main artery of supplies.

Chicago 13th.—An officer from Sherman's army, reports our forces who have been held in check by Hardee's corps at Chattanooga, had laid pontoons across the river, each side of Hader, and on Sunday last gained the opposite bank; causing the rebels to retreat toward Atlanta. From this point to Atlanta, the country is destitute of natural productions being a barren plain.

Baltimore, 14th.—Washington Chronicle to-day says: From what can be learned, the rebel force on the north side of the Potomac consisted of Johnston, Early's and Hill's divisions. They came into Maryland nearly all afoot, but are now nearly all mounted. Johnston took the road from

Colesville to Belleville. Early went towards Washington on the seventh St. road; it is understood Hill marched towards Washington on a line west of Early. Several rebel officers think it wasn't the intention to take Washington, but to distract the attention of Grant from Richmond. Johnston had seven pieces of artillery. Johnston's and Early's divisions fired into each other by mistake near Colesville. F. P. Blair's residence was the rebel's headquarters while in that vicinity. Nothing was disturbed, owing to the former friendly relations between Breckenridge and Blair. The residence of Montgomery Blair, with all its contents, was burned. Early yesterday morning the rebels fell back from their position north of the fortifications at Tenlytown, to Rockville, closely pursued by our cavalry. We engaged the enemy during the day, with varying success. Rockville was in our possession half a dozen miles, but the enemy would be reinforced and occupy it until our time came again. Neither party gained any decided advantage.

Philadelphia, 14th.—A special from Washington this morning says: The enemy began their retreat across the Potomac at midnight. They had held Rockville, five miles from the Potomac, as a base. This morning our troops started in pursuit. The enemy are taking negroes as well as impressed citizens.

Baltimore, 14th.—The report that Annapolis was captured by the rebels is unfounded. The telegraph is working to that place all right. The rebels left 22 wounded at Frederick.

New York, 13th.—Gally Smith and staff have arrived at Fortress Monroe. Sullivan's cavalry occupied Martinsburg without opposition and restored railroad communication to Wheeling. Howe assumed command at Harper's Ferry.

Philadelphia, 14th.—Information places Cook at Westimer Md., and Zverill at Frederick. Dix moved from the Relay House to Annapolis for the relief of Washington. Our troops, with the veterans from New Orleans, can hold the city. It is thought the rebels will not attempt to take it, but destroy the railroad and try to retreat via Edwards Ferry.

Baltimore, 15th.—No indications this morning of any rebel force within twenty miles.

New York, 13th.—Gov. Bradford's call in Md. was responded to by thousands.

Baltimore, 13th.—News from Washington this morning says they are all doing well. Yesterday things were gloomy, great deal of uneasiness among citizens. Confidence now restored. Anxiety now felt lest the enemy may escape the State without serious punishment. Destination of this large rebel force not known. Some say they will move on Point Lookout and release 20,000 rebel prisoners confined there.

Monday's dispatch.

Washington, July 14th.—Additional alarm was occasioned on the Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday by reports that the rebels were running trains on the Railroads to Manassas. This is not yet verified, but it is not thought impossible. It is thought the design of the rebels is to command the Gap and open communication between Gordonsville and the Valley.

The Star Extra says: The rebel raiders, numbering four or five hundred, passed through Little Washington and Spearsville Tuesday night on their way towards Madison and Gordonsville. They had 200 horses and 20 prisoners who were mounted on horses led by rebels. They passed Greighersville about 8 o'clock, and half an hour afterwards a small force of Union cavalry made its appearance at the same place and continued pursuit. The rebels gave out that they were on their way to Gordonsville, thence to Richmond. They seemed to be in a hurry, having information that Sheridan was between them and Richmond with a large cavalry force. These rebels are doubtless part of the force lately operating in Maryland.

Secessionists of Baltimore say that the recent invasion was only a reconnaissance, and that they will receive large reinforcements and return with Lee in command.

Philadelphia, July 15th.—The Enquirer's special says: About 200 of Mosby's

command were near Leesburg Tuesday night, each rider leading horses and driving before them many head of cattle. When last heard from they were making for Ashbury Gap. Another portion of the same command was at Chest's Gap Wednesday noon.

Harry Gilmore's cavalry were last seen crossing the Potomac a little above Edwards Ferry. After crossing a small force was detached and sent toward Smithersville, the main body moved directly toward Ashbury Gap.

Sharpshooters and scouts report the rebels re-crossing the Potomac nearly opposite Peeleville, driving before them 2000 head of cattle, which they had stolen in Maryland.

A dispatch received by General Halleck from Rockport says: Retreating rebels passed through that place this morning, moving in the direction of Edwards Ferry. The rebels near Bladensburg moved off this morning, taking the road westwardly, carrying off a large number of horses and cattle stolen in that neighborhood.

Several squads of rebel prisoners have been brought in to-day.

Our killed and wounded yesterday was 200.

Baltimore 13th.—Firing was heard in the direction of Washington to-day. All the information received here to-day is to the effect that the enemy will retreat. There was fighting Monday and Tuesday to enable the enemy to get safely across the Potomac with their plunder. Railroad communication between Baltimore and Washington, which has been suspended for 48 hours, was resumed this afternoon. The Washington Chronicle has the following items from Washington: Our cavalry, under Major Fry, stubbornly contested the advance of the enemy, only retreating when outflanked by superior numbers. Sunday's fight lasted from three p. m. to nine, driving the enemy back three miles. Monday the rebels were kept at bay two or three miles from Tenlytown. The President and Secretary of War being present encouraged the troops. About two p. m. the enemy advanced towards Ft. Stevens, five miles from the city. Their sharpshooters got within thirty or forty yards of the fort, when the 25th New York cavalry dismounted and drove them out of the houses and fortifications protecting them, and then burned the houses, as they obstructed the range of the guns. Other regiments then arrived and drove the enemy back half a mile. Towards six p. m. veterans of the 6th corps advanced and drove the enemy a mile and a half. Gen. Franklin escaped and arrived at Baltimore this morning.

Chicago, 14th.—News to the 6th from Sherman, states that on the night of the 30th, a movement took place, whereby the 4th and 8th corps held the entire line of works, while the rest of the army moved to the right on flanking expedition. Johnston, by some means, learned of the movement the same night, and abandoned the works around Kennesaw, and fell back three miles south of Marietta. Early next morning the 3d division entered Marietta, closely following the rebels. The balance of the army marching different directions towards Atlanta. Before leaving, Johnston's army plundered the place, and destroyed the railroad, leaving nothing of value. On the morning of the 4th, we advanced a mile and a half, and threw up breastworks. The enemy were plainly seen in the opposite field half a mile off. A lively skirmish fire kept up for some time. Line was gradually advanced upon the enemy, despite the rain of shot and shell, capturing the rebels in the rifle pits, in plain view of the rebel army. During the day we captured 3,000 prisoners. The morning of the 5th, we learned the enemy had again fallen back to Chattanooga, where there were fortifications and a good position.

Nashville, July 14th.—The Chattanooga Gazette, of Saturday, says our forces successfully crossed the Chattanooga. Hardee's (rebel) corp were flanked and forced

to run for their lives. We captured from 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners. The whole of Johnston's army is in the woods north of Atlanta.

Chicago, July 14th.—The Nashville Union says further advices fully confirm the crossing of the Chattanooga by the Union troops and securing the lodgement of our forces on the south bank of that stream.

Tuesday's Dispatch.

Washington, 14th.—The reports from the army of the Potomac state that the rebels have maneuvered their troops in a manner which seems to indicate an attack on our rear. At last accounts, Hill's corps was marching around our left, with the intention, military men say, of getting in our rear. On the 12th, they made a demonstration on the Jerusalem road, apparently for the purpose of attacking our troops, but being confronted by an ample force, changed their mind.

New York, 15th.—The latest Petersburg news into the 15th. Heavy skirmishing is going on. The rebel General Jones reports that, on the 14th of July, the Federals were repulsed near Charleston, with a loss of 600 men, and confirms the capture of the iron rebel gunboat.

Washington 17.—Further pursuit of rebel raiders has been abandoned, and they will probably succeed in reaching Chambersburg with their plunder in safety, unless interrupted between Staunton and Lynchburg. Persons residing near the gap, say their train was composed of all sorts of vehicles, filled with a variety of plunder. Over 7,000 head of cattle, horses, mules and large droves of sheep and hogs were sent through the gap by rebels previous to retreat, and pastured in meadows along the river until withdrawal of main body of the command, which was early on Tuesday morning. Several hundred wounded in carriages and ambulances were brought through the gap, among them were one Brig. Gen. and several Colonels, besides a number of officers, most of them had been wounded in battle. Government has been put in possession of the strength of invasion force of Maryland.

They comprised in all about 13,000 men. Rebel officers acknowledge their loss at Monocacy over 1,000 killed and wounded, most of them from charge by brigade of 6th corps. Colonels of 69th Louisiana and 12th Georgia were killed in this charge.

Washington, 18th.—President issued a proclamation, calling into service 500,000 men. It is further ordered that after the 5th day of September, 1864, being 50 days from date of proclamation, draft for troops to serve for one year shall be held in every township and ward of the city, precincts of election districts, or county not subdivided, to fill its quota, which may be filled by volunteering by that day.

The San Francisco Flag understands that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have ordered, and on the way, three hundred miles of telegraph wire and materials to construct that portion of their telegraph line from San Francisco through Sacramento to Virginia City, and the necessary side lines and branches to the interior towns. This gives promise of a healthy competition in the telegraph business, a consummation much to be desired.

"UNDER THE CANOPY."—If there is anybody under the canopy of heaven that I have an utter exorcism, said Mrs. Partington, "it is a tale-bearer and slanderer, going about like a vile bee-constructor, circulating his calomel about honest folks. I always know one by his phisnagogony. It seems as if Belshazzol had stamped him with his private signal, and everything he looks at appears to turn yaller."

The Snake Indians have recently made a raid on the settlers of Antelope Valley, 65 miles from the Dalles, driving off all the stock in the valley.

Bishop Clark, says the Advocate, will preside at the M. E. Conference to be held at Salem on the 18th of August.

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D. O. MILLER, WM. U. RALSTON,
President. Cashier.
San Francisco, July 5, 1864. Jy16w4