

The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY AUGUST 6, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 29.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

WITH EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Prop'r.

Subscription—For One year, in advance, \$10.00; if paid within the first six months of the year, six dollars. For six months, four dollars. For three months, three dollars. A discount of five percent will be made to those who pay by the year.

O. F. Jacksonville Lodge
No. 114 is the regular meeting on Friday of the first week in each month, and on the second of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 1021 N. Holladay street. Officers: J. M. R. Hays, Wm. Ray and J. M. R. Hays, Wm. Ray and J. M. R. Hays.

Order Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M.
Hold their regular communication the Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, the full moon, in Jackson street.

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
J. M. R. Hays, Wm. Ray and J. M. R. Hays, Wm. Ray and J. M. R. Hays.

JACOB & RUSSELL,
TORNERS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW.
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

B. F. DOWELL,
TORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Practice in all the Courts of the Third District, the Supreme Court of Oregon and in every State of the Union.

J. GASTON,
TORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Special attention given to collection June 10, 1863, 40.

GEORGE B. DORRIS,
CLERK OF THE PUBLIC
RECORDS OF JACKSON COUNTY.
No. 15 E. F. Dowell, Esq.

J. S. HOWARD,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
No. 34 South end of Oregon street, Jan. 2, 1864.

PETER BRITT,
Photographic Artist.
I will take pictures in every style and with all the latest improvements. I will give satisfaction, no matter how difficult the case. Call at his new Gallery, 115 Main street, and see his latest work.

NEON-DENTIST !!!
DR. O. J. GATES
Residence located in Jackson street, first door north of the corner of the old building. I will give satisfaction, no matter how difficult the case. Call at his new Gallery, 115 Main street, and see his latest work.

NEW
Cabinet-maker and Jeweler!
No. 15 E. F. Dowell, Esq.

JOHN F. HOUCK,
Manufacturer and Repairer of
Watches, Chronometers, Clocks,
and other instruments, etc.
No. 15 E. F. Dowell, Esq.

JOHN P. HOUCK,
Manufacturer and Watchmaker.
No. 15 E. F. Dowell, Esq.

CONTRACT.
No. 15 E. F. Dowell, Esq.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Saturday's Dispatch.

San Francisco, 27th.—C. L. Weller, ex-Postmaster of San Francisco and Chairman of Democratic State Central Committee, was arrested to-day by the Provost Marshal, on alleged charge of uttering reasonable language against the Government in a public address. He was taken to Alcatraz. Legal tenders \$21,000.

Washington, 22nd.—Dispatches received by the Government this evening announce that rebel General Jos. E. Johnson has been superseded by Gen. J. R. Hood of Texas, and a battle has taken place between the two armies, in which the rebels were defeated. Dispatches have also been received dated Atlanta, but in official announcement of our occupation of that place has come to hand.

Louisville, 22nd.—To-day's Nashville "Union" says, telegram from Sherman says the enemy attacked Thomas on the 20th here, and were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled. The "Union" adds, the armies are on level ground and the fighting were equal. Installation of 50 rebel women from Georgia arrived here to-night. 350 more reports at Nashville to be forwarded here to be sent out of the limits of Northern States.

New York, 23d.—Herald's Nashville-dispatches say Gen. Roseau left Decatur on the 15th on a most important raid. The Force 20,000 well mounted men, 1,000 of them armed with Spencer's repeating rifle. Route taken is one never followed during the war, but most identical with track pursued by Jackson in war with Creek Indians. First point of any importance is Blountville, 5 miles beyond Crossa river, thence move rapidly upon Talladega and nearest bridge or ford over Talladega river. Route between these two streams is to be rapidly pursued and bridges completely destroyed. Passage of Talladega will probably be made at Vopela. This will bring force to Dadeville mountain road, which will carry them to railroads at convenient points. The work of destruction will then begin. There are 8 bridges on the railroad between Montgomery and Opelika, and probably a number of tunnels and bridges will be found in the valley between Opelika and West Point. There are two bridges over Big Hollow, Oak-fusee and Asanapper Creeks. Near Columbus on the other route are three bridges. Returning after destruction, Roseau's way is up the west side of Chattahoochee, and if an opportunity offers, John Sherman between Marietta and Chattahoochee. If this route is threatened, Roseau is to make straight for Fowles and there take road for New Orleans, thence to Nashville. Richmond papers of the 20th give first report of Roseau's work. Dispatches from Atlanta the 16th say telegraph communication with Montgomery was suspended last night. Interruption supposed to be caused by a portion of cavalry reported at Talladega. No trains to run from West Point. Another telegram says success of Sherman's move in cutting eastern and southern communications of Atlanta leads to belief that rebels have been foiled in attempt to escape and operations at that place have been narrowed to a siege. A large cavalry force some time since left the army for different points, and have doubtless cut the Marion & Columbia Railroad in such a manner that if any leave the city to go South they must do it with the loss of valuable property.

Cairo, 20th.—Dispatches to the Bulletin have a statement made before the Provost Marshal, by Lieut. Allen, of Forrest's command, who deserted to us the 16th. He reports that S. D. Lee commands Police old department. Richardson has been superseded by Neely, he having been charged with making \$2,000,000 out of the conspiracy business. Richardson escaped punishment, and is living in West Tennessee. Allen confirms reported wounding of Forrest at Tapula. Rebels lost 1,000 in the fight at Gumtown with Sturgis. Most of this loss was attributed to desperate fighting of the negroes. Allen knew nothing of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and says rebel soldiers are ignorant of it. Southern people think if Lee and Johnson are beaten the Confederacy will fall. Little confidence is felt in the Confederacy, and the people are tired of the dreadful pressure to which they are compelled to submit. Forrest got 3,000 men by conscription in Kentucky.

New York, 22d.—"Times" special says the report of official demand for Sherman was unfounded.

Washington, 22d.—Overland Mail Contract will expire the 20th of September. Service still open to their agents for the

contract for performance from Sept. 20th to June 30, 1865.

New York, 22d.—"Herald's" William Head correspondent says the object of the expedition to John's Island, which was to draw troops from Savannah and other places, is being fully accomplished. Our forces were withdrawn, while our losses were exceeded 150 killed and wounded. Rebel loss must have been over 500.

Fort Leavenworth, 22d.—Col. Ford telegraphed from Liberty that the people of the country north and east of that place were joining Thornton, and his forces were rapidly increasing. Ford's force was too small to affect much. Reinforcements were asked for. Arms have been sent from here to St. Joseph and Kansas City for army of loyal men called out by Gen. Fisk. Later dispatches from Ford say Thornton with 2,000 men moving north, probably intending to strike the railroad. Ford left Liberty at four o'clock this morning in person. Gen. Curtis has several armed boats controlling the Missouri. Ricker and Banks reported to have 1,000 men in southwestern Missouri, threatening our communications with Fort Scott and the southwest. It is believed 5,000 of Price's men are in Missouri. If they are joined by Thornton's guerrillas and the Pawpaws they will make a formidable force. Portions of our State militia have been called out, and troops in this department will be concentrated for operations.

San Francisco, 26th.—Private telegram to Lewis McLane announces the death of Gen. McPherson, who fell in a battle before Atlanta.

Chincinnati, 24th.—"Cincinnati" correspondent at writing from Atlanta on the 22d gives the following: Sherman commenced crossing the Chattahoochee on the morning of the 17th. The whole line advanced. Hooker taking position on the extreme left of center, Howard on the right of center, Palmer on the extreme right. On the morning of the 18th we advanced and reached Beech Tree Creek, four miles from Atchanta; after considerable skirmishing the enemy were dislodged, and Howard's corps crossed over. Our left mountain, swung around to Atlanta & Augusta Railroad, and on the evening of the 18th tore up several miles of the track. On morning of the 20th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming in line on the South bank of the Creek. At 3 P. M. the rebels made a sudden and desperate assault on Howard's great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker. The rebels advancing 3 deep. Portions of our line, at first, wavered before this terrible onset, but quickly rallied, and stood firm. On this portion of the line was massed the flower of the rebel army. Both sides fighting for the first time in open field. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines. They retreated in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field. Our loss will reach 2,000, principally Hookers. Rebel loss is killed, wounded and missing exceeds 6,000, including three Brigadier Generals. On the left our operation are entirely successful. McPherson has driven the rebels several miles. Blair's corps advanced a mile and a half south of the Augusta road. On the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front. At 2 P. M. a portion of our army entered the City. We may have some fighting for its full possession. The campaign is considered ended. It is believed Roseau is in possession of Montgomery.

Philadelphia, 26th.—The Bulletin special from Washington, says Gen. Crooks met the enemy the 26th at Winchester and was repulsed and driven back to Williamsport, by way of Martinsburg. General Crooks commanded the militia. Dispatches from Chambersburg says there is no sign of rebels advancing further than Martinsburg.

Baltimore, 26th.—The American has the following: There is rumors in the city that the rebels have marched into Shenandoah Valley, where Averill attacked the rebels and drove them beyond Winchester into the mountains, when Early made a stand, and after two days hard fighting he compelled Averill to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him forces from Bunker Hill, and causing the evacuation of Martinsburg by our forces.

Sunday's Dispatch.
New York, 27th.—The Times correspondent says: No apprehension is entertained of a rebel demonstration towards Washington and Baltimore. Crook says the force that attacked him near Winchester, Sunday was greatly superior to his, and they could have easily annihilated him, if he had not retreated. Col. Mulligan was killed in the battle on Sunday.

The American of to-day, says no confidence of the report that the rebels re-ent-

tered Maryland via Springville and Shepardsville, but there is no probability of their coming in that direction as they must be aware they will encounter different troops, from broken down columns of Hunter.

The Cotacracoa says gentlemen from Frederick City reports much excitement Monday and Tuesday. The enemy was known to be South of the Potomac, and it was feared would cross at Point of Rocks, and push for Frederick.

Chicago, 28th.—Nothing of definite character known of rebel movements in Shenandoah Valley. It is probable that it is a serious matter. Saturday and Sunday the Federals were overpowered and compelled to retreat to Harpers Ferry.

Baltimore, 28th, 9 P. M.—Harpers Ferry is still in our hands. No attack yet. A scout, who left Martinsburg 7 o'clock last night, reports heavy skirmishing between Crook's forces and rebels under Breckinridge. Monday afternoon, our forces are falling back on this side of the Potomac to Williamsport. It is evident the rebels intend crossing.

Baltimore, 28th.—A dispatch from Frederick says all is quiet. News from that point favorable. We still hold Harpers Ferry. Some uneasiness on the Northern Central Railroad.

Washington, 28th.—Latest authentic intelligence states that Kelly occupied Martinsburg. No heavy fighting for the past two days. No confirmation as to the rebels crossing into Maryland. Skirmishing reported Tuesday.

New York, 28th.—Government received a dispatch from Sherman, stating there had been no fighting since. Atlanta being gradually invested by our troops, who were progressing. There seems no disposition on the part of Hood to evacuate Atlanta. It is probable the City will not be captured without a struggle or regular siege.

St. Louis, 27th.—Fish's militia going through work. Every patch of brush around Platte City and other rebellious counties being thoroughly searched for bushwhackers. Thornton is said to be disbanding his men, telling them it is impossible to cross the Missouri River, as the Federals are close on them, and they will be destroyed if kept together. Sam Hallett, general manager of the Eastern Division Pacific Railroad, was killed at Wyandotte, yesterday, by a man named Tolben. No cause assigned for the act. Advances from Little Rock say Price's army is at Golden, himself at Shreveport. Marzucke is said to be crossing squad of his forces over the Mississippi, near James Landing. Kirby Smith attempting to do the same. Reinforcements have been sent to Banks' department. Stocks is at the mouth of White River.

Richmond papers of the 22d. claim decided victories at Atlanta. Federals driven back with loss. Same paper says the Federals were defeated at Seckers Gap by Early, and a number of prisoners captured. Very few deserters coming into our lines now.

New York, 28th.—Sanford returned from Washington last night, having succeeded in obtaining consent of the War Department to raise 100 day men in this State. Those in service at time of draft will be exempt. Gold 250.

Monday's Dispatch.
Baltimore, 30th.—The rebels are now operating on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Harrisburg, 30th.—A large rebel force cavalry and artillery entered Chambersburg this morning. Gov. Curtiss issued a proclamation calling the people to arms to defend their homes. Wires are all cut between Chambersburg and Cumberland.

Information received yesterday that the rebels were approaching Chambersburg. Men immediately commenced packing up stocks, and before 10 o'clock last night most of them were beyond the reach of the rebels. At 3 o'clock this morning, a rebel force of 8,000 mounted infantry reached

and encamped near the fair grounds. The force was met a short distance from Harrisburg, by a small force from Currier's barracks, who stubbornly opposed the advance, but were compelled to withdraw. Rolling stock on the Chambersburg road is being moved to this point. Rebels are reported to have burned the Court House, Town Hall and other buildings in Chambersburg.

Washington, 30th.—No uneasiness is felt by the Government in relation to the affairs in Pennsylvania. Preparations are being made to get troops there which with the militia of the State is ample enough to give invaders severe punishment.

Philadelphia, 30th.—A dispatch from Harrisburg says information has been received that Averill has driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and is following them westward, toward London, Franklin county. The greater part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3,000 people taken prisoners, it is also said that Breckinridge is making a raid towards Wheeling. Prisoners say it is the intention of Longstreet, to threaten Washington; while Breckinridge makes a raid into the mountains, and Early holds Shenandoah Valley.

A WOMAN WITH HORNS.—The New York Observer of the 12th ult., contains a letter from its correspondent at Laranea, to the Island of Cyprus, (Turkish dominions) describing a most remarkable *hirsu naturae*, recently discovered there. It is nothing less than a woman with horns growing out of her head. She had one large horn on the side of her head of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn, besides three or four cornicles on other parts of the head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibition.

WHY HE LIVED.—"The country is so beautiful," remarked a visitor to the army of the Potomac while trading his way over the ground on which the recent battles took place, "that I wonder Lee could think of leaving it." "It is probably accounted for," said Scigges, "by the fact that his title was insecure; Uncle Abe having recently put forth a new grant."

The names of two of Grant's Corps Generals possess a historical record—Hancock and Warren; the former the first signer of the Declaration of Independence; the latter the first martyr of the Revolution. The two heroes of to-day are literal descendants of patriots who led in the struggle for American liberty.

The Iron Mountain of Missouri is exactly in the geographical center of the United States. It is an almost solid mass of specular iron ore, rising from a level plain 260 feet. Its base covers 500 acres. The ore contains 67 per cent of iron, and yields one ton of pig iron for two tons of ore.

A correspondent of the New York News, a copperhead sheet, says of Fremont that he "comes nearer the peace doctrine than Governor Seymour did when he was nominated." Fremont ought to be a peace man. He never amounted to anything when he wore epaulettes.

INDIAN SKAR AND BEETLE.—The absence of scarabids forms a singular trait in the character of the Indian seas; scarcely a living thing appears in the sky above or the sea below, betwixt Bombay and the Indian.

The Baltimore Constitutional Convention on the 24th passed by a vote of 53 to 37 the following article: "Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crimes, whereof the party be convicted; all persons held to service labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

The Oregonian Telegraph we were now popularly designated "the great Collins Lie."

The Oregonian Telegraph we were now popularly designated "the great Collins Lie."