

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY AUGUST 27, 1864.

VOL. IX.—NO. 32

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

B. F. DOWELL, Prop'r.

Subscription—For One Year, in advance, Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars. Advertisers—One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal Tenders received at current rates.

I. O. 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 o'clock P. M. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

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

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

ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.

H. BRADY, Sec'y.

G. JACOBS, E. F. RUSSELL.

JACOBS & RUSSELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

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

B. F. DOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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

J. GASTON,

(Successor to Reed & Gaston)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Special attention given to collection cases. June 10, 1863. 40

(By appointment.)

GEORGE B. DORRIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq.

J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Residence near the South end of Oregon street. January 2, 1864

PETER BRITT,

Photographic Artist,

Is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, with all the late improvements. If pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made. Call at his new Gallery, on the left, examine his pictures, and sit for your likenesses.

SURGEON-DENTIST!!!

DR. O. J. GATES

Has permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his services to all those who need artificial teeth. Inoculating teeth filled with pure gold in the best manner. Persons needing work in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Office—One door east of Madame de Rivam's Restaurant. April 10

NEW ENGLAND

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE.

For further particulars, call at Neuber's Store, and see the Machine in operation. Machines on hand, for sale.

J. NEUBER, Agent.

Jacksonville, June 4th, 1864. 3m

NEW

Watchmaker and Jeweler!

On Oregon street, first door north of Bruniano's Jacksonville, Oga.

JOHN F. HOUCK,

Manufacturer and repairer of

all sorts of Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, Musical and other Instruments, etc.

Also, JEWELRY manufactured and repaired, after the most approved style of the art, and warranted for one year. Prices according to time.

JOHN F. HOUCK,

Chronometer and Watchmaker,

Jacksonville, June 25, 1864. 3m

SACHS BROS

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

DEALERS

— IN —

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Jacksonville Aug. 5, '64. aug17

A. C. ALBERTS

Is prepared to manufacture to order, all

Matresses, Tents,

Flour and Grain Sacks.

And also will attend to paper hanging etc.

Sewing machines repaired and put in

good running condition.

Work of the above kinds done on the

most liberal terms, for cash, or other ready

money. A. C. ALBERTS,

Jacksonville, April 30, '63. apt30m3

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Saturday's Dispatch.

Washington, Aug. 15th.—Mail boat from City Point reports on afternoon of 11th a body of troops embarked on transports at City Point, and moved up the river. During the night, under cover of gunboats, they effected a landing near Dutch Gap. Object of this movement is said to be the dislodgement of a considerable force of the enemy who had entrenched themselves on the river, and also a reconnaissance to ascertain what force Lee has before Richmond, and if he is sending any considerable reinforcement to Early. Heavy firing going on when the boat left, both cannonading and musketry.

New York Aug. 16th.—Point of Rocks correspondents under date of 14th, says Butler for some time has been causing over brilliant schemes wherewith to annoy the enemy and to advance Union interest. Plan contemplates construction of a canal at a place which has been known as Dutch Gap, in direct face of the enemy. When done it will compel rebels to extend their lines a distance of four miles. Distance saved by digging this canal, which is to be 1400 yards long, will be seven miles of water in the James river. This morning the men engaged in this work were shelled by rebel rams, but our gunboats soon drove them off. Correspondents before Petersburg, Aug. 14th says rebels have erected a new fort inside of exploded one, which opened yesterday with Whitworth guns. Very few casualties occurred. Rebels threw several hundred shells during the day.

Herold's City Point correspondent of 14th, says but little firing has occurred for a week past until yesterday about six o'clock our heavy guns heard in direction of Deep Bottom. Steady and sometimes furious cannonading was kept up. Attack was commenced by the enemy, and proved to be an attempt to dislodge with their artillery certain working parties of ours, whom they seemed to have just discovered. Batteries were unable to accomplish it. One or two of their rams dropped down the river as far as prudent, and added their fire. The affair was an artillery engagement at long range. Our losses considerable. The character and design of the operation in which working parties were engaged cannot be more than alluded to at present. Time must develop them further.

Headquarters army Potomac, Aug. 16th.—Everything quiet front of Petersburg. Rebels past two nights have been feeling our lines on the left. Nothing more than picket skirmishing has taken place. Deserter continue to arrive in small squads and tell usual stories. Gen. John G. Park commands 9th corps. Additional has been received of the action of Sunday. Part of 2d and 10th corps engaged with the enemy in afternoon near Deep Bottom. 10th corps took part of their line of works, four eight-inch brass guns, and a number of prisoners, with small loss. Enemy fell back to strong position. 2d division of 2d corps drawn up in line of battle and advanced a mile beyond where Hancock captured guns two weeks ago.

New York, Aug. 17th.—Post's special dispatches has advices from Deep Bottom 7 a m. of the 16th announcing Grant's lines have been advancing nearer Richmond. Considerable fighting occurred during the day, rebels falling back. *Commercial's* special dated at Deep Bottom this morning has advices to-day from Sheridan's department, says rebel army at Strasburg is posted in position well protected against flank movement. Sheridan close upon him. Nothing important from Atlanta. Hood was reinforced. Operations settled into a regular siege. Sherman is strongly entrenched and gradually extending his lines around the city.

Omaha, Aug. 17th.—Overland Stage Co. continue to remove their stock to places of security against Indians. It is ascertained by reliable scouts that in last 20 days simultaneous attacks have been made by combined hordes of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Utahs, Snakes, Comanches and Appalaches, on Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood, and all along the Platte.

Washington, 17th.—The following official report has been received: Headquarters, before Atlanta, 28th.—Have the honor to report the following: I moved the command to a position on the right of the 7th corps, which was on the extreme right of the army in the field. During our advance in line of battle, to gain a more desirable position, we met rebel infantry, under Hardie, and S. D. Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11:30 a. m. on the 28th. My lines were protected only by logs and rails, hastily thrown in front of them. The rebel onset was received and checked. The battle lasted until three p. m. During that time 11 charges were made and gallantly repulsed, with great loss to the enemy. In the evening our lines were assaulted again with like result. Most of the fighting oc-

curred on Howard's and Smith's front, which formed the center and right. The troops could not have displayed more courage and determination. Brig. Gens. Wood and Harrow's commands of Smith division are entitled to equal credit for their gallantry in repelling assaults. I captured from 1,500 to 2,000 muskets. 565 rebels have been buried, and 250 are supposed to be yet unburied. JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

Louisville, 16th.—Wheeler, with 15,000 men, demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga., of Col. Siebalt. A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left. After the train left, Gen. Steadman was informed by telegraph of the attack, and started with a large force from Chattanooga. This raid was anticipated by Sherman, and preparations made to meet it at important points. On the 13th, 300 guerrillas attacked Selma, Kingston county, Ky., and after a sharp fight were repulsed.

Washington, 17th.—It is reported that Longstreet, with 31,000 men, and Fitz Hugh Lee, with 10,000, passed through Warren on Saturday last, to reinforce Early. That is probably an exaggeration. On the 15th, Sheridan was in possession of Strasburg. The enemy had abandoned their works beyond Strasburg, and were believed to be on their retreat to Mount Jackson.

New York, 18th.—In relation to movements at Deep Bottom, the *Time's* special says: Gregg's cavalry is reported on the right of Charles City road to protect the right wing of our forces, whose left flank extends to James River. The front of our line is six miles from Richmond. Lee, being thus held, can't prevent us cutting a canal across Dutch Gap. And if he should attempt to march on either side of the river, exposed points on the opposite side would be in great danger. After we had turned his flank yesterday morning the artillery on both sides was playing rather brisk, when the 5th Massachusetts charged, and broke the rebel lines, capturing 70 prisoners. Gregg had cleared the road for Hancock and he got the 2d corps in position, on Birney's right, on the New Market road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill to Richmond. Birney made an assault in his front, capturing a line of the enemy's works, which guarded the approach to Richmond in that direction, and captured six pieces of cannon and several mortars. Grant's movement on the 14th shows that the main works of the enemy extend along a commanding ridge, covered with formidable earthworks. In front of this defensive line is a series of rifle-pits. Early in the morning a portion of the troops on the left, under Birney, rushed forward and gallantly drove the enemy from the rifle pits covering the Kingsland road, capturing one hundred prisoners; the enemy retreated into the main entrenchments. During the afternoon, we drove the enemy from their entrenched position at the junction of Kingsland and New Market roads, eight miles from Richmond. Other troops are advanced on different roads leading to Richmond. Gregg's cavalry took Charles City, where, after a sharp engagement, Hampton's legion was driven in confusion in a northerly direction. Early in the afternoon, Barlow, with a portion of his command, charged and took a line of rifle-pits from the enemy, who stubbornly resisted, with artillery and musketry.

Boston, 19th.—The Consul agent at Yarmouth states that six vessels were destroyed by the pirate Tallahassee, Monday, six miles from Cape Cod. The Tallahassee destroyed 25 vessels off Martique, on the 17th.

Syracuse, N. Y., 19th.—Vallandigham addressed a mass meeting here to-day. He said he expected the nominee of the Chicago convention would be pledged to suspend hostilities.

Monday's Dispatch.

Washington, 19th.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, noon 17th, says the 2d corps having been unsuccessful in the attack on the enemy, the 14th, on the north side of James River, fell back to a safe position which they occupied until yesterday, when another assault was determined upon and carried out successfully. The enemy were driven from their works with heavy loss. We captured several hundred prisoners, and several heavy guns. Our loss is heavy. We hold the position. Cavalry, under Gregg, had an engagement with the rebels near New Market road, and drove them from their works, but were finally forced back. Gregg was severely wounded. It is reported that Butler's troops had a slight engagement without advantage to either side. News from City Point says the rebels opened a furious fire on the 7th corps, which lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back without attempting an assault. It was rumored at City Point yesterday that a strong reconnaissance, sent out by Hancock, reached Fair Oaks, five miles from Richmond.

New York, 19th.—It is reported that the Tallahassee and a U. S. gunboat, had

an engagement this morning outside the harbor. New Orleans, 12th.—News from Mobile of the 11th, says Farragut had prepared for action, and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan yesterday morning. It was to receive a furious enflading fire from the fleet. The land forces are said to have invested everywhere there is a foot of ground to stand upon. The rebels have deserted all buildings near the fort, and burned the only vessel lying under its guns. Everything indicates a determination to contest the battle to the last. The channel of Day River is unobstructed. Naval and land forces confident of success. At a late hour last night we heard that Farragut demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort. Commandant said he had six months provisions and would resist to the last moment. Grant's forces have cut all communications in the rear of the fort.

Washington, 19th.—Richmond *Sentinel* of 17th has the following: Mobile, 15th. Two monitors and five gunboats crossed Day River bar, came within two miles of the obstructions and opened fire three hours on our batteries; no damage done; one of our gunboats repelled; batteries remained silent; enemy withdrew. Firing heard this morning in the direction of Fort Morgan.

New York, 19th.—*World's* special from Washington, the 19th, says news from Shenandoah valley is favorable. Sheridan is still pushing Early up the valley, compelling him to retreat from point to point. The report of the reinforcement of Early by Longstreet and Hill's corps is doubted, as these corps have been, it is believed, in front of Grant.

Washington, 18th.—The amount of national bank currency in circulation is \$24,000,000. Commissioner of Gen. Land Office shows demand for settlement of public land greater than previous, in consequence of which the receipts of money have been largely increased. Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported to amount to \$1,786,000.

Navy Department ordered two vessels to proceed to Halifax several days before official information had been received that the Tallahassee entered that port.

The *Republican* learns that Sheridan came in collision with Early's forces, in Shenandoah Valley, near Strasburg, yesterday. A sharp fight resulted in the defeat of the rebels.

At James river affairs are progressing favorably. Another attempt to invade Md. and Pa. is reported but not credited. The prisoners captured in Sheridan's fight yesterday, belonged to Longstreet's corps. They report that two divisions joined Early, and that Longstreet's men, captured near Deep Bottom, belonged to another division.

Louisville, 18th.—It is reported in front to-day, that Gen. Steadman started from Chattanooga Tuesday, and met a rebel force, under Wheeler, near Graysville, 18 miles distant. A severe engagement ensued, in which it is reported that Steadman was severely wounded. Col. Stright, of the 5th Indiana, was killed. A rebel force is reported at Cleveland, and a brigade has left Chattanooga for Cleveland Wednesday. Rebel cavalry, divided into small parties, are demonstrating on towns in Northern Georgia. Probable intention of the rebels is to destroy the bridges between Falling Waters and Bridgeport.

Clarksville, 19th.—Three hundred mounted rebels, armed with navy revolvers, under Woodward, attacked Hopkinsville this morning, and were repulsed by the garrison. A charge was made in which Woodward was mortally wounded and captured. Rebels still hovering in that vicinity. Another attack expected.

New York, 19th.—Vallandigham, in his speech at Syracuse, said he believed reunion of the States possible. The South has proposed through its President, and through his agents, to meet the United States and see if they could not agree. They are tired of war and want an armistice and Convention. He declared that with a Republican form of government it was impossible to keep the States together by force of arms, and he was for trying reconciliation and compromise. Resolution was unanimously adopted to declare that the country has been passing through a fearful political convulsion, and violence attempted under the mask of patriotism; to call upon the people irrespective of party to aid in obtaining a permanent suspension of hostilities and the perfection of some mode of reconstruction, which shall again unite the country on a lasting basis of peace; that it is the duty of the Chicago convention to give expression to this spirit of peace, and to declare that it is the purpose of the Democratic party to cause this desolating war to cease, by calling a national Convention, in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity, and that to this end an amicable compromise shall be decided; that if the convention should place a candidate before the

people on a war platform, there would be no real issue to decide; that candidates already nominated represent all that cling to war, and that it is sound policy to gather together, under our banner, all who entertain opposite sentiments, and are in favor of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness, which is only to be obtained by the election of a President pledged to a peace policy; that we solemnly protest against the usurpations and lawless dispositions of the Administration, and warn it to desist from encroachments upon the rights and liberties of citizens of our States; that we will not tolerate martial law or military interference with elections, or any more arbitrary arrests of citizens; that to the maintenance of this we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors; that the reply of the President to Clay and Holcomb furnishes unmistakable evidence that the party now in power have deluded the people into granting unlimited means for the preservation of the Union, which they have used, and are still using, for the overthrow of State institutions, and the advancement of party interest.

Tuesday's Dispatch.

Fortress, Monroe, 19th.—Four hundred wounded have arrived from Deep Bottom from the battle-field of the 16th, belonging to the 2d and 15th corps. Everything comparatively quiet on both sides of the James river yesterday. The left wing rests on the north side and holds the position gained Sunday. Right wing advanced four miles to Malvern Hill in the direction of Richmond. Malvern Hill is in our possession. Heavy firing heard up the river this morning, result unknown.

New York, 20th.—*Tribune's* correspondent of the 18th, with Grant's army, says the indications are that an immediate action and grand assault will be made somewhere along our strategic line. Grant alone can tell where said fight will occur. *Commercial* says a thorough inspection of the fortifications at Washington was made, and proved satisfactory. Should an enemy come against us, they would find the city in a more effective state of defense than before. The report that Republican leaders had made an impression on the President in favor of an armistice until after the election, is unfounded. The *Post* says Secretary Fessenden intended to return to Washington this evening. Time of coupons determined upon. It is reported will be 3:20, and no bonds more actively in request.

Rebel papers say: Enemy at Atlanta assaulted our center. After a sharp skirmish, they were repulsed. A desultory fire was kept up all night, and to-day a number of shells were thrown into the city. The *World's* special says the most of Sheridan's army passed through Winchester yesterday, and encamped to-day between Clifton and Charleston. Enemy's force is estimated at 41,000, of which 15,000 are cavalry. Lee's total force, as estimated by our service, is about 70,000. Latest advice from our forces operating against Mobile, show that Fort Morgan is invested closely. At last accounts an attack was on the point of being made. The statement that the fort is provisioned for six months is deemed to be nonsense, as intelligence from the Blackwater proves that the Fort has only been receiving supplies for two weeks at a time. The fall of this work may be looked for at an early day, even if no attack be made, and the garrison simply subjected to the process of starvation.

Philadelphia, 19th.—No truth in the reported accident on the Camden and Amboy railroad.

Portland, Md., 19th.—It is reported that an accident occurred on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, near seven miles bridge, caused by the breaking down of a bridge. Twenty or thirty passengers were badly injured, but none killed.

Boston 19th.—The bark *Alexandria*, of Haverhill, Maine, was captured and destroyed on the 15th, by the Tallahassee. A private letter, dated Island of St. John's N. F., 11th.—States that the storm in that City, a few nights ago, injured the port.

Washington, 19th.—Supplies of the new 7-30 notes were sent to the Ass't Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia to-day.

Philadelphia, 20th.—Sec'y Fessenden ordered the U. S. Ass't Treasurers to pay the 10:40 coupons, due Sept. 1st, and the 5:20's, due Nov. 1st.

Halifax, 20th.—Admiral —, at noon to-day, sent to the Tallahassee orders to cease coaling, which were promptly enforced. It is impossible to obtain news of vessels destroyed. She sailed during the night for North Jay.

Washington, 20th.—Gen. Canby's official report of operations at Mobile has been received. It adds nothing to the reports already published. Canby says the ram *Tennessee* will be ready for service, on the right side, in a few days.

Baltimore, 19th.—We have reports this afternoon that a portion of the 4th corps was attacked last night, but nothing confirmatory has been received. It is stated that the rebels are destroying the railroad at Winchester. The retrograde movement of Sheridan in the Valley is not regarded as a retreat, but a maneuver for an advantageous position, commanding all the avenues of approach. A reconnaissance, now being made, will develop the position and strength of the rebels, and enable Sheridan to move against them with entire confidence.

Memphis, 18th.—One brigade of infantry and two of cavalry, belonging to A. S. Smith, attacked three brigades of Forrest's command, who held a partly fortified position, and after a short fight the rebels were dislodged.

St. Louis, 24.—St. Joseph papers say Hayville Kansas, was completely sacked by the Indians last Sunday.

Origin of Illustrious Men.

The democratic newspapers complain of Mr. Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for their Democratic origin. Mr. Lincoln was once a rail-splitter, and Mr. Johnson a tailor. Now for the origin of a few more of the eminent and influential among men:

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself. Claude Lorrain was bred a pastry-cook, Carreteras, was a common soldier. Homer was the son of a small farmer. Mollerero, son of a pastry maker. Demosthenes, son of a cobbler. Terence, was a Slave. Oliver Cromwell, was the son of a brewer.

Howard, an apprentice to a grocer. Franklin, a journeyman printer; son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, son of a linen draper. Daniel Defoe, was a hosiery, and the son of a butcher. Whitefield, son of an inn-keeper at Gloucester. Sir Cloudely Shovel, Rear Admiral of England, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and afterwards a cabin-boy. Bishop Prideaux, worked in the kitchen at Exeter College, Oxford. Cardinal Wolsey, son of a butcher. Ferguson, was a shepherd. Dean Tucker was the son of a small farmer in Cardiganshire, and performed his own work on the farm.

Edmund Halley was the son of soap-boiler at Shoreditch. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, was the son of a farmer at Ashby de la Zouch. Virgins was the son of a porter. Horace was the son of a shopkeeper. Shakespeare, of a wool stapler. Milton, of a money-scrivener. Robert Burns was a plowman in Ayrshire. Confucius was a carpenter. Mohammed, called the prophet, was the driver of asses. Mehmet Ali, was a barber. Madam Bernadotte, washerwoman of Paris.

Napoleon was the descendant of an obscure family at Corsica, was Major when he married Josephine, the daughter of a tobaccoist Creole of Martinique. President Boyer was a mulatto barber. Gen. Espartaco was a vintner clerk. King Christophe of Hayti, was a slave of St. Kitts. Bolivar was a druggist. Yusef de Gama was a sailor. Columbus was a sailor. Astor, the richest man in the new world, before he came to be proprietor of the Astor House, used to sell apples through the streets of New York. Catharine, the Empress of Russia, was a camp girl. Cincinnati was plowing his vineyard when the dictatorship of Rome was offered to him.

NEWS FOR PIRATES.—The heaviest battery ever mounted on a man-of-war is now in the Mediterranean, on board the U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*. Of 20 guns on her main deck there is not one less than a 11-inch, or a 100 pound rifle—a fact the real importance of which can only be understood by professional men. She is thus provided with the best short-ranged and the most perfect long-ranged pieces of ordnance extant. The result of an encounter with her would hardly be paralleled in the history of naval fighting, for no such armament has been known before. Her officers and men are well insured to sea service, having been on board for many months.—N. Y. Times.

A DEAD BULL, belonging to a Memphis citizen, was being hauled out of the *Bees* the other day when a bayonet thrust revealed the fact that the carcass contained 60,000 percussion caps a quantity of ammunition, and other contraband articles, which some rebel sympathizer had taken this means of smuggling.