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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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B. F. DOWELL, Prop'r.

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I. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge

No. 10, 10th Street, 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.

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

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Jacksonville, April, 30, '63. ap130m3

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPRODUCED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Saturday's Dispatch.

New York, 27th.—The Post says the destruction of the Weldon railroad still continues. Official from the front reports all quiet except a slight skirmish. Lee's force has evidently been reduced during the past few days. New position gained on the Weldon railroad has evidently rendered Grant's army more confident than at any time since the campaign opened.

Headquarters, Army Potomac, 24th.

All quiet to day, except small cannonading. Our left has extended six or seven miles to hold circle from Weldon road to Reams Station, a distance of seven miles. No rebels to be seen on our left front. Entire loss of the 5th corps, up to the 21st, is 5,000. The corps fought splendidly. The following is official, from the 2d army corps. On the 24th, about 3:30 p. m. we were attacked on the center by Wilcox, probably intended to be simultaneous. Heath on the enemy's left formed in the woods, placed his artillery in position, and opened a heavy cannonading, which lasted 15 minutes. They then assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but they broke his left. Some of Gibbons' troops hurried over to repair the damage. Meantime the enemy gained foot-hold and attempted to turn our left, and drove Gibbons' division from his line. His men were much weakened by marching over to Miles' assistance, and back during the repeated assaults, but he succeeded in reforming his lines and checking the enemy with dismounted cavalry under Gregg. Miles also regained the loss of his entrenchments. The enemy made no further advance, and must have suffered severely. My loss, including cavalry, is 1,200 or 1,500. This is acknowledged to be one of the most desperate and determined fights of the war, resembling Spotsylvania, though the numbers engaged give it less importance. A few more good troops would have gained us a victory of considerable importance.

[Signed.] HANCOCK.

Second Corps, 24th.—Safe guard left on the 24th, remained there until daylight, and at that time the enemy all disappeared leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished. Doubtless he was aware of the arrival of reinforcements, and feared the result to day. [Signed.] MEADE.

The safe-guard referred to reports that the enemy retired in the direction of Petersburg. They abandoned their wounded. The guard conversed with a rebel officer, who said their loss was greater than ever before during the war. Guard say they were over the field and it is covered with enemy's dead and wounded.

[Signed.] MEADE.

New York, 27th.—Tribune's Washington special sums up the result of the fight on the Weldon railroad: First, the enemy, after repeated impetuous assaults, compelled our abandoning the railroad below Reams Station; second, although attacking in vastly superior numbers, received a bloody repulse in successive instances; third, their losses was double ours, and we had fully accomplished our object by destroying 60 miles of the road at Reams' Station, and had decided to abandon the position. We lost but four miles of road.

Richmond papers, of the 28th, admit a loss of 6,000 in the attack at Reams' Station, and a loss of five thousand in prisoners. Another attack is expected, Lee having recalled troops from Shenandoah for that purpose. Indications are that a heavy battle will be fought near Atlanta, on the 29th, before the close of the present week.

Nashville, 40th.—It is rumored that Wheeler's cavalry, numbering six to eight thousand, with ten or 12 guns, is advancing on Nashville. They are near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro.

Great excitement prevails, but no apprehensions need be felt. No reports from Shegagan. Dispatches from Lebanon, to half past eight this morning, say Gen. Mulligan is in Wheeler's hands.

Louisville, 20th.—It is reported that Wheeler, with his entire force, has appeared beyond the Cumberland river, three miles below Gallatin, captured a company of Federals, and were attempting to cross the river this morning for an advance on Gallatin.

Washington, 1st.—War Department has received Gen. Canby's Official report as follows:

New Orleans, 24th.—Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with 200 prisoners, 60 pieces artillery, and a large quantity material. In 12 hours preceding the surrender, 200 shells were thrown into the fort. The citadel and barracks were entirely destroyed. The works generally are much injured. Many guns were spiked and the carriages burned. Much ammunition was destroyed by the rebels. Our loss, one killed and seven wounded.

[Signed.] CANBY.

Nothing received from Grant, Sherman or Sheridan.

[Signed.] STANTON.

Washington, 21st.—Sheridan's forces are at Charleston. No operations taken place since my last telegram from Petersburg.

[Signed.] STANTON.

New York, 30th.—Dispatches from Grant indicate that Lee has ceased struggling for the Weldon road, which is completely in our possession. No fighting occurred yesterday or this morning before Petersburg or Butler's front. Early's force is in full retreat up the Valley, our cavalry closely pursuing the rear of the retreating column, capturing many stragglers.

New York, 31st.—Capt. Philan, of the gunboat Monticello, while off Wilmington, seen a steamer standing for shore under full head of steam. After challenging her twice and receiving no answer, directed a shot to be sent after her, which was replied to with a shell of large caliber. Philan opened with a 30-pounder, which was replied to with grape, striking the mast and rigging. Monticello then opened with 9-inch and 30 pound shells. The steamer then disappeared. At daybreak next morning the Tallahassee was seen lying under the guns of Fort Fisher.

Nashville, 31st.—Sherman has broken up his communications, and moved south, either to compel Hood to move out and fight, or stand a siege without provisions. Sherman can sustain his army off of the country. The loss of Hood's wagon, during McCook's raid, numbering 500, and severing his railroad communications, has left him with but few days' rations, so matters will soon be brought to a crisis.

Louisville, 2d.—Gen. Ewing, commanding the western district of Ky., received a telegram from the front, announcing that Sherman's advance entered Atlanta at 9 o'clock this morning. No further particulars.

Monday's Dispatch.

Louisville, 1st.—A rebel force, estimated at ten thousand, with 12 pieces of artillery, was 17 miles from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, at daylight. Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry, went out yesterday and met the enemy's advance. Early this morning a sharp skirmish occurred with varying success. At last accounts they had driven the rebels three miles towards Murfreesboro. A messenger from the advance reports Wheeler's whole force between Nashville and Murfreesboro. Considerable force of rebels also at Lebanon. Prisoners and wounded also sent from the front. Passengers from Nashville say Wheeler's and Porter's forces are actively engaged in tearing up the track of the Great Western railroad between Nashville and the Tennessee river. The Nashville Union says Rousseau made such disposition of his forces there that the rebels cannot injure the road. Rousseau has gone to fight them.

New York, 2d.—Herald's correspondent of the Army of the Potomac, has the following: The canal in Dutch Gap will soon be ready for use. A mysterious looking and apparently formidable object, has been discovered lying in one of the creeks emptying into James river. It appears to be waiting for some of the Monticello to pass up the river, when she will cut out and cut off the retreat. The rank and file of the rebel army seem to be under the impression that if they desert they will be placed in our front ranks. Grant has issued an order that those volunteering to come into our lines, have transportation home, if within our lines, or to the front. North they may choose, the order will be circulated in the enemy's camps.

Washington, 21.—Latest information from the Army of the Potomac says all was quiet yesterday. A number of shells have been thrown into Petersburg from a monster 15-inch mortar, to deter the rebels from firing on our pickets. It seems to have had the desired effect.

New York, 2d.—The Herald's special says the 18th Illinois cavalry have just returned from a scout to Upperville. Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps, and had orders to arrest all able-bodied men between 18 and 50. Thirty-two were brought in, including a few of Mosby's men. The party destroyed 7,000 pounds of wool, captured 1,000 pounds of cotton yarn, and secured 36 horses, some of which belonged to Mosby's men. Couldn't get light out of Mosby, although he is reported to have six hundred men, and six pieces of artillery.

Herald's correspondent, with Averill's cavalry, under date of the 1st, says it was Rhode's division of infantry and Yangbu's cavalry that attacked Averill's division at Martinsburg, yesterday. They apparently tried to surprise Averill, but failed. Early was at Winchester last night, making a hasty retreat. Rhode's division this morning indicates that the rebels have important reasons for moving up the valley. The rebels lost both time and men by this last operation. This morning the enemy were again attacked by Averill with cavalry and driven out of Martinsburg. Aver-

ill occupying the town, and continuing the pursuit four miles towards Winchester.

Washington, 2d.—Karragut, in his official report, says he believes the rebels at Fort Morgan spiked the guns, destroyed the carriages, etc., after they raised the white flag. The commandant of Fort Morgan tried to obtain more favorable terms, but was obliged to surrender unconditionally. The following is the close of his report: The whole conduct of the officers of Forts Gaines and Morgan presents a striking contrast of moral principle. I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, commanding the former, finding himself in an untenable position, incumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender the fort which he could not defend. His determination was supported by all the officers save one. From the moment the old flag was hoisted, he sprang upon reported everything in tact, and in such condition delivered them. Whilst Page and his officers, in childish spite, destroyed the guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which have not been defended at all; threw away or broke the weapons which they had not the meanness to use against an enemy. Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment and the advance of our army pickets. As before stated, the surrender took place at 2 p. m. The same afternoon the garrison were sent to New Orleans, in the U. S. Steamers Tennessee and Bienville, where they arrived safely. [Signed.] FARBAUGH.

New York, 2d.—Herald's Mobile correspondent says the results of the victory at Mobile may be summed up as follows: We compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell, the surrender of Fort Gaines, and almost destroyed and compelled the surrender of Fort Morgan, heretofore considered one of the strongest fortifications in the United States, taken 1,500 prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of small arms and munitions of war; also, provisions enough to last the garrison we shall place there six months. We captured and have already invested the rebel ram Tennessee, the strongest war vessel afloat; also, several other war vessels, and have burned three English blockade runners. All this cost one killed and ten wounded in the army. The loss of the Tecumseh with a portion of her crew, and a very few casualties on another ship.

Tuesday's Dispatch.

New York, 2d.—The Bristol (Va.) Gazette says: The Union cavalry which charged into Rogersville, captured J. B. Heyckill, Col. Walker, Lieut. Bivens, the Provost Marshal, together with 19 privates. Three privates and three prisoners were shot down in cold blood by a rebel deserter. Nighttime artillery had been sent from Lebanon to the vicinity of Bull's Gap, while heavy force of cavalry advanced in that direction on the 23d, and attacked the rebels, who retreated to Johnsonsboro. We learn that the Yankees advanced to within five miles of Kingsport. Gazette also says intelligence from East Tennessee represents the condition of our people in that country as becoming more distressing. The Petersburg Express says the Yankees routed the rebels at Johnsonsboro, and destroyed the railroad north and south of the town. They intend to hold the position at Johnsonsboro, so as to compel Hood to fall back. The Yankee force is estimated at 1,200. Jackson's cavalry attacked them, and the fight is still going on.

St. Louis, 20th.—The Sioux City Register, of the 27th, says 8th, of the Quartermaster's Department, has just arrived from Fort Union. He reports that a battle occurred between Gen. Sudley's command and 5,000 Indians, near Kalfe river, on the 25th. The latter were defeated with a loss of 150. Our loss was 5 killed and 20 or 30 wounded.

Hull, 2d.—Steamer Hecla from Liverpool 23d, has arrived. Difficulties between the Egyptian Government and the United States have been adjusted. British custom authorities have issued orders that no ships of war of either American belligerents be allowed to enter any English port, for the purpose of being dismantled or coaling.

Nashville, 2d.—Sherman's advance entered Atlanta this morning, at 11 o'clock. The whole army entered to day.

Washington, 2d.—The following telegram from Slocum just received: Atlanta, 2d.—Sherman has taken Atlanta. 12th corps occupied the city. The main army is on the Marion road, near East Point, six miles in advance. A battle has been fought near that point in which Sherman was successful. Particulars unknown. [Signed.] SLOCUM.

Unofficial reports state that a battle was fought near East Point, between Sherman and Hood. Rebel army cut in two, with heavy loss. Hardee was killed. Our loss is unknown.

[Signed.] STANTON.

New York, 3d.—Herald's Washington

special says their is great rejoicing this morning over the capture of Atlanta. It appears that while the rebel cavalry were operating in Sherman's rear, that officer prosecuted his movements successfully, and at 11 o'clock this morning entered Atlanta, and found that his combinations had compelled its evacuation by Hood. The transmission of this intelligence over the wires, which had been cut for several days previous, had the effect of dislodging the cavalry expedition, under Wheeler, Forrest and Morgan, and has driven them from the road. Capture of Atlanta secures the possession of the State of Georgia, and renders the condition of the rebels more desperate than before. It was by one of these masterly movements, for which Sherman has been so noted, that he has been enabled to achieve this brilliant result. It is now well known that Hood added materially to his strength by the concentration of numbers of boys and old men, who were behind the works, rendered very good service, but out side of the works their very strength would prove their weakness, and cause terrible loss of powder and provender. The purpose of Sherman, in the movement which began the fight of August 28th, was to deceive the rebel command in regard to his strength.

Chicago, 2d.—Nashville dispatches of the 1st and 2d, say Wheeler is making a demonstration on the railroad between Murfreesboro and Nashville, and has been attacked by Gen. Rousseau, who telegraphed to Nashville, in the afternoon of the 2d, that he had met the enemy four miles north of Laverage that afternoon. Skirmishing was lively and continuous. We are driving the enemy slowly towards Laverage.

New York, 3d.—The Herald, editorially, complains of the Chicago platform, and advises McClellan to kick it to pieces.

Washington, 2d.—Secretary of War announces that naval and other credits of men will amount to 200,000, thus reducing the number of men required under the recent call to 300,000. He says 100,000 men, promptly furnished, is all that Grant asks for the capture of Richmond. The remainder will be used to garrison forts and guard lines of communications.

Washington, 4th.—The Navy Department have received dispatches announcing the burning of the U. S. Frigate, Brandywine, at Norfolk with all stores; no particulars.

The following telegram from Grant has been received: City Point, 2d.—I have Richmond papers of to-day, which have rumors of a battle at Atlanta and says that the War Dept. have no official information, and they dare not form any opinion from rumors. I have no doubt however, but that Sherman has gained a great success. For before the dispatch was received last night announcing the occupation of Atlanta, the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels told our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, who lost 40,000 and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quiet here.

[Signed.] GRANT.

New York Herald's correspondent with Sheridan 1st, says of Wednesday's fight near Martinsburg; we attacked enemy's outposts to make him show his hand, which he did; then we deployed in line of battle. Heavy skirmishing ensued, the enemy pushing forward a heavy column, our forces gradually giving ground. They made several efforts to flank us but failed. We drove rebels 3 miles from Martinsburg, where there was a halt; our falling back was in accordance with Sheridan's orders.

Bunker Hill Va., 2d.—Averill's division of cavalry attacked the enemy this morning a short distance south of Martinsburg, and is rapidly following them up; he has captured 2 battle flags, many prisoners, nearly a whole train of wagons, a herd of cattle, and by 4 in the afternoon came upon a division of rebel infantry and engaged it. We are within half a mile of Winchester. Engagement not ended yet.

San Francisco, 5th.—Private dispatches, Saturday, quoted gold at 229 to 249.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Sacramento, 6th, & A. M.—Opposition steamer, Washoe, on the way from San Francisco to Sacramento, exploded her boiler, at half past nine o'clock last night, when at the head of Sacramento Slough, about forty miles below Sacramento. She had on board 150 passengers—a large number being females—only about ten of whom are saved. Captain George W. Kidd and most of the other officers are unhurt. The boat sank near the shore a complete wreck. From passenger P. G. Smith, of this city, I learn there were about 200 persons on board, the majority of whom are either killed or wounded. The California Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer, Chrysopepolis, was a long way ahead, and knew nothing of the disaster. The antelope boat behind, came up and took off the wounded, a large number of dead, and brought the first news of the sad affair to this city. On her arrival, at half past five,

the alarm bells were rung, and every preparation made to render assistance.

Besides those found dead, a number are supposed to be drowned, as the Washoe careened over and sunk her stern under water. A large number of those who are slightly wounded, yet able to walk or ride, have come ashore and been taken to the rooms of the Howard Association.

Among the killed is Father Callen, of Forrest Hill. In the present confusion it is impossible to learn the names of the sufferers. The badly injured are still on board the Antelope, which is aground on a bar at the foot of R street. Latest accounts report the explosion to have taken place at ten o'clock, at a point just above the Hog's Back, about ten miles above Rio Vista.

About 20 persons are killed and 130 wounded, of whom 50 will die. Only two women escaped injury, the most of them being in the lower saloon aft, and retired for the night. The crew are reported on the wreck uninjured.

The NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—A recent telegram having stated that the Great Eastern had sailed to take on board the new Atlantic cable, the subjoined clipping from the Scientific American has double interest:

Every possible care and attention is bestowed upon the manufacture of the Atlantic cable so as to render its success, if properly laid, a continued certainty. The core consists of a strand of seven copper wires each covered with half an inch of gutta-percha composition, as an insulating medium. The telegraphic core is then strengthened by wrapping around it ten solid wires formed of Messrs Webster & Horsfall's homogeneous iron capable of bearing a strain of 11 miles of its length. The whole is afterwards surrounded with yarn, saturated with a chemical compound which, by its poisonous qualities, will prevent its destruction by marine insects, shell fish, etc. The new cable is most perfect throughout, and double the strength of the former one. The superior quality of the conducting wires and the greater thickness will admit of an average of eight words per minute being transmitted, against a fourth of the number under the arrangements of the old cable.

AN INCIDENT OF THE COLD HARBOR BATTLE.—Sometimes the address which generally prevails among the wounded and dying is banished by a ludicrous incident. An Irishman who had been fatally wounded was advised by the surgeon to give his effects to a person near by. He pulled out his razor, and asked comically, "If he would send that home to the old woman?" "Yes," said the delegate. Next came out his glasses, and then \$17 65 of which one dollar was silver. All these things he wanted sent. But when the delegate went to take them he asked him to "Wait a bit. These doctors are not always right. Give better he rather seeing whether I'm going to die or not."

A good old lady who had two children sick with the measles, wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady, enquiring the way to make pickles. In the confusion, the lady who enquired about pickles received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother of the sick children read with horror the following: "Scald them three or four times in very hot vinegar, and sprinkle them with salt, and in a few days they will be cured."

Jeff Davis, says the Providence Journal, has quite as much trouble with the Governors of North Carolina and Georgia as Mr. Lincoln does with the Governor of New York. The Governor of North Carolina is charged with northern sympathies, as His Excellency of New York is with southern. Would it not be a good idea to make an exchange.

We have no doubt the Gov. of New York would acquiesce readily in such an exchange.

LEARNED.—The following is a specimen of the geographical knowledge of the London Times.

Many persons inquire what is the meaning of the word Kearsarge, the name of the vessel that sunk the Alabama. Kearsarge is a river in the southern part of North America, falling into the Bay of Vera Cruz.

OUR NAVY.—The Sacramento Bee says the Navy of the United States now consists of 622 vessels of all classes, of which 432 are steamers and 74 iron clads carry 325 guns. The rams and iron clads carry 325 guns, the largest caliber, and have a capacity of 86,470 tons. In March, 1861, the Navy consisted of 47 vessels in commission, all told.

One of the members of the rebel legislature of Missouri is now a leader in the Fremont movement. He changes the instruments with which he works, but keeps the same end steadily in view.